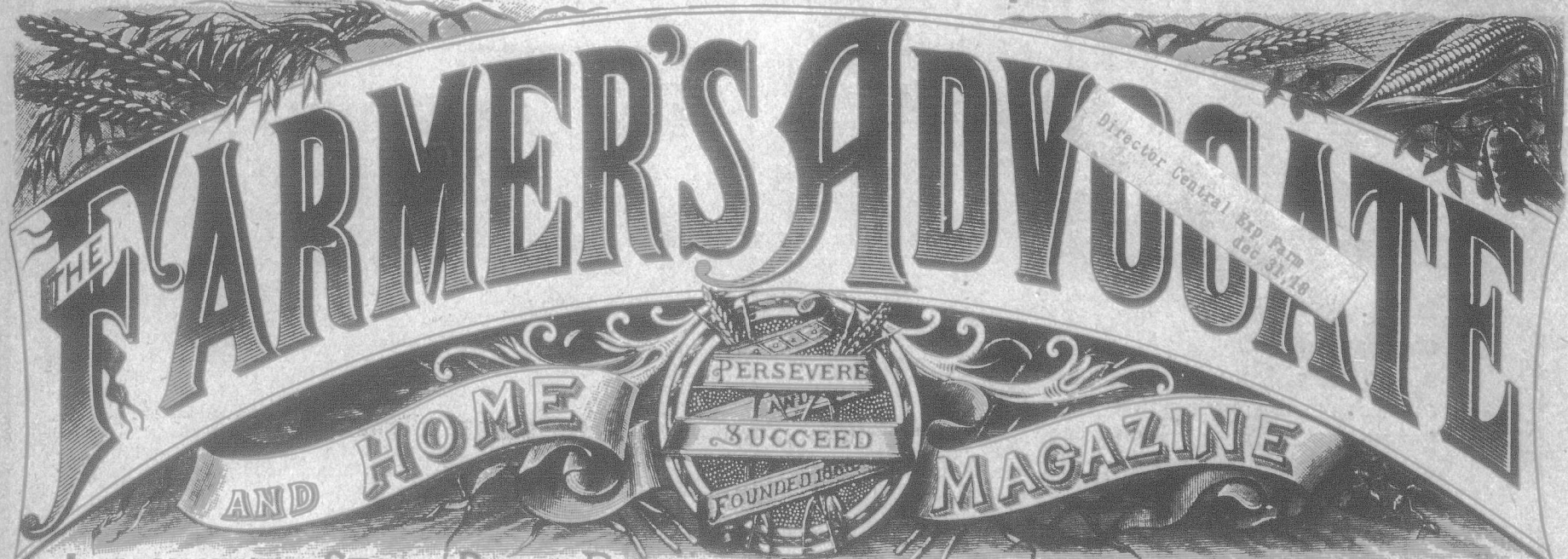


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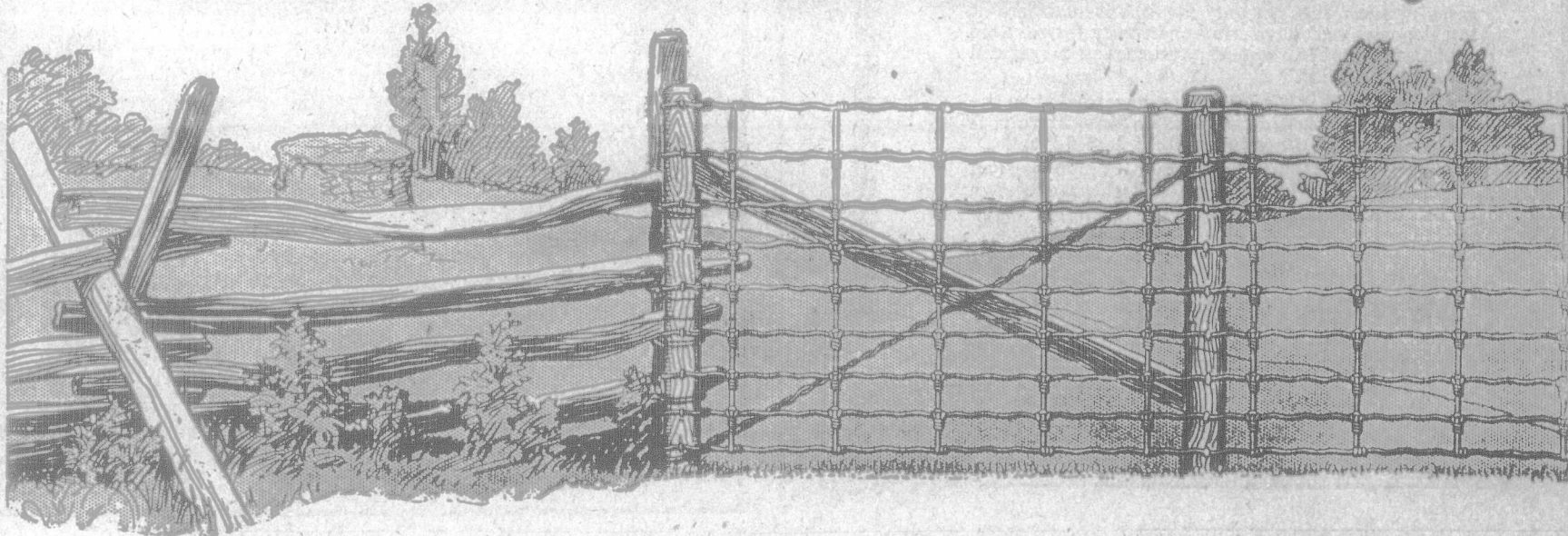
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Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

No. 1362

Conserve Fuel and Save Money



By Replacing Your Rail Fence with a Frost Wire Fence

1.—IT IS A PATRIOTIC DUTY. You have seen by the papers that coal is very scarce in many localities this winter, hence wood will have to be used considerably. You intend to replace your rail fence some day with a wire fence, but now is the time you can get the highest price for your rails, and at the same time help out on the important question of fuel.

2.—IT MEANS A SAVING TO YOU. At present prices, your rails will bring more than a new Frost Wire Fence will cost you. Think of the difference in appearance, also of the greater field space a wire fence will leave you for cultivation. A Frost Wire Fence will greatly increase the value of your farm. It will mean the end of the unsightly weeds, ant-hills, etc. that are always associated with a rail or stump fence.

3.—FROST WIRE FENCE IS A PAYING INVESTMENT. It is different and

better than the ordinary wire fences because, in the first place, it is made from Canadian-made wire, specially tempered and galvanized in our own wire mills to suit our rigorous Canadian climate. Secondly, it is woven more slowly than other kinds of wire fence and on improved lines of construction, which result in having every horizontal exactly the same length and every upright perfectly straight and evenly spaced. Note also the Frost tight lock. No other wire lock has yet been produced which can equal it in neatness and security of holding.



The FROST "hold-tight lock"

Help both your Country and Yourself by at once deciding to replace all your wooden fences with the most perfect wire fence you can buy.

If you do not know our nearest dealer's name, write us for particulars.

Frost Fence First

A Limited Number of Territories Open for Live Dealers.

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada

Wanamaker's Five Reasons

Mr. Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant in Philadelphia, says:

"I have been asked so often about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed, perhaps, in regard to it."

"I simply worked out five conclusions as the result of my own thinking, without any moving cause except my own judgment."

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"Second: That life insurance was one of the best forms of investment, because from the moment it was made it was good for all it cost, and carried with it a guarantee that there was protection in that investment that I could not get in any other."

"Third: That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund, that not only saved, but took care of my deposits and gave me opportunity for possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest and profit."

"Fourth: That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick determination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make."

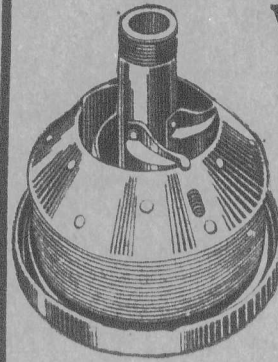
"Fifth: That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime and still make such an estate as he cared to leave."

—Mr. Wanamaker carries sixty-two policies.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
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The Exclusive Curved Wing Center-Piece



A FEW years ago the farmer bought a separator because it made a tremendous saving of butter fat over the old-fashioned pan skimming method.

Nowadays farmers all over America are throwing out the old separators and getting the Renfrew because this up-to-date machine is almost as great an advance beyond the old separator as the early machines were ahead of pan skimming. The

Renfrew

is the only separator made that can give you the easy-to-clean, close-skimming advantages of the wide open bowl with curved wings.

The discs in the Renfrew are different in both size and shape. In the wide space between discs and the tubular shaft half the skimming is already done. The curved wings, providing a longer space for the milk to travel, increase the skimming force many times, and insure perfect and even distribution, and prevent clogging of the discs with cream. It is the easiest of chores to clean the Renfrew discs.

And remember this—there is no whipping of cream as with straight wings. Globules of fat are not broken. Thus you get Quality butter fat and a better cheque when you sell your cream.

Besides, you get more butter fat, more profits. The Renfrew gets all but 1/10 pound of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed.

The Renfrew not only outskims others, it gets cream that makes the firmest and best of butter quality that other machines cannot produce.

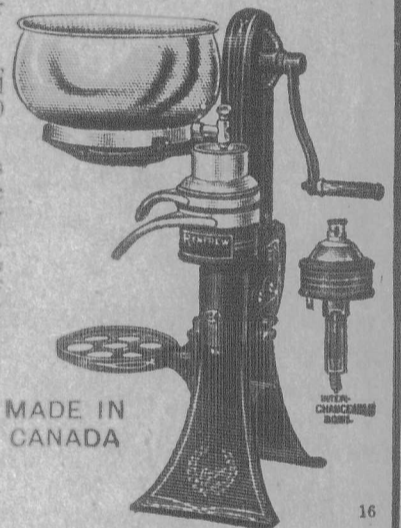
The Renfrew catalogue describes the Renfrew's exclusive interchangeable capacity feature, automatic oiling system, enclosed gear and other advantages. Write for literature to-day.

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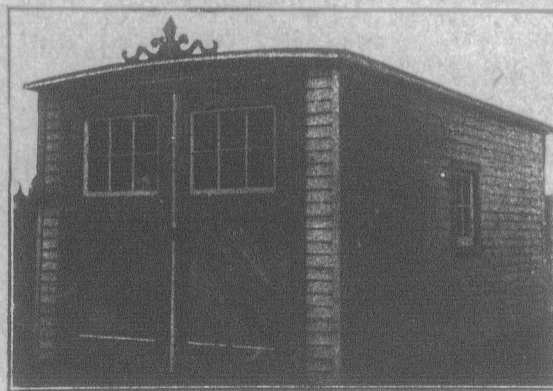
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You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new, easy-payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this Fall and Winter, help is scarce and high-priced—that "feeling of security" which is

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Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy-payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

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Send name and address for guaranteed price list and full details of the Silberman plan. Sent free.

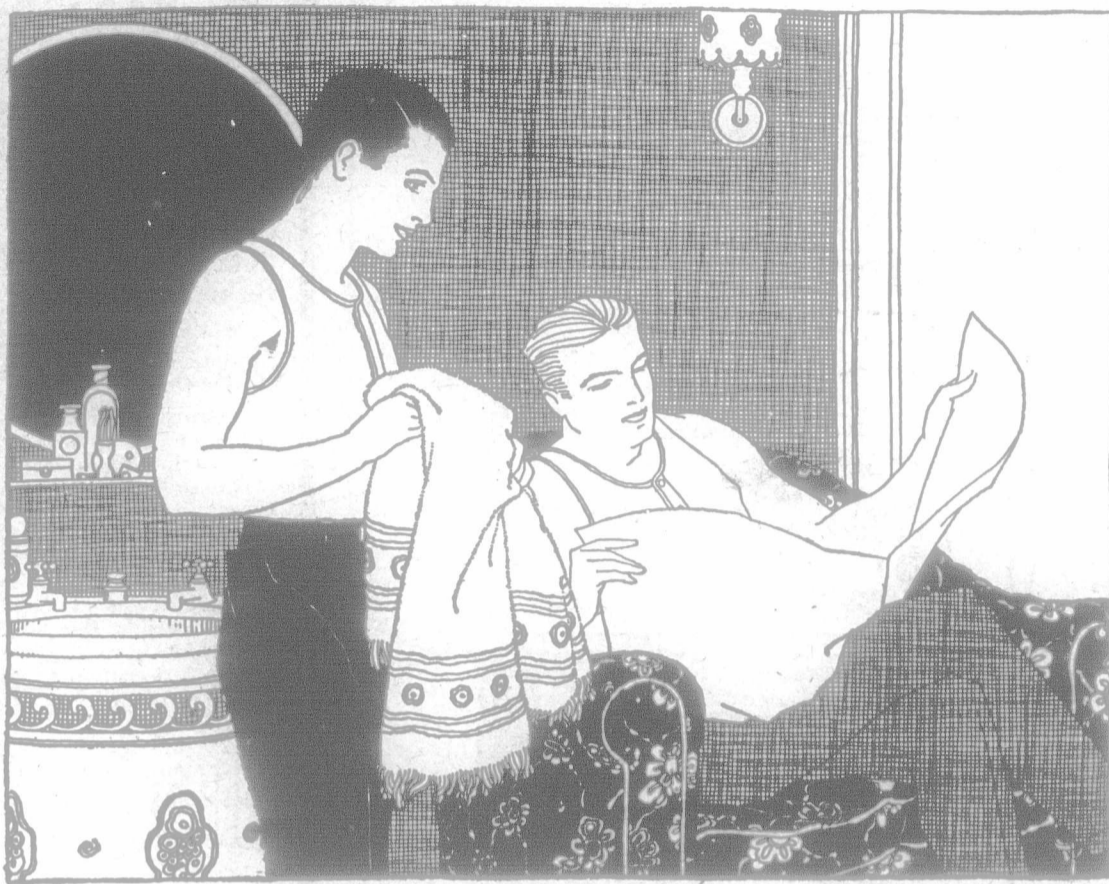
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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 36 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN

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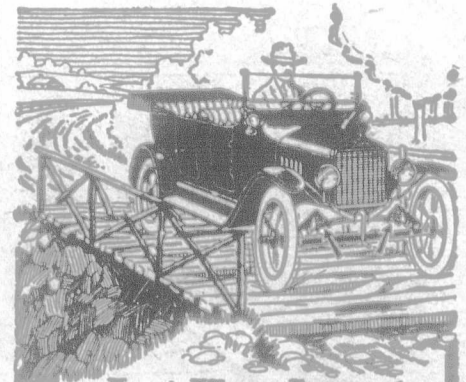
\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given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



TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL GET ONE FREE

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



Let Hasslers do Your Bridge Repairing!

LET Hasslers take you over old bridges as smoothly as over the big iron structure just erected. Float up the approach and skim over the planks without jolt or jar.



