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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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THEY AND COLD STORAGE
Commissioners Dept. of Agriculture

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

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

No. 1206

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Take Your Choice
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196 POUNDS



98 POUNDS



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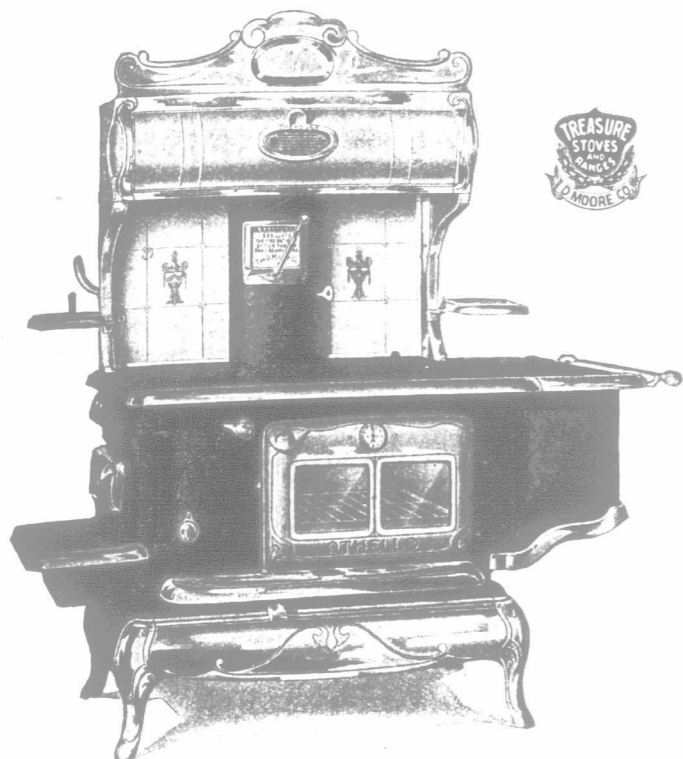
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Tile High Closet—Reservoir—Glass Oven Door

The flues and drafts are so constructed as to give the most heat for fuel used. The fire box, for wood or coal, is large and deep with straight sides and ends, which are **Interlocking and Interchangeable**. Also linings are ventilated by an anti-dust duct.

Oven, in two sizes—19- and 21-inch.

Six top holes. Complete top with covers in three sections, interchangeable. Has a patent lift to raise up two front covers for broiling, toasting, etc.

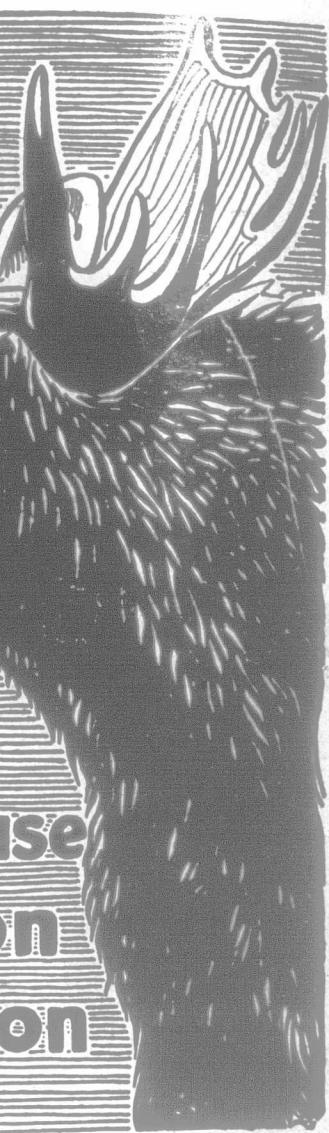
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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

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

...Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

...Settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside on the land in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

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ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

as no ordinary sheet metal can.

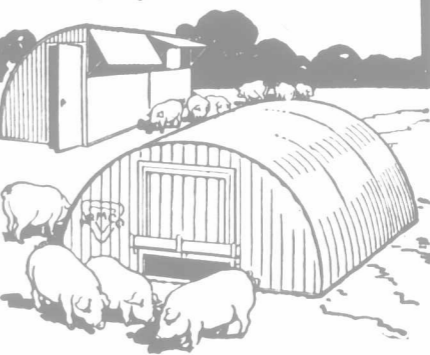
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Branch Offices in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, St. Louis and Cleveland

The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company, with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

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Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
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A Coal and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN

Patented in Canada



Not a Gas Range

MOTHER too often sits down to the meal she has prepared too tired to enjoy it. Happy—but oh, so weary!

Stooping constantly to attend the oven—to watch the roast, the pies, the cakes! It's a back-breaking task.

Yet baking need not be wearisome. This new coal and wood range makes it what it always should have been, the most interesting part of housework. It has so many ways of lightening housework!

LIGHTER DAY HIGH-OVEN RANGE

6 pot-holes—4 outside 2 inside—cooking odors cannot escape.

What a difference to have Lighter Day in the kitchen.

Never to stoop to do your baking! No lifting up and down of hot, heavy pans! The High Oven makes all the difference between "weariness" and "pleasure" in baking. Everything that used to tire a woman's back is changed in this wonderful High Oven Range.

The thermometer and cooking chart meet you at standing height. The warming closet is just above the oven—and it is heated so that things are kept piping hot.

The oven door is clear glass—you can watch your baking without opening the door—and without stooping. There are pot-holes in the oven and in the warming closet. Vegetable odors need never get into the house.

You have a toasting lever to raise the whole section of the top over the coals. You have grates that shake down easily and without sticking.

Extra long pieces of wood can be burned in the LIGHTER DAY High-Oven RANGE. It has a 26-inch fire box. Or special Duplex reversible grate for either coal or wood can be supplied.

You could hardly imagine an oven that heats so quickly. The reason is simple—there is no heat wasted waiting for the fire to "burn up." The oven starts to heat as soon as the kindling is lit.

So the Lighter Day makes lighter coal bills, too.

The Photographer Tells The Story

Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day, more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book. The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter Day Range, and, really, it's almost as good as seeing the range itself. Let us send you this little book—and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," write her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon to-day, so you won't forget.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, Preston

Send me your photo-story of the Lighter Day Range, FREE.

Also send a copy to:

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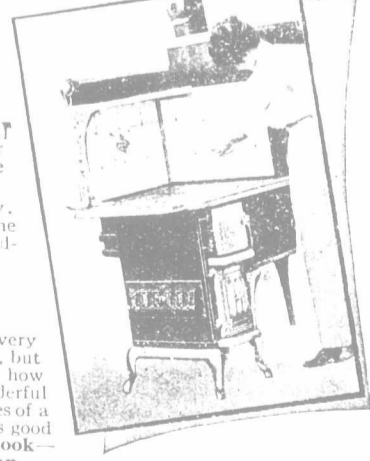


Handy Storage for Pans

Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

Clear Sweeping Space

It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as under the table.



Porcelain Enamel or Tile

You may choose a finish of either beautiful tile or white porcelain enamel. Both styles are very handsome and are so easy to keep clean, and, of course, cannot rust.

Read This Guarantee

In the 58 years we have been making ranges we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee THE LIGHTER DAY High-Oven Range unconditionally.

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Makers of Hecla Furnaces
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Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months. The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

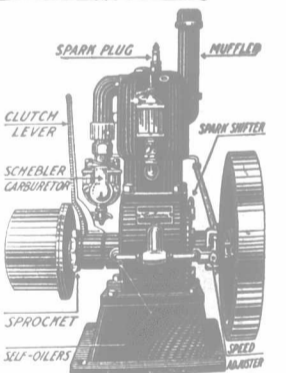
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs 8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration.

The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.

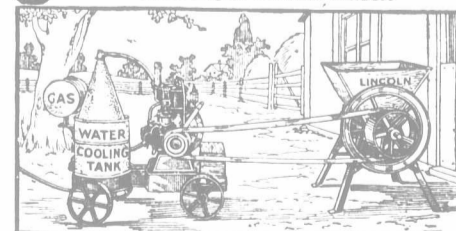


Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

Cushman Light Weight Engines For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.
Same Engine Used on Binder.



The ONE Binder Engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise."

Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD.
283 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

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Fall and Winter More Profitable

Advantages in using a good cream separator all fall and winter months. The lactation is hardest to cream. Cream with an inferior separator.

Winter prices are highest, so that for a poor separator counts for

farm skim-milk for stock feed—separator in cold weather.

to delay the purchase of a separator of an inferior one.

next spring. Let the De Laval separator now and it will earn its cost. De Laval agent at once, or if you need any desired information.

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DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Famous De Laval Cream Separators. Dealers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Write on request.

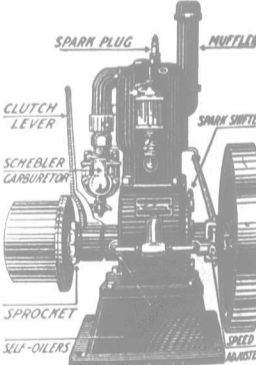
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AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Weights Only 190 lbs. Power Only 320 lbs.

are the engines in more dependable cause of balance vibration.

releases load at any low speeds Cushman weight, per engines, reliable any other



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Weight Engines 4 to 20 H. P.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED ESTABLISHED 1866 REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

No. 1206

EDITORIAL.

Take in the last of the roots while the sun shines.

Better plow a little wet this fall than next spring.

An unproductive brood sow should not be wintered.

A clean up before winter sets in is just as important as is spring renovating.

It is time to commence feeding the cattle to be ready for the early market.

German plots and intrigue may and do cover the earth, but Prussian militarism, never!

Debating as to whether or not it is too wet to plow will never finish up the fall plowing.

The agitation for free wheat is still on. It takes some people a long while to change their minds.

The control of the sea must seem to Germany a bigger factor in the war than it did when hostilities first broke out.

Pasture has been good this year, and feeders, if they are any good as doers, should show fair fit at stabling. This should save feed.

"The chill November days have come" but let us look forward to the appearance of the later gleam of hope "in the sweet Indian Summer."

That must have been a fine trip the parliamentarians had over the third transcontinental. There are more ways than one of lobbying parliament.

Turn as many of the bare, brown fields and meadows into black, freshly-plowed fields as possible before Jack Frost stops the farmer's best trenching tool.

Canada should get ready for after-the-war trade. This country is sharing in the fight and should likewise share in the trade which results after the war is over.

The man with a nice little woodlot on his farm gets over the fall and spring fuel problem better than anyone else, and it helps to keep the down stuff in the woodlot cleaned up.

In British Columbia potatoes are so plentiful that feeding them to cattle is contemplated; in Ontario they are so scarce that substitutes are sought for table use. Unusual season this!

The British live-stock farmer is getting unprecedented prices for his stock. The Canadian farmer would like a share in the horse-market prosperity, but this does not seem to be coming this fall.

Mangels, this year, were better fighters against Jupiter Pluvius than were turnips. They are a better crop than their harder rivals and will likely gain in favor on their performance in this year of deluge.

The Farm Boy's Duty.

Two weeks ago under the heading "The Farm Boy and His Father" we made it plain that the father has some obligations to fulfil if he would have his boy farm. Then, in last week's issue we asked the question, "Do You Want Your Boy to farm?" and again endeavored to make a shoe for the father to wear. Now we come to the boy. Every boy born of thrifty, industrious farmer parentage should be thankful that his start in life was made under favorable conditions. The boy has his part to perform in the making of the future farmer which he should be just as the father and mother have theirs. We have discussed the latter, now for the boy.

Every farm boy should, so early as possible in life, begin to make himself useful on the farm. He should not consider it an injustice that he be called upon to fill mother's woodbox with wood, to fetch the cows, to do chores and to take an interest in the things he can do. These things he should not grumble at as slavery; they are in reality among the most important parts of his early training. If he keeps his eyes open while feeding the calves, the little pigs or the lambs he will soon see some doing better than others, and if he allows himself to become interested he will notice a difference in type between the good doers and the unsatisfactory feeders. About all his work there is something to interest and educate. He should not look upon work as a hardship imposed by father or mother but rather as a privilege bestowed upon him for his future benefit. Too many farm boys erroneously get the idea early in life that they are imposed upon and that the city-bred boy, loitering on the street corners with no chores and no work of any kind, has a much better time than the farm chore-boy ever can. The future of the chore-boy is much brighter if he does his duty than the future of the idle, listless lad with no work to do.

But we must get to the crucial point of the whole business, moneyed interest in something. Stop, if you will, at the corner of the city streets and listen to the conversation among the boys just beginning their teens. Nine times out of ten, if the boys are any good whatever the talk will be about "jobs" and "money." The farm boy is much the same wherever you find him and deep down in the young farm lad's heart is a desire to do something and have something his very own. We have pointed out the father's duty in this connection, but what of the boy? There is a tendency with the young lad to put too much thought upon getting money regardless of what it means to his parents. Every farm boy should first consider that he owes his parents perhaps more than he can ever repay for their goodness and kindness to him, when his life depended entirely upon the care of mother and father. The boy owes everything to his parents and some thoughts as to their needs, comforts and welfare should take precedence in his mind over those ill-conceived notions which breed discontentment with his lot and are the founts of much unnecessary grumbling. The farm boy cannot exempt himself from the command "HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER," and we do not believe many farm boys could be accused of trying. And yet the boy often thinks his lot a hard one. Why? Because his eye is always on the money and not always on his clear duty. What led the father at the School Fair to make the remark previously quoted in this series of dis-

cussions that the boys worked fine when there "was something in it"? His boy was likely as good to him as is the average farm boy to his father, but this boy had his eye on the dollar, and he was a very young boy. We are writing particularly to the older boy upon whom the money-getting idea has grown. Let him remember, before being too exacting, too impossible in his demands upon his parents, the sacrifices of mother and father for his sole benefit. All farm fathers and mothers desire to do their very best by their children and the boy whose money demands and good time demands are insatiable forgets his duty. He has allowed the glimmer of the silver to blind him to his best course in life. He is the boy who is likely to call father "the Old Man" and mother "the Old Woman," not a "smart" appellation, as he thinks it is, but a term which he should be ashamed to allow to pass his lips. But we are sermonizing. To get back to the subject the farm boy as a general thing is well used by his parents. He cannot expect to own the farm and everything on it the day he leaves public school or returns from two years or more at high school. We have in former articles made it plain that the farmer should give the boy financial interest as soon as he well can, but the boy must not allow himself to become a grabber and grumbler. Far better is it to be thankful and appreciative of what is done by the parents. The blame is not always on the parents. The boy who intends to farm should consider it his bounden duty to help father in every way possible until father feels that he can help him to the extent of starting wholly for himself. The boy should learn to look at things from father's viewpoint just as father should endeavor to see things as Johnny sees them. Boys, remember that father and mother are your best friends always and honor and revere them. Do not grumble until you are sure you have done your duty and father and mother haven't. If this is followed, always, there will be few complaints heard.

Both sides of the farm boy question have been stated and the only conclusion to arrive at is, that father and the boys should be partners and so should mother and the girls, the whole making one big, happy family with the farm and home the business, the pleasure and life of all.

They're At It Again.

During the past few weeks the daily papers have, with almost every issue, been giving the readers glowing accounts of the wonderful trip the promoters of the Canadian Northern Railway have been giving to parliamentarians, the representatives of the people of various constituencies in Canada, and Senators. Representatives of both sides of politics took advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the hospitality of Sir Wm. Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, and, according to frequent press reports, thoroughly enjoyed their trip. Incidentally the C. N. R. got considerable valuable free advertising even in war time, which was very good business on the part of the promoters, but this was doubtless not the main object which the tactful and adroit railway magnates had in giving politicians of both sides, Commons and Senators, a free ride in their most palatial sleeping cars drawn by their best big express engine and feeding them while on board by the best dining-car service on the line. There was more than free advertising in the back of the heads of the most expert pair of lobbyists

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

Canadian parliaments have ever known. Was it not a fine thing to take these men over the line and let them see where Canada's money went? Surely, but as is generally the case, Mackenzie and Mann got the best of the deal. What kind of independent views can any parliamentarian have who will sell himself for a free ride to the Pacific Coast? How many of the men who took the ride dare oppose Mackenzie and Mann when next they make representation to parliament for more money for railway building? How many of them will have a clear, unbiased judgment of the case. Some members who had opposed the government guaranteeing of the C. N. R. bonds during a recent session were, while on the return trip, ready to take back some of the things they had said against the road. The leaven worked like magic, the taint was already apparent and the kings of all lobbyists must have rubbed their soft hands and laughed up their broadcloth sleeves to think how nicely they had hoodwinked once more the great representatives of the people. This was a case of expert lobbying where both sides took the bait in one big bite and got caught. How securely they were hooked remains to be seen and will likely be noticed at some future time when Mackenzie and Mann come back for more of the people's money. Sovereign voters should make it their business to find out whether their representative sold himself for a free trip to the coast. If he went he likely did, and his future record on the floor of the House should be watched. Make it your business to know how he votes the next time Mackenzie and Mann want help.

While on this subject we might quote from "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, on the third transcontinental:

"There has been rejoicing in various circles over the fact that the third transcontinental railway across Canada has just been completed. We

cannot drop into the enthusiasm shown by some over the joining up of another pair of rails across the Dominion. It does not indicate commercial expansion of the country. It will not appreciably increase trade from coast to coast, and we are quite sure that its completion will in no wise reduce freight rates.

"As yet the traffic across the mountains and around the Great Lakes could easily be handled by one line of railway. The other lines mean a tremendous investment which has been guaranteed by the Dominion Government, and the people of Canada must bear the cost and maintenance of all these railways.

"The question is, is it worth while for the mere show that three transcontinental lines give to bear the extra burden of the useless lines? Altogether we see little justification for the extras."

The Military Murder of Nurse Cavell.

"The blood (of Edith Cavell) will blot the honor of the German army and the German Government for generations to come. It is one of those stains that cannot be erased."—New York World.

"More than all the counts in the Bryce report of atrocities in Belgium it will weigh in the scale of judgment, for it has struck the world with horror."—New York Sun.

"Germany has brought herself into a position where the world turns from her in horror and dreads nothing more than the success of her arms. The executioners of Edith Cavell carried out the spirit and purpose of the brutal imperial military policy."—New York Times.

"An American minister's own words certify to the enormity of German inhumanity. Something there is of enduring grandeur in this woman's sacrifice. . . . The results will be found in all the days hereafter until the great day when Europe at last frees herself from a tyranny which is both brutal and stupid and in its stupidity has sealed its doom."—The N. Y. Tribune.

"It was an atrocious exhibition of the barbarism of German military law and of the savagery of the German military character. In the light of the full and clear statement of Minister Whitlock and Secretary Gibson, this shocking affair brings forward into the light not only a brutal piece of woman killing but a positive affront to the United States. Will President Wilson have something to say 'about this affront?'"—Boston Transcript.

"The German authorities in shooting Miss Cavell have added one more to their list of shocking offences committed against humanity."—Boston Traveller.

"The execution of Miss Cavell, the British nurse by the German military authorities, sent a wave of indignation around the world."—Chicago Herald.

"The execution of Miss Cavell has sent another thrill through this country. . . . in the face of a world of terrors. Civilization is breathing faster and faster. How far the sword and torch will sweep no man can prophesy."—Chicago Tribune.

"Miss Cavell as a British subject was under the protection of the American legation. The American Minister made both an official and personal request that her life be spared. This request was not only refused but treated with contempt. To let the matter drop would be a confession that this country can neither protect its citizen's interests nor those of other nations whose interests it has undertaken to guard."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

We commonly regard a drop of water as a very small thing, but a drop of water is a whole world to many forms of life. If we take our drop from a good well or spring, or from a lake or river in which the water is clear, and place it under the microscope we shall find no, or very few forms of life. But if we take our drop from a stagnant pool, or from very close to the bottom along a muddy shore, we shall find in it a great many extremely interesting animals and plants.

These minute forms of life are not only interesting but are extremely important because of the insight which a study of them gives us into higher forms, and gives us a far better conception of life as a whole. For instance we know that it is not difficult in the case of the higher forms to tell if they are plants or animals, but in the case of many of these low forms it is im-

possible to say definitely to which kingdom they belong, and we thus find that the common conception of life forms being sharply divided into animals and plants is incorrect.

In the drop of water which we place under the microscope we may find a transparent animal which looks like a minute portion of the white of raw egg. If we watch it we shall see that it constantly changes its shape, and this fact has given it its name of Amoeba, which is derived from the Greek "amoibe", meaning change. In the Amoeba we have the simplest of all animals, a little drop of protoplasm, an organism with no organs, with no limbs, but an organism which breathes, feeds, reproduces, is sensitive and has the power of locomotion.

As we watch the Amoeba we see that it can not only change its shape, but that it can move from place to place. How does it do it without legs or feet? We notice that a little projection appears on one side, that this projection, which is called a pseudopod or "false foot," grows larger and that the protoplasm gradually flows into it, until the whole body (if we can use the term "body" in speaking of such a single-celled form as the Amoeba) has moved into the place where the projection first appeared. By this time another "false foot" has been advanced, and by a repetition of this process the Amoeba moves along.

Even in such low forms as the Amoeba we find that there are many species, and that these species differ in their size and in the way in which they progress. In some the "false feet" are at first slender and long, in others they are so short that they seem like the whole front portion of the "body" and the animals appear to flow along much like a drop of water. The Amoeba breathes also in a very simple manner by the interchange of gases taking place between the protoplasm and the water in which it lives. This is the way in which all the single-celled animals breathe and it is only when we come to the more highly organized animals, made up of many cells, that we find gills and lungs required for respiration.

In feeding the Amoeba simply flows round its food, which consists of low forms of plants called Algae, the food is digested in the protoplasm, and the animal flows on leaving the undigested portion behind.

Reproduction in the Amoeba is also extremely simple, it divides in two, and there are two Amoebae. This method of reproduction is interesting as a consideration of it leads us to the belief that the Amoeba is immortal, since there is no "old age" and no death as each half of the original Amoeba grows to full size, continues to live and ultimately divides. There is thus no natural death and Amoeba only dies by accident, such an accident for instance as being eaten.

That the Amoeba is sensitive we can very easily prove, as if we raise the temperature of the water in which it is living some degrees above normal it rounds itself into a sphere, as it also does if injurious substances, such as acids, are placed in the water or if an electric current is passed through the water.

In, or near, the centre of the Amoeba there is a little dot. This dot is called the "nucleus" (from the Latin "nux"—a nut) and is an essential part of every living cell, whether this cell is the whole animal, as in the case of the Amoeba, or forms a part of a highly complex body. The nucleus consists of denser protoplasm than the rest of the cell, and it is the controlling part of the cell. In division the nucleus divides first, and if an Amoeba is cut in two the part which contains the nucleus will continue to live, the other portion will die.

We have now seen from our brief study of Amoeba that it exhibits all the main life-processes that are performed by higher forms, and how the problems of life are met by a little animal which we might almost say is "sans everything" which we usually associate with animal life.

The execution of a British nurse in the dead of night can never help the Germans win this war. As in the case of the great bombardment of Ypres the German army must destroy something. They could not destroy the British army which stood across their way to Calais, so they turned their guns on the historic buildings of Ypres; they could not obliterate the love of freedom and liberty from the heart of a British nurse so they blotted out her life. Such cannot win the war.

The dual-purpose cow may not be considered a possibility by some, but the other day we saw a heifer sold for \$660 which gave 9,400 lbs. of milk in eleven months and will freshen again in March. She will weigh, in her four-year-old form, 1,500 lbs., and carries enough beef to almost put her in the beef class.

THE HORSE.

Sifting Out Army Horses.

Recently on the Horse Exchange, in the Union Stock Yards at Toronto the writer witnessed horses being purchased for army purposes. Carloads were coming in and being unloaded. The buyer and the veterinarian were inspecting the horses as they were led up to them for their consideration. This great number of horses at a casual glance appeared all right, yet when one came to look at them from the buyer's viewpoint and to study their weak as well as their good points there was something lacking in the offering as a whole. Perhaps these animals did not represent the quality of the horses in the district from whence they came. It is natural to expect that farmers or horse dealers would endeavor to dispose of their poorer horses first and retain the good animals if they were obliged to keep more horses than they cared to. As many a horse was led before the purchaser he would often remark "take him away," before the animal had walked past him ten yards. There were some with weak loins, others had straight pasterns and shoulders, a number were thick in the legs, still others were not as good in the wind as they should be, and there were yet some that were undesirable in appearance and action. Taking the offering collectively they were not a spavined lot with ringbones and other serious defects as to legs and feet; neither were they affected with heaves, as horsemen generally know that trouble. In spite of all they did not have, they were not as good a run of horses as one would expect to see offered in this country, and a large percentage were not good enough for the buyers. A bystander who, from all appearances, belonged to the old school spoke rather uncomplimentary of the buyers for turning down so many horses. His argument was that they would be shot anyway and that a good one would last no longer than a poor one. He did not stop to consider the morale and efficiency of the army when men and horses were chosen without regard to individual qualifications.

The great majority of the horses were the get probably of a common mare and some type of pure-bred stallion, but what different breeds were represented in these horses it would be difficult to say. The breed would not matter so much if greater care had been taken in the selection of the sire and dam. It will scarcely pay at any time to use poor females and low-grade sires for raising colts. The market will have to be very keen indeed to warrant anyone raising horses of inferior quality. Only where the very best matings are resorted to is the result likely to be profitable.

We do not wish to write deprecating the quality of the Canadian horse, but the writer was disappointed at seeing so few really good horses in such a large collection. Neither would we have the reader infer that this number of animals was exceptionally bad, for they were not, but they did not quite measure up to present-day demands. Horsemen should be more careful in choosing the sire to use, and if they cannot afford the fee asked for the service of a high-class stallion it would be just as well not to breed the mare at all. A moderately good or inferior horse can be purchased more cheaply than raised, and there will always be enough of them to go round.

Scratches, a Fall and Spring Trouble.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I have two geldings seven and eight years old weighing about 1,300 lbs. each, and they are affected with scratches or something of that nature. One horse started with his fetlocks becoming greasy, and reddish water standing on the ends of the hair in the morning. He has got worse on three legs, the front ones are raw on the inside of the fetlocks over an area about the size of the palm of one's hand. The hair has nearly all fallen out. They are very greasy and bleed when he bites them. Up his front legs and back of the knees are raw spots about the size of a fifty-cent piece. They are like cracks and pieces of scurf come off. The other horse has a raw spot on each of his front fetlocks on the side rather to the front of his legs. His hind fetlocks are in much the same condition and there are a few greasy little lumps about the size of cherries. On each of his hocks are spots about the size of a quarter. They are not greasy but dry scurf can be rubbed off them. These horses are in good condition and engaged at moderate work. Kindly tell me what is the matter and the cause. Also recommend a good purgative and blood purifier for a horse.

W. F. K.

Ans.—This disease is commonly known as scratches and when the legs up towards the body become involved it is often called mud fever. Some constitutional disturbance is usually re-

sponsible for the inflamed and unhealthy condition of the skin, resulting sometimes in very stubborn cases. Heat and cold alternately affecting the skin will excite the disease, and in a number of instances it is caused by washing the legs with hot or warm water and allowing them to dry off without rubbing dry. Friction, pressure, wet or dirt are also contributing causes, and standing in a poorly-ventilated stall or stable is not conducive to the best condition of the horse or his legs. While animals with beefy or thick legs are most subject to scratches a horse of any quality is liable to contract the disease. When scratches appear so early in the season as is recorded here the general condition of the patient is probably at fault.

To make the wrong right the horse should be released from work for a few days and given a purgative of from 6 to 10 drams of aloes, according to size and temperament of the animal, and 2 drams ginger. Do everything possible to remove the cause, make the patient comfortable and feed bran only until purgation ceases, and even then feed very little grain until put to work again. Follow up the purgative with 3 drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days.

Local treatment consists in keeping the affected parts clean but washing, especially with soap and water, is usually advised against. Unless wiped or rubbed dry the drying out of the skin and coming in contact with air colder than the water used will only irritate the trouble. Endeavor to clean the legs with a soft brush or cloth. Apply during cold weather an ointment, such as oxide of zinc ointment to which has been added 20 drops carbolic acid to the ounce. When a case has become chronic and what is

ing. It is not needful to give detailed accounts of all these sales, yet so abnormal have been the prices that some reference to them is required in a paper like "The Farmer's Advocate." Other abnormal features of these weeks have been floods, not unprecedented, but not experienced in the Northeast of Scotland since 1829, and the Reports of the Special Committees appointed in each of the three kingdoms to devise the best means of increasing the food supplies during time of war. Many of the sales have been directly caused by the war conditions. The reasons it would be impolitic on public grounds to say much about, yet the results are what no one ever dreamed of when the war began.