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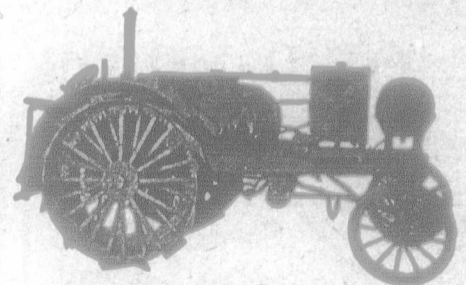
Hassler Shock Absorbers bear the weight of the car. They take the kick out of the big jolts and give the leaf springs a chance to absorb what's left. Gently compress for the little jars that usually are passed on to the car and its occupants. Hassler Shock Absorbers also save tires, gasoline, prevent vibration and make your Ford easier to drive and as comfortable as a \$2,000 car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.



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The Waterloo Boy



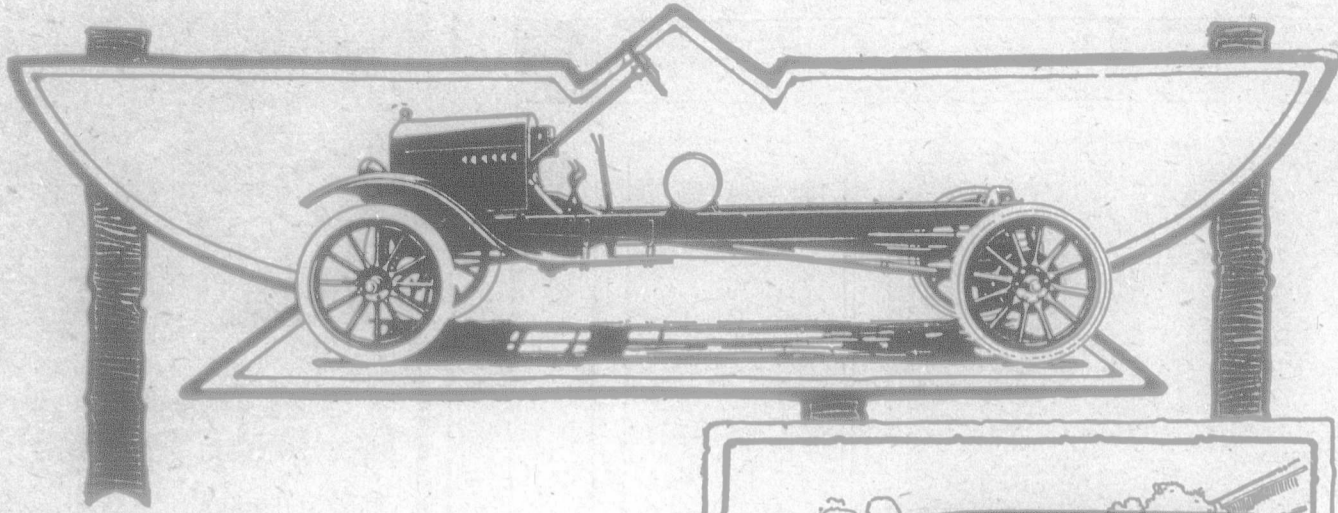
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Saves Money For The Farmer

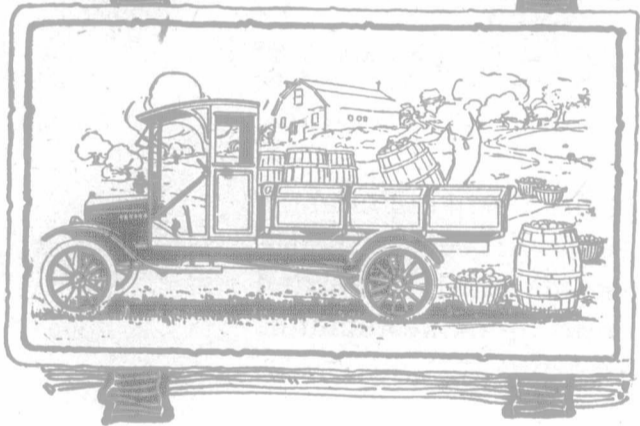
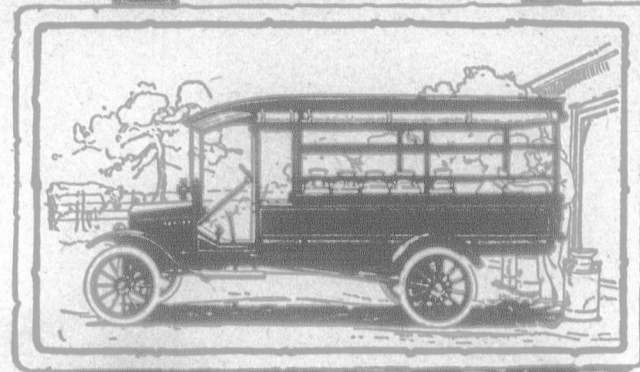
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Runabout - \$ 660 Coupe - - - \$ 875
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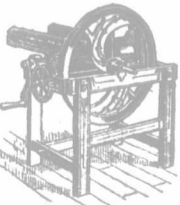
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Saves Feed and Labor

It would cost less money to feed stock if so much feed were not wasted. This year there will be a shortage of hay and various roughages. Every farmer can save feed by using

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters

There will be no "left overs" or wastage when heavy, coarse fodders are cut up for stock. Order your feed cutter now and have it in a convenient place. It is excellent for cutting straw for bedding. Costs less and takes less power.

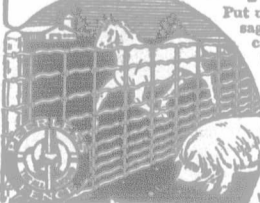


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PEERLESS PERFECTION

For Those Broad Acres



Put up a fence that will last a life time—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked to the fence rigid, therefore fewer posts are required. Send for Catalog and literature. It's attractive. It will interest you. It's well worth a stamp. Send today. Best Dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line. THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario



NORTHERN ONTARIO

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

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write too:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto Ont.
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

HOW THE FARMER BUILDS

He examines carefully—he figures closely—and he puts up a substantial house and barn, at a big saving of time and money—by using Bishopric products.

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

is made of sulphide Fibre Board with bevelled undercut lath embedded in the molten asphalt mastic under great pressure. It comes in panels 4' by 4', but if longer lengths are required, same will be run on request. Ready to be nailed direct to the studding, lath side out, as a foundation for stucco outside the building or plaster inside.

For interior walls and ceilings not to be plastered,



BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

is applied direct, lath side to the studding, leaving the fibre board exposed, giving an excellent sized decorative surface for any class of interior decoration.

Bishopric Stucco Board makes warmer, drier and better buildings and reduces cost over lath and plaster. A carpenter can apply it quickly and without muss or dirt, or you can do the work yourself.

Study our book on Bishopric products for the farmer. Mailed free on request

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO. LIMITED 90

529P Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont. Manufacturers also of 'Permatite' and Farmers' Special Roofings.

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The extra strong stitching, double reinforcing and the durable material that is used in making

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

gives a garment that stands the test of the hardest kind of work.

Kitchen's overalls are comfortable to wear and fit like a tailored suit.

It's economy to buy a suit of Kitchen's. They last longest. Ask your dealer for a suit or write us.

Union Made.

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LHI

LONDON, ONTARIO; OCTOBER 31, 1918.

1362

EDITORIAL.

Buy Victory Bonds.

Back up the boys at the front.

Guard against contagious diseases in the herds and flocks.

Keep the plowing going in the field, but house the other implements.

What about seed corn for next spring; have you located a supply?

Keep the drainage outlets open so the tile can be of some use in the soil.

Take time to do some planning. Head and hands should work together.

The German people can have peace if they will dispose of their War Lords.

Root and vegetable pits require ventilation. A ground tile makes a convenient outlet.

With all the demands of war some of our Cabinet Ministers have not been over-worked this past summer.

Give the cows and calves protection and shelter during the raw weather incident to this season of the year.

There are plenty of good shearing rams in the country to head the flocks. Don't take chances with a poor flock-header.

The boys overseas subscribed a million and a half to the last Victory Loan. If they can both fight and pay, surely we can pay.

The Victory Loan of 1917 gave Canada about \$400,000,000. Practically all of this has been spent in Canada and in Canada's effort in the war.

Feeding steers going into winter quarters should be started on a bulky, succulent ration. This fits the digestive system for stronger feeds later on.

When looking for a herd-header don't pick up one at the sales that happens to go cheaply. Select the one you need and pay the price. What little extra expenditure this practice requires will be refunded many times in the product of the herd.

A good example of what the Victory Loan is able to accomplish can be found in the case of our cheese production for 1917. The exportable surplus of Canadian cheese is valued at about \$40,000,000. The Victory Loan made it possible to sell that surplus last year for cash; without the Loan it would have wanted a market.

Let Your Influence and Money Help the Loan.

A man or woman may have only enough money on hand, or in sight, to purchase a fifty-dollar Victory Bond, yet sufficient influence to induce some neighbor to invest \$1,000 or more in the Loan which is to carry us closer to victory. Both influence and money should be devoted to the one great cause. Now that an opportunity presents itself for us all to do something to hasten the defeat and end of that indescribable Prussianism which we all abhor, let no one stop short of the utmost. Through the use of our money and influence we can also keep Canada strong financially, and maintain a market for our surplus products. A successful Loan will keep Canada in the foreground, but the sacrifice we are called upon to make in this regard does not compare with what our boys have gone through "Over There." "War is a terribly expensive thing; but the cheapest thing about it is the money that it costs."

Our troops must be fed, clothed and armed; they deserve that support from us. We cannot export goods unless we advance the credit. If we cannot export, our market vanishes. Thus farmer, manufacturer, and laborer must bring forward their savings for the Nation's use. If we want peace and prosperity at home we must buy them; the citizens of the United States realized this and carried their Liberty Loan over the top. Let us do the same. Use your money and influence to make the Victory Loan an overwhelming success.

Preparation.

Again the promise "Seed time and harvest shall not fail" has been fulfilled and the barns of this and other eastern provinces are filled to overflowing with the fruits of the field. There is stored away in loft, cellar and silo an immense amount of fodder for the animals of our farm, while in the granary is provender for man as well as beast. Practically the last of the 1918 crop has been garnered, and we have much for which to be thankful.

The agriculturist has had his part to play in this great production. There was the preparing of the seed-bed, the sowing of the seed, and the harvesting. Life and growth to the plants was provided for by a power greater than man's. What about 1919? It is time that plans were laid for the next seeding and harvest, in order that we as tillers of the soil fail not in our stewardship. To farmers is given the great task of providing food for the world, and in the performance of this task foresight, plans, method, and faith must be combined with the work of the hands. In the Scripture is a warning to the effect that the sluggard who would not plow because of the cold shall beg in harvest and have nothing. This is an injunction to prepare in the fall for the spring crop. Every furrow plowed now gives the frost and other elements an opportunity to perform their beneficial work, and assist man in his struggle with the soil.

The fall is the busiest season of the year on most farms. There is so much work to do, and so short a time in which to do it that the ingenuity of man is taxed to the limit. Much is said about preparedness for the spring drive of getting the seed planted, but, if that getting prepared does not commence the previous fall, the spring drive lacks in effectiveness. In fact, on some well-regulated farms preparation for certain crops commences several years in advance, or, in other words, crop rotation is practiced and each field is handled or cropped in such a manner as to put it in condition to give maximum returns. A definite plan is followed.

Besides making preparation for the next year's crop, every fall brings the task of providing shelter and comfort for the live stock, the manufacturing plants of the farm, which turn the rough fodder into food of the highest quality and nutritive value for man. Even

though the crops are garnered there can be no folding of arms until every available furrow is turned in preparation for next spring, the implements stored, and the live stock comfortably housed.

Agriculture Should Have First Consideration.

There are folk who belittle the work carried on at Experimental Farms and Agricultural Institutions, characterizing it as a waste of time and a bill of needless expense. By the progressive farmer, or the tiller of the soil who wants to get ahead, the work of these institutions is viewed in an entirely different light. If it were not for the information obtained from the results of sometimes expensive experimental work which is disseminated to the public, agriculture would not be nearly so far advanced in Canada as it is at the present time. The average farmer has neither the time, labor, nor funds to test out new grains, which may or may not prove advantageous to his conditions. New feeds may be placed on the market, but the feeder is somewhat hesitant about laying in a supply, or of even risking the feeding of it to his stock, until its actual feeding value has been ascertained. Various feeds may be advantageously combined in certain proportions for feeding different classes of stock, but who is to determine what feeds are most economically combined? The average farmer is not in a position to cross different grains or grasses in order to produce a variety of superior quality to the original grains. The Government experimental farms have advisedly been established for just such purpose, and while it has necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money, the returns to the country have been manifold.

Would the O. A. C. No. 21 barley, the No. 72 oat, the Marquis wheat, and dozens of other new varieties of seeds, which have proved to be heavier yielders and more disease resistant than old varieties, and which have increased the returns of our fields a good deal, ever have been known had it not been for our agricultural colleges and experimental farms? Where is the farmer to secure unbiased information regarding the comparative value and efficiency of various kinds of stable fittings, water systems, milking machines, cream separators, farm power, etc., if not from the Government colleges and farms? How is the comparative value of the different breeds of stock to become known if there is not some Provincial or Dominion institution to test out their merits? Not one individual farmer in a thousand can afford to keep more than one breed of each class of stock. New stock feeds and mill by-products are constantly being placed on the market. The chemical analyses are made known, but these do not always show the exact feeding value. Our agricultural colleges and experimental farms are doing a good work in testing the practicability of these feeds and in working out efficient rations as guides for the stockman.

Those in charge of these institutions deserve a good deal of credit. They endeavor to keep a step in advance of the general public, and by trying out various feeds, methods, etc., they save the agriculturist the expense of securing needed information through the hard and costly school of experience. If a certain grain, method of tillage, or system of feeding, proves satisfactory the public are advised. In the past the results were held for the yearly report, and frequently when they reached the hands of the farmer they were untimely. Under the present system, as soon as a sufficient test has been made to warrant results being made public the information is spread broadcast. This information is often worth many dollars to thousands of farmers, and as a result nets the country as a whole a large revenue.

Farmers, public men, and officials in charge of Canada's coffers do not always lend the support they

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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should to the work of finding out the best practices for those engaged in the fundamental industry—which is farming. The work is oftentimes handicapped for lack of money, proper equipment, or accommodation. The country's money is lavishly spent along some lines, while agriculture, the most important, must wait. Experimental and investigational work are essential in order that the best farm practices be employed on the average farm. If farmers would as insistently demand that their industry be recognized by our Governments, as do representatives of some other industries, dairy experimental work would not have to be conducted with insufficient equipment in a twelve-by-fifteen-foot building, with walls crumbling to the ground. Men conducting experimental work would not have to labor in antiquated offices; they would not have their work curtailed by lack of funds, and insufficient stock and land. It is time that there was an awakening on the part of our Governments to the fact that without agriculture there would be little need for great docks, transportation systems, etc. As the soil has and will furnish the bulk of Canada's revenue, let agriculture be dealt with squarely. Give those in charge of Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges, who generally speaking are able men, an opportunity to do their best work. If new varieties, methods or practices prove practicable and profitable, they soon come into general use. If agriculturists are prospering the country has nothing to fear, as the wheels of every industry are then kept humming, but, if agriculture becomes decadent, poverty and depression stalk through the land.

There will never come a time when experimental work is not needed; it, like the brook, will go on forever. As improvement and advancement take place on the average farm, they must also take place on our college and experimental farms. These to serve their purpose must ever be one pace ahead of the average farm in agricultural thought and practice. Thus their work is becoming more difficult as the years pass. The men conducting the work on these farms are, we believe, equal to the task before them, but the appropriations made by the country for carrying on the work must of necessity be larger than in the past. If our representatives in parliament do not see the need of promoting agriculture let farmers impress upon them strongly that

first this must be first or, in other words, that farmers and their interests be given the consideration due them. Skimping agriculture is a short-sighted policy and a very discriminating one when money is spent so lavishly in other lines. War needs come first, and then agriculture under which appropriation the colleges and experimental farms should be fairly treated.

Sandy Satisfied to "Keep on Keepin' on."

BY SANDY FRASER.

Did ye ever get talkin' with a mon that had been oot to Manitoba or Saskatchewan or Alberta a few times and had invested a wee bit o' money there in real estate or somethin' o' the kind? If ye have ye'll ken that it's dangerous to be sayin' onything about the West that's no' altogether in its favor. He's liable to jump on to ye with both feet gin ye say that a chap that's pretty weel fixed here in the East had better stay here. Wi' him there's only one country on earth for the man wi' ony getup an' enterprise in him, an' that's the Canadian West, frae the Ontario boundry to the Pacific Ocean. And if the walkin' was good ony further it isn't likely he'd stap there.

I mind talkin' to one o' these fellows once. "Sandy," says he, "if ye wad juist sell oot this ranch o' yours an' come oot west an' wark as hard as ye dae here, ye'd be a rich mon in ten years. Ye dinna ken onything about that country an' ye never will till ye hae seen it for yersel'. Ye're wastin' yer time in this backwoods, I tell ye, Sandy, and ye might as weel be deid, pretty near. The West was made for the makin' o' big men and I'd like to see ye get a chance. Come where ye'll get life pumped into ye wi' ilka breath ye tak' an' where ye canna' mair help gettin' rich than ye can help bein' poor where ye are."

I listened to all he had tae say, of coorse, not bein' able tae contradict him, but, whether for better or worse, I didna' tak' his advice. I'm no' sayin' it tae rin doon the West ony, but that same chap that wis worth at that time a guid many thousand dollars, made in Ontario, mind ye, is noo clerkin' in a store oot there, wi' not anither cent o' income but his clerk's wages to help him pay for his board an' washin'. Ilka dollar o' his money gone through "investin'" in town-lots an' ither city property. Bad an' all as it wis doon here he could hardly hae whittled the thing to a finer point than that. I dinna ken that he's even oot o' debt. It's the auld story over again. There's compensation in all circumstances an' conditions that bring things back to an even balance. Sae far as I ken no country has a monopoly o' all the opportunities an' advantages. We may be slow enough back in these aulder parts o' the Dominion but there are plenty amang us that "get there juist the same." There's lots o' time to do all that's tae be done and the mon that sticks tae his job is the mon that draws his wages at the end o' the day. And if the day wisna lang enough for the size o' the job we ken there's ither days comin'. Na end o' them.

I wis talkin' to a young fellow lately, wha had juist come back frae a trip to the Western provinces. He'd gone oot on the Harvest Excursion a year ago so he'd had a chance tae look around a bit an' get an idea o' what like a country it wis. He wisna displeasid wi' the place an' said that na doot some people wad be weel suited there, but that takin' everything intae consideration he had decided tae come back. He tauld me o' a friend o' his that had sold his farm in Quebec an' bought anither one in Saskatchewan. He pit in a hundred an' fifty acres o' wheat last spring for a starter, besides some oats an' barley. He didn't have one bushel o' onything this fall. The wind picked up ilka thing he had sowed or planted an' carried it awa' into the next concession. And besides that, the weather wis sae dry that he has to buy what hay he needs to winter his six horses and the auld coo he took wi' him when he went West.

And anither hard-luck story he tauld me wis about a man wha had been five years on a farm in the southern part o' the province there, an' hadn't had a crop yet. Frost or hail or hot winds had cleaned him oot on every occasion.

Noo I ken it's no hard to pick oot instances like this in the history o' ony country that the Lord ever created, but it's juist as weel f-r ony o' us that are thinkin' o' sellin' oot an' movin' on to some Garden o' Eden in the Western prairi's, to be doin' it wi' oor eyes open. It never does us ony harm to ken exactly what we're gettin' when we mak' a trade.

Some ither things this young chap tauld me, o' his impressions an' experiences o' the past year. Says he; "There's one thing about that country, especially, that I dinna like, an' that is their unco' high winds. Ye canna keep a hat on her heid an' ye sometimes wonder if yer hair isna gaein' tae follow the hat. I've seen what I thought wis coal-smoke frae some locomotive and found oot later that it wis juist ground that the wind had carried intae the air frae a field that had been summer-fallowed. And lots o' the farmers there build the basket-racks they use for hauling the grain, oot o' this wire fencing, instead o' using lumber, as the wind isna sae apt to upset them. Mair than half the time," says he, "the lumber rack will be bottom side up and the horses awa' through the fields wi' the front wheels o' the wagon. And there's anither thing too. When it isn't windy there's mosquitos. They even go for the coos oot there an' that's what they hardly ever dae in this country. An' I've seen one o' my horses get doon an' roll when I had him hitched tae the disc-harrow. It wis the warst mess I got intae all the time I wis there.

I've seen times when ilka man on the place wad be wearin' a veil, just as though they were warkin' on a bee-keepin' ranch. And they hae what they call the 'ant-flies' there too. They're worse yet than the mosquitos. They come in a regular cloud an' get inside yer clothes an' every where else, till ye are nigh crazy. They say that the Government will insure a farmer against ony kind o' plague or accident oot in Saskatchewan, but I've never heard o' any one gettin' oot a Policy to protect himsel' against the flies an' mosquitos. I could hae put in a guid claim for damages gin there had been ony such thing. They insure against gophers, however. That's anither plague o' the West. There isn't much need for ony self-binder where the gophers hae made their encampment for the summer. All the same," says my young friend, "the West is a great place for those that like it."

And that's about the size o' it. For the man wha has stayed there lang enough to get used to it and wha has had the luck to mak' some money, it's a'right. We ken there's chances in a new country for some things besides juist the chance for hard wark. If hardship wis the only thing that there wis to object to in the startin' over again in a new country there wad be little to be said against makin' the venture. But there's always the danger, when makin' a move, that ye may gie yersel' a set-back that it will tak' ye a lang time tae recover from. They say that three moves is as bad as a fire and there's some truth in it. When you have climbed half way up the hill there's not likely tae be much gained by goin' back an' startin' at the bottom again. New experiences an' opportunities wad probably hae been mair plentiful gin ye had kept right ahead. It shouldna' be necessary for a mnn tae be rin thru the same mill mair than once. For maist o' us, makin' a fresh start wad be wastin' time. As the auld wumman said tae her mon when he wis talkin' o' sellin' oot an' gaein' tae the toon, "Na, na Donald, we're well here an' we'll juist keep on keepin' on." And that's the word for ony o' us that may be thinkin' o' leavin' a guid hame an' makin' anither for ourselves in the West country. We're "well here" an' we canna dae better than tae "juist keep on keepin' on."

The Purpose of Canada's Victory Loan.

Under ordinary conditions, governments borrow money, when needed, in foreign countries. By using their credit in foreign countries they are able to leave all the money at home for development and add to it with borrowed money. The more money there is being used in a country, the more prosperous and progressive the country is. It is good business to use borrowed money to a reasonable extent.

Four years of a world war, however, changed the situation entirely. Instead of being able to borrow money in foreign countries as was the case prior to the war, we are compelled to rely upon our own resources. Foreign countries are nearly all belligerent countries now and, as such, are not lending money to other countries, but are using it at home.

Canada, then, can not borrow money in the United States, in England, nor anywhere else. As well as not being able to borrow money, Canada is not able to sell the great bulk of her exports abroad for cash. Great Britain takes by far the major part of our exports, but is unable to pay cash for them. Great Britain is the only market for the great bulk of Canadian goods, and consequently some arrangements had to be made whereby Great Britain could finance the purchase of our goods. The present arrangement works out like this: Britain has undertaken to finance the Canadian army overseas in return for which Canada must ship Britain her requirements and finance them herself. That is to say, Canada is relieved of financing her army, but she has to buy her own goods for Britain. This method of doing business is a war expedient from which there is no turning. There will be a reckoning of accounts after the war, but that is of no concern now.

The point is that Canada herself has to finance the sale of products of her forests, her mines, her farms, her fisheries and her factories, and she has to borrow money somewhere to do it. The only available source from which to get this money is within her own borders. It must be borrowed from the savings of the people of Canada.

Among other things, the 1917 Victory Loan was used to purchase Canadian pork and beef to the extent of \$100,000,000. It was used to purchase 40,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese. These products could never have left Canada if Canadians had not provided the Government with the money by buying Victory Bonds. \$40,000,000 of the last Victory Loan was used in establishing a shipbuilding industry, an industry which will continue to exist and develop after the war. Our last Victory Loan was used almost solely to finance the sale of our own products.

This year's loan will be used, among other things, to finance this year's wheat crop. If the people of Canada do not buy Victory Bonds this fall our wheat crop can not be moved. It is then essential that we buy Victory Bonds if we are to exist ourselves.

Aside from the necessity of subscribing to the new Victory Loan for our own existence, the primary purpose of the Victory Loan is to place Canadian products at the disposal of the Allies in Europe to help win the war. Bonar Law has said: "If money fails, everything fails." The truth of the statement is beyond question. It is our duty one and all, to the utmost of our ability, to put the dollar behind the man behind the gun.

The Story of a Farm Boy.

Part II. Why the Boy Chose an Agricultural College Course.

BY B. S. A.

THERE'S no place like home.

Those who always remain under the parental roof can never realize the real truth of the quotation which goes before. It is only the boy or girl who has loved the old place and has been a part of its very existence who can fully appreciate what it means to say, "there is no place like home." It is only the mothers and the fathers of the ambitious ones who go forth to face new trials, and the young people themselves, who know from experience that:

"The golden threads in the warp of life
Are the sorrow tugs at the heart."

Jimmy was destined to feel many a time the pangs of homesickness gnawing at his heart strings, while his father and mother had ahead of them many a lonely evening.

As the democrat drew away from the old farm that bright September morning, Jimmy was not light hearted. In the back was a large trunk packed with all his belongings of any value, many of which owed their existence to the patient toil of his mother's busy fingers. At his side sat his father, silent. On the verandah stood his mother with big tears welling up in eyes of sorrow as she attempted to swallow the lump in her throat. Jimmy had a lump in his own throat as he kissed her good-bye, and it grew as he rode by the front field of the old farm and his fine team of Clydesdales galloped up to the road fence, as if to enquire where their young master was going. Under the tree in the corner lay his flock of Shropshires, chewing industriously at their quids, oblivious to what was going on. Little they thought that eventually they would be dispersed at public auction and the money used to complete Jimmy's so-called education. Old Collie, the farm pet, and a trusted friend of the boy, jumped up as Jimmy climbed into the wagon, and thrust his wet nose in the young man's face. He followed the departing lad for half a mile, and then, after a last wistful look, turned dropped his head and his tail, and trotted dejectedly back to his mat at the foot of the verandah steps. Jimmy was leaving home for college. Conversation lagged on the way to the depot. The boy and his father did more thinking than talking. At last the train pulled in and out again, and the first real separation—the boy from his home—in twenty-one years was a reality.

We have followed Jimmy from his earliest school days, through fourteen years of life on the farm during eight of which he was co-partner with his father, in work and planning if not in returns, and one of the mainstays of the farm. We have learned that he left the farm in search of wider knowledge which he hoped would give him the power to increase the money returns from farming, to make life on the farm more desirable, and to help put agriculture in its proper place in Canada. He had given three years of thought to the matter and had decided to take an agricultural college course. Why? This is part two of the story.

Jimmy had been reared close to nature. He knew every sheep in the flock from every other sheep. He had brought them up from the time they drew their first breath. He loved the wide fields and the hills and dales of his native township. He knew the trees of the woodlot intimately, for had he not fallen from many when climbing for crows' nests in the spring, or to shake down nuts after the first nips of Jack Frost in the fall? He liked the smell of new-mown hay not for its pleasantness alone, but because it meant something to him. He had an inherent love of nature, agriculture, live stock, and all things rural. Only one other profession ever entered his mind and that was Medicine, but he finally dismissed it preferring to be a "Doctor of Agriculture," rather than a struggling country M. D. First, then, Jimmy decided upon scientific agriculture because he liked all things pertaining to the farm.

While he almost worshipped the land, he believed that to give the man thereon a chance, something which he did not then understand thoroughly, was necessary. He disliked the city just as ardently as he loved the soil. He understood fully that big cities are necessary to the welfare of the nation, but he had no desire to be confined in one. True, bright lights and bustle had some attraction for him, as they have for every youth of spirit. But city pleasures were to him largely superficial. He had not been molded in the proper groove to make a satisfied city citizen. It was a bigger and a broader sphere he hoped to fill—at least it appeared bigger and broader to him, and certainly more congenial. He hoped to learn enough of the whys and wherefores of agriculture to make him a scientific as well as practical farmer—to give him place in his community where he might help on the good work.

His native province he believed to be exceedingly well equipped to give him his opportunity. He had been for a Short Course, of two weeks' duration, at the Agricultural College the previous winter. He had gazed in wonderment at the wise visages of freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, who, he afterwards learned, appeared more learned than they really were. No small part of a College course is taken up in making an impression. He had visited all the buildings and had talked nervously with the President, who, as all good Presidents interested in the welfare of their institutions do, advised him to enter College for the "regular" course. He left believing that the College was all that it had been reputed to be, viz., one of the best of its kind in America. There was no real reason why he should take any other than an agricultural course when he left the farm.

This is the second chapter of "The Story of a Farm Boy." The first chapter appeared in the issue of October 17, and told why the boy left the farm. Readers will find that the influences which separated the boy from the old homestead are still common and are constantly adding to the numbers of those who yearly drift cityward. The subject of this story sought a course at an agricultural college in order that he might better equip himself for the work he liked best, and in this chapter are related the trials, tribulations, but ultimate success of Jimmy at the seat of learning. It is a complete and interesting description of college life as experienced by one who was there for a purpose.—Editor.