Many years ago a young Scottish farmer unable to find a farm in Scotland migrated to Herts in England. His name was Samuel Wallace, and his native place was Chapelton, Maryhill, near to Glasgow. His father was himself one of the ablest farmers in the district, excelling in the production of milk, potatoes, and hay, and young Sam was one of three brothers all of whom were farmers of conspicuous ability and energy. A characteristic story is told of one of his brothers, Robert Wallace. He was being visited by his laird—a genial, kindly clergyman of the Church of England—but a Scot through and through. It was during the days of agricultural depression when Scottish farmers did not dream that they would ever again see the prices that are now ruling. The laird expressed his astonishment at the evidences of prosperity which met his vision, and the absence of grumbling on the part of his tenantry. He owned estates in England as well as in Scotland, and dwelt among his English tenantry. He expressed his agreeable surprise at the contrast between his tenants in



Bonnie Buchlyvie.

Clydesdale stallion which sold for the great price of £5,250 in the Old Land.

known as proud flesh appears it must be removed by applying a caustic, as butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for two or three days before the aforementioned treatment is adopted. When the parts emit a foul odor it is often advisable to poultice with linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for about two days and nights. Fresh poultices should be applied warm about every eight hours before the general treatment is resorted to. Where some constitutional derangement is responsible for the diseased condition of the legs it is well to administer 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week in addition to the internal remedies already prescribed.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Some weeks have elapsed since I last wrote, and during these weeks notable indications of the extraordinary values of Scottish live stock have been given. This has undoubtedly been the main feature of the month of September and the opening week of October. All classes of farm stock have made remarkable figures. We have had unreserved sales of Ayrshires, Aberdun-Angus and British Holstein cattle; the annual Ram sales of the various breeds used in Scotland, and an unprecedented sale of pedigree Clydesdale horses in the week now closing. War prices have been the order of the day, and woe betide the man who enters a farm under the conditions now prevail-

ing. It is not needful to give detailed accounts of all these sales, yet so abnormal have been the prices that some reference to them is required in a paper like "The Farmer's Advocate." Other abnormal features of these weeks have been floods, not unprecedented, but not experienced in the Northeast of Scotland since 1829, and the Reports of the Special Committees appointed in each of the three kingdoms to devise the best means of increasing the food supplies during time of war. Many of the sales have been directly caused by the war conditions. The reasons it would be impolitic on public grounds to say much about, yet the results are what no one ever dreamed of when the war began.

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An Ayrshire dispersion took place this week at Old Graitney, Greta, on the Scots' side of the Solway, when 95 Ayrshire cattle of all ages were sold by public auction for an average of £16 2s. 8d. Wm. Kerr who owned this herd began farming in Old Graitney in company with his father more than 20 years ago. The father, Abram Kerr, was a notable judge of both Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses. He, however, rather fancied the thick-vesselled show type of Ayrshire. These are now out of date, and a good many of the Old Graitney cattle were of that type. The Clydesdales were an exceedingly serviceable lot, 15 of them making an average of £81 16s. 7d. A succession of good farm geldings made £84 a piece.

Some months ago there passed away a very

noted Scottish agriculturist in the person of W. S. Ferguson, Pictstonhill, Perth. His Aberdeen-Angus herd was dispersed lately and 63 head averaged £25 17s. 6d.

The Ram sales held in September were marked by great buoyancy of tone. As a rule averages showed an advance and trade generally was spirited and brisk. The top price made for a Blackface ram this year was £180, the top price for a Border Leicester was £250, and the top price for a Cheviot was £225. Blackface rams have in a few cases in the past made higher than £180, and Border Leicesters have gone higher than £250, but £225 is a record price for a Cheviot ram. The previous highest price for a ram of that breed was £194 5s. paid in 1867 by the late John Miller, of Scrabster, for one of the group bred by James Bryden, Moodlaw, a famous breeder in his time. The record is now held by a lady, Miss Grieve, of Skelhill, Hawick, the representative of a very old race of flockmasters in the Cheviots. Miss Grieve's offering at the Hawick sale was 18 two-year-olds and their average price was £21 16s. The best average for Cheviots was made by John Robson, Millknowe, Duns, a great flockmaster, who sold 20 at an average of £26 9s., one of them making £100. Mr. Robson was the breeder of Humble, a magnificent Cheviot ram, the sire of the £225 Skelhill sheep, which, by the way, was bought by John Elliot, Jr., Blackhaugh, Galashiels.

Kelso is the great centre for the sale of Border Leicesters, but other breeds, especially Oxford Downs, are now represented there in greater numbers. The scene in the Kelso ram sale field is of a singularly animated character, trade proceeding simultaneously in ten rings. This year several novel features were witnessed. The highest price, £250, was made by one of the most recently formed flocks of the breed, that of D. P. Elliot, Nisbethill, Duns. He sold 25 at an average of £41 15s. 2d., surely a great result. Last year Mr. Elliot's average was £14 some shillings. The difference is largely due to the use of one stud ram, His Royal Highness, a great sheep, and the son of a still greater sire, His Majesty, without doubt the best sire in the Border Leicester breed during the past 20 years. The second highest average for Border Leicesters was made by Andrew M. Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle Douglas, who sent forward five, one of which made £60 and the average price of the five was £33 4s., a very good result for a first attempt at Kelso. The Messrs. Wallace, Auchinbrain, Ayrshire, who are well known to Canadians as owners of a great herd of Ayrshire cattle, also excel as breeders of Border Leicester sheep. They sold ten rams at Kelso, making an average of £30 12s., and one of their lot made £160. He was regarded by not a few experts as the best Border Leicester ram at Kelso. His purchaser was John Wallace, Hay Close, Calthwaite, Carlisle. A Border Leicester tup lamb at Lanark made £49.

Blackfaces are the most important of all the Scottish breeds. I mean by that that they are more extensively owned than any of the other breeds. The score this year both for a single price, for a group price, and for an overhead average, was made by the famous Crossflatt flock in the Muirkirk District of Ayrshire, now in the hands of James Clark. His highest price for a single ram was £180, the buyer being John Willison, Parish-holm, Douglas, Lanarkshire, who represents one of the oldest families of flockmasters in the West country. Mr. Clark's average price for his first-prize pen of five shearlings at Lanark was £86 4s., and his overhead average for eleven, £46. Charles Cadzow, Borland, Biggar, a Lanarkshire flockmaster, came next. He had an average of £42 for 13, and one of his lot made £160. The ordinary commercial sheep of the country have also been making very high prices, and it is admitted on all hands that flockmasters have been making plenty of money this year. One gentleman of very wide experience told me not long ago that on a certain farm in Western Argyllshire, the rent of which is £120 per annum, the profit this year would be not less than £550. I am not disposed to agree that net profit to this amount could be made, but undoubtedly high profits are the order of the day among flockmasters.

It is, however, when we turn to Clydesdale horses that something sensational in the way of prices is to be recorded. The lamented death of Robert Brydon, Seaham, Harbour, which took place in the beginning of July, necessitated the dispersion of the world-famed Seaham Harbour Clydesdale stud. This was the largest breeding stud of Clydesdales in Great Britain, and on Thursday last the entire stock were brought to the hammer. The sale took place at Seaham Harbour in the County of Durham, and attracted an enormous crowd from all parts of the British Isles. The number of Clydesdales put through the ring was exactly 100, and these included animals of all ages and both sexes, together with one four-year-old gelding which made £105. The average price of the one hundred Clydesdales was £211 17s. 10d., the sale realizing for Clydesdales alone £21,385 18s. The famous Cawdor Cup

winner, Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032, which never took anything but a first prize in the great show-yards of England and Scotland, made according to the sale returns £5,250, his buyer being James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. The son of this horse, Phillipine, also a first-prize winner at the great shows, made £2,415 to George A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin. The heads of the well-known shipowning firm of Donaldson Brothers, Glasgow, were purchasers. Norman P. Donaldson, Lettre, Killearn, bought a beautiful five-year-old mare Silver Bangle at £656 5s. His brother, W. B. Donaldson, Dunkyan, Killearn, bought the fine old mare Syringa at £262 10s. J. Johnston, Carbrook Mains, Larbert, one of the best judges of Clydesdales to-day bought two lovely young mares, Silver Queen at £535 10s., and the three-year-old Queen of the East, at £456 15s. The best of the two-year-old fillies, Saucy Queen, made £682 10s., to James Cairns, Abercrombie, St. Monance, Fife, and the best of the yearlings, Solace, made £262 10s., her buyer being William Neilson, Haining Valley, Lindlithgow. The sale was a magnificent tribute to the life-work of the late Wm. Brydon. As a young man in 1870 he founded the stud for the Marquess of Londonderry, and carried it on ever since without a break in its continuity, but with two changes in ownership, up to the day of his death. The surplus stock was sold annually by public auction, the Seaham Harbour sale being a sure fixture in the Clydesdale calendar. For the past fifteen years or thereby the practical management of the stud has been in the hands of Charles Aitkenhead, who was for many years in charge of the Park Mains stud of the late William Taylor. Mr. Aitkenhead is to carry on one of the farms tenanted by Wm. Brydon, for his own behalf, and has the cordial good wishes of a very

"missed" a ewe. He was treated as outlined each fall. From this flock he went to another and gave good service for three years more and was again sold, and the last we heard of him was still a valuable stud ram. It is not always the ram's fault that ewes do not breed. Very often he is over-worked, he is over-fat or is poorly fed. See to his care now.

The Value of Past Performances.

I am sometimes amazed at the indifference shown by a great number of stockmen to the breeding or ancestry of certain animals they purchase. True it is, one should first select an individual that is as near right as possible but to disregard its ancestry is outstandingly wrong. I have been amused very much this fall when attending auction sales to hear the auctioneer expatiate on "the splendid backing of this great animal" which was before him, but probably he had not noticed on account of his attention to the catalogue from which he read out long pedigrees that might have been good or bad for aught any of us knew. I do not believe in waging legal tender that a good character four or five generations back will reappear. I will, however, often bet that a good sire and a good dam mated, will give rise to a pretty good offspring but beyond that I prefer to wait and see. I positively will not bet on a poor sire and dam, no matter how good their parentage was. Auctioneers must be psychologists. If an individual of indifferent merit is offered then they will go back three or four generations to Polly Jane 31st of Helligoland and after expounding on the supreme importance of good backing and



Silver Queen.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, champion in the West, at Toronto, and at London, for J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

wide circle of friends. The winding up of the Seaham Harbour Stud will for many a day be a record event in Clydesdale history.

I deeply regret to learn of the death of my esteemed friend, W. Henderson Bryce, "Scotty" Bryce, of Arcola, Sask. He was a fine specimen of the Canadian Scotsman, and knew a Clydesdale better than most men in Canada.

SCOTLAND YET.

Look After The Ram.

While the ram is at service in the flock it would pay to take him in each evening and give him extra feed and care. He will do better service at far less strain upon himself, especially if the ewe flock is large. Fewer ewes will be "missed" and stronger lambs will result. When the ewes come to the buildings at night, take the ram from the flock and enclose him away from them for the night. Give him a liberal feed of oats and a mangel or two night and morning if he is not too fat, which is not likely unless he has been fitted for the show-ring. We once knew a very fat ram which had proven impotent to be returned to potent vigor by simply exercising the fat off him. He was compelled to walk back and forth with the ewes each night and morning to a pasture field one mile distant. He lost flesh and improved upon his feet. After he became active and thinner he was taken from the ewes nights and fed his oats and a good sized mangel. The same feed was given in the morning and he was turned out with the ewes. The previous season in a large flock he only got four ewes with lamb. The season of which we speak, in a flock of fifteen ewes every one conceived and they dropped the next spring thirty-one lambs, twenty-six of which were raised. This ram was kept in the growing flock for three years and never

was owned in this neighborhood. The original sow was a good specimen and well bred but through poor management and care she was injured for breeding purposes. Many of her young were delivered without hair and the majority of them were runts and nothing more. However, one of her sow pigs was kept and it developed into a breeding sow of considerable merit so far as appearances went, but too many of her young were not right so she went to the shambles. Her owner, to give the strain another chance, kept one of her pigs which grew into a fine sow but this fall her young pigs are not doing as they should. Too many of them have a stunted appearance. Thus the injury done to the grandmother sow has not yet been repaired, for her granddaughter this season is proving unsatisfactory as a breeder. Any one of these sows would have sold well for they were typey and of course well-bred, but there was something in the strain that was undesirable from the owner's point of view. They did not produce enough of the good kind. The moral I have seen in this lesson is that appearance and breeding are not all we require to know. We must know something about their performance.

It is no use going back too many generations for this "wonderful backing." Between the remote ancestor and the animal in question there are too many chances for mistakes. A large percentage of the Clydesdale stallions travelling in our county trace back to Baron's Pride, but there has been a mistake somewhere between that champion of Clydesdales and some of the horses we see. We desire to breed to a good stallion that boasts of a good sire and dam. Back of that we will sometimes accept excuses for the plain looking pedigree. Individuality and performance are the two points about live stock that buyers and sellers must consider more seriously.

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He was treated as outlined from this flock he went to another service for three years more and, and the last we heard of him was that he was a stud ram. It is not always true that ewes do not breed. Very often, if they are over-fat or are

From the Good Barn to the Best.

In doing so they need not lose sight of the pedigree, for upon such the live stock industry must depend.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The evolution of the dairy barn in this country is a most fascinating study. We found it so on our farm. When we came on the place, now rather more than a quarter of a century ago, we found a little tucked-up barn, twenty-four feet by thirty-six feet in size. The only good thing about it was the ventilation. That was fine, summer and winter. Through big cracks in the siding the wind blew, and it was no uncommon thing to go out of a cold morning and find a big pile of snow on the floor. Well for the cattle if they were not shivering under a load of the beautiful.

We had not been on the farm long before we got right after that barn. The house, which was old and badly out of repair could wait a few years longer, but the barn must have immediate attention, for upon the cows would depend in great measure our income and our living. So the very year we bought the farm, we began getting out timbers for the better barn and hunting up lumber for the needed siding. Lumber was getting scarce in that part of the country, but we were fortunate enough to get with the piece about twenty thousand feet of hemlock logs in the woods. These had been cut and peeled for the bark, but we happened to step in just in time to keep the lumber from going the way of the world.

In a few weeks the old barn looked as if it had been struck by lightning. The siding had been torn off, the frame taken down and moved away to a new site, that is, what it would do to go into the new barn. We found some great timber in the old building. For example, the braces were of beautiful oak and as sound as a bullet after half a century of wear. The siding had not fared so well. The foot-and-a-half wide boards, all of as clear pine as I ever saw, had been beaten by the weather until they were not half an inch thick in places. Quite a good many of the sills, beams and girts could be worked in to the new barn, and we lessened the cost of building in this way quite a little.

This better barn had a basement, it was fourteen feet longer than the old one, could be entered on the second floor by a bridge extending very nearly the whole length of the building, was arranged with a fine shed thirty feet long and a place to keep the manure under cover. There were also many other good features not to be found in the old barn, such as stairs to go from one story to the other, in place of the old up-and-down ladders by the side of the centre posts. We felt big over that barn. It looked good. The siding was all surfaced and painted red with trimmings of pure white; on the roof was a beautiful cupola, surmounted by a staff and compass; many glass windows took the place of the old wooden slides which had closed the manure holes in the old one.

But we soon outgrew that barn. Keeping ten cows where we had three in the beginning, things began to be remarkably congested in short order. So we made our plans for the best barn. From good to better we hurried on to the best. It is wonderful how true it is that a man must build two or three barns before he knows what he wants. The very first winter we were in the old barn we discovered that we had made a mistake in the height of the basement. Instead of eight feet it should have been nine in the clear. Then, too, there was not light or air enough in it, with all the changes we had made. When the plank floor rotted out, as it did in a few years, letting the cows down at milking time, milkers and all, we investigated and found that we had not provided a way for the air to circulate under the stable, so that the sleepers soon decayed. There must have been a way to remedy that.

That way we found by clearing the old basement stable all out slick and clean, digging down under the whole and laying a good cement floor. We never did a better thing. Then, too, we never had liked the plan of storing the manure under the shed so close to the barn. That always smelled badly, especially after the manure got to heating. It was not good for man or beast. So out went the manure shed; we now draw out the manure as fast as made. While we were at it, we added twenty feet to the length of the barn and widened it out ten feet, letting the roof on the south side run down with the same pitch. Longer posts were placed under the frame, so that to-day we have a stable nine feet high. Another good feature about this best barn is, that we stable the cows on each side of a driveway that runs the whole length of the building. The stanchions face away from the drive so that the manure is where we can shovel it out of the drops right into the wagon. Wide alleyways in front of the cattle provide a chance to feed. We have our horses on the same floor, which makes it possible for us to use the straw for the drops behind the cows to take up the liquid manure, which we consider very valuable.

The overhead arrangements of this new barn are also much the best of any we ever had. You can drive right in with a team and wagon and turn round, clear. The bays are long and easy to put hay into and out. A hay carrier takes the hay from the wagon on the floor and puts it in any bent of the barn we wish. Out to the south of the barn and handy to the feeding alleys is the silo, fourteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high. As a protection against lightning, we have had the barn rodged, as well as the silo. Eaves spouts carry away rain water. A drilled well near the barn, pumped by an engine supplies us with water. Counting up the stock now, we find that we have about thirty head of horned animals, besides the four farm horses.

And yet, the other day I heard a fellow about the size of my boy say, "It isn't big enough, now!" What next? Time must tell.

N. Y. EDGAR L. VINCENT.

Why Not Keep The Feeders In Canada?

The live-stock industry is drifting when it will permit nearly two-thirds of the stockers and feeders on the Winnipeg market to cross the line to the United States, there to be grazed and finished, such as the Canadian farmer should have done himself. According to a Western Farm Journal, 2,362 stockers passed through the Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg during the first seven days of October, and of them 1,528 head went to the neighboring Republic. Of the remainder 710 came East and 124 went back to the farms to be wintered in the West.

Beef Breeds Light At The Panama Pacific.

Capt. T. E. Robson has just returned from the Panama Pacific Exposition, where he acted as judge of Shorthorns. Owing to the further outbreaks of foot and mouth disease the Eastern herds were not permitted to compete at the big Fair, some of them being held up in transit, the remainder never leaving their home stables. It was not a big show of the beef breeds of cattle. Less than 50 head of Shorthorns, all told, competed and there were only about 15 Herefords, a half-dozen Aberdeen-Angus and five milking Shorthorns on the grounds. The show of dairy cattle was described as good, Holsteins and Ayrshires being particularly strong. It is also said that the exhibit of horses was of a high-class character throughout. Capt. Robson, like all others who have expressed themselves regarding the exhibit, spoke in very high praise of the Canadian Building, which, according to the general consensus of opinion outclassed everything else on the grounds. It is the subject of favorable comment by all those who have seen the Fair.

FARM.

The Dark Side of School Fairs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have noticed so many optimistic accounts showing the sunny side of School Fairs in various papers that I would like to present the other side as it appears to exist in our neighborhood; and I prefer that this township be nameless lest someone's feelings be hurt, that is, someone who is not responsible for the unpopularity the Fairs have attained here. There have been only three, but general opinion has pronounced them failures. Now, why?

In 1913 the innovation was declared presumption on the part of the district agriculturist in the branch office of the Department of Agriculture, and on the part of the teachers who aided him. Some people advised the trustees to charge the teachers for the day's lost time. Somebody else said the teacher had a lot of cheek to take the day off. It became necessary for the secretary of that School Board to read a letter from the inspector requiring the teacher's presence, in her defence.

You will say, "Oh, well, we must expect to find all classes of people in the world. We can't expect to please everybody." But I wish to emphasize that the majority here are not pleased and the cause of agriculture in the schools is injured thereby.

Again, if these setbacks are acknowledged, a remedy will be worked out, by those in authority to do it.

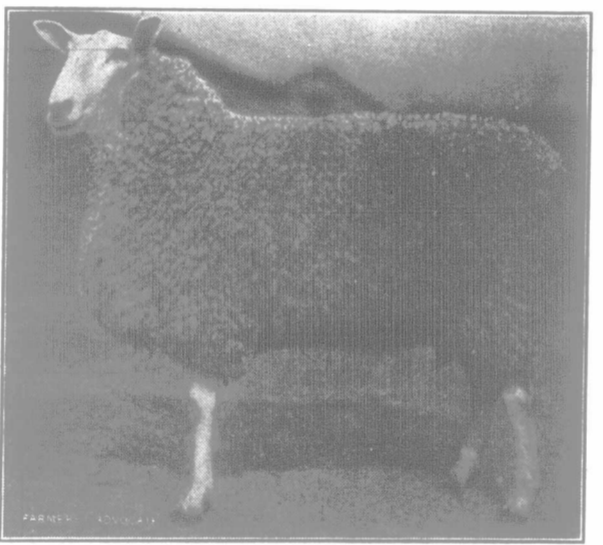
It was hoped that the introduction of new seed would influence future crops, but do you know in the section just referred to, the prize potatoes were eaten up next day, or the Sunday following? Such ignorance is infrequent, you say. I hope it is. I'm quoting facts, however. Another man ordered the children off his land, when they were collecting weeds or insects, and the land was on three sides of the schoolhouse too. Imagine how provoking to pursue a black swallow-tail for instance (which lays eggs that develop into those ill-smelling green and yellow-striped caterpillars, with a red branched protuberance at the end) over the forbidden fence. What a temptation to disregard the opposing forces, scale the fence and snatch the butterfly whose innocent, yes, beautiful, appearance does not give any indication of the ravages its larvae make upon the parsley and carrot leaves!

When the big day arrived fewer than half the schools in the section were represented. Things

A Winning Leicester Ewe.

Champion Leicester ewe at Toronto, 1915, for Jas. Snell & Son, Clinton, Ont.

The small number returning to the feeders' stalls is indicative perhaps of considerable trade among the farmers themselves in stockers and feeders such as has taken place in Eastern Canada during the passing autumn, but such a feature of the trade would not be so pronounced in the Prairie Provinces as in Ontario where stockmen are in closer touch one with another and the industry has attained to greater proportions. Farmers as a whole committed an error in 1913 when they sold to their neighbors across the line a great number of unfinished cattle and cows. A meat shortage in the Republic prompted the removal of the duty whereby this class of cattle



Berkshire Sow.

First at Toronto for W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ontario.

was admitted free, but since that time the condition has not been alleviated in the States and the same good prospects for the future are in sight. Now that the Chicago and Buffalo markets are open to Canadian stockmen any change in the tone of their biddings will vibrate in this country, so we are not obliged to dispose of unfinished cattle for fear that over supply may bring down the price of the fat animal in Canada. So far as selling and buying of cattle on foot is concerned the industry, apart from the



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presented a good appearance and the sports went off well, but great dissatisfaction was expressed over the judging and prize distribution. Emulation is a fine way to stimulate the children to excel, but when grandma makes the fried cakes, mother makes the bread, pa puts in a colt over the age stipulated in the prize list, big sister collects, mounts and names the weeds, brother runs around the country to select the apples from all the orchards, "Bub" buys his bees and bugs any old where, it fosters deceit in the wee heart of the child who carries off the prize. It destroys his trust in his elders. Who would sell their child's respect for 30 cents? Lots did. Such a horrible example. How discouraging to the pupil who gets nothing for his pains or his honesty.

When the teacher sees that incompetent judges have awarded prizes to incorrectly-named botanical specimens and unclassified bugs and beetles because they are mounted on finer paper, or shown up in better boxes, it's a source of annoyance to her too.

So much for the reminiscences of 1913. After the 1914 fair was held at the same place, the powers that controlled the school grounds there, declared against School Fairs because of unfairness and expense. I won't give any details as I was not there, but "on dit" dissention reigned.

This year it was held in another section, and I heard that even the preacher and a teacher had a warm dispute, which paradoxically caused cold coolness. Either missionary work must be done here, in the interests of agriculture and sociability, or each section should hold its fair alone. If enmity and deception are engendered the Fair should be conducted along different lines or not held at all.

I see universal praise for these Fairs in the papers, so if our seven sections are the only ones that look with disapproval on School Fairs as held in our township, we must indeed be heathen.

Don't dub me a pessimist or someone who has lost a prize and is grouchy about it. I am really so absorbed in agriculture, so in sympathy with improvements in the condition of farmers, so pleased with any movement tending to advance rural uplift, that it hurts me to see anything happen in the way of a drawback. I believe in acknowledging failures. It's all right to put the best foot forward but it's a pretty lame party, that has a best foot, or that doesn't show up the other foot now and then. When light is thrown upon the dark corners they can be cleaned out.

There's something better than consolidated School Fairs to inspire the agricultural spirit. Teach the teachers agriculture. Somebody will say, "Why, he doesn't know what's going on in his province. That's what they do at Guelph."

Yes, and do you know what a small percentage of teachers avail themselves of the privilege? No, evidently you don't. I repeat: teach the teachers agriculture.

Each individual teacher will act on her inspiration in her own individual way. In this rural depopulation talk means anything; if this, "the farmer is the backbone of the nation," slogan is good for anything but to warm farmers up before election; if the "back to the land" cry has a ring of sincerity—educate the teacher to be rural-minded and she'll impart the knowledge as unconsciously as she breathes. Her inspirations will be catching.

An Eastern County.

A. L.

Distribution Of Seed Grain and Potatoes.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications

from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Boys Win Prizes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The Sherbrooke County Ploughman's Association held their 36th annual ploughing match at Capelton, P. Q., on Wednesday, October 13, 1915, on the farm of James O'Connor. Ideal weather prevailed which added much to the splendid success of this match. There was about thirty teams in competition and the work was done very creditably.



Using the Skimmer.

A winner at a Quebec plowing match.

The boys' classes in both walking, single-furrow ploughs and gang ploughs were especially good, and created great interest among the many spectators present, who encouraged the boys to do their very best. In the evening a dinner was held at the Lennoxville house in Lennoxville, after which the prizes were presented to the winners in the various classes and a short musical and literary program was rendered. It was very gratifying to watch the boys from 10 years of age upwards receive their prizes. One boy carried away a beautiful silver cup which would remain in his possession, he having won it two years in succession.

A suggestion might be offered regarding the prizes. Aside from the cup above mentioned the boys' prizes were practically all in money. It might be better to give a suitably engraved



The Winner With the Gang Plow.

This lad started plowing at nine years of age, is still in knee trousers, and has won three matches.

medal and the balance in money. The medal would be kept and admired long after the money would be spent.

F. C. N.

The Milling Business.

Some months ago a live discussion was carried on by correspondents through these columns regarding what one side of the question called big profits and the other side only fair profits in the milling business. Apropos of profits the "Canadian Miller and Cerealists" says under the heading, "The Year's Returns":

"The very satisfactory showings made by the large milling concerns from the operations of the past year, as indicated in the various annual statements issued recently, conclusively demonstrate the efficient manner in which the milling industry in this country has been developed. The operating year under review was one of very exceptional conditions. There was, of course, a

great demand for the products of the industry, but at the beginning of the year, when most of the buying of the raw material had to be accomplished, trade conditions were in such a state as might easily have brought disaster. The fact that these companies have made the best showings in their history, is, therefore, most creditable and naturally assures a permanently strong position in the world's milling trade. Export business has been greatly increased in spite of the restrictions placed upon trade in regard to the limitation of the markets. The millers, however, are now taking every advantage of the opportunity to extend their export trade, and the removal of some of these restrictions, such as has now been effected, will enable them to expand in other directions. This applies to the industry as a whole. Milling concerns that never before attempted to cater to export trade have done considerable business in this connection during the past year. They have made foreign connections and studied export trade. It is natural, therefore, to predict a continued expansion of this feature of Canada's milling industry that is so necessary in the development of the agricultural resources of the Dominion."

We might just state the case of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company's report for the year ending Aug. 31, as given in a recent issue of "The Financial Times," which said:

"The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company's report for the year ended August 31 reveals amazing figures, more in the line with the spectacular showing of the Maple Leaf Milling Company than any of the milling company's reports returned this season. Trading profits alone were above those of the previous year, being \$600,780 compared with \$581,943. In addition to these profits, which are exclusively from the milling departments, there appears the additional item of \$1,059,813 obtained through grain transactions. This total profit of \$1,660,594 represents earnings of 55.2 per cent. on common stock.

"Because of these 'unusual profits' the directors have set aside \$1,250,000 to establish a new reserve, under the head of contingent-account.

"In addition to the remarkable showing on the earning side the company's balance sheet reveals a striking position. During the 12 months a bank loan of \$863,885 has been entirely wiped out. Accounts payable were reduced \$105,238. The current indebtedness at the close of the year was \$718,160 compared with \$1,687,252 last year, a reduction of \$969,123. Included in the current assets was the splendid sum of \$667,820 cash compared with only \$54,684 a year ago."

A Few Farm Follies.

The following is a list of fall follies all too commonly found on many farms. Read them over and see how many of them may be applied to your farm, under its present condition:

Leaving gaps and gates open which should be closed before freezing up time.

Forcing work horses to pick their living nights while doing the strenuous fall work.

Leaving dairy cows out in protracted cold, wet weather.

Leaving the plow in the ground when finishing the day's work. It may be frozen in next morning.

Allowing farm implements, not to be used any more this fall, to remain out in the weather.

Neglecting to make the most of the time with the plow while the weather is good.

Leaving roots too late to harvest for the sake of the small growth which they will make during a few extra days.

This c

Attending too many auction sales when nothing is needed for the farm and much fall work is yet to be done.

Attempting to fatten pigs while running at large all over the farm. To finish them properly they must be confined, in a relatively small pen or yard.

Allowing the brood sow to farrow in a fence corner or in the woods; the weather cannot be depended upon and the litter may be lost.

Pasturing the newly seeded clover too closely, or when the land is so wet that it is badly punched by the stock.

Allowing wet days to slip by without putting the stables in the best possible condition to receive the live stock when the first sudden dip of winter comes.

Neglecting to put on two-furrowed plows where it is known that the plowing cannot be completed with the single plows.

been somewhat unfavorable like similar periods in the past, but after all better times will again come round as the wheel of fortune slowly revolves.

Speaking with special reference to apples and to the Province of Ontario, P. W. Hodgetts, Chief of the Fruit Branch at Toronto, made some optimistic remarks. Comparing the conditions as they exist in Ontario and in the Western Provinces and States he summed up the situation somewhat as follows: Our competitors are operating on high-priced land. It costs them 65 cents per box to grow, pick, and pack their apples in boxes and place them on the cars and in this the interest on investment is not included. In addition to this there is 10 cents per box for selling and under other circumstances 5 cents more is added. So far as transportation is concerned the Western States, perhaps, have a little advantage when dealing in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan; freight rates and service favor the Ontario fruit growers in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. The apple grower in Ontario should be able, Mr. Hodgetts thought, to produce fruit with less expense, as the land upon which apples were being grown was valued at very much less than is the case in British Columbia or in the Western States. With reference to the Maritime Provinces the speaker drew attention to the uncertain climate and in fact to the uncertainty of the crop until harvest time. On the whole there was no occasion for pessimism at this time. Fruits in general were divided into two groups, the former Mr. Hodgetts would recommend planting under favorable circumstances, the latter group owing to their acreage at the present time he would avoid unless special markets, or special conditions were favorable. Apples, strawberries, pears, sweet cherries, red raspberries, were included in the first group; in the latter were mentioned peaches, sour cherries, red currants, gooseberries and plums. Special reference was made to pears, particularly winter pears, as there is a good demand for them in the Old Country. They are asking for them now and exports have decreased.

In a few remarks relative to the apple growing industry, Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, brought up a point relative to the cost of producing an orchard. In the Western States including Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and in British Columbia as well, it was found that it cost \$60 per acre to develop a plantation, to five years of age, not including the cost of land. Prof. Crow's argument was that we were favored in Ontario in that crops between the rows of trees could be grown with sufficient success to eliminate the matter of expense for the young trees, so at the end of five years the orchard would cost nothing for cultivation and care. Reference was made to one orchard in Ontario that is being developed according to modern principles. Accurate records are being kept and these show that the intercropping has been profitable and has paid for the care and growing of the young trees. "Orchards are too small," said the speaker, who was of the opinion that a plantation of 30, 40 or 50 acres would not be out of the question under certain conditions.

Vegetable growers will remember this season as one wherein they experienced considerable trouble. S. C. Johnston, Vegetable Specialist of the Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto, spoke with reference to the fungous diseases and insects as well as the exceedingly wet weather that has made vegetable growing arduous this past summer. Mr. Johnston's work takes him into all the vegetable growing district of Ontario where he meets the gardeners on their land. His experience this summer led him to remark that the vegetable crop this year was decreased 25 per cent. on account of wet weather, insects and fungous diseases. Prices have also been cut from 25 to 50 per cent. on practically all vegetables. The speaker, however, thought that 1916 should show considerable improvement over this year's results, especially in the marketing end. Growers should be particular to produce quality, as dealers must handle good lines now in order to maintain their reputation and please their customers. With reference to vegetable seed Mr. Johnston said that the only lines in which any shortage was evident were onions, spinach, beans, and celery. No doubt existed in the speaker's mind but that spraying would have to be universally practiced next season to prevent celery blight. The same precautions may have to be taken with onions. The blight on these two crops has become so prevalent that growers must either leave them out of their list or spray thoroughly in order to prevent severe losses.

The universal complaint is that many orchardists are allowing their plantations to revert again to the wild state. The future of the fruit-growing industry does not warrant such a move for favorable and unfavorable periods alternate, and to make anything out of an orchard it must be cared for each year.

THE APIARY.

Bee Keepers' Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held on November 23, 24, 25, 1915 in the Convention Hall of the Carls-Rite Hotel, Front Street, Toronto, opposite the Union Station, and not in the York County Council Chambers as previously announced.

Beekeepers from all parts of Ontario will be in attendance to give and take many valuable pointers concerning their management and beekeeping methods. These meetings are purely educational and the practical value of the addresses of both the beekeeper-managing colonies; and the scientist investigating beekeeping problems cannot be overestimated. The subjects chosen for discussion are all "live" questions of the day. Frequent heavy winter losses make "wintering" one of the most difficult problems. Dr. Phillips of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will give results of scientific investigation throwing light on this important matter. "Producing Comb and Extracted Honey" always brings lively discussions. A special feature will be the exhibit of Apiary Appliances. Members will display models of their "pet" inventions that are proving valuable labor and time saving devices. This exhibit will be greatly appreciated by the beekeepers.

Chimney Bees.

A strange freak of a swarm of bees occurred at the residence of Mr. Walter Scott, Danville, Richmond Co., Que., the result of which has been quite profitable to him. He noticed as far back as the year 1912, a swarm close to the house acting as though they were going to light on a branch of one of the trees beside the house, and as he did not keep bees he did not have a hive to put them in. While he was considering if he should go to the neighbors and secure one the bees commenced entering an unused chimney on the house. They apparently started in to work as though they were in an up-to-date hive. Mr. Scott mentioned this strange circumstance to a number of beekeepers and some of them laughed at the idea of them making and storing honey in a chimney, prophesying they would starve out the first winter. The other day he thought he would investigate and see what the bees had been doing. After smothering them he removed part of the chimney and found it full of excellent white honey to the depth of five feet, which when taken out weighed over 100 lbs.

POULTRY.

Marketing Poultry.

A comprehensive bulletin entitled "Farm Poultry" by M. A. Jull, head of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, Que., has just been issued. It contains much of interest and value to the poultryman and particularly the farmer poultryman. A copy of the bulletin will be supplied to any one in the Province of Quebec upon request. Among other things it contains some valuable advice on marketing, the following of which our readers will be interested to study:

In the marketing of poultry the farmer should take into consideration prices for live and dressed poultry as well as prices at different seasons of the year. Poultry may be shipped either live or dressed, according to prevailing prices at the time of shipment. Where a good consumer can be secured, it will certainly pay the average farmer to kill and dress his own stock. It is an open question, however, whether the general run of the stock throughout the country should be sold alive or dressed. Birds sold alive are collected by the poultry dealers and when finished can be graded uniformly in regard to size and quality. The average farmer produces such a comparatively small number of birds that in some cases there may be no particular advantage in killing and dressing.

It is very important, however, that every farmer should fatten his birds before marketing them, whether they are sold alive or dressed. Under present conditions poultry buyers are purchasing unfattened stock from the farmers and are fattening them in feeding stations, and are thus securing the profits which the farmers should be making.

In shipping poultry alive it is extremely important to crate the fowls in good substantial crates, which provide plenty of air. The shipping crate should have sides, ends, and tops slatted. The top slats should not be more than 1 1/2 inches apart. The crate should be between 12 and 16 inches high, not more than 30 inches wide and not more than 48 inches long.

As far as possible birds should be shipped so that they will arrive at their destination in as good condition as possible. If they are packed too closely or in crates which do not provide plenty of air many dead and sick birds will be the result.

If farmers were to ship their poultry collectively they would realize better prices and larger profits. Each farmer should fatten his own birds, and a number of farmers in the district can ship together, thus making a larger number of birds in one shipment and allowing of grading according to size and quality. Better methods of selling and shipping live poultry should receive careful attention.

Where conditions will allow, it is more profitable to kill and dress the fattened birds on the farm. Comparatively little experience is necessary to fatten, kill and dress market poultry properly. The quality of the stock is greatly enhanced and, at certain seasons of the year, prices for dressed poultry are considerably in advance of prices for live poultry.

The essential feature in marketing dressed poultry is to produce the highest quality possible. Within the last few years the price of well-fattened poultry has advanced to a far greater extent than the price for poorly-fattened stock. For certain grades of dressed poultry the price has advanced 50 per cent. in the last five years, while the price for all grades of inferior stock has increased very slightly. Each succeeding year finds greater difficulty in disposing of poorly-fattened birds. The essential requirements in marketing dressed birds include a good breed, freedom from torn flesh and clean picking. The head and the feet should be absolutely clean and the vent should be free from dung. The heads of all classes of dressed birds should be wrapped, using either 30 lb. parchment paper or grease-proof imitation parchment.

In some parts dressed poultry is drawn before being sent to market. This is a very bad practice and should be discontinued, since drawn birds spoil much more quickly than do undrawn birds.

The buying of dressed birds by poultry dealers needs to be placed on a much better basis. Poultry dealers in Montreal, for instance, have no standard set of rules covering the classes and grades of poultry purchased. The adoption by the trade of such standard rules would greatly improve the present condition. The following classes and grades would be of great value, not only to the trade, but also to the producer and the consumer.

CLASSES AND GRADES.

Classes.	Grades.
Broilers.....	(Squab—under 1 1/2 lbs. (Medium—1 1/2 to 2 lbs. (Large—2 to 2 1/2 lbs.
Fryers.....	3 lbs. (Small—under 4 lbs. (Medium—4 to 5 lbs. (Large—over 5 lbs.
Roasters.....	(Small—under 4 1/2 lbs. (Large—over 4 1/2 lbs.
Fowls.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Roosters.....	6 to 10 lbs.
Capons.....	3 to 5 lbs.
Stags.....	

Broilers are the lightest class of chickens marketed. Squab-broilers are usually from 6 to 9 weeks old, and medium and large broilers are a few weeks older. They are all considered a delicacy in high-class dining-rooms and restaurants of the large cities. Where the demand is good, they always command a fair price. Fryers are slightly older than broilers and weigh about 3 lbs. There is practically no demand for them at present. Roasters are mature chickens from about 5 to 12 months old and which, when properly fattened and dressed, usually weigh from 4 1/2 to 6 lbs. They are graded as small, medium and large, the greatest demand being for the medium size. Fowls include all hens over one year old. These are best suited for boiling. Roosters are male birds over one year old, and in the better class of markets they are sold separately. Capons are unsexed male chickens which have the advantage over cockerels of increased size and superior flavor of flesh. The demand for them is not very great, but the price is usually good. Stags are those chickens which have a hard meat appearance or are dark or bluish in color.

In packing poultry for the market great care should be taken to have the birds of about the same size and as well finished as possible. The packing should be neat and clean and boxes should be used suitable for the size of birds to be shipped. If the poultry is to be marketed immediately pine boxes can be used to good advantage. If the poultry is not going to a private customer, but is going to a poultry dealer where it will probably be stored for some time, white-wood or cotton-wood boxes should be used.

Suitable dimensions for various boxes for different grades of poultry are given. 16 x 15 x 3 1/2 inside.—This is the standard broiler box and will hold twelve broilers, twenty-four pounds and under per dozen.

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ressed birds by poultry dealers ed on a much better basis. Montreal, for instance, have

ES AND GRADES.

- Grades. (Squab—under 1 1/2 lbs. (Medium—1 1/2 to 2 lbs. (Large—2 to 2 1/2 lbs. 3 lbs. (Small—under 4 lbs. (Medium—4 to 5 lbs. (Large—over 5 lbs. (Small—under 4 1/2 lbs. (Large—over 4 1/2 lbs. 4 to 6 lbs. 6 to 10 lbs. 3 to 5 lbs.

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17 x 16 x 4 inside.—This is the standard heavy broiler box and will hold twelve broilers, twenty-five to thirty pounds per dozen.

19 x 16 x 8 inside.—This box will contain twelve roasters, forty-eight to fifty-nine pounds per dozen; also twelve fowl, weighing fifty-four pounds and up per dozen.

17 1/2 x 15 x 7 inches.—This box will hold twelve double layer roaster style packed chickens, weighing forty-three to forty-eight pounds, per dozen, and is the ideal small roaster box, and is used for that purpose universally. It will also hold, to quite good advantage, twelve fowl weighing up to fifty-three pounds per dozen.

18 x 17 x 9 inside.—This is used for heavy fowl weighing sixty pounds and up.

16 x 15 x 7 1/2 inside.—This box holds twelve fowl, thirty-nine to forty-three pounds per dozen; also holds twelve double layer roaster style packed chickens, weighing forty-three to forty-eight pounds per dozen. This is an ideal fowl box.

21 x 17 1/2 x 9 inside.—This box can be used for holding twelve old cocks, weighing seventy-two pounds a dozen and up. Can also be used for capons, packed roaster style, weighing 6 to 7 pounds each.

Hens Pay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being much interested in the question of making a profit from the hens, I have enjoyed the letters recently published in "The Farmer's Advocate," and P. P. Fowler's letter has given me the courage to write about my own "scrub" flock. Not that I recommend keeping such a flock, but my luck with them makes me unwilling to kill them off and replace with pure-breds, for if my hens keep on laying till December 31, they complete twelve years of unbroken production. Not a day without fresh-laid eggs during that time. I have one hen that I know has laid one hundred and thirty-five eggs since the first of last December. She was lame when the flock was put in the winter quarters, and was put in the cow-stable to see if she would get all right. As she was laying so well all winter I kept track of her all summer, which was easy to do, as she insisted on roosting in her usual place in the stable, and at night when I fed some calves I kept in it took only a few minutes to put this hen in a barrel in the empty mangel bin. As she nearly always laid very early in the morning I got the egg when I went out to milk. She will be three years old next spring and has never wanted to sit. Her year will not be up until December first, but as she is moulting now I can't expect many more eggs this year.

Regarding the main flock, I would like to tell of a record I kept about three years ago as a result of an argument with a neighbor who said hens on a farm do not pay their way. I am sorry I have not the figures, as I didn't think of needing them after convincing my neighbor, but the flock I then had cleared me \$1.25 per hen for eggs alone. I kept account of every pound of grain and charged the same price for corn I grew, as I paid for what I bought, charged five cents a head for cabbages used, and made up the bill for eggs at the low average of 18 cents per dozen. In fact my friend and I went over the figures together, and he was quite satisfied and fixed up his hen-house at once. C. B. Middlesex Co., Ont.

These Were Good Layers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw "Wyandotte's" article protesting against the common belief that the average hen lays 100 eggs per year. I am afraid "Wyandotte" is not yet an authority on that subject, but with a little more experience I think he will come up to the mark as he seems to take very good care of his stock and feeds well.

Wyandotte leaves out two important questions: first, he does not say if he is working for egg production, and secondly, he omits to state time lost by broodiness. If you are going in for egg production I would advise to keep some of the light-weight varieties; such as Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., as they are non-setters and work full time at their trade, while with the heavy-weight breeds six to twelve weeks is lost each season through broodiness.

I have been keeping chickens for the past 15 years, and I give you herewith a short statement of egg production for the past 3 years. My flock consists of 12 to 15 hens of the S. C. White Leghorn variety, and I generally have 2 or 3 Banded Plymouth Rocks which I keep for sitters.

Average number eggs laid per hen during 1913, 156; average number eggs laid per hen during 1914, 131; average number eggs laid per hen (to date), 1915, 160. Cost of feed averages 11 cents per hen per month.

I had one hen lay 243 eggs in one year, while I may say I had another (a cross-bred which my boy traded a jack-knife for) that laid the magnificent number of 67 eggs in 12 months. But

that is only an instance of what may happen if you let poor stock get into your pens. I now have a Wyandotte hen two years old last July that I bought last April for a sitter and hatched a batch of chicks on May 6 and she started laying June 4, and to date (Oct. 25) has laid 95 eggs and is still laying, and during this time she went broody again and lost 15 days and she also moulted; so in 4 months and 20 days she has laid the average number of eggs that took "Wyandotte's" to lay in one year. I have nothing to say against the Wyandotte breed of hens because I know they are splendid layers and good table fowl, but I think our correspondent must have struck a poor strain.

If I had hens that wouldn't average more than 95 eggs per hen per year I would send them to the scrap pile on the first train. Some one has said that a large flock of poultry will not lay as high an average as the small number. I do not want to antagonize those who know by experience but it seems to me if the large flock is properly managed they should come up to the same record as our small pens. WM. PIERCY. York Co., Ont.

WM. PIERCY. York Co., Ont.

FARM BULLETIN.

The O. A. C. Stock Sale.

The sale of pure-bred breeding stock, held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, October 28, was attended by a much larger number of stockmen than was the first of these annual sales last year. It is a good thing that this high-class stock is being appreciated, and it was a wise move in the interests of live-stock breeding when it was decided to each year disperse the surplus stock among farmers the Province over. The stock was in good breeding condition, not highly fitted, and should go on and do well for their new owners. Some bargains were secured by the buyers but on the whole prices were satisfactory, being higher than those of the first sale.

Anthony Gies, St. Jacobs, Ont., got a bargain in the two-year-old imported Yorkshire boar Aughton Jay at \$37, and B. H. Bull & Son took the Jersey herd bull, Brampton Merger, at \$70. It seems hard to bring the buyer to realize that the best breeding value is in the tried sire.

The milking Shorthorns sold well and bidding was spirited. Princess Darlington, a two-year-old topped the lot at \$280. Golden Major, a white calf from the best milking cow at the farm, was cheap at \$210, going to Tennessee.

Prices for the beef class of Shorthorns were not high, but the bull calves offered, a nice lot, sold at fairly good money.

Holstein heifers sold well but not high, considering the records which they had behind them.

There were some snaps in Ayrshires and Jerseys.

The few sheep offered sold for all they were worth, and the Yorkshire sows made a much higher average than last year.

Buyers of Yorkshire sows were: Prof. J. Evans, Guelph; James R. Fallis, Brampton; James De Kay, St. Jacobs; L. L. Maltby, Aberfoyle; R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale; John Archibald, Alma; A. Kirkness, Mt. Forest; Jos. E. Brethour, Burford; Geo. Cunningham, Inglewood; Wm. Cox, Woodburn; C. F. Bailey, Toronto; F. K. Merkley, John Steckle, Berlin; Robt. Tuck, Eden Mills; Wm. Argo, Guelph; Harry McGee, Toronto; A. Gies, St. Jacobs; W. W. Martinson, Wallacetown; J. H. Readman, Orton; Thos. Little, Galt; J. B. Kitchen, New Lowell; Thos. Dickson, Galt; A. E. Currie, Guelph; Wm. J. Phillips, Belwood; W. K. Gooding, Islington. The prices ranged from \$17 to \$40, and the 33 head of Yorkshires sold averaged \$29.39 each, a total of \$970.

James Milloy, Erin, got two Cotswold ewes at \$14 each; J. E. Brethour, Burford, five South-downs at \$22 each. Five Leicester ram lambs sold for \$8, \$10, \$11, \$16 and \$16 respectively to A. E. Hales, Guelph; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; A. Easton, Freeman; Thos. Morton, Durham; and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Three Shropshire ram lambs were knocked down at \$14, \$18 and \$17 to M. Cook, Bloomingdale; J. B. Kitchen, New Lowell; and Alex. Stewart, Guelph.

The following were purchasers of cattle:

- BEEF SHORTHORNS. Sultan Champion, F. W. Scott, Highgate. \$125.00 (Afterwards resold to Leslie & Pearen, Rockwood.) Gay Sultan, J. P. Henderson, Guelph. 125.00 Lancaster Sultan, R. F. Pritchard, Fergus. 150.00 Hope's Diamond, Anson Kirkness Mt. Forest. 100.00 O. A. C. Diamond, W. D. Thomas, Eden Mills. 185.00 Five bull calves averaged \$137 each.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

- O. A. C. Princess Darlington, Harry McGee, Toronto. \$280.00

- O. A. C. Princess Darlington 2nd, W. G. Wright, Thornbury. 97.00 O. A. C. Solo, Harry McGee. 190.00 O. A. C. Barrington Duchess, James Kcss, Fergus. 90.00 O. A. C. Darlington Queen, Harry McGee. 200.00 Golden Major, R. A. Hurt, Jackson, Tennessee. 210.00 O. A. C. Barrington Major, Roy Hindley, Acton. 100.00 Darlington Major Maude, R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale. 130.00 Ten months' lease on Barrington Record, J. E. Brethour. 120.00 Eight head sold, including calves, averaged \$162.12.

HOLSTEINS.

- Margaret Cornucopia 3rd, A. Gies, St. Jacobs. \$206.00 Toitilla Rattler, W. B. Finnie, St. Mary's. 172.50 Mercena Rue Rattler, W. B. Finnie. 160.00 Molly Rue De Kol, Wm. Cox, Woodburn. 122.50 Toitilla Rue Rattler, Nell McLean, Rockwood. 162.50 Rattler's Beauty, Wm. Cox. 156.00 Boustje Rattler Toitilla, A. Culp, Vine-land. 85.00 Boutsje Beauty Lad, City Dairy, Toronto. 80.00 Eight Holsteins, including calves, averaged \$143.06 each.

AYRSHIRES.

- O. A. C. Tibby, W. H. Gregg, Ingersoll. \$100.00 O. A. C. White Rose, F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin. 100.00 Amundsen's Tibby, F. H. Harris. 90.00 O. A. C. Bud, Wm. Murdock, Palmerston. 70.00 Amundsen Queen, John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin. 36.00 O. A. C. Captain's Rosie, F. H. Harris. 35.00 O. A. C. Captain's Flossie, F. H. Harris. 30.00 Seven Ayrshires, including calves, averaged \$65.85 each.

JERSEYS.

- Brampton Merger, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton. \$ 70.00 O. A. C. Dreamy, W. J. Alexander, Georgetown. 76.00 O. A. C. Dreamy 2nd, W. K. Gooding, Islington. 150.00 Dreamer 2nd Merger, J. Webber, Clifford. 70.00 Dreamy's Merger, John Clarkson, Islington. 67.50 Dreamy's Merger 2nd, W. J. Alexander. 47.50 Six Jerseys averaged \$80.16 each. Five head of fat steers and heifers sold from 8 1/2 to 13 cents per pound.

Because of the War.

By Peter McArthur.

There is a phrase in every-day use that is in danger of being worked to death. Wherever we go and whatever we do we hear all sorts of things accounted for by the words "Because of the war." If the things we buy are dear it is 'because of the war.' If the things we sell are cheap it is 'because of the war.' We mustn't expect this or we mustn't expect that 'because of the war.' It is quite true that the war has affected our lives at every point but we must not allow ourselves to be stupefied by that fact. The evidence is growing that the phrase "because of the war" is being used not only to cover a multitude of misfortunes but also a few sins. In spite of the fact that the newspapers are almost barren of news except bewildering news from the front the conviction is growing that there are as many Ethiopians in our woodpiles as there were a year ago and that in the business world no leopards have changed their spots 'because of the war.' As a matter of fact the outbreak of the war saved Big Business from an over-hauling that was long overdue and conditions that are the logical result of past years of speculation, rapacity and folly are being excused 'because of the war.' If matters stopped there we might be inclined to let bygones be bygones and try to resume the business of the world on a new basis as soon as possible. But nothing has stopped. It is becoming apparent that the men who exploited the country in the past have been using this period of public stupefaction and apathy to entrench themselves more firmly. Financial operations that were checked by public outcry are certain to be put through in the near future. Combinations in restraint of trade that were provoking criticism and opposition have taken advantage of the public distraction to draw their lines more closely. For instance, a notorious merger that controlled only sixty per cent. of the output in its field two years ago at present controls ninety-eight per cent. and prices have been forced up 'because of the war.' The time is probably not ripe for the discussion of such matters but the information is in hand to be used when needed.

Another important matter that has been clouded 'because of the war' is Canada's relation to the conflict. The whole tendency of popular oratory and popular writing is to attribute Canada's participation to love of the Empire and to

because they feared to be tainted for them to do and an aroused will give them adequate support...

of the Western Canada. Live-livestock sessions at Victoria evening of October 29, 1915. Important matters which came was that regarding interpretation...

rough Canada of carload ship-States dressed hogs for export in bonded sealed cars, provided running-boards of such cars...

ing Markets.

deal freight; good feed flour, per 1.50, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

er.—Prices remained stationary the past week. Creamery products, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, separator dairy, 29c. to 30c.

—Eggs also remained stationary, washed laid eggs selling at 40c. to 45c. per dozen, and the cold storage at 30c. per dozen by the case.

se.—New, large, 18c.; twins, 16c. per dozen.

y.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per comb, per dozen sections, \$2.40.

s.—Primes, \$3.50 per bushel; hand-sorted, \$3.75 per bushel.

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

ry.—Remained stationary in price the past week. Live weight chickens, 12c. per lb.; ducks, 10c. per lb.; fowl, 7c. to 10c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS. Hides, flat 18c.; country hides, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 15c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 18c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins, 20c. to \$1.35; horse and pelts, 20c. to \$1.35; horse and pelts, 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$4.50. Wool, combings, washed, 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 38c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 38c.; unwashed, coarse, per lb., 30c.; raw, per lb., 30c.

Wholesale fruit and vegetable markets have been extremely dull during the week very little business being done.

are the heaviest receipts at the time; and were slow and draggy, becoming almost unsalable, with prices ranging from 12c. per 6-quart basket for blues and 20c. to 22c. for Red Rogers lawares.

are still a few peaches being brought from 25c. to 40c. per 6-quart basket, and 30c. to 40c. per quart basket.

are mostly of the Kieffer variety, selling 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket. A few Buere D'Anjous bring 20c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket.

California lemon crop is reported

as being an especially large one this year, and the fruit now arriving on the market is of splendid quality selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per case.

Oranges and grape fruit shipments are both increasing in quantity.

Apples, 20c. to 45c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per bbl.; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bunch; cranberries, \$8.75 to \$9 per bbl.; grape fruit, Jamaica, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case; Porto Rico, \$5.25 per case; grapes, Tokay, \$2 to \$2.25 per case; Canadian, 12c. to 17c. and 20c. to 22c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, California, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; limes, \$1.50 per hundred; oranges, Jamaica, \$3.75 per case; late Valencias, \$3.50 to \$5.75 per case; pineapples, Porto Rico, \$5 per case; beets, 60c. per bag; peaches, 6-quart baskets, 25c. to 35c.; 11-quart baskets, 30c. to 40c.; pears, imported, \$4 per case; Canadians, Kieffers, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; Buere D'Anjous, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; quinces, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; 6-quart baskets, 25c.; cabbage, 40c. per dozen; carrots, Canadian, 75c. to 80c. per bag; celery, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; corn, 10c. to 12c. per dozen; cucumbers, hot-house, \$1 to \$1.50, and \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen; eggplant, 75c. per 11-quart basket, onions, 25c. to 30c. 11-quart basket, \$1.25 per 75-lb. sack; Spanish onions, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per small case; pickling onions, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, parsnips, 85c. per bag; peppers, green, 30c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; reds, 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; sweet potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per hamper, tomatoes, 6-quart baskets, 15c. to 25c., 11-quart baskets, 25c. to 35c.; hot-house 20c. per lb.; green, 25c. per 11-quart basket; turnips, 50c. per bag; potatoes, New Brunswicks, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; Ontarios and Quebecs, \$1.15 per bag.

Montreal.