Why wasn't some trade or city business considered in the change? You already know that Jimmy's nature favored no city work. While he saw his school chum now a bank clerk and better dressed than himself, and while he knew that his father's best boyhood friend had made hundreds of thousands in the city, he also, delving deeper into the affairs of men, knew that the great rank and file of the boys who leave the farm for city bright lights, sociability and opportunity, ultimately find themselves facing limited possibilities. Without education or standing they can only remain hand or machine laborers, grinding away day in and day out to meet the ever-increasing cost of existing in a little cottage in some out-of-the-way corner of the centre of dinginess. Jimmy vowed never to join the dinner-pail brigade of factory workers; not that it did not offer honest toil, but because it offered nothing more than this and moving pictures. He called to mind, when thinking of this particular phase of his problem, a saying of the old village shoemaker in whose shop he waited while horses were shod or grists ground. Silas, for so he was called, used to grumble without ceasing and allowed that any man was ruined just as soon as he took off his coat to go to work. Jimmy did not believe this at all. He banked on honest toil as his hope for happiness, but he did believe that the man who worked with his coat off in the city had a harder road to hoe than had the man on the farm. He preferred to sweat in God's fresh air, rather than in man's foul factories. The city was no place for him.

Jimmy entered College full of hope for the future. "Where there is no hope there can be no endeavor." Jimmy's hope was backed up by a will to put forth a most strenuous endeavor. If it is a fact that people live by hope, Jimmy was living in the true sense of the word. The course was four years in extent. He hoped, after four years of diligent study, backed by an abundance of practical experience, to be able to command a salary in a position which would enable him to get a wider knowledge of not only agriculture, but of business and the relation between other industries and agriculture. At first he was not sure of the four-year term. He did not know whether or not he could qualify beyond the second year, but he had not forgotten the farm and still had it to fall back upon. In fact, his future work he hoped would be very close to, if not on, the land.

The College course did not disappoint. Jimmy arrived, as most good freshmen do, on the opening day. He was green, but not so verdant as to go to the pig pens to register, as he was soberly directed by a good-natured and over-obliging sophomore, who loitered in front of the President's office and volunteered altogether too much information. Jimmy registered and was assigned a tower room, three stories up. His

room mates were city boys—one a spoiled orphan and the other a remittance son of a well-to-do father. At first neither appealed to him and many a lonely, homesick study hour was spent before the east window, which faced in the direction of his old home. Initiation and hazings brought diversion. Books were not attractive. As a result of eight years of work with his hands his brain was rusty. But after a month or so of tribulation, during which Jimmy had a daily fight with himself to keep from throwing up the venture, homesickness wore away, the new life began to open up, and he pushed on. Examinations at Christmas found him well up to the top in a long list. This gave him new heart. He was making friends and enjoying his work. The first spring he pushed closer to the top and left College convinced that he had chosen the proper course.

Back on the farm again, he worked with renewed vigor. Cultivation and seeding, haying and harvest—it all meant more to him. He began to understand a few of the underlying principles of soil fertility and farming generally. His father and mother listened eagerly to his stories of College life. His boy friends began to hold aloof, inclined to criticize the "educated farmer."

Jimmy's summer passed without events of importance, and the next September found him off again for College, feeling eager to get back and less attached to the old farm. This time no tear filled "mother's" eye, and Collie did not follow. Jimmy's mother had entered into the spirit of the venture and was proud of the boy. His "dad" was a little inclined to be talkative about his son's progress. The dog had bestowed his surplus affection on Jimmy's father because they were always together in the boy's absence.

The second year passed all too quickly. Sophomores run colleges—or rather, they think they do—and that is all that matters to them. The work was of a more practical nature and in this Jimmy revelled. In sports he began to take an interest. Football and basketball filled in his leisure time. He worked hard in the fall term, and at the Christmas trial of guessing at answers to the brain twisters asked by an all-wise staff, he stood second to the top. While at home over the Christmas-tide his father happened to remark that he had gone as high as he could. This provoked him to reply: "I'll show you." In the spring, after weeks with "the midnight oil," he was out on top and leading by a nose for the two years. Moreover, he had not neglected College duties and sport.

Jimmy spent his second summer on the old farm. The old attachments were renewed. He still liked the old place. He began to fear that if he left again for College he might never return to the land. He argued the question with himself right up to the time to re-enter College. He was undecided. And then one day he received a personal letter from the President, advising him to return to complete his course. He asked his father. He asked his mother. He remembered his purpose in going in the first place. His mother said: "Do as you think best." His father said: "If I had your ability and chance I'd never farm. There's nothing in it but hard work. I'd plan to get an easier living."

Jimmy went back to College on the money which his surplus sheep stock furnished. His father decided to rent the farm, and so the sheep were dispersed at the sale and brought an additional \$300.

Jimmy's third year at College found him a leader in work and sport—a so-called all-round man. In the spring he had no farm of "father's" on which to spend the summer. His father living in a village, like a fish out of water away from the farm, offered to give him a summer of ease. Jimmy could not loaf, so he took a fifty-dollar-a-month job, and started out to test his College-acquired knowledge. He found that it stood

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The Residence at the O. A. C. Where Many a Boy's Destiny is Decided.

THE HORSE.

Handle the Colts During the Winter.

During the winter months no more profitable or enjoyable recreation can be found for the boys on the farm than handling the colts; profitable because it enhances the value of the colts, and at the same time tends to make the boys proficient horsemen; enjoyable because it affords a pleasant pastime for the boys, provided, of course, they are naturally fond of animals, and horses in particular; and to none other should the handling of colts be entrusted.

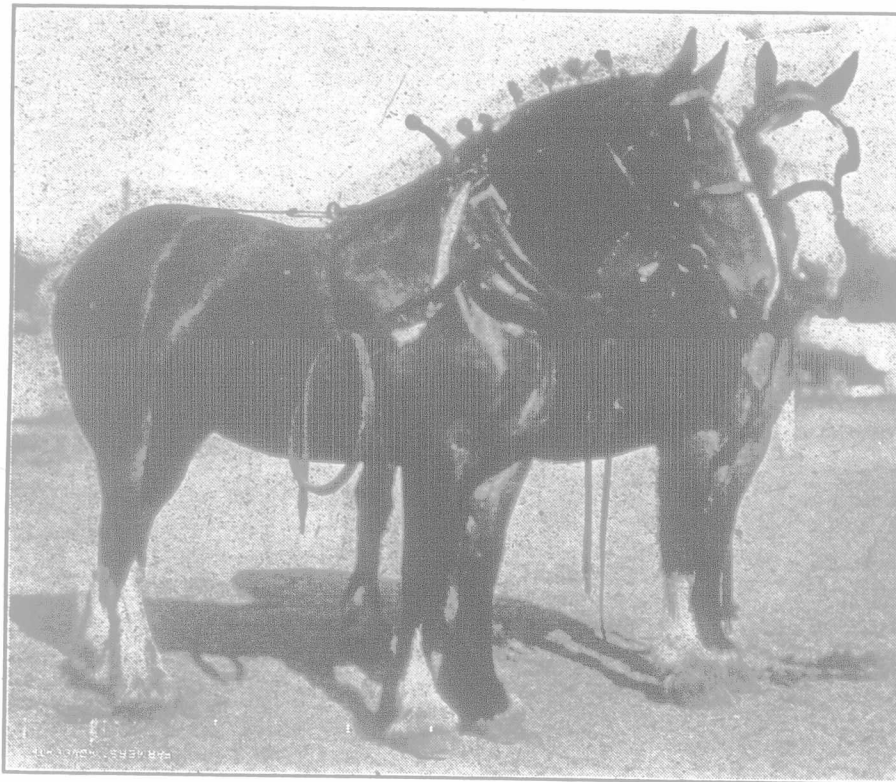
To the boy, large or small, who likes a horse, it is a source of pleasure to handle a colt, and observe him day by day, as his education advances, because more and more tractable and obedient. To the man or boy who likes horses, it gives greater satisfaction and pleasure to handle a green or partially green one, in either harness or saddle, and to daily observe improvement, than to drive or ride a thoroughly handy one in whom we do not look for improvement. In the first case he observes the fruits of his patience and often of his labor, which encourages him to increased efforts; while in the latter he neither looks nor tries for improvement, and while he may thoroughly enjoy his drives or rides, he does not feel that his skill or efforts are accomplishing anything in the way of improvement, hence it does not give him the same degree of pleasure as the handling of one in which improvement is not only possible, but necessary.

When boys commence to handle colts they should do so under instructions, as while the average boy no doubt will in time be able to learn from experience the right and wrong methods of doing it; he is liable to get both himself and the colts into bad habits during the process, hence the father or older brother, or some one who has had experience, should teach the boys how it should be done. There should be a method. There are many good methods and more bad ones. Above all things kindness but firmness should be practiced. Conflict or differences of opinion or inclination between the boy and the colt should, if possible, be avoided, but when such occur the boy should always be in a position to gain the mastery without the use of violence or cruelty. This can be accomplished only by strong and proper appliances, such as cannot be broken by the colt, and with which, by the aid of the skill and activity of the boy, the superior strength of the colt can be overcome.

Colts should be handled when quite young, and their education yearly continued during the winter months, and then little or no trouble is experienced when their services are required in a team, in single harness or under saddle. In many cases the early handling or education is neglected, and "breaking", as it is called, and in these cases properly called, does not commence until the animal is required for work, and then it is done all at once. While such treatment often makes good and well-mannered horses, we cannot expect it to give as satisfactory results as where the education was commenced early and consequently was more gradual and thorough. When there are unhandled or green colts whether or not of the same age, allow the boys to begin to give them lessons. The weanlings should be taught to lead and stand tied; should be led beside a saddle horse or behind a sleigh or cutter. The exercise is good for the colt and the education invaluable. They should be frequently handled all over; their feet lifted, and if necessary (which often is the case) rasped or pared down to the normal shape. They should be kindly but firmly spoken to and treated, and when they are being petted many and variable words may be used, the significance of which the colt is not expected to understand, but he understands from the tone and actions of the person that he has nothing to fear. But when a lesson is being given few words should be used, each word of command should be pronounced distinctly and should indicate a specific action, and, of course, the same word should always be used when a certain action is demanded.

For instance, we say "whoa" when we want the colt to stand still, "back" when we want him to step backwards, "go on" when we want him to go forward, "steady" when we want him to slacken his gait, etc. We should avoid the use of the same word to express different ideas or demand different actions. How often do we hear drivers say "whoa" or "whoa, back" when they simply wish the team or horse to go more slowly; use the same words of command when they

really want the team or horse to come to a stand, and again when they want them to back. The indiscriminate use of words of command must confuse a horse, and while horses so driven are often handy and well-mannered, it is because they have become so accustomed to it that they associate certain wishes on the part of the driver with certain tones of voice, or with the degree of pressure exerted upon the bit, even though the same words of command are used for each action. This we claim is wrong, hence it is wise to be careful in the words of command we use when handling either colts or older animals. The yearlings, two and three years old, if not already halter broken, should be treated as weanlings, and these should be "given a month" or, in other words, should be "bitted." This should not be done by driving or riding, but by putting a light bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on the colt and leaving it on for a few hours each day until he ceases to "fight the bit," after which gentle pressure of the bit should be given by the use of a check rein attached to a circingle, and the pressure gradually increased day by day by shortening the check rein until he will hold his head in about the position we want. This teaches him to hold a good head and at the same time yield to pressure by the bit; his mouth becomes accustomed to it, and we thus avoid the sore mouths so often seen in colts, when they are driven or ridden without preparatory training. Then a set of harness should be set on and the colt allowed to run in a large box stall or a paddock for a few hours daily until he becomes accustomed to having the harness put on, to wearing it and having it removed without fear or nervousness. He is then ready to be driven, which may be done either with a well-mannered mate or singly. We do not consider it wise to drive a pair of colts together until they are somewhat handy. In fact, the writer prefers teaching the colt to go singly at first, and then there is seldom trouble when he is hitched with a mate, but many prefer training him with a good-mannered, prompt



First Prize Clydesdale Team in Harness at the Western Fair, 1918.
Exhibited by W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.

old horse as a mate. Which ever plan is adopted it is wise to drive him for a few times with the harness alone before hitching to a rig or implement. He should be taught to stand, go on, back, etc., at the word of command, and to see all sights he will be likely to see, before hitching. When hitched it should be with harness and to rigs that are strong. The idea that "any old thing" is good enough to hitch a colt to is entirely wrong. The "old thing" may break and the colt injure himself or run away, and thereby learn habits that he is very slow to forget. Have things so strong that they cannot be broken, and always be in a position to conquer him without violence or harshness if he act badly, as some colts will, notwithstanding all our precautions. When driving singly it is wise to wear a "kicking" or more correctly speaking, "an ante-kicking strap" for the first few times. When tied while hitched a strong rope should be used around the neck, then passed through the bit ring and tied to a fence, building or other object which will prevent him from going either forwards or around, as can easily be done if tied to a post. This is very important as if he should succeed in breaking his tie or getting into trouble he will learn bad habits, while if securely tied at first he soon realizes that he must remain there until released, and after a time he can be safely tied to post or other object with an ordinary tie strap. He should be driven a little every day (not necessarily on Sundays). We think that frequent short drives are preferable to few long ones, as they do not tire him and at the same time teach him more quickly to stand when being hitched or unhitched. If he will be required for spring work, this training will gradually fit him, increase both muscular and respiratory vigor and if he will not be needed for work he will have had lessons that he will never forget, and will be handy when

we commence to handle him at a future date, or if he be for sale he can be hitched and shown to the prospective purchaser. If he be a colt of saddle breeding or pattern he should be taught to go well under saddle as well as in harness. It is a pity so little attention is now paid to this mode of travel or recreation in country districts. Saddle work is both healthy and delightful and, in our opinion, both the boys and the girls on the farm should practice it, but we have not space to enlarge upon this point at present.

Wait.

LIVE STOCK.

When you get a good sire don't be in a hurry to part with him.

The scrub animal is an economical waste. The best stockmen do not keep it in their herds.

The better bred the feeders are the more economical gains they will make, and they will command a higher price next spring than will the lot which are of non-descript breeding. Blood tells every time.

At the Caldwell sale of Angus cattle, at Burlington Junction, Mo., an average price of \$934 was realized for 55 head. Blackcap of Alta 4th topped the sale at \$4,000, and several animals brought over \$3,000.

If you neglect to properly feed and care for the young stuff you cannot reasonably expect them to reach your ideal as mature animals. Too many, especially beginners, in the live-stock business make this mistake.

Before purchasing that stock bull you were thinking of, make a careful study of your breeding females, noting outstanding weaknesses, then endeavor to get a sire that is strong in those points where the females are weak.