The supply of cattle on the local market the past week was fairly liberal, and the tone of the market was firm. The feature continued to be the demand from the United States for cattle and sheep and lambs, and even for calves, and the export of considerable numbers of these was still going on. As for domestic trade, it continued fully up to recent experience, and prices were about steady. Some choice steers sold at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb., while good sold at 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb., the bulk of the trade being, however, at slightly lower levels. Butchers' cows and bulls sold at 4 1/2c. to 6c. per lb. Demand for canning cattle continued active, and prices showed little change, being generally from 3c. to 4c. per lb. Lambs were in good demand and the market was firm, being 8c. per lb. to 8 1/2c. for round lots of Ontario lambs, Quebecs selling at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb. Sheep sold at 4 1/2c. 5 1/2c. per lb. Calves were in good demand also, and prices ranged from 7c. to 8c. per lb. for milk-fed stock and 3c. to 6c. for grass-fed stock. The market for hogs was a little on the easy side, and supplies were liberal. Sales of select lots took place at 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Practically nothing new was to be said of this market. Demand was very dull and supplies were limited. Heavy draught horses, weighing from 1500 to 1700 lbs. each, were \$225 to \$275 each; light draught, weighing from 1400 to 1500 lbs., \$175 to \$275 each; small horses, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250.

Dressed hogs and provisions.—The market for dressed hogs was rather easy in tone during the week, and abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock changed hands at 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. per lb. Smoked and cured meats showed very little change in tone. Light hams were selling at 18c. per lb., mediums at 17c. and heavy weights at 15c. to 16c. per lb., being rather lower than a week ago. English breakfast bacon was selling at 20c., Windsor selected at 23c. and Windsor boneless at 24c. per lb. Lard showed very little change, being 12c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. for pure leaf, and 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for compound.

Honey and syrup.—There was a moderate trade in honey, and prices were steady, being 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb. for white clover comb and 12c. to 13c. for brown. White extracted honey was 12c.

per lb., brown 10 1/2c., while buckwheat honey was 8 1/2c. per lb.

Maple syrup was selling fairly well, at 90c. in 8-lb. tins, \$1.05 in 10-lb. tins, \$1.45 in 13-lb. Sugar was 13c. per lb.

Eggs.—While there was practically no change in the price of eggs, the market was very firm, and supplies were quite limited, especially in the case of new-laid eggs. This was still quoted at 40c. per doz. Selected stock was quoted at 32c. per doz., while No. 1 candled was quoted at 28c. and No. 2 at 25c. per dozen.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes continued firm. Supplies were light and quality none too good. Green Mountains were still quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., carloads on track, and Quebec stock at 95c. to \$1. In smaller lots the price was about 15c. above these figures.

Butter.—The market for creamery was holding about steady. Receipts were falling off slightly, and demand was fair, although there was less enquiry for export. Prices, however, held steady, being 32 1/2c. to 33c. per lb. for selects; fine creamery was about a cent less, while seconds were around 31c., dairy butter sold at 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was very strong, and prices advanced further. At the moment, however, the tendency was said to be lower owing to the refusal of the English market to respond to recent advances. Finest western colored were quoted at 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c. per lb., while white was 1/2c. less per lb. than colored. Finest eastern cheese was 15 1/2c. to 16c. per lb., and under grades were 15 1/4c. to 15 1/2c.

Grain.—Wheat was strong during the week, and prices were higher. Oats showed little change, being 4 1/2c. per bus. for Ont. or Que. No. 2 oats, in car lots, ex-store, 45 1/2c. for No. 3, and 44 1/2c. for No. 4.

Flour.—While the price of flour was unchanged, the tone was firm and demand was good. Manitoba first patents were \$5.85, seconds being \$5.35, and strong bakers \$5.15. Ontario patents, \$5.60, straight rollers were \$4.90 to \$5 in wood, and the latter \$2.35 per bag.

Millfeed.—Bran was slightly easier, at \$21 to \$22 per ton; shorts, \$23 to \$24 per ton; middlings, \$29 to \$30, including bags. Mouille, \$32 to \$33 per ton for pure grain; \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—Demand for hay was fair and prices were as follows: No. 1 hay, \$19 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay, \$18 to \$18.50; No. 2 hay, \$17.50; No. 3 hay, \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—The market for hides showed no change. Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb.; Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb., respectively; horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, respectively for Nos. 2 and 1; sheep skins, \$1.50 each. Rough tallow was 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb., and rendered was 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Market was strong on a good kind of shipping steers the past week, best Canadian shipping cattle selling up to \$8.75, three or four loads bringing the price. It was asserted by one salesman that real prime, heavy steers here would have sold up to \$9. Best natives reached \$8.85, and they were not real prime at that. A medium kind of shipping cattle ranged from \$7.65 to \$8. Most of the shipping steers were rated a dime to fifteen cents higher, a medium, in-between kind running steady to strong. Very few of the real good handy steers offered and these sold about like the week before. Weakness about like the week before. A fair was encountered in the cow stuff, a fair and medium kind of cows selling from 15 to 25 cents lower, while canners brought about a dime under the preceding week. Heavy bulls were somewhat slow sale but brought about steady prices, other grades moving readily. Stocker and feeder trade is showing decided improvement. Many orders are being placed here for both stock and feeding cattle, and Ohio and Indiana especially are taking a large number. Canada has sent over large numbers of stockers and feeders of late and they have been ready sale, especially good quality feeders and yearling stockers. Feeders want smooth and

good quality stuff now and some of the little, knotty kinds are proving rather disappointing sale but anything decent finds ready outlet. Milchers and springers were more plentiful the past week than for any time since the trade was resumed and sold a shade easier the past week, but good kinds are finding a fairly good market and will sell to much better advantage than the fair and medium, common kinds, as dairymen do not care to carry the latter kinds on feed through the winter months. Receipts the past week were 8,075 head, as compared with 8,325 for the preceding week and 6,950 for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadians, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium and plain, \$7 to \$7.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.85; yearlings, common, to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

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

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6 to \$6.65; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$6.

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

Hogs.—Prices struck the lowest level of the season the past week. Receipts were liberal and ran mostly to light grades. Heavy hogs, in fact everything weighing better than 210 pounds, as a rule, outsold the lighter weight grades by from ten to fifteen cents. Monday's top was \$8.10, with bulk of packers' kinds selling at \$7.85; Tuesday's market was steady; Wednesday nothing brought above \$8, and decks that ran mostly to yorkers sold from \$7.75 to \$7.85; Thursday, which was the low day, packers got the bulk from \$7.50 to \$7.60, top being \$7.75, and Friday the general run of sales were made from \$7.60 to \$7.70, though several decks that carried quite a bit of weight brought \$7.80 to \$7.85. Monday pigs sold at \$7.25; Tuesday and Wednesday they reached \$7.50 to \$7.60; Thursday they dropped down to \$7, and Friday the bulk moved at \$7.25.

Roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.75, and stags \$6 down. Receipts the past week totaled approximately 46,100 head, being against 48,594 head for the previous week, and 42,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb market was stronger the first half of the past week, and the following two days values were lower. Monday top lambs sold at \$9.25; Tuesday they brought \$9.25 and \$9.35, and Wednesday the bulk moved at \$9.40. Thursday, under increased receipts, prices were declined fifteen cents from Wednesday, and Friday, under a forty car supply, buyers landed top lambs at \$9 and \$9.10. General range on best cull lambs was from \$8 to \$8.25, some good ones the fore part of the week selling up to \$8.50, and skips landed around \$6.50 and \$7. Sheep were held steady all week. Top wethers sold from \$6.50 to \$6.75, and the general ewe range was from \$5.75 to \$6. Receipts the past week were 24,500 head, being against 21,465 head the week before, and 34,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Marketing was pretty uniform all week, bulk of the tops the first four days selling at \$12, and while Friday's market opened at \$12, closing prices were a half dollar lower. Cull grades sold from \$10 down, heavy fat calves ranged \$7 to \$9, according to size and the amount of flesh carried, and grassers brought from \$4 to \$5.50. Receipts the past week reached approximately 2,300

head, as compared with 2,147 head for the previous week, and 1,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 16 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 16 1/4c.; New York, State whole milk, fresh flats, white and colored, specials, 16c.; average fancy, 15 1/2c.; St. Paschal, Que., 15 5/16c.; Stirling, 15 1/2c.; Campbellford, 15 1/2c.; Iroquois bid 16c.; Perth, 16 1/2c.; Victoriaville, Que., 16 1/2c.; Napanee, 16 9/16c.; Picton, 16 11/16c.; Cornwall, 16 7/16c.; Listowel bid 15 1/2c.; Kemptville bid 15 1/2c.; Belleville, 15 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.90 to \$10.50; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.60 to \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.65; heavy, \$6.30 to \$7.60; rough, \$6.30 to \$6.50; pigs, \$3.75 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$6.60 to \$7.30.

Gossip.

SALE DATES CLAIMED. Nov. 10.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; pure-bred stock.

Nov. 18.—R. & A. W. Oliver, R. R. No. 4, Galt, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.

One of the sales that will attract considerable attention during the first part of November is that to be held by R. & A. W. Oliver, R. R. No. 4, Galt, Ont., on November 18. The sale will commence at 12.30 p. m. The farm is four miles south of Galt, and conveyances will meet all morning trains at Galt, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Radial cars stop three-quarters of a mile from the place. There are thirty-five females, and eight bulls of such noted strains as the Miss Ramdens, Lavinias, Clarets, and Duchess. They are mostly all young. All females of breeding age have been bred to the herd bull, Escana Ringmaster. See the advertisement and procure a catalogue for all details regarding these offerings.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

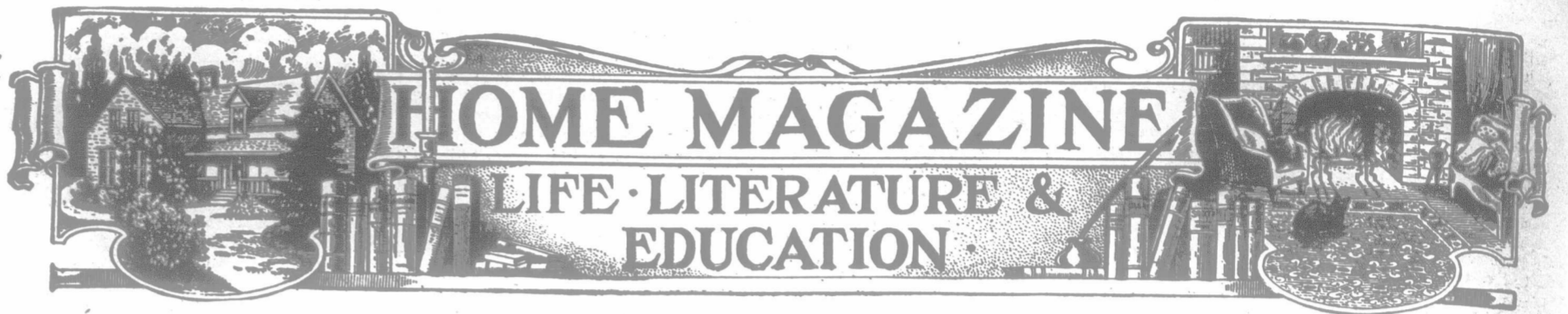
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosing.

Veterinary.

Fatality In Cats.

I have lost a cat and two kittens, which showed the following symptoms: Loss of appetite, frequent vomiting, frothing from mouth, convulsions, and intense pain just before death. A kitten died first after two days' sickness; a week later its mother died, and in about three weeks another kitten. The woodshed where they were kept was cleaned, and sulphur scattered around, and then I got another kitten, which did well for two weeks, but is now sick. The disease appears to be due to germs that exist in the woodshed. How could I destroy them? M. F.

Ans.—The symptoms given indicate stomach trouble, which might be caused by worms, but the fact that fresh kittens brought in suffer and die, indicates that you are correct in assuming that the disease is caused by infection, which exists in the building. A careful post-mortem by a veterinarian would probably result in the discovery of the nature of the trouble. If the kitten is still living, give it 2 grains of arca nut for each pound of its weight, and follow up on four or five hours by a teaspoonful of castor oil. To disinfect the building, give it a thorough cleaning and sweeping. Then close all openings and burn sulphur until it becomes filled with the fumes. It will further insure thorough disinfection if you follow this by giving a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five-per-cent. crude carbolic acid. V.



"The Dead."

(By Rupert Brooke, who died at Lemnos, while on overseas service.)
 Blow out, ye bugles over the rich dead!
 There's none of these so lonely and
 poor of old,
 But, dying, has made us rarer gifts
 than gold.
 These laid the world away; poured out
 the red,
 Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years
 to be
 Of work and joy, and that unhop'd
 serene,
 That men call age; and those who
 would have been,
 Their sons, they gave, their immortality.
 Blow, bugles, blow! They brought us,
 for our dearth,
 Holiness, lacked so long, and Love and
 Pain.
 Honor has come back, as a king, to
 earth,
 And paid his subjects with a royal
 wage;
 And Nobleness walks in our ways again;
 And we have come into our heritage.

Browsing Among the Books.

THE BALKANS.

[From "The Dardanelles and Their Story," by the author of "The Real Kaiser," Andrew Melrose Pub. Co., London, Eng., 3 York St., Covent Garden, W. C. The extract gives a very good account of the events immediately preceding the entrance of Bulgaria upon the war.]

The condition of the Balkan States under Turkish rule was anything but enviable, yet religious and other differences prevented any united action among them for quite five hundred years. The Turkish method was to foment the jealousies existing among them, and to emphasize the cardinal points of difference in their religious creeds, setting Greek Church against Catholic. Each State shook off the Turkish yoke separately—Bulgaria so recently as 1878—and they were no more united as free States than they were in bondage.

There remained a large proportion of men of their own race still under Turkish rule, and the persecutions to which these Christian subjects of the Sultan were subjected at last formed a rallying point. In 1912 a Balkan League was formed, with the avowed object of protecting the Christians of Macedonia from the intolerable cruelty of the Turk. From this league Roumania held aloof, but Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, all subscribed to it.

After a short and half-hearted attempt at negotiation, the attack on Turkey was made by all four States at once. The result was a surprise to the world. The Bulgarians and Serbians proved too much for the Turks at every encounter; they could not even withstand the Greeks and the Montenegrins. Defeated at two great battles of Kirk Kilisse and Lule Burgas, they were driven back to the very walls of Constantinople. They lost Adrianople, and the only question left to be settled was the exact condition of peace.

At the opening of the war, Count Berchtold had distinctly stated on behalf of Austria that at the end of the war the Powers would not permit any modification of the territorial status quo of Turkey. This statement was also collectively made to the Porte by the Powers. But in the face of the overwhelming defeat of the Turkish arms, the Powers were not able to live up to their undertaking. They had unwillingly to submit to see the Sick Man deprived of another part of his estate. This is the

grievance of Enver Pasha and the war party in Constantinople.

Peace was signed in London in the early part of 1913, Turkey giving up all the mainland west of a line drawn from Enos to Media, and the Greek Islands as well. The new kingdom of Albania was constituted, a large sum was paid to Montenegro by way of compensation, and the Balkan allies began to quarrel forthwith.

Bulgaria quarrelled with Serbia and Greece on the division of the spoil, and at the critical moment Roumania sided with Serbia. On June 30, 1913, the second Balkan war broke out, in which the power of Bulgaria was utterly crushed. There can be no doubt that the action of Roumania saved the Balkans from a long-protracted and suicidal war. But it left a bitter taste behind it.

As a result of its splendid fighting against Turkey, Bulgaria finished with a loss of 100,000 of the pick of her fighting men. In hard cash she had spent £40,000,000. The conquered territory of Macedonia had been divided between Serbia and Greece. Thrace, won by her from Turkey, had been reclaimed by that power. Finally Roumania had deprived her of a large tract of fertile land, occupied by an industrious population.

Had the Balkan States refrained from these suicidal disputes, it is quite likely that the European war would not have broken out; it is at least certain that some other pretext must have been found for it. But the differences occurred, the Austrian attack was made on Serbia, and Europe was plunged into the great war. From the outset, of course, Serbia and Montenegro have participated, acting with the Triple Entente.

From the very beginning of the struggle the attitude of the other Balkan States was of the utmost importance. All that Germany could (at first) hope or expect was neutrality, and to secure that end she put forward every effort.

The effect of an unanimous rising in the Balkan peninsula against Austria would have been very unpleasant for that Power, which in the early days of the war had much to do to resist the attacks of the Russians and Serbians. The case of Serbia might have been the case of any of them, most certainly it might have been that of Roumania. Russia must have acted as guardian of the Slav interest in that case equally with the case of Serbia. Bulgaria, too, was the war pupil of France; was armed with French weapons, and trained by French officers. No reason for participation in the war was lacking.

The initial difficulty was the former quarrel. Bulgaria would have come to Serbia's aid, but required the return of the territory wrested away after the Balkan war. Roumania preferred to wait until she saw what Bulgaria might do. Greece was governed by a Royal Family closely allied to that of Germany;—the Queen of Greece is the Kaiser's sister. The Balkan States did not move.

Then Turkey came into the war, and a new motive for participation was supplied. But by this time the States occupied a comfortable position astride the fence, and had begun to calculate possibilities. They saw, what the whole world saw, that the war had everywhere been carried into the territory of the Allies. Germany was in possession of all but a fractional portion of Belgium, and was administering it as a new German province. The massed millions of Russia were rolled back by the Austro-German forces. The German line stretched across the north of France. The citizens of the Balkans formed the opinion that the Germans were winning, as far as the war had gone.

This buffer of neutral Balkan territory was as much a convenience to Austria and Germany as it was a hindrance to the plans of Russia. With Roumania in

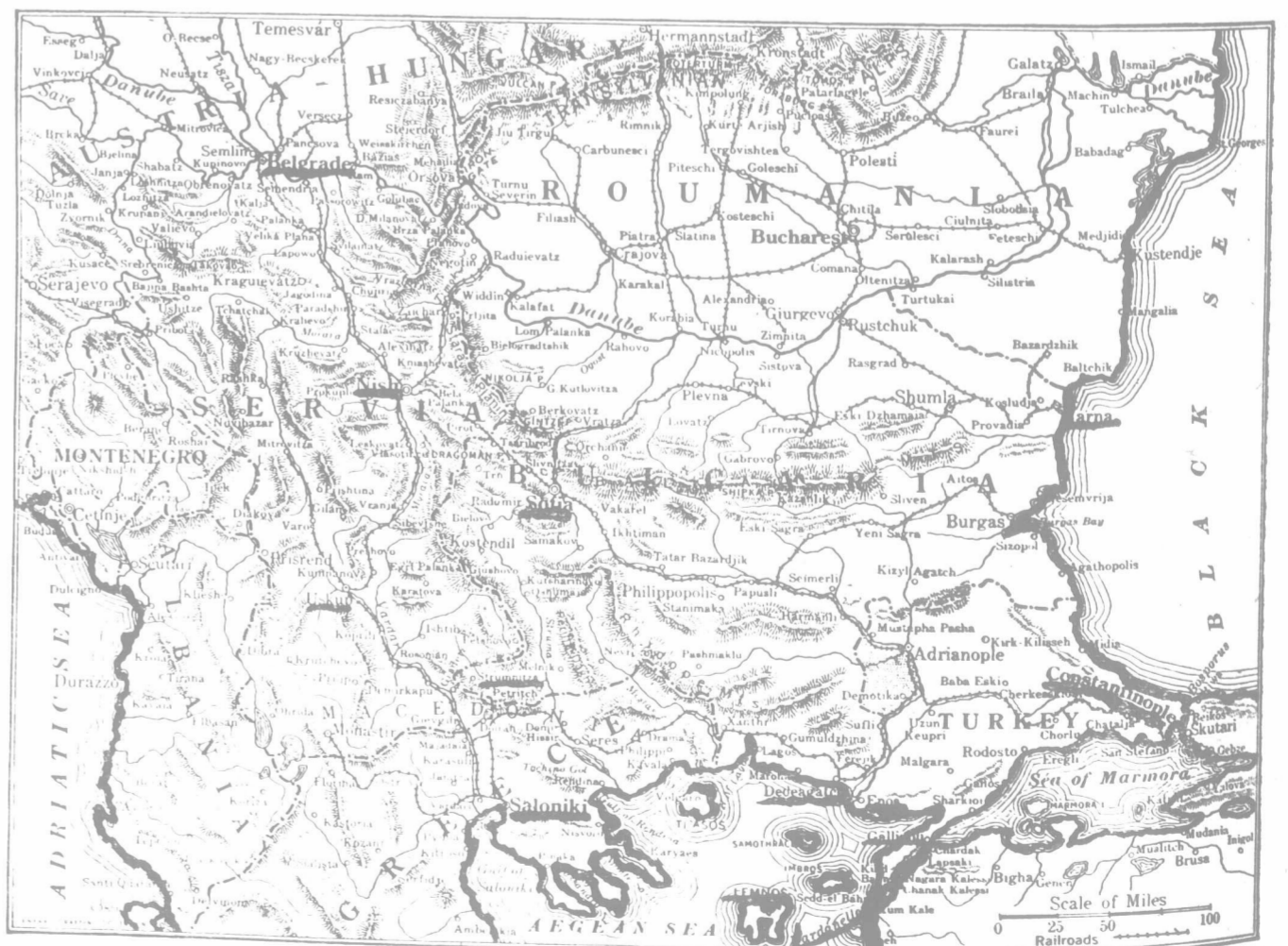
the war, a fresh point of attack, and a vulnerable one, would be opened on the Austrian flank. A neutral Roumania merely signified a useful medium by which arms and war material could be conveyed from Germany to Turkey. But Bulgaria and Roumania continued to stare sullenly at one another, and neither would consent to lift a finger.

Meanwhile in Greece a crisis had arisen over the non-participation of the nation in the war. M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, had popular feeling behind him in his desire that the country should range itself beside the Allies. He had to meet a conservative opposition, backed by the Royal tie already alluded to. The crisis culminated in the resignation of M. Venizelos. This act was rapidly followed by the dispatch of a letter from the Kaiser to his sister, the Queen of Greece, the object of which was to restrain Greece from taking up arms. It was a tissue of unveiled threats.

So, in mutual distrust and craven fear, the Balkan allies sat "on the fence" regarding the European conflagration, when the attack was launched against the Dardanelles. The point has to be emphasized that they could do Germany no greater service, and the Allies no greater disservice, than by preserving their neutrality. It has to be repeated that self-interest, gratitude, and every other motive, must have prompted them to interfere, and that financial difficulties were easy of adjustment.

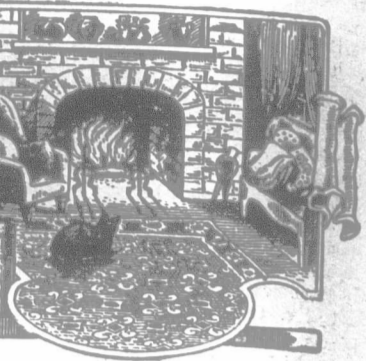
All these things are to be taken into account when the day of final settlement arrives. The petty jealousy that has retarded the development of the Balkan States for five centuries has again proved the obstacle to the realization of the ambitions of the best of their leaders. It still remains to be seen what effect the fall of Constantinople will have upon their wavering councils.

[It is almost unnecessary to add that but a few days after the book from which the above has been taken was



The Balkan War Zone.

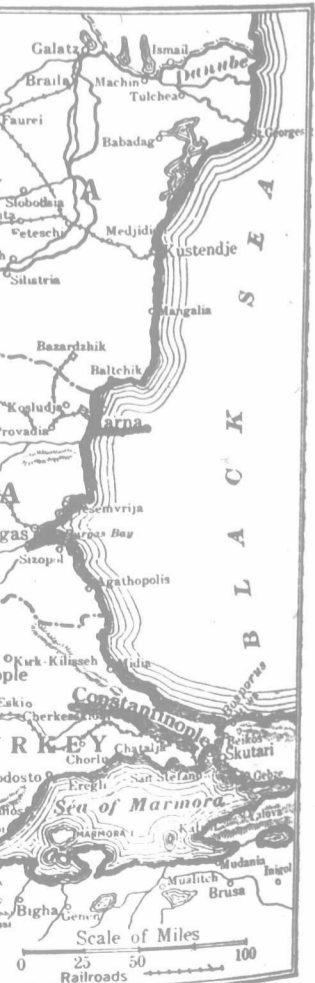
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while in Greece a crisis had arisen... the non-participation of the nation... war. M. Venizelos, the Prime...

These things are to be taken into... when the day of final settlement... The petty jealousy that has...



How They Spent Christmas Last Year in War-swept Europe. The rush for the Yuletide mail in the British training camp at Frensham Ponds.

issued, Bulgaria "got off the fence" by joining with the Teutons. At time of going to press, and while the Serbian army is in great stress, Roumania gives promise of going in with the Allies.

Him Who could not save Himself—even His enemies taunted Him with that—because He was so busy saving others.

Motives are not easy to keep absolutely pure. Indeed, they often get so hopelessly mixed that we don't know why we are working so strenuously.

Addressing Mail to the Soldiers.

The following form for addressing mail, parcels, etc., to the soldiers, has been issued by the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

ADDRESSING OF MAIL.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front, and to insure prompt delivery, it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number..... (b) Rank (c) Name (d) Squadron, Battery or Company..... (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff appointment or Department..... (f) Canadian Contingent (g) British Expeditionary Force (h) Army Post Office, London, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Other People.

Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.

"Some lead a life unblameable and just—Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust!

They never sin! or if (as all offend) Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,

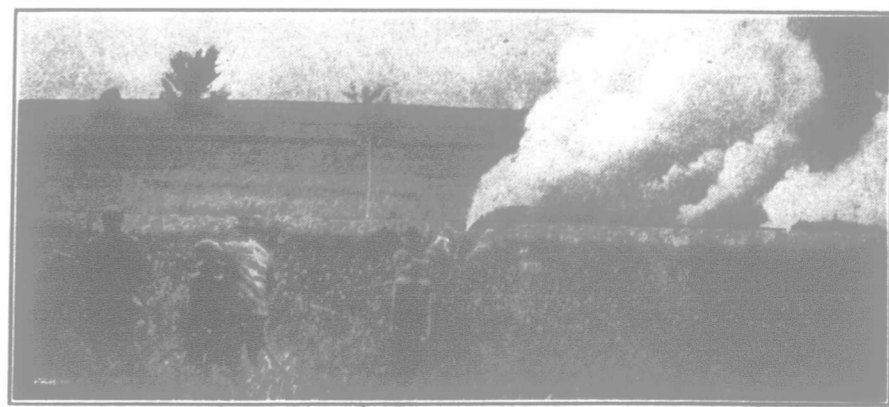
The poor are near at hand,—the charge is small,— A slight gratuity atones for all."

St. Paul holds up before us the Perfect Example of unselfish love, and bids us copy it. He shows the Son of God turning His back on His royal rights, making Himself of no reputation, gladly doing the work of a servant—a slave—

praise of God. Our Lord says that those who seek the praise of men—doing their good works to be seen of them—have "no reward" from the Father in heaven.

In the account of the Last Judgment, given in St. Matthew xxv., we notice that those placed on the right hand and on the left of the King are equally surprised.

don't imagine that you are without a share in them. The captain on the bridge of the great warship needs the hidden work of the stoker who toils unnoticed below.



German Flame-guns Taken by the French. The cylinders contain the inflammable liquid, which is carried by pipes and ejected from a nozzle.

people, instead of fixing our whole attention on self. It takes many kinds of people to make a nation. In this matter of war, for instance, which absorbs our attention just now.

"His song was only living aloud,"—

But that silent song was the direct inspiration of much of the sublimest music of the centuries to come.

If you are admired and praised, don't think that you deserve all the credit. Many a famous man owes most of his glory to the woman—mother, sister, or wife—who encouraged and inspired him.

really deserve little praise for even our noblest deeds?

There is a story of an eloquent preacher who converted many souls by his sermons—at least, it appeared to be his words which had drawn them nearer to God.

It is a well-known fact that a man cannot preach well to an unsympathetic congregation. The listeners must do a good share of the work and deserve their share of the praise.

"Into the woods my Master went, Clean forspent, forspent. Into the woods my Master came, Forspent with love and shame. But the olives they were not blind to Him,

The little gray leaves were kind to Him: The thorn-tree had a mind to Him, When into the woods He came.

"Out of the woods my Master went, And He was well content. Out of the woods my Master came, Content with death and shame . . ."

The idea is a fanciful one, certainly, and yet have we never found the whispering leaves or the solemn stars a great spiritual inspiration? If we are only like leaves growing on the tree of Life, let us draw life constantly from the True Vine and give ourselves in glad service for others, without thinking about praise for ourselves, remembering that we each of us have our high mission in "the healing of the nations."—Rev. xxii.: 2.