Those in touch with the stock yards claim that practically no good breeding ewes or ewe lambs are being slaughtered. Commission men have orders for breeding stock, and what good stuff is marketed is shipped to districts where sheep are in demand.

It is not advisable to breed the ewe lambs. Wait until they are about a year and a half old and there will be less danger of your flock degenerating. It is unreasonable to expect a lamb to raise as many or as good lambs as a mature ewe. The practice of breeding ewe lambs has proven detrimental to more than one breeder.

Net Returns Not Always Indicated By Sale Price.

Stockmen who have reached the three-score years have seen remarkable changes in the live-stock industry. Recently we had the opportunity to glance through a diary which had been kept since 1885. Following the trend of prices from that date to this there has been considerable variation, but always when the stock market was low the price of feed was low, and vice versa. In 1886, a cow and calf of average quality was purchased for \$35, while the following year, in the month of April, a fresh cow brought \$33, and a litter of pigs sold at \$5 a pair. Oats and barley were less than a cent a pound, and bran and shorts were a drug on the market. In 1900 finished steers averaging 1,300 lbs. brought \$4.80 per cwt.—now, more than three times that price is realized, but then feeds and labor are correspondingly high. In January, 1901, choice hogs were worth \$6.35, while the following month of the same year they were sold at \$5.75 per cwt. In place of having to pay from ten to twelve dollars per cwt. for feeders, they were plentiful in the fall of 1901 at \$3.80. On the face of it one would naturally think that the net returns to-day from the farms would be considerably greater than they were a score or more of years ago. However, when price of millfeeds, the cost of growing crops, the outlay for machinery, labor and living, are considered the high prices of farm produce nets the producer little more than when his products sold for a third less. There has been a rise in the price of practically everything, thus leaving the net results much the same. Several farmers have informed us that they made as much twenty years ago as they are making now. The man who is raising and finishing his own stock is better off than those who have to purchase it. The men established in the pure-bred business have experienced a big demand at satisfactory prices.

Market Receipts.

During the month of September the total receipts of cattle at the Toronto Union Stock Yards were 38,901, as compared with 19,649 for the month previous. The top price was \$15.25, as compared with \$11 for the same month a year ago. The calves totalled 3,857 for the month, with the top price at \$17.75. On the same market the receipts of hogs were 19,346, as compared with 20,266 for the same month in 1917. The top price was \$20 per cwt., which was \$1.75 per cwt. higher than for September, 1917. The number of sheep totalled 28,409, as compared with 34,072 for the same month last year. The top price was \$18.65, for good lambs, which was nearly \$5 per cwt. less than that received in the month of August. The other markets of the Dominion showed a fairly heavy run of all classes of stock. On the Winnipeg market 39,081 cattle were offered; in Calgary, 13,339, and at the Edmonton market 7,294 during September.

Housing Feeding Cattle.

In many sections of the country the idea is prevalent that in order to get results in fattening cattle warm quarters must be provided. This supposition has not proven to be exactly correct. On the contrary, cattle have made exceptionally good gains when quartered in open sheds, thus demonstrating that expensive stabling is not essential for fattening stock. With dairy cattle it is different. Experiments have been under way at the different experimental farms, under the supervision of E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa, comparing warm versus cold quarters for feeders. At the Ottawa Farm a bunch of steers were fed in open sheds last winter—as severe a winter as we have had for some time—and the gains were from one and three-quarters to two pounds per day. Racks and mangers were built along one side of the shed, and were filled from a wagon on the outside. The results showed that expensive buildings are not essential to the making of satisfactory gains.

This year Prof. Archibald purposes continuing the experiment, and is planning to compare the feeding qualities of choice Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn steers. Another experiment under way is that of comparing light weight cattle on light grain ration with heavy or short-keep steers on a heavy grain ration. Last year the light or long-keep steers on light rations proved the most profitable. Of course, the markets are an influencing factor. While long-keep steers may make

the most money one year, the short-keep may do better the next. However, the lighter steers are growing into money on a comparatively inexpensive ration, while the heavy steers require the heavy, expensive grains for putting on flesh. They are older cattle and usually have their growth before the heavy grain feeding is commenced. Much valuable information to stockmen will no doubt be obtained from experiments under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Currie's Shorthorns Bring a Good Figure.

The sale of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, held on the farm of R. Currie & Son, Florence, Ont., was a big success. The weather was ideal, and the crowd was large. Messrs. Currie had the cattle in excellent condition, which without a doubt was a factor in making the sale a success. While exceptionally high figures were not realized, the general average was very gratifying to Messrs. Currie. Ten of the best lots averaged \$346.50. The entire twenty-five lots brought a total of \$6,460. The highest price was paid for a two-year-old Clipper heifer, which went to the bid of \$515 from E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. One of the sweetest things offered was the Mayflower calf, Mayflower Beauty, which went to the bid of E. Robson, Denfield. Captain T. E. Robson was the auctioneer, and was assisted in the ring by G. H. Attridge, G. E. Brown, and

W. J. Sinclair. The following is a list of the animals sold, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Clipper of Arner, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown.....	\$515
Hill Brae Stamford, H. Wright, Florence.....	275
Scottish Belle, W. Lasby, Rockwood.....	310
Lady Earle, Walter Annett, Alvinston.....	300
Rose Mary, A. J. Burgua, Sombra.....	340
Rachel Lass, E. Robson, Denfield.....	220
Pretty Clara, T. Henderson, Glencoe.....	270
Fannie 12th, Wm. Walsh, Oil City.....	315
Barrington's Beauty 5th, Mr. Oakes, Alvinston.....	330
Fannie 2nd, D. J. Mitchell, Glencoe.....	370
Minas Bloom 2nd, W. B. Annett, Alvinston.....	370
Lauretta, Ed. De Gex, Kerwood.....	310
Barrington Beauty 8th, J. Tinney, Thamesville.....	100
Mayflower Beauty, E. Robson.....	280
Barrington's Beauty 2nd, J. H. Powell, Inwood.....	235
Jealous Jane, W. B. Annett.....	305
Barrington's Beauty 7th, C. Heath, Tupperville.....	170
Fannie 13th, A. J. Burgua.....	205
Fannie, Mr. Walker, Cairo.....	105
Bull calf, Peter Campbell, Alvinston.....	120
Mina's Lady, W. B. Annett.....	130
Fannie Frantic, John Avery, Thamesville.....	115
Scottish Rachel 2nd, Wm. Walker.....	120
Scottish Rachel, Wm. Walker.....	155
Augustine Sort, D. Buchanan, Thamesville.....	270
Sir Rodger, John Miller, Bothwell.....	105
Creekland Chief, A. Butler, Florence.....	100

Rearing and Feeding the Bacon Hog.

BY PROF. WADE TOOLE, B. S. A.

To a large extent the profits to be made in the hog business depend upon the skill of the feeder, the amount of home-grown feeds he produces, the by-products available, the class of breeding stock used, and the good judgement of the man in the business. The farmer who grows his own feed is in a position to get the grower's profit and the feeder's profit as well. If he has skim-milk, butter milk or whey he can use them to good advantage, but, of course, under all conditions he must rely upon well-bred, good feeding stock otherwise his work and feed are likely to be to some extent wasted. With all this, it is necessary to study markets and be careful to attempt, at least, to distribute the finished pork over the year. It is generally found that the price drops around that season from the first of October to well on into November when many farmers have money to make up and consequently rush their pigs to market. The same is also true around the first of April. Hog breeders should endeavor to so distribute their litters throughout the season that the market is never glutted and a fairly uniform supply is always going forward. For the average man, operating on a mixed farming basis, plunging into pigs is rarely advisable. Hog breeding on the average Ontario farm is not a major operation, but each farm that is known as a mixed farm generally carries a brood sow or two and from it spring and fall litters are marketed. A fair number of hogs can generally be carried to good advantage on the average farm.

It is not necessary at this time to emphasize again the importance of the bacon hog in Canada. True it is, however, that farmers should not be led away by the fact that under present conditions they have been getting almost, if not quite, as much per pound for thick fat hogs, and all the grades between the thick fat and the choice bacon hog as they have for the latter. It is well known that in the future as in the past we must depend upon Great Britain to take our surplus hog products. That market demands the Wiltshire side produced by the bacon hog. We cannot compete with the United States in the production of the lard hog so Ontario hog feeders must stand by the bacon hog and insist upon getting a premium for producing that hog.

The Breeding Stock.

Before good hogs can be produced care must be practiced in selecting the breeding stock. The average farmer does not keep a boar but he should be particular if a suitable sire is not owned in his neighborhood to go some distance in order to procure the services of the

right kind of hogs. If it is decided to purchase a boar, it is generally wise to select one from eight months to a year old rather than a young pig. Be sure to get a long, smooth pig devoid of coarseness and roughness and with plenty of constitution. With this he should show strong masculine character.

It is not wise to put the young boar to heavy service until he has reached a fair degree of maturity. The boar should at least be eight months old before he is used and then he should be allowed to serve only a few sows. Exercise is absolutely essential to the breeding sire. An outside yard should be provided, and the boar should have the run of a paddock in which some feed is growing during the summer. The grain ration of the boar should not be too heavy. Ground oats and middlings are valuable to lighten up the heavier grain such as corn. The boar should be kept in good thriving condition and where roots are available or skim-milk these prove valuable.

Breeding sows for pork production whether grades or pure-breds should be of good bacon type and should always be mated with a pure-bred sire. Every sow selected for breeding purposes should be known to be the daughter of a prolific mother and be sired by a boar of a prolific strain. Under ordinary circumstances it is wise to select sows from mature dams and good sows should be kept in the herd as long as their period of usefulness lasts. Sows should not be bred too young. Many breeders favor from eight to twelve months according to size and development as the best age to be first served. On the College farm well-grown sows are bred so as to drop their first litters when from a year to fourteen months of age.

A well-grown sow of good breeding and under good management should raise two litters a year and April is a good month for the spring litter and October for the fall litter. This prevents cold-weather farrowing which means loss. There should be warm pens on the farm and breeding and feeding should be so arranged that the supply of pigs going forward to market should be kept fairly gradual.

The measure of success with the litter depends somewhat upon the feeding and management of the sow during her period of gestation. Very thin sows rarely give good success, and an over-fat condition is dangerous. Equal parts of ground oats and wheat middlings make a good grain ration. A little corn may be added to this and

roots and skim-milk are valuable. In summer clover or good pasture should form the bulky part of the feed. The sow should have out-door exercise at all times.

As farrowing time approaches the sow should be moved to the farrowing pen which should be warm and dry, free from drafts and a guard rail should be placed around the pen. A fairly liberal amount of short bedding should be used, and the sow fed carefully on sloppy feed until after farrowing which should take place under the quietest conditions possible. Finely ground oats and wheat middlings with skim-milk or butter milk and a few roots make a good ration for the sow nursing a litter and after farrowing her feed should be gradually increased until it reaches all she will take when the pigs are about ten days old.

The Young Pigs.

The young pigs generally come on well if they get a good start. The attendant should be on hand until farrowing is safely passed and the pigs have had their first nurse. It is generally safe thereafter to leave the sow to do the rest. At about three weeks of age the pigs will show a tendency to eat and if skim-milk is available they will do better to have access to another pen where a trough of this is supplied with a little middlings stirred in. Keep the pigs exercised by turning the sow out in a small paddock. Boar pigs should be castrated some time after four weeks of age and before they are weaned from the sow.

As a general thing it is not wise to wean pigs before they are six weeks of age and from that to eight weeks is a good time to take them away from the sow. When first weaned the young pigs should be fed at least three times a day and preferably four times. See that they clean the trough out each time. There is no better feed than skim-milk and middlings, or skim-milk and a mixture of middlings and finely ground oats. Do not be in a hurry to get the pigs on strong feed. They should not get heavy meal until three months old and then the proportion of heavy grain to middlings and finally ground oats should be increased gradually. Finely ground oats is one of the best grains for growing pigs. They develop bone and muscle, are easily digested and make a very satisfactory feed when used as part of the ration. As the pigs grow they may be gradually put on a fattening ration. At the present time a standard hog feed is on the market and is giving good results. We have also used, in addition to the commoner grains, such as oats, barley and corn with middlings, western screenings to good advantage.

Winter is approaching and generally speaking it is more difficult to feed pigs in winter than in summer, however, the feeder should attempt to approach as nearly as possible summer conditions. Pens should be warm, dry and free from draft, and opportunity to exercise should always be provided. Then, to take the place of green feed pulped roots are found valuable, and skim-milk and butter milk show to even better advantage in winter than in summer. The feeder should watch his pigs closely and give them just what they clean up at each meal. It matters little whether the pigs are fed twice or three times a day during the fattening period so long as regularity is practiced. Watch the pigs carefully to see that none go off their feed or their feet. A good mixture to have in the pen is one made up of one part salt, one part sulphur, and ten parts wood ashes. Put this in a box in the corner of the pen. Charcoal is also a good corrective.

With careful feeding and the best management the pigs should be ready for market at about six months of age. Under average conditions it is found profitable to sell when weighing around one hundred and ninety to two hundred pounds as the cost of production increases with the pig's age. The market should be studied carefully that the greatest profit may be obtained from the entire transaction.

Occasionally it pays to hold until the pigs have



A Bunch of Bacon Hogs Growing into Money.

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reached greater weight than two hundred pounds and on the other hand sometimes larger profits are obtained from selling before the pigs are finished. These are conditions that depend upon the trend of the market.

We have used the self-feeder and found it to work satisfactorily although so far gains of pigs on the self-feeder have not been more economical than by hand feeding. They have been almost equal. Where skim-milk is not available up to ten per cent. of tankage may be used in the grain and roots and middlings should be freely fed.

Properly bred, fed and managed pigs will return a profit to the man who goes into the business on a small scale, grows up with it and stays with it year after year. The in-and-outer is always the loser.

Oxford Down Sheep.

The Oxford Down is not a particularly old breed of sheep, having been brought into prominence within the last sixty or seventy years. Its native home is an Oxford County, England, and the size and quality of the breed may be largely attributed to the pastoral conditions of its native land. According to history, good grazing has always been abundant in Oxford County, and roots and small grains which are suitable for sheep feeding do well. According to "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, Samuel Druce was the leader in the movement for the development of this breed, and in 1859 he wrote to his friend, Mr. Pusey, describing breeding of this new class of sheep as follows: "The foundation of this class of sheep was begun about the year 1833 by using a well made and neat Cotswold ram with Hampshire Down ewes. At the same period several breeders of sheep in this neighborhood also tried the experiment, consequently there has always been an opportunity of getting fresh blood by selecting sheep which suited different flocks, and thereby maintaining the uniform character which is now established." It is believed that in the early days of cross breeding to establish a new breed that Southdown blood was used. For a number of years, crossing was continued with the aim of producing superior mutton and a heavy fleece. By 1860 the type of the breed was fairly well established. In 1846 the Oxford Down was first imported to the United States. Since this date frequent importations were made by different breeders, and the breed soon found its way on to Canadian farms, where it has done particularly well.