Thank you—"C. M."—for the dollar you sent "for some needy one." It went at once to help a poor woman whose baby died a few weeks ago.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Little Things.

The little common things of life— A kindly word, a little trust, A friendly smile amid the strife That crushes souls into the dust;

A flower for some tired eyes, Or music for a weary heart— "Just little things"—not any size— But, ah, the sweetness they impart!

EDITH MCKAY.

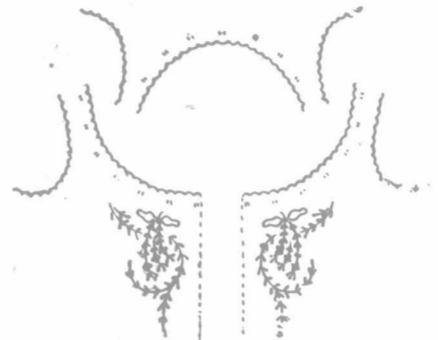
Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

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



510—Design for a scalloped border or edge. The scallops are three-quarters of an inch in width, one-half inch in depth. Five yards and five corners are given.



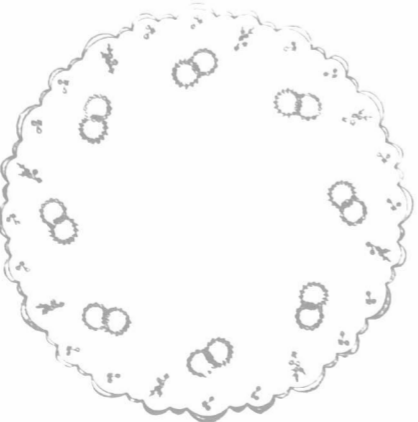
786—Design for embroidering a chemise with scalloped edges.



803—Design for embroidering a dress or table scarf eighteen inches wide, fifty-four inches long.



741—Designs for embroidering rosebuds in small sprays. Two transfers of the largest spray; three of each smaller spray are given.



740—Design for embroidering a tea or center cloth thirty-six inches in diameter.



8693 Gown with Plaited Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.

8594 Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years.



8689 Shirred Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



8617 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8809 With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

8715-A Sports Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

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,—Have you ever had the sensation, when entertaining someone,—or would you call it a sensation?—of wondering "Whatever shall I say next?" It is a question if you are at your best at such times, and the easiest way out of the difficulty usually is to bring out the first thing that pops into your head and trust to "pot-luck" to direct the conversation into easy channels.

Well, I'm a bit in that case myself, this morning. I don't know what in the world to talk to you about. So the best thing for me to do will probably be to follow my own advice, and talk about anything. And just here, by the way, I should be glad if some of you would suggest topics, once in a while, and write a bit on them yourselves.

I've been thinking of the soldiers, this morning. I suppose the most of us think of them at some time every day, but realize at some times more than others just what this whole, great, awful world-conflict means, and what it means to be a soldier, just one obscure bit of manhood in khaki, drifted in from desk or farm or workshop, to become a unit in the greatest cataclysm that this earth—this smiling earth—has ever known.

A friend of mine lives on the main street leading up to a barracks, and every day she sees twenty or thirty or sixty recruits going past from the station, with a uniformed officer, occasionally a piper, at their head. She says the sight of them never fails to touch her more deeply than seeing the soldiers in uniform. In civilian clothes, tall and short, and usually very much out of step, they troop along. Some of them carry suit-cases, some club-bags, and some a few things tied up in a bag, but all are serious, and look even a bit shy. They are taking the first step in a great unknown adventure.

It is a tremendous thing to enlist at this stage of the war. No selfish young man could do it. No mere romancer could do it, for this war—this war of machines—is totally lacking in all the glamor of horsemanship, and martial music, and glittering paraphernalia that for so many centuries covered up the

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1915 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

The Ingle Nook.

for correspondence in this and other
 cents: (1) Kindly write on one side of
 only. (2) Always send name and address
 communications. If pen name is also given,
 name will not be published. (3) When
 a letter to be forwarded to anyone,
 in stamped envelope ready to be sent on.
 w one month in this department for
 to questions to appear.]

Ingle Nook Friends,—Have you
 and the sensation, when entertain-
 neone,—or would you call it a
 n ?—of wondering "Whatever shall
 next?" It is a question if you
 your best at such times, and the
 way out of the difficulty usually
 ring out the first thing that pops
 ur head and trust to "pot-luck"
 ct the conversation into easy

I'm a bit in that case myself,
 rning. I don't know what in the
 o talk to you about. So the
 ing for me to do will probably
 follow my own advice, and talk
 anything. And just here, by the
 should be glad if some of you
 suggest topics, once in a while,
 e a bit on them yourselves.

en thinking of the soldiers, this
 I suppose the most of us
 them at some time every day,
 ize at some times more than
 st what this whole, great, awful
 nflict means, and what it means
 soldier, just one obscure bit of
 in khaki, drifted in from desk
 or workshop, to become a unit
 greatest cataclysm that this
 is smiling earth—has ever known.
 ad of mine lives on the main
 eading up to a barracks, and
 y she sees twenty or thirty or
 ruits going past from the sta-
 h a uniformed officer, occasional-
 r, at their head. She says to
 them, never fails to touch her
 uly than seeing the soldiers in
 In civilian clothes, tall and
 d usually very much out of
 y troop along. Some of them
 t-cases, some club-bags, and
 ew things tied up in a bag, but
 rious, and look even a bit shy.
 taking the first step in a great
 adventure.

tremendous thing to enlist at
 of the war. No selfish young
 d do it. No mere romancer
 it, for this war—this war of
 is totally lacking in all the
 of horsemanship, and martial
 d glittering paraphernalia that
 many centuries covered up the

real "hardness," and cruelty, and disgust-
 ingness" of war. War will never come
 under that glamor again, and the boys
 who are going forth to do battle to-day
 go forth in a different spirit. They are
 the real heroes, for they go clear-seeing.
 They go in the hope that by killing in
 this war, war itself may be killed. They
 offer themselves in the supreme sacrifice,
 and in that spirit of sacrifice they be-
 come god-like.

God-like, and yet look at them where
 you will and they are just daring, ordi-
 nary lads, chaffing one another, chatting,
 smoking cigarettes,—and then, when the
 awful moments come, they become those
 other creatures into which war changes
 men. "Do you keep your senses in a
 charge, or in the midst of a heavy bat-
 tle?" I asked a wounded soldier returned
 from the front. "Oh, you kind of keep
 your head," he said, "you are chiefly
 DOING." War is hell. I believe that,
 —yet, oh, the self-sacrifice of these suf-
 fering boys!

Most wonderful of all, perhaps, is their
 unflinching cheerfulness. Everyone who
 has seen them after they have arrived in
 the thick of things, speaks of it. . . .
 Writing for the Toronto Globe, Britton
 Cooke tells of visiting the British
 trenches near Ypres, "Wipers," as the
 British Tommies call it, and finding
 everywhere the greatest courage and good
 cheer. In the Canadian trenches he
 found the same spirit, with characteristic
 Canadian touches of humor. They had
 fixed up their narrow tunnels as com-
 fortably as they could, poor lads, and
 were finding some amusement in naming
 different positions after home places.
 Several trenches had been given the
 names of streets in Toronto; one spot
 masqueraded as "Osgoode Hall," and,
 a little beyond was "Loewe's Theater." . . .
 In another letter, also published, written
 by Lieut. Fred Clement, of the Royal
 Army Medical Corps, appears another
 striking testimony:

"We have been cruising about here
 lately, and were up to —, which was
 being shelled by warships. We heard the
 guns banging away, and could see the
 shells exploding on the hills.

"We received a number of wounded on
 board our ship, and were very busy with
 them for several days.

"It was interesting work attending the
 wounded. There were about 2,000 to
 look after. The first night we were busy
 giving anesthetics, performing emergency
 operations, and doing scores of dress-
 ings. I did more bandaging and dress-
 ings in two days than I have ever done
 in my whole previous experience.

"The wounded soldiers are heroes,
 every one of them. They came on board
 ship tired, dirty, hungry, wounded, mat-
 ted with blood and perspiration. They
 had had no food, or practically very
 little, indeed, for two days, fresh water
 was scarce, and they were suffering from
 wounds of all descriptions, yet never a
 word of complaint escaped them. Their
 conduct excites one's greatest admira-
 tion and pity. They are most cheerful
 under existing circumstances. One could
 wish to see nothing more inspiring."

Last of all, the nurse from whose let-
 ters I have quoted before in this depart-
 ment, says: "It is wicked for people
 to be blue and worry over little things.
 One realizes that as one sees the men
 here in the hospital. They are heroes,
 every one. There is no complaining
 here, no matter how great the suffering.
 Everyone is cheerful. It is wonderful!"

It seems hard to realize sometimes,
 does it not? that we are living in such
 terribly momentous times. We had felt
 ourselves so secure, prided ourselves so
 on the height of civilization to which the
 world had attained. It has been a
 terrible shock to find out that so much
 barbarism still exists. And yet there
 were those who long since dipped into
 the future and foresaw the days that have
 come upon us. Heine foresaw them,
 Tolstoi foresaw them, many others. Was
 not Tennyson's vision almost weirdly
 prophetic?

"For I dip into the future, far as
 human eye could see,
 Saw the Vision of the world, and all
 the wonder that would be;

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
 Argosies of magic sails,
 Pilots of the purple twilight,
 Dropping down with costly bales;

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
 and there rain'd a ghastly dew
 From the nations' airy navies
 grappling in the central blue."

True, the "pilots of the purple twilight"
 had not, before the war, "dropped down
 with costly bales," but that will, no
 doubt, be the next step in aerial naviga-
 tion, when the world's airships have
 ceased to grapple, as they are now grap-
 pling, in the blue skies of Europe.

I find yet another prophet, and with
 his words we will close. They are, at
 least, optimistic. They appeared in "The
 Note-Books of Samuel Butler"—the But-
 ler, I judge who was the author of
 "Erewhon," not that other one who,
 nearly two centuries before, wrote
 "Hudibras."

"Everything matters more than we
 think it does," philosophizes this writer,
 "and, at the same time, nothing matters
 so much as we think it does. The
 merest spark may set all Europe in a
 blaze, but though all Europe be set in a
 blaze, twenty times over, the world will
 wag itself right again."

Conditions being at the inflammable
 stage, the spark was set off a year and
 a half ago by the murder, in Serajevo,
 Bosnia, by a Servian student, of the un-
 fortunate Archduke Francis Ferdinand,
 heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary,
 and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of
 Hohenberg. All Europe has been set in
 a blaze. It remains for us to trust
 that, somehow, "the world will wag it-
 self right again."—Patience, we must have
 patience,—perhaps a cosmic patience that

iron that it cannot be unbent to meet
 any emergency? What can one think of
 men who have lost even the chivalry of
 the Middle Ages? What, can one think,
 must be the misery of any nation com-
 pelled to live under such domination?

True, representations have been made to
 the Kaiser, and excuses are being made.
 But the fact remains. Edith Cavell—
 sister to Joan of Arc, and the Sisters of
 Mercy and Bravery and Heroic Love
 everywhere—is dead. JUNIA.

**AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

Dear Junia,—It is a long time since I
 had a chat with the Ingle Nook friends.
 I miss so many of the old, familiar let-
 ters. Perhaps with them, as with my-
 self, the years go by more quickly. The
 days seem so much shorter than when
 we were younger.

The summer is nearly gone, and with
 it the beautiful flowers that have cheered,
 and talked peace to us, in this terrible
 turmoil of war. Now, I am not going
 to write about flowers this time, though
 it is my "hobby." When I last wrote
 I promised some time to tell you of the
 Women's Institute work where I live. It
 is only about three years since the first
 organization in P. E. I., so we are
 young and have much to learn. For
 nearly twenty years we had been reading
 in "The Farmer's Advocate" of the move-
 ment in Ontario.

It has always appealed to me as some-
 thing much needed in the farming dis-
 tricts, which are apt to be lonely where



Sterling Women's Institute, Prince Edward Island.

looks away beyond ourselves and our
 time. The effects of the war, for many
 a long day, may be disastrous. Or,
 when it is over, all good may go ahead
 by leaps and bounds. We do not know.
 But eventually things must become right
 and fair. God cannot be dead.

JUNIA.

Miss Edith Cavell.

Since the above was written, word has
 come of the shooting of Miss Edith
 Cavell, a British nurse, in Brussels, on
 the 12th of October last. She had
 nursed wounded soldiers brought to her,
 German as well as others. She refused
 to leave Belgium as long as she could be
 of use there. Then came her "offence,"
 a breach of martial law as crystallized
 by the Germans, it is true, yet but a
 yielding to the tenderness of her woman's
 heart. You already know the story.
 She had cured some soldiers of the Allies,
 felt sure that they would be shot if ex-
 posed to the doubtful mercy of a relent-
 less foe, and so helped them to escape.
 She was tried, bravely stood for truth
 as she had for humanity, admitted all
 she had done, even added details.

Surely imprisonment should have satis-
 fied the demands of German law! But
 no, their policy of "frightfulness" ob-
 tained. She was taken out in the night,
 walked like a queen to her doom, eyes
 unbandaged, a little Union Jack pinned
 to her breast. There she was shot,
 murdered, one more martyr to German
 militarism.

What can one think of a system so

It was up-hill work at first. We held
 our first meeting in the school-house,
 not a very large gathering, and, living
 quite a distance from the village, I was
 very little acquainted with any of the
 members, and they seemed to me not a
 very unsociable crowd. As I was Presi-
 dent, the responsibility seemed very
 heavy. No one would make a remark,
 and I could only imagine what they were
 thinking. It was getting desperate, and
 something had to be done, so I suggested
 that they meet at our home for the next
 month and plan to stay to tea and try
 and get acquainted with each other. It
 was quite a shock to most of them, and
 they did not decide till the month was
 nearly up, when the Secretary wrote me
 a kind acceptance of my invitation. So
 my husband, who is always glad to help
 in anything I undertake, went to work
 with hammer and nails and put up a
 nice table under the apple trees which
 would seat about twenty, and in full
 view of our flower garden, which, if I do
 say it, is always pretty nice. Well, the
 day arrived, one of those beautiful days
 in August, with sunshine and waving
 harvest fields. About thirty members
 and friends gathered. We opened our
 meeting with the Island Hymn, and after
 the usual business and plans for next
 meeting, we adjourned to the flower gar-
 den, where all hands spent the hours till
 tea time getting acquainted with each
 other through the silent influence of the
 flowers. Bouquets were gathered, seeds
 promised for another year to all who
 wished to start gardens. Every woman
 is fond of flowers, but so few men care
 enough for them to plan or provide for
 a beauty spot where the tired wife and
 mother can find rest from her work and
 worries.

But I promised not to talk garden to-
 day—so back to our tea under the
 Astrachan apple tree. Willing helpers
 set the table, and we sat down to a
 really sociable supper, which every one
 seemed to enjoy immensely. All too
 soon the shadows lengthened, and with
 hand-shakes and good wishes the happy
 party left us. Since that it has been
 an annual event enjoyed by every one,
 especially the host and hostess.

During the first year we held several
 meetings in the school-house, but found
 a lack of interest, so some of the mem-
 bers in turn asked us to their homes.
 These meetings were a decided success,
 but it made too much work for the one
 who entertained us, so one of our mem-
 bers kindly offered rooms in a vacant
 house, and these were fitted up quite
 cozily, and here we still hold our meet-
 ings. We have a kitchen, with cook
 stove, where we can have demonstra-
 tions in cooking, canning, etc.; a room
 to prepare lunch in; a room for hanging
 our wraps, and our meeting room. We
 meet once a month, at 7 p. m. After
 the business comes a programme, which
 each member in turn helps carry out.
 We have had very interesting and in-
 structive papers and demonstrations on
 dry cleaning, home nursing, canning,
 preserving, bread, cake, Christmas cooking,
 candy-making, and the best selections of
 meat and how to cook them. We quite
 often have the help of the Supervisor of
 Institutes, or one of her assistants, which
 makes our meetings doubly helpful. In
 connection with these demonstrations
 there is a general discussion, and ques-
 tions asked and answered.

A pleasing feature of our meetings is
 the lunch, cheerfully provided by the
 members for each meeting. We find this
 adds much to the homelikeness and so-
 ciability of our gatherings, and perhaps
 after all this has been the greatest
 benefit derived from our organization,
 where all creeds and nationalities meet
 to discuss the subjects nearest to them
 as homemakers and housekeepers. Here
 we get in close touch with each other as
 we discuss our problems. Our sym-
 pathies cannot help but broaden, and we
 learn, as a wise man has said, "There is
 so much bad in the best of us, and so
 much good in the worst of us, that it
 does not become any of us to speak ill
 of the rest of us."

Now, I have been telling you about
 our nice sociable meetings. I must also
 tell something of what we have been do-
 ing for our Empire and community. All
 over the big world women are interested
 in this terrible war, and mothers are giv-
 ing husbands and sons to help save our
 Empire, and we each have a special in-

Give Me a
Chance to Prove
My Flour



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

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

GUARANTEED FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.15
Toronto's Pride (for bread).....	2.95
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes).....	2.90
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry).....	2.80

CEREALS

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

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. Bag.
"Bullrush" Bran.....	1.20
"Bullrush" Middlings.....	1.30
Extra White Middlings.....	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour.....	1.85
Whole Manitoba Oats.....	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats.....	1.85
"Sunset" Crushed Oats.....	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1.85
Barley Meal.....	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)....	1.85
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine).....	2.15
Chopped Oats.....	1.85
Feed Wheat.....	1.65
Whole Corn.....	2.15
Cracked Corn.....	2.15
Feed Corn Meal.....	1.65

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

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

GET THIS HOUSEHOLD BOOK, FREE.

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

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

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

The Campbell Flour Mills Company
LIMITED

(WEST) TORONTO ONTARIO

terest in somebody's boy who has gone to fight our battles for freedom. So we began our patriotic work by sending two large cases of clothing, besides quilts, blankets and pillows, to the Belgians. This year we had a grand, patriotic picnic and bazaar of useful and fancy articles. The day and site were everything that could be desired. Within full view of the beautiful bay, where motor-boats were at the command of pleasure-seekers, about one thousand people assembled, and we realized—clear of expenses—over \$300, which our Institute handed over for Red Cross work. It meant some work, but we all considered it a grand success in every respect. We were favored with patriotic speeches and music, and very noticeable was the perfect harmony and kindly feeling that existed. Old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made, and over all seemed to reign a spirit of good will and patriotism.

Besides this, we have been working for the schools in our communities. Drinking fountains, window shades, and vases, have been provided, gardens started, also well-laden "Christmas Trees" for each school, where each child received a gift from our Women's Institute. This last we hope to be a permanent institution, with improvements every year.

We also have an annual gathering to watch the old year out. A special programme of music, recitations, papers, and dialogues, etc., is prepared, and supper provided. We each have the privilege of inviting our husbands, and any friends we choose, who generally favor us with some kindly remarks in return. This event we all look forward to as a good closing of the old year, and a happy opening of the new.

Now, I know I have written too much, and you will be glad I don't come often to your Nook, but our little island doesn't speak as often as she might, for she is not by any means unimportant, and is playing her part well, in these war times, by giving of her best in men and money. So I will conclude this sketch of what one of P. E. I. Women's Institutes has been doing by quoting Burns' idea of the best thing in life, and which we claim as the aim of our organization:

"To make a happy fireside clime for weans and wife,
This is the true pathos and sublime of human life."

MINNIE MYRTLE.

We are always glad to hear from you, Minnie Myrtle.

ASBESTOS COVER.

Briar Rose wishes to know if anyone can tell her how to prevent an asbestos cover for roasting-pan from becoming rusty.

Re your private note, Briar Rose—I really cannot tell you where to find that story, as I have kept no record of it, and, indeed, cannot remember anything about it. Are you sure it was mine?

REMOVING STAIN.

Dear Junia,—I would be very grateful if, through the Ingle Nook, some one could tell me how to remove the stain of a red candle from a linen tablecloth that has never been washed. I allowed the melted candle to harden, and then took it off with a knife, but the stain has gone through the linen.

MRS. J. A. B.

Ontario Co., Ont.

A red stain is exceedingly difficult to remove. Try a little hydrogen peroxide. If this is not effective, wash out well and apply warm titanous chloride, recommended by Scientific American.

KEEPING GERANIUMS.

Dear Junia,—Would like to know how to keep geraniums safely over winter. We do not burn coal, and find it hard to keep them from freezing. Do not have good success with putting them in the cellar. Also, some hints from time to time on the care of house and garden flowers. Thanking you in advance.

SUBSCRIBER'S MOTHER.

Grey Co., Ont.

Your cellar must be either too damp or too warm and dry, or you would find no difficulty in wintering geraniums in it. Or perhaps you did not give them

the right treatment while in the cellar. You should let the earth become very dry, giving just enough water to prevent the stalks and roots from dying outright. The leaves will all drop off, but that will not matter; the plants will be the better for the rest. A friend of mine has perfect success by taking the plants out of the pots, knocking off most of the earth, and hanging the plants, root upward, in the cellar; but perhaps the air in her cellar possesses the right amount of dampness. . . . If you cannot trust them to the cellar at all, try keeping them growing in the kitchen, resorting to the following plan to keep them from freezing at night. Get a large box and line it with several thicknesses of paper, or with old woollen cloth. Paint it nicely outside, bottom and all, and place it, inverted, before a window. Keep the plants on it in daytime. At night lay a thick, woollen pad on the floor, place the plants on it, and put the box over them.

An article on house-plants will appear soon.

Seasonable Cookery.

Ginger Pears.—Take 10 lbs. pears, 7 lbs. sugar, 4 lemons, 6 oranges, 1 box preserved ginger. Wipe the pears clean and cut fine, then add sugar. Simmer for an hour, then add the lemons and oranges seeded and cut fine, and the box of ginger. Let all boil together slowly for two or three hours.

Cranberry Jelly.—One quart cranberries, 3½ cups sugar. Put the cranberries on the stove with cold water enough to cover, and boil until tender. Strain through a colander. To this juice add 3½ cups sugar. Boil 20 minutes and turn into a mould which has been wet with cold water.

Fried Apples.—Pare and slice apples, and fry in hot fat. When removed from the griddle, sprinkle with a little sugar, and serve at once.

Baked Sweet Apples.—Wash the apples and put in a baking-pan, with a little cold water and a half-cup of molasses to every 4 to 6 apples. Bake very slowly, basting from time to time.

Grape Tapioca Pudding.—One pint grape juice, ¼ cup minute tapioca, whites of 2 eggs, ½ lemon, 1 cup sugar, pinch salt, ½ pint whipped cream. Soak the tapioca in 1 cup of water. Scald the grape juice and pour over. Pour this mixture into a double boiler and stir constantly until the tapioca is clear. Add lemon, sugar and salt. When nearly cold, fold in the whites of the 2 eggs, beaten stiff, and turn into a mould. Serve with whipped cream.

Cream Salad Dressing.—One-half teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 egg yolks, ¼ cup cream, ¼ cup vinegar. Mix the dry ingredients with the butter, add the yolks of the eggs, then the cream, and lastly the vinegar, and cook over hot water, stirring constantly the one way, until it thickens.

Appetizing Dishes For Cool Weather.

As soon as the weather becomes cool, almost everyone develops a liking for hot dishes at every meal. People who have been satisfied with toast, a boiled egg, and fruit, as the regular summer breakfast, now want hot omelet, fried bacon, or porridge; and, for supper, usually the hardest meal to plan for, soups and hot meat dishes, scallops and croquettes, now begin to recommend themselves. Here are a few recipes that may prove suggestive:

Cheese Ramekins.—A great many people are now providing themselves with a set of the small ramekin dishes, made of earthenware or aluminum, which are so useful for souffles, custards and jellies. If one does not own a set, deep patty-tins, or even heavy kitchen cups may be used instead. Cheese ramekins are made as follows: Add 1 cup bread crumbs to 1 cup milk and boil the two together. When smooth, add 6 tablespoons grated cheese, 2 tablespoons melted butter, and a very scant teaspoon of mustard. Place over the fire for a minute and stir carefully, then remove from the stove and add the slightly-beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and beat them into the mixture

light treatment while in the cellar. Should let the earth become very dry, just enough water to prevent the leaves will all drop off, but will not matter; the plants will be better for the rest. A friend of mine had perfect success by taking the plants out of the pots, knocking off most of the earth, and hanging the plants upward, in the cellar; but perhaps in her cellar possesses the right of dampness. . . if you cannot get them to the cellar at all, try keeping them growing in the kitchen, resorting to the following plan to keep them from freezing at night. Get a large box and line it with several thicknesses of wool or with old woollen cloth. Paint the outside, bottom and all, and invert, before a window. Place the plants on it in daytime. At night lay a thick, woollen pad on the top and place the plants on it, and put the box in a warm place.

Reasonable Cookery.

Pears.—Take 10 lbs. pears, 7 lemons, 4 oranges, 1 box of ginger. Wipe the pears clean and add sugar. Simmer for an hour, then add the lemons and seeded and cut fine, and the box. Let all boil together slowly for three hours.

Cranberry Jelly.—One quart cranberries, 1 cup sugar. Put the cranberries on a fire with cold water enough to cover and boil until tender. Strain through a colander. To this juice add 1 cup sugar. Boil 20 minutes and pour into a mould which has been wet with water.

Apples.—Pare and slice apples, and in hot fat. When removed from fire, sprinkle with a little sugar, and eat once.

Sweet Apples.—Wash the apples in a baking-pan, with a little water and a half-cup of molasses to 6 apples. Bake very slowly, from time to time.

Tapioca Pudding.—One pint grape cup minute tapioca, whites of 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, pinch salt, whipped cream. Soak the tapioca in water. Scald the grape juice over. Pour this mixture into a boiler and stir constantly until the mixture is clear. Add lemon, sugar and cream. When nearly cold, fold in the whites of the 2 eggs, beaten stiff, and pour into a mould. Serve with whipped cream.

Salad Dressing.—One-half tea-spoon, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 tablespoon, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 egg cup cream, 1 cup vinegar. Mix ingredients with the butter, add whites of the eggs, then the cream, and the vinegar, and cook over a fire, stirring constantly the one until it thickens.

Lightening Dishes For Cool Weather.

As the weather becomes cool, everyone develops a liking for hot every meal. People who have a liking for a hot meal, a boiled egg, as the regular summer breakfast, want hot omelet, fried bacon, and, for supper, usually the omelet to plan for, soups and hot soups, scallops and croquettes, now recommend themselves. Here are recipes that may prove sug-

with a fork. Place in ramekin dishes and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. Serve very hot.

Cinnamon Toast.—Cut stale bread into thin slices; remove the crusts and toast bread to a delicate brown. Spread with butter and lay on a hot plate. Mix together fine granulated sugar and the best ground cinnamon, using 1 tablespoon sugar to each quarter-teaspoon of cinnamon. Add a pinch of salt. Sprinkle this over the warm toast, and serve at once.

Baked Eggplant.—Peel an eggplant and put it into boiling water containing 1 tablespoon vinegar and a little salt. Cook until tender, then mash, adding some bread crumbs, chopped onions, thyme, salt, pepper, and plenty of butter. Cover the top with fine buttered crumbs, and bake brown.

Vegetable Chowder.—Cut fat salt pork in slices and fry out. Enough should be used to make a third of a cupful of grease. Add 4 slices of chopped onion and cook 5 minutes. Strain, and add 2 cups of half-inch potato cubes and 1 1/2 cups of smaller parsnip cubes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add 2 cups boiling water, bring to boiling point, and let boil until the vegetables are soft. Next add 1 quart milk, 4 tablespoons butter, bit by bit, 1/2 cup fine cracker crumbs, and 2 teaspoons finely-chopped parsley.

Tomato Bisque.—One can of tomatoes, or its equivalent of stewed tomatoes, a pinch of soda, a stick of cinnamon, and 4 cloves. Boil all these with a ham bone. When cooked, put through a wire sieve. Add 1 quart hot milk. Cook a tablespoonful of cornstarch separately with a little water or milk, and add to the hot soup, with a small piece of butter and pepper and salt to taste. Serve at once with small, hot biscuits, crackers, or bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven (croutons).

Southern Pumpkin Pie.—One-half cup stewed pumpkin or squash mashed smooth, sugar to taste, 1/2 cup butter, ginger and cinnamon to taste, 2 eggs. Mix together the pumpkin, butter, sugar, beaten yolks of eggs, and last the spices. Line pie-pans with pastry, let half-bake, then pour in the pumpkin mixture. When done, spread with a meringue made with the sweetened egg-whites, and brown in the oven. This quantity makes one pie.

Parsnips in Sauce.—Wash the parsnips and cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain, cover with cold water, drain again and rub off skins. Cut lengthwise in four, and then cut across into small pieces. Reheat in the following sauce: Melt 2 1/2 tablespoons butter, add 3 tablespoons flour and stir until blended, then pour on, while stirring constantly, 1 1/2 cups boiling water. Bring to a boil and boil 3 minutes. Season with salt, pepper, and 3 tablespoons butter, and serve hot.

Grape Conserve.—Pick from the stems 7 lbs. grapes. Separate pulps from skins. Put pulp in a kettle, heat to boiling point until seeds separate, then put through a sieve. Return to kettle and add the skins which have been chopped, 7 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. chopped walnut meats, and 1 lb. seeded and chopped raisins. Let simmer about half an hour, then put in small jelly glasses.

Fried Bread.—After frying pork or bacon, put into the fat slices of stale bread. As it fries, pour over each slice a little milk, turn quickly and fry on the other side. Salt to taste, and serve very hot.

Our Institute.

[A paper by Mrs. J. W. Murray, given at a meeting of the New Lowell Women's Institute.]

Madam President and Ladies,—I hope that you will not feel disappointed at my subject this afternoon; but as we have at different times heard "Oh, it's only the Institute" or "What good is the society to the people anyhow?" I thought a little talk on this subject would encourage and strengthen our loyalty and interest. If I say something of which you do not approve say so, and we'll all perhaps learn a bit more therefrom. A discussion may prove beneficial to us all.

Twenty-five or so years ago farming was at a very low ebb. Many farmers, owing to lack of training, runout land,

and poor markets, became bankrupt altogether. I remember, when a child, that horses could scarcely be sold at all and butter, eggs, etc., brought very poor prices. No wonder people began to give farming a bad name! People thought then that farmers did not need brains but merely strength to chop wood, clear land, plow, harvest the grain, and education enough only to market the results. That is now ancient history we surely all know.

The government saw the need and bought 600 acres of land for experiment near Mimico, but that farm did not turn out successful. The land at Guelph was soon after bought and men thoroughly in earnest were ere long found to teach science in agriculture. I remember also of some old men thinking what a monstrous expense it was for the country to keep up such an expensive place. The college and farm taught and practiced the need of brains and education on the farm. It encouraged mixed farming, silos, clover as a fertilizer, good plowing and cultivation, underdraining (which we should have more of around here and the college will help us), helped to get better markets, co-operative societies, cold storage, etc. Now, our college is looked up to all over the civilized world as an example, students from many countries taking their courses therein.

Then to get in closer touch with the farmers, the Farmer's Institute was started. You know that independence is implanted in the farmers for generations, and therefore new theories were (and sad to say are still in some cases) slowly accepted.

Mrs. Hoodless, whose monument has been erected, seeing the need for the women for receiving attention proposed a small Women's Institute, and at present many hundreds are the result. Many country women appeared only to work and slave till their life here ended, quiet women, scarcely associating with their neighbors, and, sad to say, there are still cases. But it is no more meant for women to see scarcely nothing but work in the four walls of the kitchen than for man to be alone; as God saw in ages gone by. I heard that someone said, "Oh, we only see our neighbors when there is a funeral!"

The church societies take up valuable themes to work on, but their members only come in contact with members of those distinct societies. Our Institute, being non-denominational, reaches out to all who will join and helps those who oppose it; though perhaps some would not care to admit this. Scientific cooking, sanitation, health, purity, etc., were scarcely taught at all until the society became a public institution. The colleges from which we receive many lessons, get so much more help, too, since professors in agriculture encourage and procure instructions from other countries for them.

Our society is the chief means of improvement for homes throughout the country. More girls should belong, and I think they would grow more interested in home and country life. Our society is meant for those of whatever age who are willing to learn, and for those "who know a good thing and will pass it on." Also for such as our president who knows a bit and knows so much that she knows she can still learn more. For such as these our Institute cannot surely fail to help to make "home and country" better; for as are our homes in this generation, the future generation is almost sure to be.

When we look around and read we cannot help but realize the great need for better home-makers, housekeepers, wives and mothers, and will surely decide that these callings need training or special education. Is not the need of healthy diet, cleanliness, morally and physically, badly needed from infancy—nay, before—up?

Another benefit is that, through the Institute, the barrier between country and town is not so great as formerly.

For "home and country" is it not worth while to take an interest in such a cause? And now as Christmas is again coming to bless us with many pleasures and happinesses, I have been wondering if we, as a local society, could not club together and send away a little to help make some others have a few brighter memories of this Christmas as a result of a little from each of us.

FAIRY SOAP

FAIRY SOAP is most refreshing and agreeable for toilet and bath use.

It is made of choicest materials; it lathers freely and cleanses easily in any kind of water; FAIRY SOAP floats. Each cake is kept clean and sweet by the dainty tissue wrapper and the individual box in which it is enclosed.

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Ask for Catalog "F." It gives valuable hints on the care of skin, hair, scalp and complexion and describes our method of permanently removing superfluous hair, moles, etc.

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The Dollar Chain The Beaver Circle

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

Contributions for the week from Oct. 22nd to Oct. 29th were as follows:

Presbyterian Mission Field, Snowville, Ont., \$16; "Scotia," London, Ont., \$5.50; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Que., \$2; Mrs. A. N. Brander, Amherst, N. S., \$1; Mrs. L. Ripley, Amherst, N. S., \$1; Mrs. E. I. Peel, Amherst, N. S., \$1; Margaret Ghent, Mt. Forest, Ont., \$1.

Amount previously acknowledged \$1,866.75

Total to October 29th \$1,894.25

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

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for: Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly.

Will those who are contributing kindly be very careful about sealing and packing. The "Red Cross" informs us that in one crate sent from somewhere in Manitoulin Island sealers without rubbers were put in. As a result the contents had leaked out. Screw top sealers should be used, well sterilized by boiling, and with new rubbers. They should be well screwed down, and it is advisable that the contents be so thick that leakage is practically impossible.

Notices of the following shipments to the Red Cross have been received at this office during the week from Oct. 22nd to Oct. 29th:

Crate from the Patriotic League, Anderson, Ont.: 72 quarts, 4 pints: Miss N. Hight, Miss E. Robertson, Mrs. K. Robertson, Mrs. W. Pym, Mrs. F. Gunning, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, Mrs. W. Cowan, Mrs. J. Kelland, Mrs. F. Kelland, Mrs. Wm. Yule, Mrs. C. Switzer, Mrs. J. Wiles, Mrs. E. Ferguson, Mrs. T. Near, Mrs. E. Cameron, Mrs. E. Bearss, Mrs. W. Hodge, Mrs. T. Bruce, Mrs. H. Chittick, Mrs. T. Driver, Mrs. J. Walks, Mrs. Wm. Switzer, Mrs. W. Batten, Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mrs. T. Harding, Mrs. P. Sparling, Mrs. H. Switzer, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Atkinson, Mrs. L. Cameron, Mrs. J. Murray, Mrs. J. Mallory, Mrs. J. Levy, Miss M. Ratcliffe, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. J. F. Heard, Mrs. M. Stephen, Mrs. T. Ribey, Mrs. John Stephen, Mrs. Jas. Stephen, Mrs. C. Batten, Mrs. D. Kew, Mrs. Jas. Robinson, Mrs. H. Whetstone, Mrs. H. Parish, Mrs. Wm. Arthur, Mrs. W. Sparling, Mrs. R. Ratcliffe, Mrs. N. Mallory.

Two barrels from Reid's Corner's Women's Institute, 108 quarts, ready for shipping.

Crate from Ladies of first concession, Westminster, R. R. No. 8, London, Ont.: 38 quarts fruit and 7 tins cocoa, 2 pairs socks: Mrs. C. H. Sumner, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. A. Copeland, Mrs. L. Sumner, Mrs. G. Carroll, Mrs. H. Noad, Mrs. W. Thompson, Mr. F. Yake, Mrs. A. Hoyt, Mrs. J. Irwin, Miss E. B. Irwin, Mrs. A. J. Scott, Mrs. A. Dobbie, Mrs. H. Carroll, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. G. Cochran, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. C. Tingley, Mrs. W. Irwin, Mrs. Griffin.

A box of 12 pints of jelly from Mrs. A McKay, Woodville, Ont., was by mistake credited to Mrs. A. Jamieson, who had contributed previously.

Directions for Sending Jam.

PACK ALL JARS VERY CAREFULLY, AND PREPAY CHARGES, ADDRESS TO "THE RED CROSS," LONDON, ONT. WRITE "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE JAM SHOWER," ALSO THE NUMBER OF JARS, ON UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF BOX, AND IN ORDER THAT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," SEND A LIST OF NAMES OF DONORS, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, DIRECTLY TO "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Downy Woodpecker.

The Downy is a drummer-boy, his drum a hollow limb;
If people listen or do not, it's all the same to him.
He plays a Chinese melody, and plays it with a will,
Without another drumstick but just his little bill;
He isn't playing all for fun, nor just to have a lark,
He's after every kind of bug or worm within the bark;
He is fond of every insect, and every insect egg;
He works for everything he gets, and never has to beg.
From weather either cold or hot he never runs away;
So, when you find him present, you may hope that he will stay.

GARRETT NEWKIRK in Bird-Lore.

Funnies.

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears. "Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother. "I'm—I'm so sorry for that poor little calf," he sobbed. "He didn't do nuffin'!"—Everybody's.

My neighbor told her small son she would punish him if he ever asked for anything to eat while at my house.

The next time he came over to call on me he sat still for a few minutes, then he said:

"Now I must go. Do you know why I have to go? Well, I'm hungry, that's why." A. L. R.

Garden Competition Notice.

Will all of the Beavers who have not yet sent in their compositions and photos, as requested in the "Garden Competition," kindly do so at once. We will give you until November 10th but no later.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Since I last wrote to the Circle I have passed into the junior fourth book. Although I have not written I have read the letters each week, and to-night when I read what Puck said about the juniors writing such good letters I thought I would help keep them from getting ahead of us.

I am reading "The Chaperon" each week and am anxious to see how it will turn out. As for reading I just love it and have read many books. Some of them are: "The Five Little Peppers," "Miss MacDonald," "Betty of New York," "Family Pride," and many others.

For pets I have five little bantams. I just got them a few days ago and they are a little strange. I hope the w-p. b. has had its dinner before my letter reaches it. I will close wishing the Circle every success. Will some of the Beavers please write to me (about my own age, 13) and I will answer. Preston, Ont.

LILLIAN HOLTYHAUER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I like reading the Beavers' letters very much. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about five years and he likes it fine. I go to the Pine Grove School, S. S. No. 4. My teacher's name is Miss Groh. I like her very much. There are about sixty going. We had a School Fair this year. There were seven schools in it. Ours was the largest. Our school had pretty good success. I tried for the junior third class but they put me on to the senior fourth. I hope this letter will escape

to be reheated and sent out again and

A CATECHISM

THE sensible farmer having decided that the bitter cold, wretched winter days in the farm home should be turned into balmy, cozy, cheerful, health-giving ones, wants to know the best way to do it, and we tell him.

QUESTION: "What is the best way to heat my house?"
ANSWER: "By hot water—The GURNEY OXFORD System."

QUESTION: "How can hot water do it?"
ANSWER: "By circulating through pipes and little reservoirs called radiators put in out-of-the-way corners in every room."

QUESTION: "Where is the water heated?"
ANSWER: "In a GURNEY OXFORD boiler, of the finest and most advanced farm type, generally put in the cellar."

QUESTION: "What does it burn?"
ANSWER: "Either coal, or up to 40-inch wood, as you select."

QUESTION: "Why is hot water better than stoves or other hot air systems?"

ANSWER: "Hot water gives you the air of outdoors, and just tempers it with the degree of warmth you require without changing or spoiling it, no drafts, no gases, and besides, hot water is easier and simpler to install than a hot air system."

QUESTION: "Will I need stoves, too?"

ANSWER: "No. A GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System sweeps all the stoves aside, except for cooking purposes. One place, only, to carry fuel and take out ashes. Saves work, dirt and fuss."

QUESTION: "How about extra cold days and mild spells?"

ANSWER: "The GURNEY OXFORD boiler is equipped with the Gurney "Economizer"—a patent device which so controls the draft that a turn-down checks the fire down as low as you like; a turn-up makes it burn brighter, the water is heated up, and the house is kept comfortable in all weathers."

QUESTION: "I suppose it is difficult to install?"

ANSWER: "Certainly not. Very little carpentry is needed."

QUESTION: "Are many other farmers using the GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System?"

ANSWER: "Yes, hundreds are. We will send you copies of their letters and pictures of their houses on request. It makes life worth living on the farm. The GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water Heating System keeps the young folk at home and happy. It keeps sickness and doctors' bills down."

QUESTION: "What does it cost?"

ANSWER: "That depends on the size of your house. Probably very much less than you expected. Our latest booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," describes the GURNEY OXFORD Hot Water System fully, with many pictures, and all we want is to put a copy in your hands, free, at once. You can decide the matter for yourself thereafter. Get the facts now."

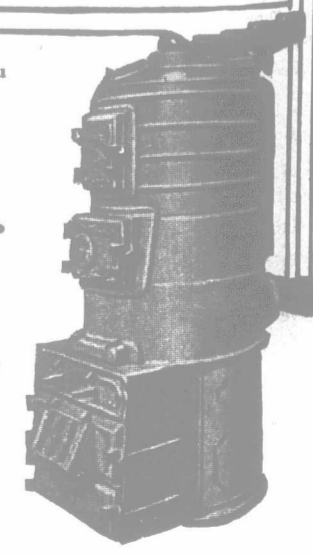
These pipes keep up a constant flow of hot water all through the house and back to the boiler

again all through the house. No water system is needed. A few pails of water last from Fall to Spring.

Remember, no "Water System" is required. All you need to do is to put a few buckets of water into the boiler and radiators in the fall, and this lasts all through until spring.

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"Granny! Granny! Can Charlie and I have some cookies?"

Granny's Experiences

No. 6

"Hello, Charlie! Yes, Johnny, you may come in—close the screen door and keep the flies out—that's the boy.

"Why, I'm just making some nice brown, crackling cookies, and Charlie and you want some, do you?"

"Um, um, please."

"Will you throw away that cheap candy if I give you some?"

"Sure, Granny."

"Alright, here are some nice, crisp, brown cookies—they are good for you—made with HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR, just like I used to make for your mother when she was a little girl.

"Johnny, when you grow up to be a big man and get married, tell your wife to use HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR, as you can always rely on it, and then you will always have good things to eat."

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Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Guelph, Dec. 3 to 9, 1915

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Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

and liquid-fire and high explosives, death by torture and intolerable agony. Modern heroes endure it all—and make no heroics over it."—Mr. Sidney Low, in London Standard.

News of the Week

Ontario's campaign for the British Red Cross netted a total of about \$1,500,000.

Eastern Ontario's Women's Institutes have contributed \$85,000 for patriotic purposes.

Canada is to raise the total of her army to 250,000 men.

Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the "Fathers of Confederation," died at his home, Bexley Heath, near London, Eng., on Oct. 30th. He was ninety-four years of age.

According to Gen. Sir Eric Swayne, a British director of recruiting, Great Britain will need 3,000,000 more men by spring.

Recruiting in England immediately jumped to 10,000 on the news of the execution in Brussels of Miss Cavell. The tragedy also caused an outburst of indignation in Holland and the United States.

President Yuan Shi Kai of China, who meditates kingship, has been urged by the Powers to defer the re-establishment of the Monarchy.

In France Briand's new Cabinet includes nearly all of the most eminent statesmen in the Republic.

The United States program for enlarging the navy during the next five years calls for an expenditure of \$502,482,214.

The Germans in Africa, having lost their colonies there save East Africa, are now trying to take the rich Belgian Congo, but have been repulsed.

At time of going to press the Germans in Serbia have reached a point 10 miles from Kragujevatz, the chief Serbian arsenal, where, in the neighboring mountainous region, the Serbs are preparing for a prolonged stand. The Bulgars, also, are 18 miles from Nish, and before this paper reaches the hands of its readers the two will probably have joined hands and secured control of the Orient railway from Austria to the Bulgarian frontier. The Franco-British army, however, will have to be reckoned with. The French and Serbs, it is announced, have taken Strumitza, and French and British troops are still landing at Salonika. During the week French, Russian and Italian ships bombarded the Bulgarian ports of Dedeagatch and Porte Lagos, 1,000 soldiers and 10 civilians being killed at Dedeagatch. A Russian fleet also bombarded Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea, then withdrew to Odessa. At present appearances are that Roumania will favor the Allies. Probably her adherence will be secured if arrangements can be made to give over to her Bessarabia, a province annexed by Russia in 1878. . . . For the present there is a lull in the Gallipoli Peninsula campaign, where General Monro has arrived to take the place of Sir Ian Hamilton. . . . Along the Russian line General Ivanoff has continued to win in the South, and in the North Von Hindenburg's advance on Riga has been brought to a check in the vicinity of Dvinsk, where the Germans are believed to be short of artillery ammunition. . . . In the West the French continue the bombardment in Champagne, but the Germans, after tremendous losses, have retaken the hill of Tahure. On the Italian front the Italians continue to advance on the Isonzo River.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

Copyrighted.

Chapter XXI.

PHYLLIS RIVERS' POINT OF VIEW.
I wrote to Mr. van Buren because he asked me to. He never approved of the trip, and he said that he would be much obliged if I'd drop him a line every few days to keep him from worrying about Nell.

I didn't mention the conversation to her, as she would be sure to think it nonsense, since he lived without hearing about her welfare for twenty years, and never gave himself a moment's anxiety. But, of course, that was different. She is in his country now, and he feels in a way responsible for her, as if he were a guardian; only he can't make her do things, because he has no legal rights. Besides, he is young—not more than five or six years older than she is—but I wish I had such a guardian. Instead of going against his advice, I would obey, and even ask for it.

Mr. van Buren is the wisest young man I ever met, as well as the best looking, I am vexed with Nell because she treats him as if he were a big school-boy. To make up for her ingratitude—I'm afraid it amounts to that—I have tried to show that I appreciate his kindness. As she's engaged, I can be nice without danger of his fancying that I'm flirting; and the poor fellow has seemed pleased with the few little things I've been able to do by way of expressing our thanks. I wish I could believe that the girl he's going to marry is good enough for him, but she is so plain, and seems to have rather an uncertain temper. Nell says she is a "little cat," but I should be sorry to call any girl such a name, though I've known many cats better looking and more agreeable than she.

I have always been brought up to think it rather rude to send postcards, unless they are picture ones for people to put in their albums; and of course it would be silly flooding Mr. van Buren with pictures of places he has seen dozens of times, so when I have written to him, I felt obliged to write regular letters.

I meant to scribble a line or two; but Holland is so fascinating that I have found myself running on about it, and Mr. van Buren has seemed grateful because it's his native land, and the places he likes best have turned out to be my favorites. In that way we have happened to write each other quite long letters, almost every day, for he has wanted to tell me I must be sure to see so and so, or do so and so, and I have had to answer that I have seen it or done it, and liked it as much as he thought I would.

If our trip could be improved it would be by having Mr. van Buren with us; but naturally that's impossible, as he's a man of affairs, and Freule Menela van der Windt would hardly sympathize with his kind wish to take care of his cousin, if he carried it so far as to leave her for any length of time, simply on account of Nell. As it is, his letters, and exchanging ideas with him, have been a pleasure to me, and I should have liked to share it with Nell—as we always have shared everything—if I hadn't been afraid she would laugh. Her cousin is too fine a fellow to be laughed at, so I have protected him by keeping our correspondence to myself.

I didn't want to come to Holland, as it seemed such a terrifying adventure for Nell and me to rush away from England and go darting about in a motor-boat; and so horribly extravagant to spend all the money poor Captain Noble left, in enjoying ourselves for a few weeks. However, it was to be, and there is something about Holland which appeals to me more than I dreamed any country except England could. I loved it almost from the minute we landed; but when you like any person in a foreign place it makes you like the place itself better.

I do think Holland is the most complete little country imaginable. While.

NOVEMBER

Send at the Front Garm

For the warm comfort of your health of your friends or relations fighting the front, there is nothing which will more appreciate this than a Jaeger Garment some kind.

For the men your selection

Camel Hair Socks
Khaki Shirts
Socks
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Our Pure Wool add to the Catalogue sent

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Serial Story

THE CHAPERON."

C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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Chapter XXI.

MR. VAN BUREN'S POINT OF VIEW.
I wrote to Mr. van Buren because he never approved of my going to the front, and he said that he would be obliged if I'd drop him a line every now and then to keep him from worrying.

I don't mention the conversation to Nell because she would be sure to think I was being silly, since he lived without hearing her welfare for twenty years, and she gave herself a moment's anxiety. Of course, that was different. She is a country now, and he feels in a responsible for her, as if he were a man; only he can't make her do as he wishes because he has no legal rights. He is young—not more than five years older than she is—but I had such a guardian. Instead of listening to his advice, I would obey, and ask for it.

Mr. van Buren is the wisest young man I ever met, as well as the best. I am vexed with Nell because she eats him as if he were a big boy. To make up for her inside—I'm afraid it amounts to that—I tried to show that I appreciate his fitness. As he's engaged, I can be without danger of his fancying that I'm going to marry him; and the poor fellow has pleased with the few little things I am able to do by way of expressing my thanks. I wish I could believe that he's going to marry me, but for him, but she is so plain, and I don't have rather an uncertain Nell says she is a "little cat" but I should be sorry to call any name, though I've known cats better looking and more than she.

She always been brought up to be rather rude to send postcards, they are picture ones for people in their albums; and of course it is silly flooding Mr. van Buren with pictures of places he has seen of times, so when I have written I felt obliged to write regular

to scribble a line or two; but it is so fascinating that I have myself running on about it, and Mr. van Buren has seemed grateful because his native land, and the places he's best have turned out to be my own. In that way we have happened to write each other quite long almost every day, for he has told me I must be sure to see so, or do so and so, and I had to answer that I have seen it, and liked it as much as he would.

The trip could be improved it would have been Mr. van Buren with us; but that's impossible, as he's a busy man, and Freule Menela van Buren would hardly sympathize with my wish to take care of his cousin, and I carried it so far as to leave her length of time, simply on account of Nell. As it is, his letters, and my ideas with him, have been a help to me, and I should have liked to write with Nell—as we always did everything—if I hadn't been so busy. Her cousin is a fellow to be laughed at, so I protected him by keeping our correspondence to myself.

I don't want to come to Holland, as it is such a terrifying adventure for me to rush away from England. I'm starting about in a motor-boat, and I'm terribly extravagant to spend all my money on a poor Captain Noble left, and I'm so nervous for a few weeks. It was to be, and there is something about Holland which appeals to me more than I dreamed any country in England could. I loved it all the while I was in the minute we landed; but I don't like any person in a foreign country makes you like the place itself.

Mr. van Buren is the most comfortable country imaginable. While

you are in it, it feels like the whole world, because you appear to be in the very middle of the world; and when you look over the wide, flat spaces, you think that your eyes reach to the end of everything.

And then, all you see is so characteristic of Holland, even the sunrises and sunsets. Nothing that you find in Holland could be in its right place anywhere else on earth; but perhaps one can hardly say that Holland is on earth. Now I've got to know the "Hortow Land" (as Jonkheer Brederode often calls it), I think if I were kidnapped from England, taken up in a balloon, and dropped down here, even in a town I'd never seen, and without any canals, I should say, the minute I opened my eyes and found my breath, "Why, I'm in dear little Holland."

I should like to be here in winter. Mr. van Buren says if we'll come he'll teach me to skate; and, according to Jonkheer Brederode, he is a "champion long-distance skater." But then Mr. van Buren told me the same thing about Jonkheer Brederode. They are great friends. And talking about the Jonkheer, I don't know what to make of him lately.

I believed at first that he was in love with Nell, and had got himself asked on board "Lorelei" so that he might have the chance of knowing her better. She had the same impression, I think, though she never said so to me, and she was very angry about something Freule Menela told us. It seems there was a bet, I don't know exactly about what, except that Nell was concerned in it, and Mr. van Buren mentioned it to his fiancée. She oughtn't to have repeated it to us, but she did, and gave the impression that Jonkheer Brederode was a tremendous flirt, who fancied himself irresistible with women. She warned us both that if he won his bet, and contrived to meet us again, we weren't to be carried away by any signs of admiration on his part, for it was just his way, and he would be too pleased if we showed ourselves flattered.

This made Nell furious, and she said that in her opinion Jonkheer Brederode ought to be flattered if we were in the least nice to him, but she for one didn't intend to be.

I was a little prejudiced against him, too, although I admired him very much when I saw him in the Prizenhof at Delft, and afterwards at the Concours Hippique. I thought Nell might, in any case, be grateful to him for saving her when the bathing-machine horse ran away with her into the sea.

I didn't tell Mr. van Buren what Freule Menela said, for it would have been mean, as he might have felt vexed with her. But for his sake, as Jonkheer Brederode is such a hero in his eyes, I determined if ever we saw the Jonkheer again I wouldn't judge him too severely, and would give him the benefit of the doubt as long as I could.

It was a surprise, though, to find that he was the "friend" Mr. Starr had got as skipper, when the real skipper—the professional one—failed at the last moment.

Naturally, I remembered instantly about the bet, which somehow concerned his being introduced to Nell within a certain length of time—so Freule Menela said—and I couldn't help thinking it was impertinent, winning it in such a way on Nell's own boat.

However, Nell was so horrid to him from the first minute, I grew sorry for the poor fellow, and he took her snubs like a combination of saint and gentleman. The more I saw of him the more I began to feel that Freule Menela van der Windt must have done him an injustice, at least in some things she told us.

I try to keep watch over my temper always, and I hope it isn't too bad; yet I'm certain that in Jonkheer Brederode's place I couldn't have endured Nell's behavior, but would have stopped being skipper the second day out, even if I left a whole party of inoffensive people stranded. Instead of leaving us in the lurch after undertaking to act as skipper, however, he has worked for us like a Trojan. Not only has he been skipper, but guide, philosopher and friend—to say nothing of chauffeur on shore, and "general provider" of motor-

cars, carriages, surprise-dinners, flowers, and fruit on board the boat.

The trip would have been comparatively tame, if it hadn't been for him, as none of the rest of us know anything about Holland, and he knows everything. No trouble has seemed too much for him, if it could add in any way to our happiness; and I thought it was all for Nell.

He looked at her so wistfully sometimes, and such a dark red came up to his forehead when she said anything particularly sarcastic or snubbing, that even if he deserved it I couldn't bear to see him treated so, while he was doing everything for our pleasure. So I tried to be nice to him, just as I have to Mr. van Buren; and, oddly enough, both times with the same motive—to make up for Nell's naughtiness.

I could see that the Jonkheer was grateful, and liked me a little; but the night Mr. van Buren met us at Volendam so unexpectedly Lady MacNairne gave Nell and me both quite a shock. She said she had it on very good authority that it was entirely a mistake about Jonkheer Brederode being in love with Nell. Perhaps he had wished to blind people by making them think so, but it was really for my sake he had suggested to his friend, Mr. Starr, that he should be skipper of "Lorelei."

"I won't go so far as to say," Lady MacNairne went on, "that he's actually in love with Phyllis" (she calls us "Phyllis" and "Nell" now), "but he was so much taken that he wished to make her acquaintance. At present it entirely rests with Phyllis whether he goes on to fall in love or stops at admiration."

She said this before Nell; and although Nell had behaved so hatefully to him (except for the last three or four days, when she has been nicer), she didn't look as much relieved as I should be in her place. She went very pink, and then very pale, with anger at Lady MacNairne for talking on such a subject, she explained afterwards. But at the time she didn't show any resentment against Lady MacNairne. She only laughed and said, "Dear me, how interesting. What shall you do about it, Phil?"

"I shall show him that I am his friend," I answered decidedly. "I like and admire him, and I hope I shall keep his friendship always."

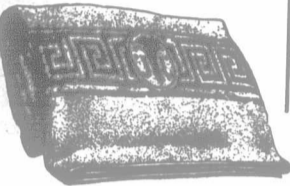
"That's a pretty beginning to what may be a pretty romance, isn't it, Tibbe, darling?" asked Lady MacNairne. I tried not to blush, but usually the more you try not to blush the more you do. It was so with me then, just as it was when we were coming into harbor at Volendam, and everybody said to Nell, "There is your cousin Robert!" or "Why is your cousin Robert here?"