The Oxford Down is a fairly large breed of sheep. From 250 to 325 pounds is an ordinary weight for a mature male, and a mature ewe will weigh 200 pounds and over. The breed is quiet by nature and consequently thrives and fattens rapidly. The Oxford carcasses dress out fairly well. The breed crosses well with others and the large size and heavy shearing quality of it has created a demand for pure-bred Oxford rams to mate with flocks of common ewes. Not only does the progeny of this crossing shear large fleeces, but they have excellent mutton qualities.

The Oxford Down shears a heavy fleece of combing wool. While individuals will shear 12 pounds and over, an average of from 9 to 11 pounds is quite common. The ewes usually make good mothers, and are prolific.

The breed somewhat resembles the Shropshire. They have dark-brown face and legs, with wool on the forehead. On close examination it will be found that the color of the Oxford is a lighter brown than the Shropshire, and the wool is longer and looser. The fleece is a trifle more open than that of the Shropshire. The present type, conformation and quality of the Oxford have been secured by years of selection and careful breeding. The breed did not always have the present uniform brown in the face, nor did it always have as high a quality. On examining an individual of this breed, one usually finds a strong broad back and a good leg of mutton. A good deal of improvement in the breed has taken place during the past few years. While the breed is fairly popular in Canada, it is not as extensively seen at exhibitions as are some of the other breeds, but what animals are brought into the show-ring are strong-framed, heavily-fleeced, high-quality individuals, of good breed type.

The Oxford is not particularly suited to range conditions, although it does well on a variety of soils and climates. It seems best suited to level or slightly rolling land. Representatives of the breed are to be found in practically every country where sheep are raised, which is an indication of the hardiness and quality of the Oxford. During the past year remarkable prices have been paid for Oxford rams in England.

The description of an Oxford Down ram as given in the Shepherd's Hand Book, issued by the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, is as follows: Head—Bold masculine head, well set on a strong neck, with poll well covered with wool. Face—Of a uniform dark-brown color. Ears—Of good length. Shoulder—Broad. Breast—Broad, well forward. Back—Full, level. Ribs—Well sprung. Barrel—Deep, thick and long, with straight underline. Legs—Short and dark colored (not spotted), standing square and well apart. Mutton—Firm, lean and of excellent quality. Wool—Covering the whole body, of close texture, good length and fine quality.

Help your country in her fight;
Buy a Bond;
Help your money work for right;
Buy a Bond.
Help the Allies smash the Hun,
Help them till the war is won,
See the job is quickly done.
Buy a Bond.

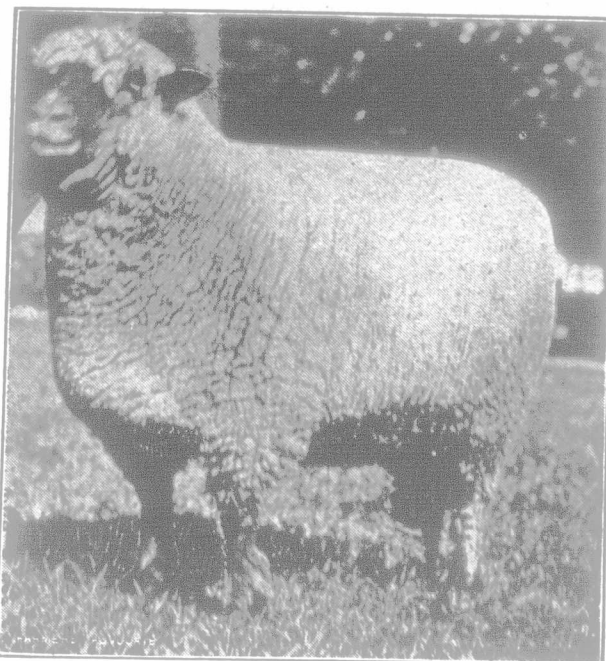
THE FARM.

The Story of a Farm Boy.

Continued from page 1751.

the test but that had it not been for the practical farm experience and common sense he had obtained on the old place at home, under his father's guidance, he would many a time have been up against a nut he could not crack. He began to see that his College course was very valuable to bring out his latent powers and equip him to go on and complete his education in after years. He made good at this his first job. He saved money on it, which was more than most could or did do. His Chief gave him a desirable recommendation.

Then came the final year—year of all years. Jimmy was a senior—in the eyes of the lower years, weighted



A Typey Oxford Down.

down with knowledge; in his own estimation far from it, and facing a series of examinations which might set him back a year. Diligently, systematically, and eagerly he worked. He delved deeper into books. He thought more of his practical experience. When the time came to leave the old grey pile of stones on College Hill, he was loath to go. He had grown to love his Alma Mater. He found that the test for his agricultural degree was best met by combining his practical knowledge of agriculture with the book learning he had acquired. He passed. With the others he had his degree conferred upon him by the University with which the College is affiliated. He was a scientific farmer. He was a "book farmer." He was more, a practical farmer. But what was he to do with the B. S. A. appendage to his name? What good was it? Could



Lavender 47th.

Junior champion female at Toronto and London for J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

he realize on it? Most of his sheep money was gone but he was still clear of debt. However, he must get busy. Was his learning to prove a real education or just book learning according to a curriculum devised for the purpose? Could he realize on his investment? These questions came up and were turned over in the trained mind.

Jimmy's college days were over. He had enjoyed a good time and the hard work necessary to success. He had made friends. Rubbing shoulders with real men from all parts of his own country and all corners of the globe had smoothed out the wrinkles and worn off the sharp projections in his make-up. Associations had been half his college education. He had learned to be "a good mixer." He had taken advantage of the opportunity to study character. These things were invaluable to him, as his after life proved. The

agricultural college course had fulfilled its mission. It had trained its man to think. It had revealed to him how little he knew. It had prepared him to go on and add to his education day by day and year by year. It was worth while, and the \$1,000 and best part of four years which Jimmy had spent there were to him money and time well spent.

Jimmy was again packing his trunk. He had acquired books, notes, pennants, pictures, and what not. He was busy gathering up for another move. Where was he going this time—back to the farm to which his father had returned after one year in the village, or somewhere else? What do you think Jimmy's next move was? Remember Jimmy believed

"The Mind's the standard of the man,"

and that:

"The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands," and acted accordingly.

We'll leave him packing his trunk, to follow him again in a new role.

(To be continued.)

Covering Root Pits.

When the roots are nearly piled up and ready for winter clothes, cover with about 6 inches of clean straw and allow this to extend well up over the top. At the first of November it is not too early to throw up the loose soil, and 5 or 6 inches of this should be spread on the sides of the pit, but the top should not be covered at this time. There is considerable heat in the mass of roots and ventilation is required. The hot air will find its way out through the uncovered straw at the top and the cool, pure air will gain entrance through the same channel. When one begins to cover, field tile should be stood up on top of the roots and allowed to extend above the covering. These can and should be capped during the severe cold, winter weather. There is an advantage in starting these tile from near the centre of the pile of roots, for in extremely cold weather one can suspend a thermometer in them and ascertain the temperature existing in the centre of the pit. There should be a tile every 10 feet at least, and many put them even closer than that.

As the winter closes in cover the top with soil and then add straw manure to hold the snow and furnish additional protection. The depth of this latter covering must be regulated entirely by the severity of the weather.

Work Backward in Leeds County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am one of those farmers foolish enough to buy an automobile about two years ago, and after getting fairly familiar with the machine, and having confidence in my ability to drive off at a moderate clip, the thing that surprised me most was the large number of drivers who pay so little regard to the rules of the road. In this county we have a great many sharp turns, narrow strips of road, and steep, rough hills, and in many places the roadside is lined with bush, so that it is impossible to see a car four rods away. In such places I have met several cars coming up these hills on high gear, without sounding their horn, and again one occasionally meets one of those fellows which the "Motor World" calls a "road hog." Well, all I have to say to these fellows is, that when they attempt to crowd me into the ditch they will find the worst crank in old Leeds County, for when I started to drive a car I started out to be courteous to all and to follow all the rules of the road in every detail, and I think I am safe in saying I have kept that course.

Now, in regard to farm conditions, at this writing—October 21—I don't think I ever saw the farm work so backward, chiefly on account of the extremely wet weather. In some cases corn is still lying on the ground, and in some instances lowland hay is still in the cock, and at this writing—with the ground already very wet—we are getting a soaker. Fall plowing won't be finished this fall, and I

see a great deal of valuable farm machinery still in the field, or being sheltered by a barb-wire fence. But, I believe the Leeds County plowing match is having a good effect, for I notice where there is any plowing done the farmers are taking more pains to have their land well set up, and in most cases straight as an arrow, which augurs well for greater production in 1919. While we are short of help, to make the situation more acute and still more serious, the Spanish "Flu" is cutting off a great many young men and girls, just coming into manhood and womanhood, and it looks as though the end was not yet.

Leeds Co., Ont.

D. F. ARMSTRONG.

A Victory Bond is an absolute contract with the Dominion Government to pay its amount when due, together with a substantial rate of interest half-yearly.

Facts You Need to Know About Victory Bonds.

What is the difference between a Victory Bond and a dollar bill? There is no difference, so far as the security back of each is concerned. The dollar bill is a promise, made by the Dominion Government, to pay on demand, the equivalent of 100 cents in gold or silver, to whoever may hold its note (a dollar bill). This promise is backed by all the resources of Canada. A Victory Bond is an agreement made between the Dominion Government and the purchaser, whereby the Government promises to pay the face value of the bond, at the close of five or fifteen years, as the case may be, with interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable every six months. There is a difference, however, in the fact that a dollar bill can be transferred to another party as readily and as easily as a twenty-five cent piece, whereas a Victory Bond cannot be carried about so readily and, therefore, cannot be negotiated so easily; they are, moreover, not intended to be put into such general circulation and are not so readily exchanged for cash or merchandise. To suit the convenience of purchasers and to meet the desires of the public, these bonds are put out in different forms and, unlike the dollar bill, Victory Bonds are not payable on demand by the Government, but mature, or, in other words, become payable in five or fifteen years as the purchaser may desire. Thus we speak of five-year bonds, and fifteen-year bonds, meaning that the Minister of Finance for Canada will, on November 1, 1923, pay to every one who holds a \$100 five-year Victory Bond of 1918, the sum of \$100 in gold. In the meantime the holder of this bond will have received interest every six months, on May 1 and November 1, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per year. Similarly, the Minister of Finance will pay in Gold (or by cheque for which gold can be secured at any branch of any chartered bank in Canada) the sum of \$100 on November 1, 1933, for each \$100 fifteen-year 1918 Victory Bond which any person may hold at that date, with interest every six months at 5½ per cent. per year from November 1, 1918, until that date.

Now, some people may want to buy bonds as a safe investment, never intending to sell them, or get rid of them in exchange for any article, or real estate, or stock in a business concern. Others may want to sell or turn over these bonds at any time, in which case it would be awkward if there were any formalities to go through. To meet such varied conditions the Government issues bonds of three kinds. These are called "Coupon Bearer Bonds," "Coupon Bonds Registered as to Principal," and "Fully Registered Bonds." Either five or fifteen-year bonds may be secured in any one of the above forms. Coupon Bearer Bonds are the most easily sold or negotiable. Whoever has them, owns them, so far as the Dominion Government is concerned, and they are transferred to another party in case of sale by merely handing them over. A five-year Coupon Bearer Bond will have 10 coupons attached to it, one of which (and each one is numbered and properly dated) is presented at any bank on May 1 and November 1 of each year, and entitles the bearer to receive the amount of interest stamped on it. Thus, if Jones has a \$100 Coupon Bearer Bond and on May 1, 1919, happens to owe Smith \$2.75, he may give Smith number one coupon from this bond in payment, because Smith can take it to any bank in Canada and get \$2.75 for it. The disadvantage of this form of Victory Bond is that if you are careless and it is lost or stolen, you cannot prove your ownership, except by absolute identification of that particular bond, in court. It would be just like recovering a dollar bill you had lost. "Coupon

Bonds Registered as to Principal" are bonds which are registered in the office of the Minister of Finance at Ottawa in the name of the purchaser, as to principal only. They carry coupons similar to those attached to Coupon Bearer Bonds, which are not registered like the bond itself, but may be presented at any bank on May 1 and November 1, by any person who gets hold of it, and the interest will be paid to that person. The name of the purchaser is written on the back of this form of bond and the date it was registered. If Jones had such a bond and wanted to borrow money on it, he would have to have his ownership verified from Ottawa before a banker could lend him anything on it, unless he went to his own banker who would know him to be the person whose name appeared on the bond. If Jones wanted to sell the bond he could not do so without first giving his banker or broker his power of attorney, after which the bond would have to be sent to Ottawa and signed by an official in the office of the Minister of Finance. All these steps are necessary in order to protect the owner of a registered bond. If a thief got it he would have to get some one known to a banker to swear that his signature was that of the person whose name appeared on the bond. Moreover, as a usual thing, after a bond is once sold it becomes a Bearer Bond, or like the first form described, unless it is transferred to the second purchaser's name on the records at Ottawa. A "Fully Registered Bond" is just like the last, except that instead of presenting a coupon at the bank and receiving the interest in this manner, holders of Fully Registered Bonds receive a cheque from the Minister of Finance for the interest due them. These bonds are said to be registered as to both principal and interest. Holders of this form of bond must be careful, however, to keep the office of the Minister of Finance informed as to any change of address, so that the interest will be forwarded to the right place. One more thing about these bonds. None are issued for less than \$50; all forms are issued for either \$50, \$100, \$500 or \$1,000, and only the "Fully Registered Bonds" are issued for purchases larger than \$1,000. Thus a man might buy a single Fully Registered Bond for \$10,000, but if he preferred "Coupon Bearer" bonds or "Bonds Registered to Principal" he would have to take ten \$1,000 Bonds. In addition to safeguarding holders of registered bonds, the Government has made arrangements with all banks to store or keep all bonds for a period of one year if the purchaser desires. This is particularly valuable in the case of "Coupon Bearer" Bonds.

This Victory Loan calls for \$300,000,000, issued at a price of 100. This simply means that the Government wants all of the \$300,000,000. Thus, the purchaser of a \$100 bond must pay \$100 for it, whereas, if it were issued at a price of 99 a \$100 bond would only cost \$99. As stated before, the loan is for \$300,000,000, but the Government expects to get \$500,000,000 and reserves the right to take all subscriptions in excess of \$300,000,000. The first interest will be paid on May 1, 1919, and as purchasers are given until March 6, 1919, to make full payment for their bonds, it can easily be seen that if some provision were not made, the Government would be paying interest on a lot of money from November, 1918, to March 6, 1919, that they had never received. They, therefore, stipulate that the "accrued" interest between these dates must be paid by each purchaser when the last payment is made (March 6), unless the full amount of the purchase is paid at an earlier date, in which case the interest would be correspondingly less. Of course, all this accrued interest money comes back to the purchaser when the Government makes its first interest payment on May 1, 1919, on what it has borrowed.