I was glad to stoop down and pat Tibbe, who is the nicest dog I ever knew. It's true, as Nell says, he is "geared ridiculously low"; and having such a short nose and stick out lower jaw, when he wants to eat or smell things, he has practically to stand on his head; also he can never see anything that goes on under his chin. She says, too, that when he's troubled, and a lot of lines meet together at one point in the middle of his forehead, his face looks exactly like Clapham Junction; and so it does. Nevertheless, he's beautiful, and has the sort of features Old Masters gave dogs in pictures, features more like those of people than animals, and a human expression in the eyes.

It is odd, Nell and I used to tell each other every thought we had, and we talked over all the people we knew; but now, though I think a good deal about Jonkheer Brederode, and wonder how he really does feel toward us both, I never speak about him to Nell when I can avoid it, and she never mentions his name to me. I don't know what happened to make her suddenly nice to him at Amsterdam, but something did, and she is nice still, only her manner is different somehow. I can hardly tell what the difference is, but it is there. At first, when we went to Spaakenberg and the other places, before Lady MacNairne said that thing, she was agreeable to the Jonkheer in a brilliant, bewitching, coquettish sort of way, as though she wished after all to attract him. But since that evening at the Hotel Spaander, in Volendam, she

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No. 6

"Hello, Charlie! Yes, Johnny, you may come in—close the screen door and keep the flies out—that's the boy.

"Why, I'm just making some nice brown, crackling cookies, and Charlie and you want some, do you?"

"Um, um, please."

"Will you throw away that cheap candy if I give you some?"

"Sure, Granny."

"Alright, here are some nice, crisp, brown cookies—they are good for you—made with HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR, just like I used to make for your mother when she was a little girl.

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and liquid-fire and high explosives, death by torture and intolerable agony. Modern heroes endure it all—and make no heroics over it."—Mr. Sidney Low, in London Standard.

News of the Week

Ontario's campaign for the British Red Cross netted a total of about \$1,500,000.

Eastern Ontario's Women's Institutes have contributed \$85,000 for patriotic purposes.

Canada is to raise the total of her army to 250,000 men.

Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the "Fathers of Confederation," died at his home, Bexley Heath, near London, Eng., on Oct. 30th. He was ninety-four years of age.

According to Gen. Sir Eric Swayne, a British director of recruiting, Great Britain will need 3,000,000 more men by spring.

Recruiting in England immediately jumped to 10,000 on the news of the execution in Brussels of Miss Cavell. The tragedy also caused an outburst of indignation in Holland and the United States.

President Yuan Shi Kai of China, who meditates kingship, has been urged by the Powers to defer the re-establishment of the Monarchy.

In France Briand's new Cabinet includes nearly all of the most eminent statesmen in the Republic.

The United States program for enlarging the navy during the next five years calls for an expenditure of \$502,482,214.

The Germans in Africa, having lost their colonies there save East Africa, are now trying to take the rich Belgian Congo, but have been repulsed.

At time of going to press the Germans in Serbia have reached a point 10 miles from Kragujevatz, the chief Serbian arsenal, where, in the neighboring mountainous region, the Serbs are preparing for a prolonged stand. The Bulgars, also, are 18 miles from Nish, and before this paper reaches the hands of its readers the two will probably have joined hands and secured control of the Orient railway from Austria to the Bulgarian frontier. The Franco-British army, however, will have to be reckoned with. The French and Serbs, it is announced, have taken Strumitza, and French and British troops are still landing at Salonika. During the week French, Russian and Italian ships bombarded the Bulgarian ports of Dedeagatch and Porte Lagos, 1,000 soldiers and 10 civilians being killed at Dedeagatch. A Russian fleet also bombarded Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea, then withdrew to Odessa. At present appearances are that Roumania will favor the Allies. Probably her adherence will be secured if arrangements can be made to give over to her Bessarabia, a province annexed by Russia in 1878.

For the present there is a lull in the Gallipoli Peninsula campaign, where General Monro has arrived to take the place of Sir Ian Hamilton. . . . Along the Russian line General Ivanoff has continued to win in the South, and in the North Von Hindenburg's advance on Riga has been brought to a check in the vicinity of Dvinsk, where the Germans are believed to be short of artillery ammunition. . . . In the West the French continue the bombardment in Champagne, but the Germans, after tremendous losses, have retaken the hill of Tahure. On the Italian front the Italians continue to advance on the Isonzo River.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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Chapter XXI.

PHYLIS RIVERS' POINT OF VIEW.

I wrote to Mr. van Buren because he asked me to. He never approved of the trip, and he said that he would be much obliged if I'd drop him a line every few days to keep him from worrying about Nell.

I didn't mention the conversation to her, as she would be sure to think it nonsense, since he lived without hearing about her welfare for twenty years, and never gave himself a moment's anxiety. But, of course, that was different. She is in his country now, and he feels in a way responsible for her, as if he were a guardian; only he can't make her do things, because he has no legal rights. Besides, he is young—not more than five or six years older than she is—but I wish I had such a guardian. Instead of going against his advice, I would obey, and even ask for it.

Mr. van Buren is the wisest young man I ever met, as well as the best looking, I am vexed with Nell because she treats him as if he were a big school-boy. To make up for her ingratitude—I'm afraid it amounts to that—I have tried to show that I appreciate his kindness. As she's engaged, I can be nice without danger of his fancying that I'm flirting; and the poor fellow has seemed pleased with the few little things I've been able to do by way of expressing our thanks. I wish I could believe that the girl he's going to marry is good enough for him, but she is so plain, and seems to have rather an uncertain temper. Nell says she is a "little cat," but I should be sorry to call any girl such a name, though I've known many cats better looking and more agreeable than she.

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I meant to scribble a line or two; but Holland is so fascinating that I have found myself running on about it, and Mr. van Buren has seemed grateful because it's his native land, and the places he likes best have turned out to be my favorites. In that way we have happened to write each other quite long letters, almost every day, for he has wanted to tell me I must be sure to see so and so, or do so and so, and I have had to answer that I have seen it or done it, and liked it as much as he thought I would.

If our trip could be improved it would be by having Mr. van Buren with us; but naturally that's impossible, as he's a man of affairs, and Freule Menela van der Windt would hardly sympathize with his kind wish to take care of his cousin, if he carried it so far as to leave her for any length of time, simply on account of Nell. As it is, his letters, and exchanging ideas with him, have been a pleasure to me, and I should have liked to share it with Nell—as we always have shared everything—if I hadn't been afraid she would laugh. Her cousin is too fine a fellow to be laughed at, so I have protected him by keeping our correspondence to myself.

I didn't want to come to Holland, as it seemed such a terrifying adventure for Nell and me to rush away from England and go darting about in a motor-boat; and so horribly extravagant to spend all the money poor Captain Noble left, in enjoying ourselves for a few weeks. However, it was to be, and there is something about Holland which appeals to me more than I dreamed any country except England could. I loved it almost from the minute we landed; but when you like any person in a foreign place it makes you like the place itself better.

I do think Holland is the most complete little country imaginable. While

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Gossip.

The catalogue describing the cattle, sheep and swine that will be offered by the Western Ontario Consignments Sale Co., Ltd., on Nov. 10, 1915, are issued. Anyone wishing to obtain one of these catalogues might do so by writing to Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., who is Sale Manager. The sale will take place at the Fraser House Stables, King street, London, Ont. Transactions will be for cash, but six months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The catalogue contains the names of forty Shorthorns, made up of young bulls, heifers and cows. Four Holsteins are listed, some Berkshire swine, and Lincoln ewes. This stock is being contributed from some of the best herds in Western Ontario, and all those interested in these breeds should be able to procure what they want at the sale on November 10. It is needless to mention individual animals here, as a catalogue will describe them more fully than space in these columns will permit. Write to Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., and get full particulars.

At the Collynie sale of bull calves, held on Tuesday, October 12, William Duthie, their breeder, received an average of £346 16s. 4d. for eighteen head. The highest price paid was £1,312 10s., given by S. F. Edge, the old motor 24-hours' record holder, who, as I have already related in "The Farmer's Advocate," is now breeding pedigree stock of all utility kinds. Edge bought with this money an April-born bull calf of the Princess Royal line, by Knight of Collynie.

Another high-priced calf was Collynie Bright Star, a red, for which D. Stewart, Millhills, Crief, gave 950 guineas. Two other youngsters went at 520 guineas.

Messrs. Auld, Guelph, Canada, paid 300 guineas for King's Heir, a roan son of Danesfield Storm King. Other colonies had buyers.

At Uppermill, the same day, the famous herd of the late John Marr was dispersed, and the 124 head averaged £75 10s. 5d., and gave the estate the nice little sum of £9,364 19s. Best price paid here was 1,000 guineas, for the bull calf Uppermill Layman, sired by Mr. Duthie's bull, Knight of Collynie. Mr. Duthie himself bought this youngster and has got a real gem.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., an English gentleman, who dressed the part of John Bull to the very letter, died on Oct. 11. He bred Shorthorns and Shires, and some light horses—chiefly Hackneys. He believed in giving his tenants either the free use of his well-bred bulls, or charging them a very nominal fee.

G. T. BURROWS.

Egg Circle Appointments.

While the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations have been largely confined to date to the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the Western Provinces have not been overlooked. From the fact that co-operative marketing of poultry products was something entirely new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test out the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the East, arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the Western Provinces. The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative work since its inception. T. A. Benson, who for the past three years has been in charge of the co-operative organization in Prince Edward Island is being transferred to the Province of Alberta to fill a position similar to that which he has held in Prince Edward Island. J. H. Hare, who has had an extensive experience in this work, not only with the Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture, but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the Live Stock Branch, has been given general supervision of the Egg Circle work being conducted by the Branch. Mr. Hare is now in the Western Provinces, and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to direct-

Only Fine, Flavoury Teas are used to produce the famous

"SALADA"

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

THERE'S a smart fit and superior appearance about Penmans Sweater Coats that stamp them as distinctively better than others. They give warmth, comfort and freedom of movement, without sacrificing "class" and style. They are permanently shape-retaining; give long service and lasting satisfaction. All styles and colors at all good stores.

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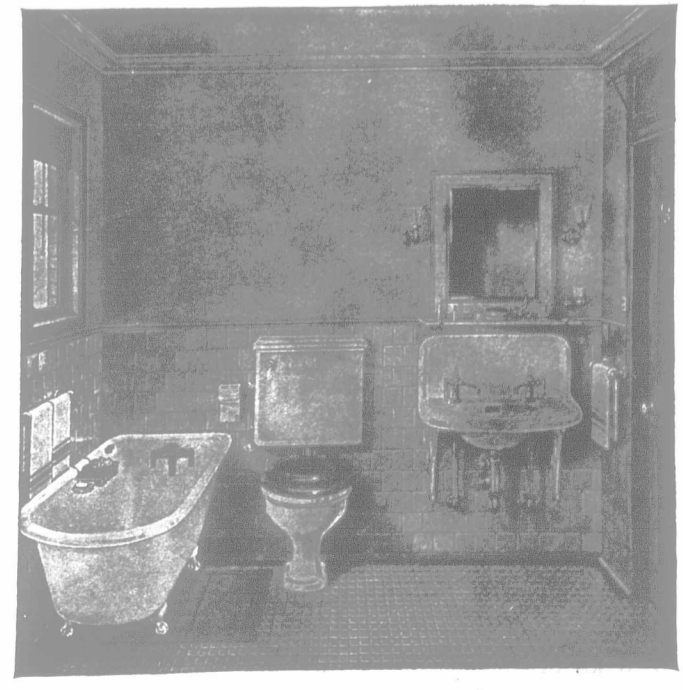
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Horse High — Bull Strong — Pig Tight
It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use Open Hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. PEERLESS is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalog. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.
THE BARWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Gladden Hill Ayrshires Present offering: Our stock bull, Tam O' Menie =35101 =, dam, Dewdrop of Menie =25875 =, R. O. P. test 9,783 lbs. milk, 401 lbs. butter-fat as a 3-year-old. This bull stood 3rd at Toronto this year. Also young bulls from record cows, and females of all ages.
LAURIE BROS., Malvern, Ont.

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Every member of the family will welcome the change and benefit by the improved conditions.

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The unsanitary cesspool outdoors is a constant danger to health and means exposure to cold and disease. Why go on putting up with miserable conditions that belong to the Middle Ages? Let us send you particulars. There is an

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that will meet your every requirement. The cost is moderate—the work will be first-class—the time, health and labor saved will repay the cost in short order—the improvement will be permanent.

Our outfits won Diploma at the Western Fair this year. We have installed many in all parts of the country. Write us to-day for complete catalogue. Estimates free.

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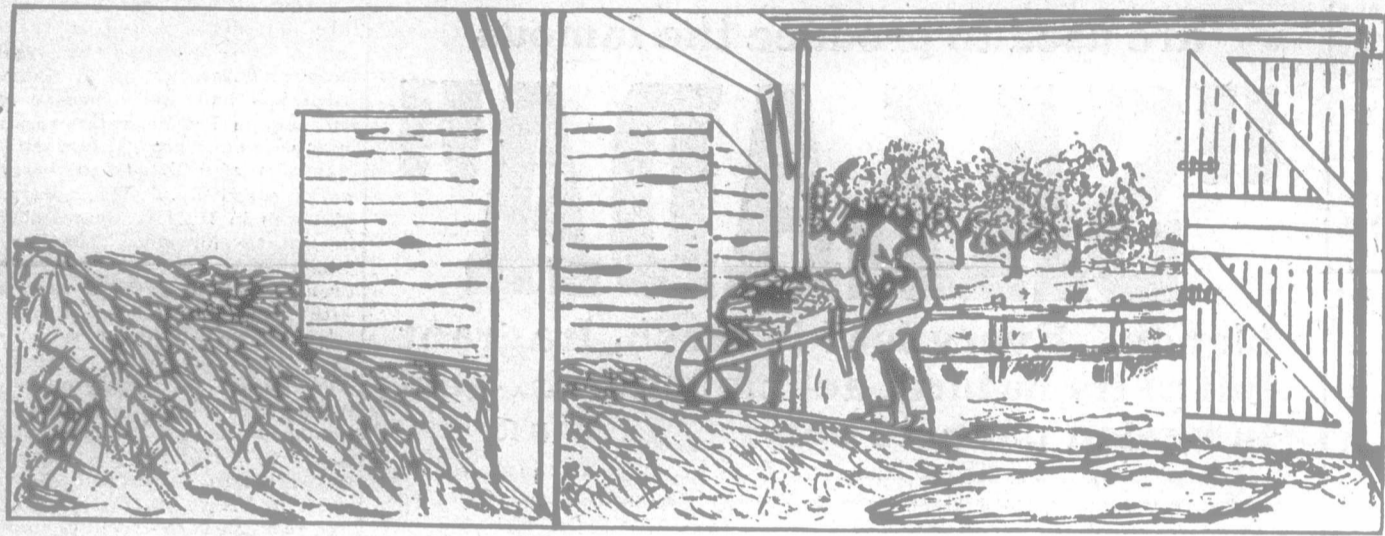
ing operations there. For the present he will confine his activities principally to the Province of Saskatchewan. R. J. Allen, B.S.A., has been appointed to take immediate charge of the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations in Manitoba. Mr. Allen has had an extensive experience, not only in Departmental work, but also in the commercial field, and goes to Manitoba well fitted to carry on this work effectively. Wm. Kerr, B.S.A., who was in District Representative work in Ontario for some time previous to joining the staff of the Live Stock Branch, and who has been associated with Mr. Benson in Prince Edward Island during the past summer, is now in charge of the work in that Province. Both during his college course and later, during active work in the field, Mr. Kerr has made a special study of the theory and practice of the co-operative marketing of farm products. He enters the work in Prince Edward Island, therefore, well equipped to take up the problems that have developed in connection with the advanced nature of the work at that point.

Better Farming Train.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is continuing its policy to encourage the farmers of Ontario to produce the best quality of live stock in large numbers. As a means to making our instruction along these lines more definite and uniform, our plan is to take a car of representative animals of the classes produced in Ontario over the C. P. R. lines.

The special train, with moving pictures, live stock, and all kinds of equipment of interest to farmers will be at the following places on C. P. R. on the dates named:

- Ayr—Friday, Nov. 5, 10 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., Reid's Hall; 2.30 p. m., Reid's Hall.
 - Tillsonburg—Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Council Chamber; 2.30 p. m., Town Hall.
 - Belmont—Monday, Nov. 8, 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., Masonic Hall.
 - Thamesford—Tuesday, Nov. 9, 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., St. John's Hall; 2.30 p. m., Orange Hall.
 - Komoka—Wednesday, Nov. 10, 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., Komoka Hall; 2.30 p. m., Komoka Hall.
 - Appin—Thursday, Nov. 11, 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., Town Hall; 2.30 p. m., Town Hall.
 - Kent Bridge—Friday, Nov. 12, 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., Langford's Hall; 2.30 p. m., Langford's Hall.
 - Chatham—Saturday, Nov. 13, 10.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., Auditorium; 2.30 p. m., Auditorium.
 - Tilbury—Monday, Nov. 15, 11 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., Star Theater.
 - Woodstock—Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m., City Hall; 2.30 p. m., City Hall.
- Evening meetings at 8 p. m. in the halls named.



No more drudgery like this

The hardest and dirtiest work on the farm has been abolished forever. Stable cleaning need not be a back-breaking job any more. The pushing of a barrow through a mushy barn yard, up a plank to the pile, the dripping and slopping along passages, the filthy piles accumulating close to the barn, these are all gone. The job that the boys shirked and the hired man hated is now the most pleasant work on the farm! The barn is cleaned regularly and more thoroughly. Cows are healthier. Everyone on the farm is happier.



“Manure Carrier”

The BT Carrier cleans the stable in less than a quarter of the time that a man would take with a wheelbarrow. It runs on a level overhead track above the gutters in the stable. The big loads of manure are carried along the track. You don't have to lift them.

The carrier can be loaded in a jiffy, run out over the yard in a jiffy, and dumped in a jiffy.

Never mind the snow or mud in the yard. The BT Carrier runs right over them. No planks to lay or paths to dig. It's easy to get the manure away from the barn and keep it there in any kind of weather.

You can take out four big barrow loads at a time. Think of all the trips you save backward and forward to the pile. One or two big loads to run out and the job is done.

Dump on the pile, or spreader, in the wagon or sleigh, just as you please. Haul the manure straight to the fields with only

the one handling if you want to. Prevent fire fanging, bleaching and save the liquid manure, worth more than \$7.00 per ton.

These are only a few of the things which a BT Manure Carrier Outfit will do for you.

We want you to learn the whole story.

What the BT Manure Carrier has done for thousands of farmers, it will do for you too.

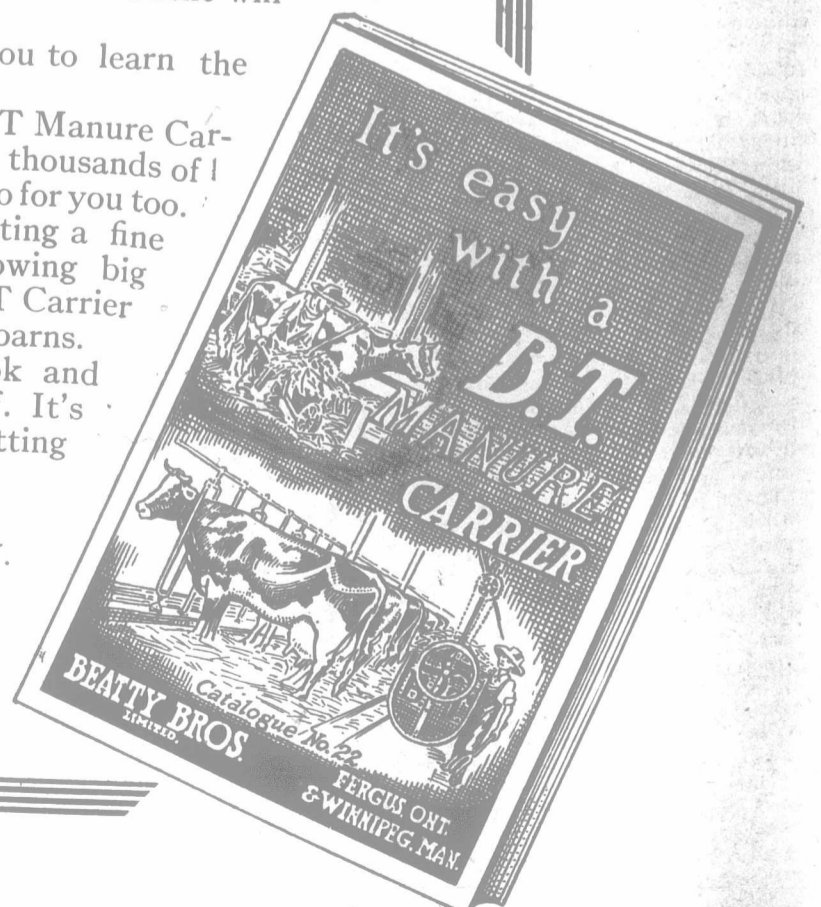
We are printing a fine new book, showing big photos of the BT Carrier in use in many barns.

See this book and learn for yourself. It's a book worth getting and keeping.

SEND YOUR NAME TO-DAY.

Beatty Bros., Limited, 1951 Hill Street **Fergus, Ont.**

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, BT Water Bowls, BT Stanchions, BT Bull and Calf Pens, BT Feed Carriers, BT Hay Forks and Hay Carriers, BT Steel Horse Stable Fittings, BT Hog Pens and Hog Troughs.



You ought to read this book



Here's a simple easy way

Remember what a hard job stable cleaning was last winter. Don't do it the old way any more. Snow will soon be falling. The stock will soon be in the barn. So get your BT Carrier now and be prepared. You will find that it saves more than enough hard work and time to pay back its cost the first winter alone. You will use it every day, even on Sundays. So simple, so easy, so quick a child can do it. Once you get a BT Carrier you will never be without it again. No implement on your farm will serve you more faithfully.



"Manure Carrier"

Get our book right away and investigate.

The book warns you about many things you must be careful of in purchasing a manure carrier. Learn about these dangers and you will save money.

Without any cost to yourself you can learn how a manure carrier should be built. You don't need to buy with your eyes shut.

For instance our book tells the weight of galvanized iron which should be used in the bucket of a carrier—some makers use 22 gauge but it is too light. 18 gauge is what should be used.

Some carriers are windlassed on a hollow steel shaft which quickly bends out of shape. 1 1/4 in. cold rolled, solid steel shafting, same as used for line shafting in factories is the only material that will stand the strains.

Some carriers are raised and lowered by worm gears, which waste from 50% to 70% of the power applied to them and take many minutes to windlass up and down. The chain and sprocket type of hoist which does not waste 10% of power is the only kind to use.

Most makes of Manure Carriers are made to run on ordinary Hay Track. I-Beam track, hung on edge, the full depth of the track supporting the load, is the only track which gives satisfaction. Other tracks are difficult to erect, they sag, clog with snow and ice and cause the track wheels to bind on the curves.

Get the book and find out about these things.

Also if you are building or remodelling a barn, state number of cows you will keep and get free book on barn building.

Write to-day to

Beatty Bros., Limited, 1951 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, BT Water Bowls, BT Stanchions, BT Bull and Calf Pens, BT Hay Forks and Hay Carriers, BT Steel Horse Stable Fittings, BT Hog Pens and Hog Troughs.

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Send me your new illustrated book about Manure Carriers as quickly as it is printed. I am answering the questions below.

How many cows do you keep?

Are you thinking of putting in a Manure Carrier this fall?

Are you thinking of building or remodelling?

Your name

P. O.

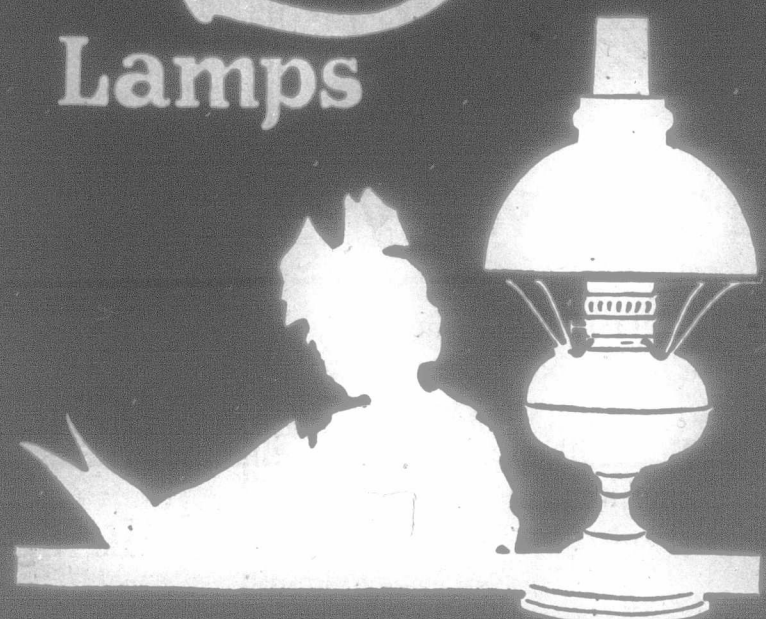
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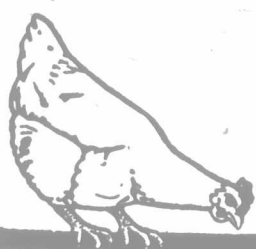


The Light That Saves The Children's Eyes

Rayo Lamps



ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS



If your Hens could talk

they would ask you for Beef-Scrap. They need it in winter for two reasons:

- First—to supply the material for eggs;
 - Second—to build up their strength and vitality.
- Cooped-up hens miss nature's big meat supply—the insects and worms that abound in the fields. That is the natural source of protein, which forms over one-third of the solids in eggs and builds up body tissues.

When you feed Beef-Scrap, which is rich in protein, your hens can produce eggs during the winter and spring months as naturally as they do in summer. Learn how to feed your hens for greater profit from our book, "The Hen that Pays," a complete poultry manual, sent FREE if you use the coupon.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Fall Pruning.

Would it be all right to prune apple trees in the fall? A. G.

Ans.—The old saying, "Prune when the knife is sharp," has not yet been proven to be incorrect. There are some probable disadvantages that might occur from fall pruning, such as drying out and consequent winter injury to the limbs and branches, but where the temperatures are not exceptionally severe, even this factor will not be important. Under ordinary circumstances fall pruning will be all right. We, however, would prefer doing it from the latter part of February on through the spring.

Silage.

1. Is there any way of knowing that silage is keeping all right in the silo? I filled silo with corn, some of which was cut a couple of weeks and some only cut a couple of days. It was all put in together at the one time.

2. Why do some put water on corn when filling silo, or after it is filled? FARMER.

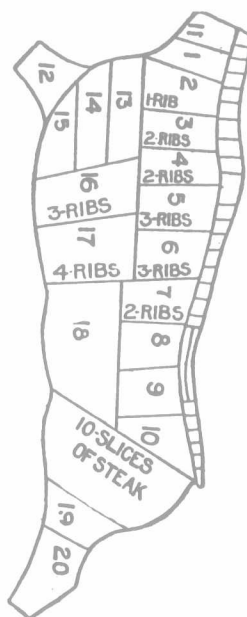
Ans.—1. We would not advise digging into the silage to ascertain how it is keeping until ready to commence feeding. Anything you might do now, provided it were spoiling, would not save it. More than likely it is all right if well tramped. A little may be spoiled on top, as is always the case.

2. It is believed that a little water added to corn which has become very dry by remaining out long after being cut improves the silage. It certainly is an aid to packing the silage tightly, and the exclusion of air is important.

Beef Ring.

Would you print in your paper rules and illustrations of beef ring? C. A. R.

Ans.—The accompanying chart, which has appeared many times in these columns, is for a twenty-share beef ring. It shows the method of cutting. The cuts are distributed as follows:



Roast.	Boil.	Steak.
1	14	1
2	13	2
3	19	3
4	16	4
5	17	5
6	18	6
7	15	7
8	12	8
9	20	9
10	11	10

There are different forms of organization, according to the preference of the people forming the ring. Some prefer 16 members, some 20, some 24. On the whole, the 20-share ring seems about as suitable as any, although different circumstances warrant different forms of organization. We cannot give rules which would suit all rings. You had better see those interested and discuss the matter, after which call a meeting and decide upon the number to form the ring, be it 16, 20 or 24, and so determine the size of the cut which each member gets each week. A president or chairman and secretary-treasurer are required, as well as a committee to arrange details as to killing, etc. A good butcher should be engaged to do the work.

Crippled Children

Notice the pictures of Arthur Furniss—not an exceptional case—we are correcting like disorders all the time. Arthur is the 13-year-old son of Mr. A. J. Furniss, 647 S. 21st St., Louisville, Ky. He was brought to the Sanitarium on December 12, 1914, suffering from a deformed foot, due to paralysis. The photographs tell our success. This deformity was corrected without Chloroform, Ether or any General Anesthetic or Plaster Paris cast. The

L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a scientifically equipped private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. Our book, "Deformities & Paralysis", also "Book of References", free on request to you or any address.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium,
949 Albert Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Home, Sweet Home

THE most beautiful thing in the world to-day is the home life which has been developed.

But life insurance should be carried so that in the event of the father's death the family will not be compelled to forsake the old place for one less comfortable. The Mutual Life of Canada prides itself on being

the Company that makes Canadian homes—

the Company that protects Canadian homes—

the Company that maintains Canadian homes.

Provide against the loss of the old home in the event of your death by means of a policy in

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day, and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, registered, sired by Lord March, out of Pomona Matron, No 33676. Black, 4 white stockings and blaze. An exceptionally well built and promising horse. Price reasonable. Further particulars from Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ontario.

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T. B. BROADFO

Crippled Children

See the pictures of Arthur... not an exceptional case... are correcting like... all the time.

Arthur is the 13-year-old son of A. J. Furniss, 647 S. 21st St., Louisville, Ky. He was born to the Sanitarium on... 12, 1914, suffering from... of foot, due to paralysis. Photographs tell our success. Deformity was corrected by Chloroform, Ether or... Anesthetic or Place... cast. The

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Scientifically equipped private... devoted exclusively to the... of crippled and deformed... especially of children and... dults.

Our freely regarding Club Feet, Diseases or Deformities, Infant... Analysis, Hip Disease, Bow Leg... Knees, Wry Neck, etc. Our book... of Paralysis", also "Book of... free on request to you or any address.

C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, 147 Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DANGEROUS

as well as painful

Backache Neuralgia
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Combault's Caustic Balsam

WILL RELIEVE YOU.

This penetrating, soothing and healing and for all... Burns, External Cancer, Burns, Sores, Carbuncles and all Swellings where an outward... application is required CAUSTIC BALSAM HAS NO... Equal. Removes the soreness—strengthens the muscles. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet L.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

Trade-Mark Registered

"Half Bottle Cured 5-Year-Old Spavin," writes... R. D. No. 2, Oak Ridge, Mo. He adds: "I was... in this part to use your remedy. Since then neighbors... who have used it with satisfactory results in every case, are:... Bull, Giles, Brown Clippard, Albert Liddy, Ory Kenison, all of... Oak Ridge, Mo., and P. C. Fulbright, Jackson, Mo."

Book Free No Blistering. Horse works... winter or summer. Every bottle... with signed Contract to return money if remedy... fails on Ringbone—Thornpin—Spavin—or Any Shoulder, Kne... Kne, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

Our Save-The-Horse Book is a Mind Settler: Tells the... for Spavin—What To Do for a Lame Horse. It is... our 24 Years' Discoveries. Covers 58 forms of Lameness—Illustrated.

Write Book. Sample Contract and expert Advice... All Free (to Horse Owners & Managers). WRITE.

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Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

Home, Sweet Home

THE most beautiful thing in the world to-day is the home life which has been developed.

But life insurance should be carried so that in the event of the father's death the family will not be compelled to forsake the old place for one less comfortable. The Mutual Life of Canada prides itself on being

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Provide against the loss of the old home in the event of your death by means of a policy in

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YOU Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 258, Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED

will have their next illustrated advertisement in Nov. 11. Last big advertisement was on page 1710 of October 28.

For Sale or Exchange

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

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

For Sale—Registered Clydesdale Stallion

Pride of Maple Grove (14637) bay, stripe, feet white. Foaled Sept. 24th, 1912. Low set and should weigh a ton when full grown. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address

FRANK SPARROW, Arnprior, Ont.

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus, Southdowns, Collies

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

The Glengore Angus

Some choice bulls, from 7 to 15 months, for sale. For particulars write—

GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For sale, from the imported sire, "Pradamere." Apply: A. DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange Farm" :: Clarksburg, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeen Angus

Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 mths. of age, also choice 1 and 2-yr.-old heifers.

T. B. BROADFOOT :: FERGUS, ONT.

English Agricultural News.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is known as "The Calf Order" has just come into force in England. It enacts that no farmer shall sell for the butcher any calves that may be valuable for rearing purposes. It is being pointed out to farmers that if they used bulls of merit they would not fall so constantly into the habit of breeding calves that are virtually not worth bringing up. It is not always the type of cow that is the cause of sickly calves, but it is the bull in many dairying districts, costing little or no money, and with little or no value in his lineage, that is at the root of the evil of worthless calves which have, in the past, been slung almost straight on to the market. It has, however, been made illegal to slaughter any calf in which the first permanent molar or grinder tooth is not cut and visible, which, for practical purposes, means a calf six months old. These restrictions are to remain in force until the end of June next, when the Board of Agriculture will reconsider the situation with a view to alter things. Power is retained to sanction the slaughter, under exceptional circumstances, such as illness or accident.

There are now in England and Wales 522 agricultural co-operative societies, and the number of individual members registered to them exceeds that of twelve months ago by 6,358. The trading figures have reached £2,510,219, or an increase in a year of £365,553. The English Agricultural Organization Society has done much good work in wartime by helping to organize the supplies of His Majesty's forces; by endeavoring to exercise some check on undue rises in prices; by bringing into closer relationship producers and consumers, and in pushing forward the establishment of rural industries, through which the frequent waste of surplus produce can be prevented.

Britain's cheese markets are strong at the moment. The hard varieties of cheese, i. e., Cheshire, Cheddar, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, are in smart demand, at 96 shillings per 112 pounds for best Cheddar, and 97 shillings for Cheshire and the rest. With cheese making 90 shillings and over, the dairy farmer can afford to be indifferent as to the new-milk trade. Cheese has soared high in price along with all the rest of eatables.

Lord Manver's beef Shorthorns when they come into the market always sell well, and his recent averages have been £65, £83, £81, and now £89 7s, secured on Oct. 1. Highest price paid at that sale was 205 guineas, given by Captain Clive Behrens—who married a Rothschild girl—for the four-year-old cow, Pierrepont Blossom 2nd. F. B. Wilkinson, a successful farmer at Newark, gave 180 guineas for a heifer calf by Royal Sovereign.

Ireland is turning money over in her Shorthorns. Thirty-eight head owned by Thomas Porter, Clogher Park, County Tyrone, sold at an average of £54 each, and a yearling heifer, Clogher Augusta 2nd, realized 155 guineas, bought by one of the canons of the church interested in stock raising.

English-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been selling well on this side of the border, the seven-year-old bull, Gerace of Ballindalloch, realizing 105 guineas at Hitchen.

Farmers who are hesitating about going in for a pedigree mare or two should listen to this story: At a sale of farm stock at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, R. H. Bennett sold one mare and her progeny for 410 guineas! The old dam herself (nine years old) realized 86 guineas; her five-year-old son fetched 90 guineas; her four-year-old son 71½ guineas; her three-year-old daughter 82 guineas; her two-year-old colt 50 guineas, and her suckler foal 28 guineas. The mare was a Shire!

N. P. Skinner, a Warringham farmer, killed a wether lamb, on Sept. 16, when it was 20 weeks old, which scaled 70 pounds. It had had nothing but grass. Its dam was a Kent and its sire a Southdown. The dam clipped 11 pounds 10 ounces of wool in June. Some profit!

Lord Kitchener has sanctioned the raising of a battalion of farmers attached to the Rifle Corps, and to be known as the Yeoman Rifles. The area from which

Men! Here's the logical underwear for you.



In the first place, it's fine, soft, elastic and long-wearing. What is more, it fits right from the day you start to wear it until the time you lay it by.

It is made with the famous Klosed Krotch—the feature that revolutionized underwear comfort and convenience.

The evenness of texture, strength, smooth finish and durability are due to the superior Spring Needle Rib fabric.

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We also make men's and boys' two-piece underwear in all weights and styles. Ask your dealer.

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We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves.

Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.

CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON
Prices Reasonable

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young cows, bred to our prize-winning bulls. Ram lambs from our Champion flock.

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Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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We have a choice selection in young shorthorn bulls. Young Yorkshires of both sexes, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs. We aim to please by shipping quality. Write us your wants.

RICHARDSON BROS. :: Columbus, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

Rosedale Stock Farm

offers for quick sale at low prices one 2-year-old Shire stallion, champion at Toronto. One 2-year-old and one yearling Hackney stallions, both imp. and both first at Toronto. One Hackney pony horse foal, dam champion at Toronto. Two Clyde. horse foals, sire and dam imp. Ten Shorthorn bulls. A few choice Leicester ram lambs.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Line.

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Special offering for 30 days at reduced prices to make room for stabling. Bulls of serviceable age, young cows with calves by side and heifers in calf. Choice shearing and ram lambs, also ewes—both Cotswold and Shropshire.

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10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman - 87809 =; also four choice fillies all from imported stock. A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS Long-Distance Phone :: STRATHROY, ONTARIO

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We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmilines, they are all of show-ring calibre.

GEO. GIER & SON, R.M.D. WALDEMAR, ONT., P.O. AND STATION.

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—Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil

Ramden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. 'Phone and telegraph via Ayr.

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We have, in quarantine, 16 imported bulls, four cows with bull calves at foot and safe in calf again and one good two-year-old heifer. These cattle were selected for us by one of the best judges in Great Britain. They are a good lot and represent the very best Scotch breeding. They will be released from quarantine early in November. We have eight young bulls some of which we would like to sell before our imported stock comes home. There are some choice ones among them.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT :: **FREEMAN, ONTARIO**
Burlington Jct. G.T.R.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 Bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 Heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a speciality, satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

A Reasonable Chance to Buy a Well-bred, Good, Young SHORTHORN BULL

at a small price; I have three January calves which I want to move at once. Also four or five a little older.

Will A. Dryden, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.
Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Robert Miller pays the freight, and in addition he is offering a roan 2-year-old bull that has not been beaten, bred direct from imported stock and a grand sire. A yearling bull, first the only time shown, direct from imported stock, also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition, at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prize-winners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them of the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose, at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years, and still it grows, there is a reason. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, Ontario.**

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT :: **ELORA, ONT.**
H. SMITH :: **HAY P.O., ONT.**
21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Shorthorns

RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY. My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. **A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.**

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have 10 good ones for either purpose by Imp Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us before buying. **GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph.)**

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

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the men will be taken is North-east and Middle England. Lord Feversham will command it, and wants 1,200 men, and this will be a rare opportunity for farmers and farmers' sons to serve together. It is thought that this battalion will help to revive the tradition of the days when the farmers of the country were the backbone of British infantry.

Exportations of Lincoln and Kent sheep are being sent out to British East Africa. The idea is to test the merit of these types when crossed with native ewes. Greater development of carcass and more wool are felt as still being necessary on the native sheep of that brilliant country. I will conclude with the comment of a German savant in one of his own papers: "The bodies of dead horses are being turned into an admirable margarine." These are his deductions after some experiments. Oh, to be in Canada, now that winter's coming!

London, England. G. T. BURROWS.

New Grades of Seed Grain.

Special grades for seed wheat, oats and barley are now authorized by Order-in-Council as follows:

No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed wheat shall be composed of 85 per cent. Red Fife or of Marquis wheat, sound, clean, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. white oats, sound, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Extra Canada Western seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed barley, sound, plump, of fair color, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

These special grades will be given for the crop of 1915 only on car lots of grain that are inspected into the Government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and the seed will be made available to farmers and seed merchants at the close of navigation, or about December 1. The advance in prices over commercial grades will be just sufficient to meet the extra dockage required and the cost of cleaning, storing and sacking when the latter is desired by purchasers.

It is not anticipated that the operation of these seed grades will perceptibly alter the quality or value for milling purposes of the commercial grades of grain, as cars of grain for seed will be selected primarily on the basis of freedom from noxious weed seeds.

SEED BRANCH, OTTAWA.

MORE MONEY FOR SEED GRAIN AT THE WINTER FAIR.

Those who have been exhibitors of grain and seeds at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, as well as any who contemplate doing so this year, will observe that the amount of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and field peas, to be shown in the open class, is one bushel instead of one and one-half as formerly. The amounts to be offered for sale, which must correspond to sample exhibited, are the same as before except for field corn; 50 bushels grain in ear will be required from each exhibitor of corn other than sweet. Oats and barley are the chief grains grown in Ontario, and the classes for these are always well filled, and the competition very keen. The management of the Fair have greatly increased prizes given for oats and barley, and this year \$8, \$6, \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1 will be given in each of the three classes of white oats, and \$10, \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3 and \$2, for six-rowed barley. Late round white potatoes will receive \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1, as against \$7, \$5, \$4, \$2 and \$1 last year, and the corn prizes are \$6, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1, instead of \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1. Members of the Western Ontario Seed Growers' Association will have the privilege of shipping their exhibits by freight, charges to be paid by the Association. A new feature in the Seed Department will be the championship classes in which exhibits from the open classes will compete with those from the Field Crop Competition classes, and others from the C. S. G. A.

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Has the autographic feature whereby you can date and title your films at the time of exposure, is fitted with the new Kodak Anastigmat f.7.7 lens—a lens that leaves nothing to be desired in definition (sharpness) and flatness of field and has more speed than even the best of the Rapid Rectilinear lenses. The shutter is the Kodak Ball Bearing with instantaneous speeds of 1-25, 1-50 and 1-100 of a second and, of course, the usual time and "bulb" actions. High grade in every detail.

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Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right. Terms to suit purchaser.

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Present offering:—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

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For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

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We have for sale one shagging Ram sired by Connaught Royal (imp). Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choice breed. **MISS C. SMITH, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1**
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Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.

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For Sale—Roan 11 Shorthorns, bulls, females, reds, roans, pinks, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimore in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Thomas Graham, R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

For Sale—Roan 11 Shorthorns, bulls, females, reds, roans, pinks, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimore in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.** L. D. Phone, Erin Station, C.P.R.

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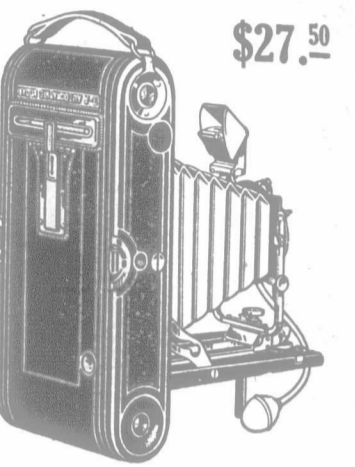
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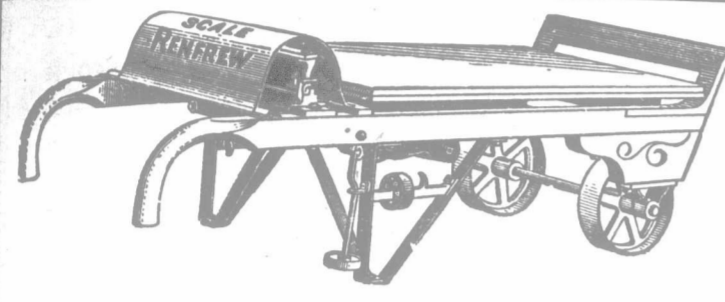
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HORN, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's, Goo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario, Graham, R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

mer's Shorthorns For Sale—Roan Bull Sailer—10045—dark roan, 15 mos. Roan Lady bull from dam. Our herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, D. Phone, Erin Station, C.P.R.



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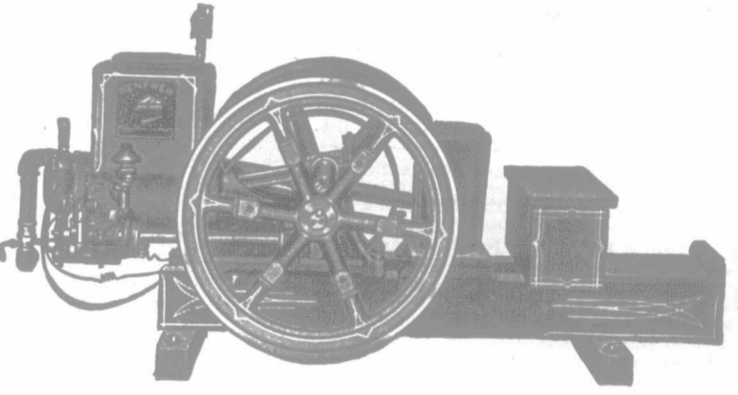


Government Dairy School records show that the Standard is unbeatable as a close skimmer. Another unbeatable feature is the self-oiling system. This is positively automatic. You simply pour in a certain quantity of oil every three months, and the Standard's self-oiling system does the work itself. Every working part receives its share of oil. This means that the separator runs easy all the time, and no oil is wasted.

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The Renfrew Standard now has dual ignition as regular equipment. That is, it has a complete high-tension magneto ignition system in addition to the batteries. The engine has also been increased in size. The 6 h.-p. Renfrew Standard is now almost equal in size to the usual 8 h.-p. engines. More weight, more power, more strength, more wear-resistance, more value for your money. Other big features described in our engine catalogue—free.



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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cow Coughs—Feeding Heated Grain. 1. I have a cow which gave bloody milk, and then gradually one teat got harder to milk, a lump forming at the bottom of the udder just above the teat.

Ans.—1. About all that we can advise is that you have your cow tested with the tuberculin test. If she does not react, get your veterinarian to prescribe.

Bloody Milk. Pure-bred Shorthorn cow rising four years of age gives bloody milk in one teat. She has been that way nearly all summer, but worse at times.

Ans.—This trouble is due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, induced generally by congenital weakness, and while the flow of blood can usually be checked, recurrence of the trouble cannot be prevented.

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Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

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Canary Mercedes Pierte Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6,197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days.

OURVILLA HOLSTEINS As we have 30 daughters of Royalton Canary Albas in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 8 cows 106 lbs. milk per day.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.

Evergreen Stock Farm—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Present offering: Several bull and heifer calves, also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell 'phone.

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS Offers for sale nine head of high-grade Holstein cows, some fresh and others to freshen soon. Also one bull ready for service. This will make a fine herd for any person wanting good grade cattle. They will be priced right to any person taking the bunch.

For Sale—Sons of King Segis Walker From high-testing dams of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

Don Jerseys Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service also heifer calves six months old sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

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Through Trains—No Change
See that your ticket reads

CANADIAN PACIFIC
"Nature's Exposition Route
to the California Expositions"

Particulars from J. H. Radcliffe, agent, or
write M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger
Agent, Toronto.

Look Out For
The Imperial Life Assurance Company's
big advertisement in next week's
issue entitled
The Only Thing I Possess.
It has an interesting message for YOU.

Gossip.
Writing recently to "The Farmer's Ad-
vocate," J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., in-
forms us that he has sold the show bull,
Browndale to Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia.
The bull, Browndale, won first
at Saskatoon, Regina and Edmonton;
was second at Brandon, third at Tor-
onto, and was first and champion at
Ottawa. Mr. Watt also writes that he
has sold many other animals this past
summer.

The Spice of Life.
For Sale—Pair of broncho horses.
Good weight, sound, broken. Owner in
hospital. Address L. B. Schell.

He was wandering aimlessly around
in a department store when the floor-
walker approached him.
"Looking for something?" he asked.
"Yes, my wife," replied the man.
"Describe her."
"Well, she's a sort of limousine with
heavy tread and usually runs on low."

A special preacher, about to ascend
the pulpit of a country church, was
asked if he would like any special hymn
to be sung to agree with his sermon.
"No, no," he replied; "as a matter of
fact, I hardly ever know what I'm going
to say until I am in the pulpit."
"Oh, well, in that case," said the
vicar, "we had better have the hymn,
'For those at sea.'"

A clever old lady, who went into so-
ciety in the days when conversation was
more important than cooking, asked a
niece on her return from a recent func-
tion if it had been very enjoyable.
"Very," replied the niece. "The menu
was great!"
"My dear," said the old lady severe-
ly, "it isn't the menu that makes a
good dinner; it is the menu sit next
to."

A clubman who poses as a humorist
was having his shoes shined at a rail-
way station.
"And is your father a bootblack, too?"
he asked the boy at his feet.
"No," said the bootblack. "My father
is a farmer up the state."
"Ah," said the humorist, as he reach-
ed for his notebook to make an entry,
"he believes in making hay while the
sun shines."

Not Worrying.—"Mandy," said the old
woman to her daughter just back from
a day's washing. "Mandy, what-all did
Mis' Sally done say t' you?"
"She done say," repeated Mandy sol-
emnly and impressively. "'Mandy, does
yo' know that yo' persesses a im-mor-
tal soul?'"
"Lan' sakes, Mandy! An' whut did
yo' respon'?"
"Ah, sayed," answered Mandy slip-
pantly. "Ah don' care!"—Times of
Cuba.

Two Irishmen were engaged in a dis-
pute in a cemetery one day.
"Well," said one. "I don't like this
cemetery at all, at all."
"Well," said the other. "I think it is
a very fine cemetery."
"No," said number one. "I don't like
it at all, at all, and I'll never be
buried in it as long as I live."
"What an unreasonable ould fool ye
are, to be sure," said number one, ap-
parently losing his temper. "Why, man
alive, it is a fine cemetery, and if my
life is spared, sure I'll be buried in it."

In a small town the janitor of the
school-house, much to the surprise of
his friends, resigned his office. When he
was asked why he did so he said: "I'm
honest, and mean to be above suspicion.
If I find anything when sweepin' the
school I allus return it. A few days
ago I read on the blackboard, 'Find the
greatest common divisor.' Well, I look-
ed all over for it, but I wouldn't know
the blamed thing if I bumped into it.
Last night, in big writin' on the board,
it said, 'Find the least common multi-
ple.' So I says to myself, 'Both these
things are lost now, and I'll be accused
of takin' 'em.' So I just up and left."

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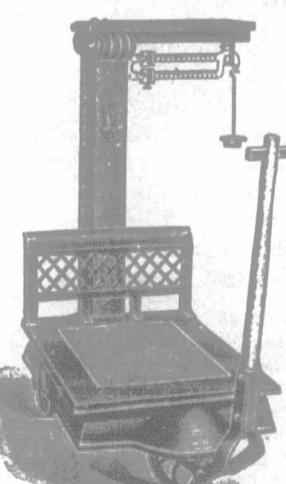
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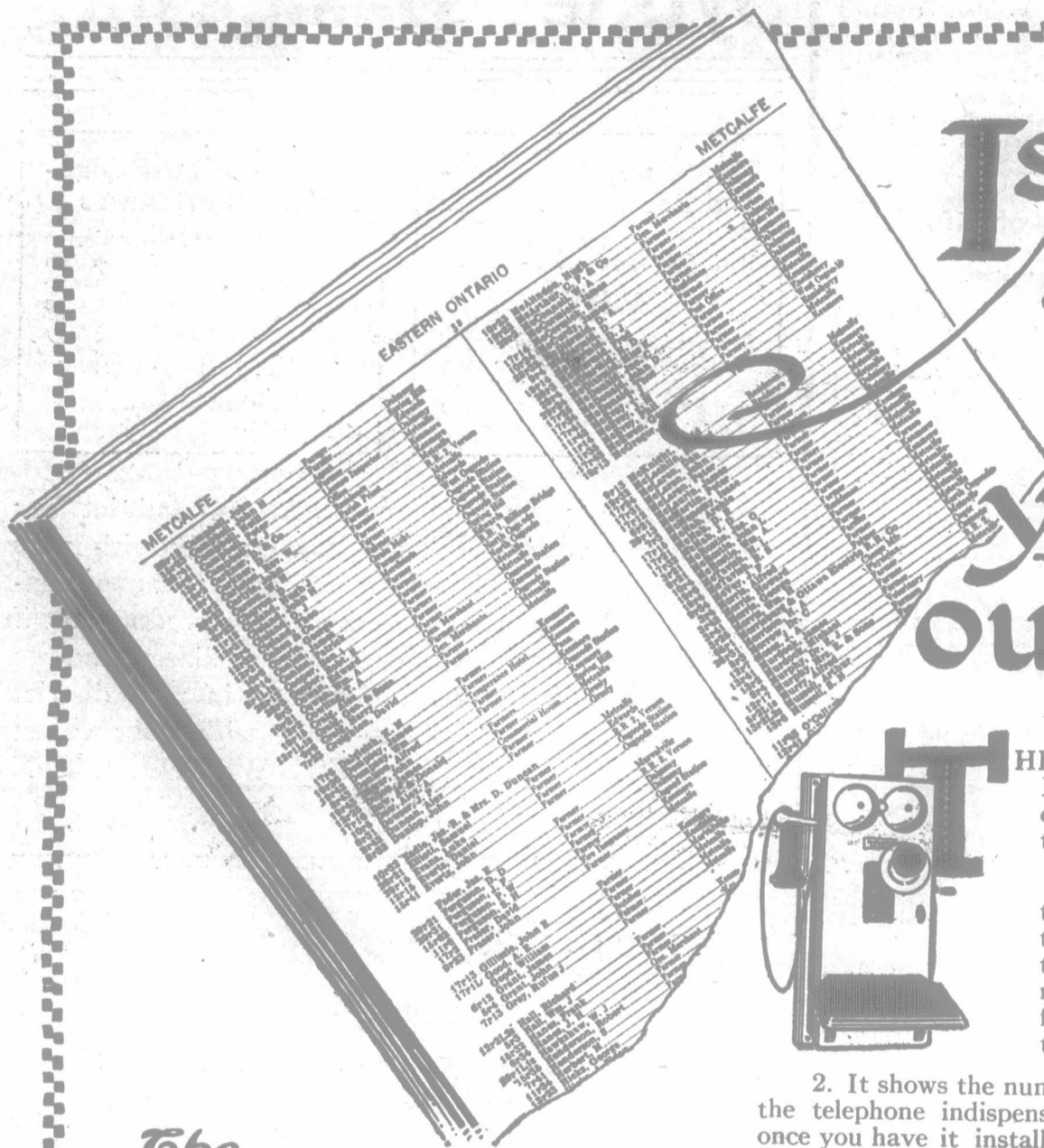
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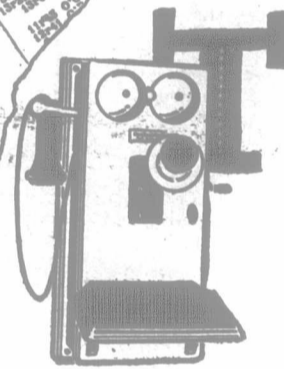
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Is there
a blank
where
your name
ought to be?



THIS page from the Telephone Directory from Metcalfe, Ontario, shows four things typical of all communities connected with the telephone.

The Rural Telephone

gives you protection, profit and peace of mind

Is there a blank where your name ought to be in your Directory? Is there a directory and a telephone in your community? We have seen the telephone develop from a toy to the most valued asset in over 125,000 rural homes. But these 125,000 are only the foundation on which will be built a telephone structure that embraces the farm of every progressive man in Canada.

Don't treat this telephone question as though it was impersonal. It is vital and personal to you, for without the telephone in your community and home you lack the most successful means ever devised for increasing your profits, for protecting your family, keeping your boys satisfied with farm life, and your wife free from the dreadful loneliness which otherwise is her lot.

MAIL TO NEAREST BRANCH

NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

Gentlemen:—

Please send me your 93 page Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines"

L. F. A. 512(a)

Address

1. It shows how the telephone wipes out the village limits in business. On the portion of the page shown the names of seventeen towns appear. Think what this means in broadening opportunities, in cementing friendships, in bringing the force of co-operation to bear on all the elements of rural life.

2. It shows the number of people in each community who find the telephone indispensable. You, too, will find it indispensable once you have it installed. Farmers have told us that they would not sell their telephones for one hundred times the cost if it were impossible to get another.

3. It shows the variety of interests which the telephone binds together. First and foremost the Farmers—the backbone of the community, the Province, the Nation and the World. It is only right that they should outnumber all others. Then come the doctors, the priests, the grain merchants, insurance agents, cheese manufacturer, general merchants and implement dealers. Everyone who is anyone in these progressive communities has a telephone.

4. And it shows, as all pages in all directories show—a few blanks where some farmers' names ought to be.

As a preliminary which does not obligate you in any way, write us for a copy of the famous booklet, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," which tells exactly how to do it, and shows how very little it costs each farmer. Write to-day.

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"MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONE"

Here is another blank
where your name
ought to be

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