Now, when purchasing a Victory Bond for \$100, for instance, it is not necessary to pay the full amount when you agree to take it. To make it easy for every-

body to buy bonds, a plan of installments is provided. One must first fill out an application form, stating how much he wishes to invest and what kind of bonds he wants. This application should be filled out by the canvasser or your bank manager if you prefer to buy your bonds from him. After he has filled out this form as you want it you sign it and give him a cheque for 10 per cent. of your total purchase. Thus, to buy \$100 bond you must pay \$10 on application, but you may pay any amount you like up to the full \$100. You should never pay in cash, and canvassers who call at your house are instructed not to take cash unless you insist, in which case they are provided with small envelopes to put it in. Always pay by cheque, and if you use the cheque form attached to the application blank, you do not require to put on a 2 cent stamp. If you use your own cheque, however, a 2 cent stamp will be necessary. The Loan Campaign will last from October 28 to November 16, and between these dates all you need to pay is 10 per cent. of your purchase. On December 6, however, it is necessary to pay another 20 per cent., and the same amount on January 6, 1919, and February 6, 1919. Then there remains 30 per cent. of the principal still unpaid, in addition to the "accrued interest." This must be paid on March 6, 1919, and both together amount to 31.16 per cent. or \$31.16 on a \$100 bond. You really make up to the Government the interest that is returned to you on May 1, but which the Government would not have received full value for otherwise, since you did not pay the full \$100 six months before you get a full six months' interest. If you do pay in full on November 1, you will not need to pay this accrued interest.

When making any payments at all, be sure the cheques are made out to the credit of the Minister of Finance. Do not make them out in favor of the canvasser or your banker. All payments should be made at the same place, and all cheques should be drawn on the same bank, and this should be your own bank, but if you make the first payment in cash or at bank other than the one you usually deal with all future payments must be made at the same bank. An official receipt will be given when the first payment is made, and each time a further payment is made, the banker will acknowledge it on a space provided on the official receipt. When your purchase is fully paid for, you will receive the bond itself from the bank where you make your payments, and must give up the official receipt.

The Bonds will be delivered as soon as they are fully paid for. In the case of registered bonds, however, they must first be registered and this will probably require some time, since registration must be done at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Toronto, Montreal, Charlottetown, Halifax or St. John. Bearer Bonds, however, will be delivered at the time of application, providing they are paid in full. After a few months or a year, some people may want to convert Bearer Bonds into either type of Registered Bond, or Registered Bonds into Bearer Bonds. This can be done for 25 cents at any of the offices named above, or at the office of the Minister of Finance, Ottawa. Application forms can be secured from any local canvasser or from any bank manager.

One thing more. Victory Bonds can be sold at any time for all they cost. If you want to sell a bond, take it to your banker and he will get you 100 cents on the dollar. Do not accept anything less, and it is not unlikely that they may be worth more in a few years' time. These bonds are free from any taxes which may be or have been levied by the Canadian Government, and many people may be willing, after a few years, to pay more than \$100 for a \$100 bond on this account. Do not forget that Victory Bonds are as good as dollar bills, because the same party promises to pay, namely, the Government of Canada.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

1919 Improvements.

Owing to a shortage of material, and certain Government regulations, manufacturers, in a great many instances, have not been able to announce the changes to be incorporated in their 1919 models. It is true that a number of 1919 cars are on the market, but in these instances no radical departures have been taken in the bodies or chassis. The machines which contain the most improvements and refinements should be offered for sale in the very near future. It is interesting to note the attitude of the manufacturers towards the new cars, and to follow the line of their reconstructing genius. We give you herewith some of the changes that have been incorporated in the new models.

The United States controls the styles in motor cars, and at the present time a great effort is being made in the Republic to the south of us to eliminate noise. The National Chamber of Commerce is taking a big part in this movement, and as a result most firms are eliminating the muffler cut-out. The campaign for silence also affects the motors to the extent that most of them will be enclosed next year. Cam shafts are being designed to give gradual seating action of the valve lifters and a tension spring is being placed on many of these lifters to keep the roller on the cam constantly, thus relieving the valve spring of all work except the seating of the valves. In machines having valve-in-head motors with rocker arm and push rod assemblies, a system has been devised for oiling that will in future save owners and drivers a great deal of trouble. Rocker arm brackets are now being designed so that one serves two cylinders. This has a tendency to eliminate vibration. Last winter

cars were stalled because the oil pump froze up. There is a new idea developed now which provides the pump with a friction drive gear that prevents breakage due to freezing, and should freezing take place the friction creates heat and starts a flow of oil. Certain models of cars have always been equipped with an oil sight gauge at the dash to give working indications to the driver. It was necessary to provide pipes to the instrument board, and sometimes these became clogged or frozen. Pressure oil dash gauges will become more popular in the future because they eliminate the necessity for oil pipes to the instrument board. Speaking of oil it might be wise to mention that level gauges have not proved very satisfactory when they were operated with floats. The new system consists of a bar or stick which extends into the oil reservoir. By pulling out this stick, wiping it off and then reinserting, you can always get an accurate indication of the amount of oil in the crank case if the motor is not running and the car is on a level piece of road. Machines which have a flexible tube between the exhaust pipe and the carburetor will doubtless have permanent fittings in the 1919 models. The flexible tube will be used, however, to carry off exhaust gas through the mud pan from the bottom of the carburetor. Automobiles with cantilever springs on the rear have given excellent riding qualities, but more comfort will be provided by increasing the length of the spring and offsetting the centre trunion support block. The latter action makes the rear part of the spring shorter than the forward section, with the result that there is less opening between the rear fender and the rear wheel, because the rear end of the car can be dropped an inch or more. Front springs are being lengthened, and large holes are provided in the side aprons attached

to the running board in order that access may be had to the spring bolts. Rims will be used next year with a diagonal split and provided with a lock. The features of this rim is that it has all the advantages of a continuous rim, and the diagonal split allows it to be opened without a tire tool. Some machines next year will have the head lamp wires enclosed in the fender irons; and in many cases the ammeter on the dash will be separate from the switch. A pan has been invented which fastens to the top edges of the frame and extends from under the radiator brackets to the front end of the frame and fastens to the spring shackle bolts covering up all rivets as well as preventing mud from splashing on the radiator. There will not be any change in front fenders except that the side wings are being extended to the end of the frame. The rear fenders will have an extended wing filling the gap between the fender proper and the gas tank. A more finished appearance is thus provided, and mud is prevented from splashing up on the rear corners of the body.

All tops on open, touring and roadster models will show slight changes, but each manufacturer seems to have embodied a few. There is a rigid locking bow socket construction that is going to meet with great favor. Most back curtains will contain plate glass windows in heavy frames. Dust hoods will be provided with a strap loop inside of the dust cover which supports the back curtain glass. Many fender types will have heavier crownings giving a better appearance.

These changes may be accepted as indicating the general trend of automobile invention in so far as it affects 1919 models either produced or about to enter production.

AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

Milking the Cows.

It has been frequently said that good milkers are born and not made. How true this is can readily be seen if one spends a short time watching milkers at their work and noting the behavior and milk flow of the cows. The ordinary milker who milks a cow as part of the chores and is anxious to get the job done, seldom takes sufficient account of the animal and her likes and dislikes. Nor does such a one realize how closely the secretion of milk is bound up with the nervous system of the cow. The cow is first of all a mother and must go through the trying and difficult period of gestation before milk is secreted. The birth of the calf acts, as it were, as a release to the milk manufacturing organs of the dam and enables them to perform their natural functions. Cows naturally give milk to nourish their offspring, and this great fact of maternity should always be kept in mind by the dairyman. By judicious feeding an intelligent feeding man has been able to greatly increase the amount of milk secreted and to take advantage of that nervous condition which is largely at the back of the cow's ability to produce. It remains for the milker to see that in the process of securing the milk secreted by the cow, the efforts of the feeder and breeder are not wasted.

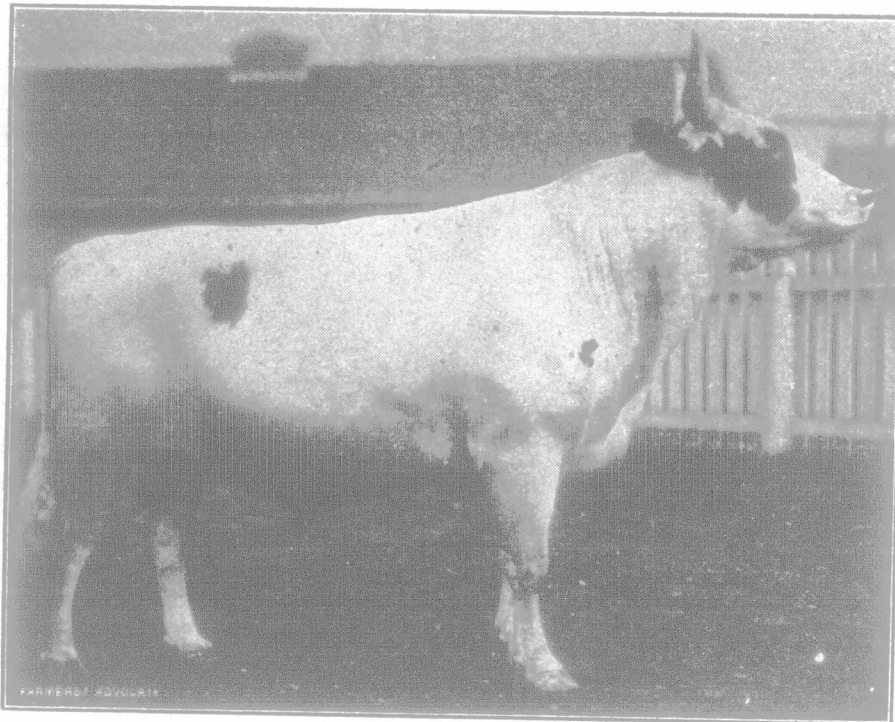
It is, for example, unwise to suppose that the cow's udder holds at one time all the milk that is secreted at one milking. There are and have been a fairly large number of cows that have given a hundred pounds or more milk per day. This is equivalent to ten gallons. Cows giving up to 60 pounds per day are not usually milked more than twice, and it hardly seems reasonable to expect the cow's udder to hold 3 gallons of milk already manufactured, in addition to the tissues, frame work, veins, and other parts of the udder. This is the more readily appreciated when we stop long enough to realize that it is not always the cow with a large udder that gives the most milk. Those who have studied the process of milk formation and secretion tell us that as a rule the milk cisterns at the base of the teats do not hold more than about a pint when milking time comes. This being so, it is evident that the final secretion of milk must take place largely at the time of milking. Everyone has noticed the way a calf bunts the dam when suckling. This should not be necessary if the udder were full of milk ready to pass out when the sphincter muscles are forced open. Obviously the calf knows enough to help along the actual secretion by causing an irritation. This "bunting" has been explained as a stimulation to the nerves of the udder which respond possibly in such a way as to allow of a freer passage of the milk-forming materials. The lesson to be learned from the calf is that the nervous system of the cow must be considered and the milking done as the cow best like it, as nearly as possible.

It does not follow, if the calf rams his muzzle into the udder of his mother to get enough milk for a meal, that milk is secreted in proportion to the pounding or kicking the milker is able to give the cow at each milking. Far from it; although some milkers have yet to appreciate this fact. If this were the case it would be a simple matter to rig up a device that would be a constant reminder to the cow that her nervous system and milk plant was expected to keep on working as long as the milker cared to keep on pulling teats. But this is not the case as is evidenced by the fact that cows frequently "hold up" their milk when excited or ill treated. Kicking and expostulation only add to the delay and mere argument is vain. Long experience has shown careful milkers that kindness, quietness and a willingness to humor the cow are the best remedies that can be applied. Some cows never milk satisfactorily for the reason that they have never been properly accustomed to the change from the calf to the human being, and if it happens that the calf has been taken away, from the time of the first freshening, the unsatisfactory behavior of the cow may be due to too much haste or fuss when first milking her as a heifer. There should be little difficulty in teaching a heifer to be milked. She should be made accustomed, before calving, to the stable and the attention of her feeder and milker. Care should be taken not to startle or scare her and when first milked she should not fear manipulation of her udder or teats. There is an enormous difference in milkers, and some persons leave a considerable quantity of both fat and milk in the udder. Investigations have been conducted which show that some milkers leave as much as 20 cents' worth of fat in the udder at each mil-

ing. In another herd it was found that 16.9 per cent. of the fat was lost by failure to milk out thoroughly. Some milkers may be able to get 20 per cent. more milk than others, who may dry the cow up within a few months. A change of milkers or a change of surroundings may easily affect the milk flow, and even the presence of strangers or a dog about the stable at milking time has been known to excite the animals enough to cause them to hold up their milk.

As noted above, care should be taken to get all the strippings. The first drawn milk is very poor in fat, often containing as little as one per cent. of fat, while the last drawn may show as much as 10 per cent. or more. The whole hand should be used in milking, closing first the part of the hand next to the udder, then the milk is forced past the sphincter muscle by closing the remainder of the hand. The teat should be pressed well against the cushion of the thumb rather than against the hollow of the hand. If a cow has very short teats it may be necessary to use only the thumb and the first two fingers until there is room for more, and in stripping one should press well up into the udder in order to draw all the milk out of the milk cistern. Too much pressure or pulling may injure the udder, and this can easily shorten the cow's period of usefulness. The teats should be dry during milking; wetting them with the first-drawn milk is an abomination to the cause of clean milk. This first-drawn milk may not be as pure as that in the udder proper because of bacteria which may work into the teats from dirt gathered while the cow is lying down, but it causes the teats to become sore in cold weather and is much better given to the calf. A little vaseline rubbed on the hands is sanitary and good for the teats as well.

Cows should, preferably, be milked before feeding. Milk passing through the atmosphere picks up readily any dirt or dust that may be present, and if feeding has just been completed or if the stable has just been cleaned,



Humeshaugh Invincible Peter.

First prize two-year-old and senior champion Ayrshire bull at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1918. Owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont.

conditions are at their very worst. For the same reason the cows should be kept as clean as possible, even to grooming a little if they get very dirty. Before milking the udder should be wiped off to remove any loose dirt or chaff, and if necessary sponged with warm water. The latter will not be necessary except at long intervals when the udder becomes very dirty. To assist in keeping the milk in its naturally clean state small topped milk pails are very valuable, and if kept clean, as can easily be done, will prevent much dirt from falling into the milk.

Milking should be done at regular intervals, and the cows are better milked in the same order. If cows are milked twice a day, say at six in the morning and six at night, there will not be much difference in quantity or quality, but if the milking is done at unequal intervals, the longer period will give milk in greater quantity but lower in fat. Milking twice a day is often enough except for very high producers, in which case milking three or even four times per day will increase the quantity and, to a certain extent, the quality as well. The milker should note carefully the condition of the udder, and warts, chapped teats, or bloody milk should be attended to at once. Some cows have teats that leak milk, due to the sphincter muscle being weak. There is no good remedy for this, although the teat opening may be closed after each milking with collodion. Some cows are very hard milkers, usually because the sphincter muscles are unduly strong. In extreme cases a teat plug, or, if this fails, a bistoury can be used. The latter cuts the muscle and weakens it. Where this is done care must be taken not to cut too severely, and all instruments used should be sterilized and placed into a disinfectant such as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or a one to one thousand solution of corrosive sublimate, before using.

Cost of Producing Milk.

It is of the greatest importance to be able to determine the cost of production by some method which has become more or less standardized. During the last three or four years there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction prevalent among both producers and consumers over the increased price of milk. The consumers have been faced with a steadily increasing cost of living and the producers have been faced with a steadily increasing cost of production, but they were not able to convince the consumer or the city milk distributor that they were entitled to an increase in price, without a great deal of dissatisfaction. It is, therefore, of interest to dairymen generally to know that the Dairy-men's League in the United States passed a resolution at a September meeting whereby the "Warren" formula for determining the cost of production of milk was finally adopted by the League. This method of determining cost is approved by the United States Food Administration. The principle of this formula is briefly explained in the "Holstein-Friesian World" as follows:—"On the average it takes the following factors to produce a hundred pounds of milk testing 3.8 per cent.; 33.79 lbs. of grain, 43.3 lbs. of hay, 10.8 lbs. of other dry forage, 102.5 lbs. of silage and other succulent feed, 3.02 hours of labor and 25 per cent. of the cost of the above factors for miscellaneous factors such as pasture, depreciation, etc.

If the market values of each of the above factors are obtained, the sum will be the average cost of production of 3.8 per cent. milk. But, of course, it costs more to produce milk in some months than it does in others. To care for this variation and to find the cost of production for any particular month, the average monthly price as obtained above must be multiplied by a percentage factor which has been worked out as correct to give the proper variation for each month. This factor will be more than a 100 per cent. in winter and less in summer. For instance, suppose the average monthly cost for producing milk is found to be \$2.80 per hundred (this figure, of course, is not correct, but is only given as an example). To find the price for November when milk is high, the average yearly price, \$2.80 would be multiplied by 119 per cent. which is the percentage variation factor for November; and to find the price for June, \$2.80 (the average price) would be multiplied by 70.6 per cent. which is the percentage variation factor for June.

The formula has been worked out by Professor G. F. Warren, of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, from the great mass of evidence on the cost of milk production which has been collected in the last few years. The formula is a scientific method of determining the cost of producing milk, and is fair to everyone concerned because prices made from it represent the real costs of production. It will be especially acceptable to farmers because it insures them fair prices for their milk by giving them costs on all the factors that go into the production of milk.

Calf Club Organized in Peel County.

On Saturday, October 19, a new and rather novel event was held at Brampton when the officers of the Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association, who, in conjunction with the District Representative, J. W. Stark, distributed two carloads of dairy heifers to boys and girls, the members of a recently organized Calf Club. We believe this to be the first Calf Club organized in the Province and it is off to a good start and will no doubt have far-reaching results. The idea is to encourage the raising of good stock, keeping milk records, and of acquainting the boys and girls with the principles of banking. The Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association made the purchase of the cattle, and also went security. The boys and girls were required to give their notes, payable in twelve months. The following are some of the rules to which each member subscribed:

The name of the Club shall be the Peel County Calf Club 1918.

Before distribution all calves will be marked with price and number, and each boy and girl will draw a number from a box and the calf corresponding to that number will be his or hers subject to the conditions of the agreement.

The boy or girl member will give his or her note for 12 months and shall bear interest at 6 per cent. It shall be endorsed by parent or guardian, who will guarantee payment of sum when due.

It is to be clearly understood that the heifer and her progeny shall be the sole property of and shall be managed by the boy or girl without the advice of the parents. Provision will be made by a small assessment to cover loss of any member's heifer.

Prizes will be given to the members making the greatest profit from heifer and special prizes will be offered for animals distributed to members.

The following fall an auction sale will be held just before the notes become due, and all cows are to be brought in to Brampton by member and put up for sale. Member will take money received and pay the note with interest and keep the balance. If member prefers, he may bid in the cow and keep her and pay the note.

No calves will be handled except on the conditions given above and no member will be allowed to pay cash for the animal at the beginning.

Those wishing to become members were obliged to state on the application form whether they required grade or pure-bred, and also the price which they were willing to pay. With this information the purchasing committee went into the County of Oxford and purchased

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two carloads of Holstein and Ayrshire heifers, and also purchased a number of Jerseys in the vicinity of Brampton. The heifers were all bred to some of the highest record bulls in the district where purchased.

After being two days and two nights on the train, without feed or water, the heifers did not look their best at the time of distribution. However, it was plainly to be seen that the committee had strong constitution and breed type in view when making the selection. Each heifer was numbered and the numbers were put in a hat and were drawn by the members of the Club. The boy or girl, as the case might be, signed the following agreement and gave a note for the price of his or her particular animal.

I hereby agree to: 1.—Feed and care for my heifer to the best of my knowledge and ability, to study the bulletins and instructions of the Department of Agriculture and to follow them as closely as possible, and to do personally as far as I am able all the work required in the care and management of heifer.

2.—Keep an accurate record, on the forms provided for the purpose, of all feeds consumed by heifer and to keep a daily record of milk production. Both feed and milk records shall be open for inspection by the Agricultural Representative at any time during the year and they shall be brought in on day of sale with records complete and given to those in charge.

3.—Bring the heifer to Brampton on the date to be set for the sale in the fall of 1919, and to put her up at auction as directed by those in charge. It is understood that member will receive the amount the heifer brings at the sale and pay off the note with interest and keep the balance or any member who wishes to do so may bid in heifer and retain her and pay the note with interest. It is further understood that calf born to heifer shall be sole property of member.

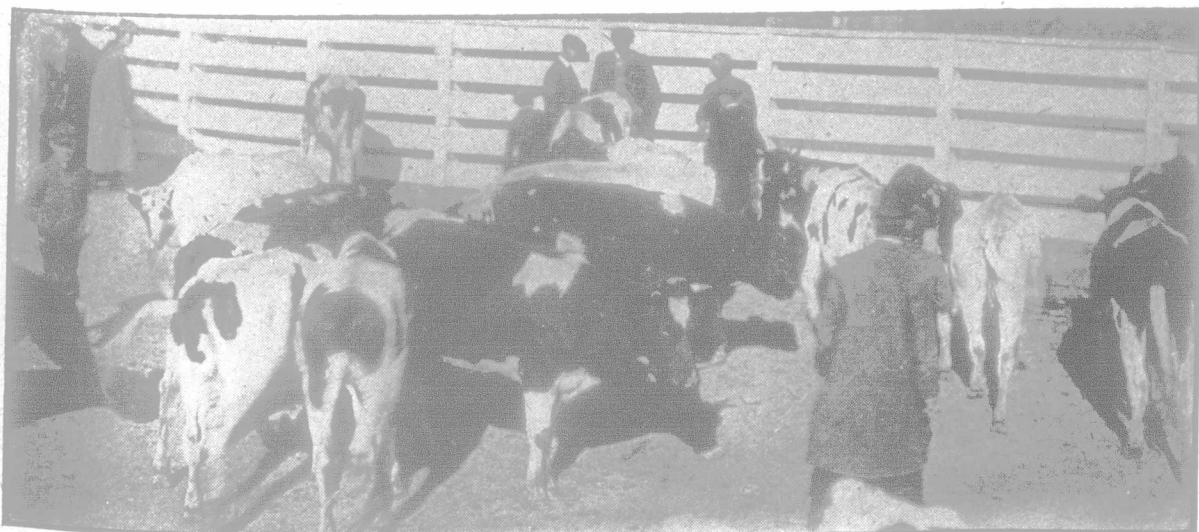
Signature of Member.

Agreement signed by parent or guardian: I hereby agree to provide suitable feed and housing for heifer and to advise in her care and management, to encourage member in every way possible and to assist in carrying out agreement signed above. In order to secure the highest returns from cow when put up at auction at the sale in the fall of 1919 and to be assured of high class progeny in case she is retained by member I agree to see that cow is bred to a good pure-bred registered sire of same breed as herself. I further agree that the heifer, her progeny and receipts from sale of same shall be sole property of member whose signature appears above.

Signature of Parent or Guardian.

Each member then got his or her particular heifer, an animal for which a personal note had been given. No disappointment was discernible; each member seemed proud of the animal secured. One young lad, who had secured one of the smallest heifers of the bunch, happened to come along side of his chum who had secured one of the larger animals. His passing remark was: "I wouldn't trade my heifer for yours." The parents were there to assist the boys and girls in taking their heifers home, and in conversation with several they were of the opinion that the organization of the Calf Club was a movement in the right direction, and a movement which, if followed, would mean a good deal to the live stock industry of the Province.

Manning W. Doherty, President of the Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association, who, with J. W. Stark, was largely responsible for the initiation of the scheme, stated that if the Club progresses as they expect it will, pure-breds only will be purchased next year. As will be seen by the rules above given, the plan is for the Club to hold an auction sale a year from now, at the time the notes become due, so that the members may have an opportunity of liquidating their note. By next fall if the price of stock keeps on a par with the present, the animals will be worth considerably more than what was paid for them. The members will have the calf and also the profit from the sale of milk. The grade heifers cost the members from \$65 to \$115, and the pure-breds from \$100 to \$165, depending on quality.



Heifers in the Peel County Calf Club.

The boys have drawn their numbers and are picking out their own animals.



Manning W. Doherty.

President Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association.

HORTICULTURE.

Care of Winter Apples.

As winter apples are expensive it is important that varieties should be obtained that will be in best condition successively through the winter. They should also be kept so as to lose as few of them as possible from over-ripeness or rotting. As soon as the fruit is received it should be put in the coolest place available without frost. A temperature of from 32 degrees to 35 degrees Fahr. is best. If there is a choice in the house, that with the moister atmosphere, such as a cellar without a furnace would be the better, for the air is too dry for keeping apples well in many houses.

If the apples are in good condition, they may be left in the barrel or box. If, however, they show signs of rotting they should be sorted and the unaffected specimens wrapped in tissue or newspaper which lessens the danger of any rot spreading. If the room is very dry it will be better to put them back in the barrel or box after wrapping, as they will shrivel less than if more exposed to the air. It is important to keep the fruit in clean receptacles, otherwise they may absorb unpleasant flavors.

Among the best varieties of apples in good condition early in the winter are Fameuse or Snow, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Tomkins King, Jonathan, Grimes Golden and McIntosh Red. The Fameuse and McIntosh Red are two of the most popular dessert varieties. These are both in good condition in November, but, while the Fameuse does not keep well, as a rule, much after the New Year, the McIntosh grown in some districts will keep in good condition until March. Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston and Tomkins King are three more apples of high flavor for November and December or later. Jonathan, while not grown to any extent in Canada outside British Columbia, is shipped East in boxes. It also comes from the Western States and can be depended upon until about the New Year. It is a handsome apple of good quality. After the New Year the Northern Spy is, perhaps, the most

popular apple in Canada, but as the supply is limited and they can be kept until late in the winter or spring, some of the sorts which do not keep well much after midwinter may be used first. Among such are Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Wagener and Esopus Spitzenburg. For late winter and spring, in addition to Northern Spy, varieties which are usually available are Golden Russett, Roxbury Russet or Nonpareil, Stark and Ben Davis, and, in boxes from the West, Yellow Newtown, Winesap, Stayman Winesap and Rome Beauty. Stark and Ben Davis are the least desirable for dessert purposes, and Stark is not acid enough for the best cooking. There are other good varieties.—Experimental Farms Note.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Fallis Sale of Shorthorns.

The sale of dual-purpose and Scotch-bred Shorthorns, at the farm of J. R. Fallis, Brampton, was a decided success from the standpoint of the attendance at the sale and prices received. This is the second annual sale of Shorthorns that Mr. Fallis has held. Practically all the stock was in the pink of condition, and the breeding was of the popular strains. The 55 animals sold made a total of \$16,220, or an average of \$294.90. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Hawthorne Blossom 20th, an eight-year-old cow, sired by Golden Seal. She is a big, smooth, deep cow, of show-ring calibre, and went to the bid of J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, at \$850. A number of the animals brought \$600 and over. Captain T. E. Robson, London, was the auctioneer. Following is a list of the animals, together with the name and address of the purchaser:

Gene Royal, J. T. Gibson, Denfield.....	\$550
Mildred Royal, E. S. McLean, Toronto.....	310
Celia Gem, E. S. McLean.....	510
Heifer calf, J. A. Watt, Elora.....	185
Golden Drop 19th, Robt. Miller, Stouffville.....	800
Golden Drop C., J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	635
Broadhooks Lass, E. S. McLean.....	650
Village Ruby, John Miller, Jr., Ashburn.....	300
Butterfly Rose 3rd, Robt. Miller.....	400
Augusta Butterfly, J. Dunnet & Sons, Hagersville.....	450
Princess of Norval, W. J. Wilson, Erin.....	205
Princess of Norval 2nd, Geo. Ferguson, Elora.....	140
Kilblean Beauty 10th, J. T. Gibson.....	255
Kilblean Beauty 11th, Robt. Miller.....	455
Languish Queen, W. M. Price, Aurora.....	310
Languish Queen 2nd, Jno. Miller, Jr.....	180
Hawthorne Blossom 20th, J. M. Gardhouse.....	850
Princess Royal 10th, Robt. Miller.....	430
Sunnyness, W. M. Price.....	250
Queen Mary 22nd, Robt. Miller.....	300
Royal Beauty, Jno. Miller, Jr.....	400
Priores, H. Jaffary, Bolton.....	270
Heifer calf, Geo. Ferguson.....	150
Beulah, S. D. McClure, Norval.....	205
Della 2nd, D. Wilson, Bolton.....	200
Moss Rose, D. Wilson.....	150
Lady Sutton, W. H. Dennis, Streetsville.....	130
Maudie, L. J. C. Bull, Brampton.....	120
Lady Elgin 8th, A. McCabe, Tottenham.....	400
Gladys Ida, A. McMeekin, Norval.....	280
Primrose Blossom, W. M. Price.....	300
Augustine Butterfly, Gen. F. L. Lessard, Meadowvale.....	340
Fairy Queenie, S. E. Griffin, Acton.....	285
Lady Marinus, H. Finney, Norval.....	210
Madame Butterfly, E. Westlake, Bolton.....	215
Lily 4th, W. M. Price.....	200
Butterfly Bees, A. McCabe.....	200
Mayflower 2nd, Jno. Scott, Brampton.....	200
Bonnie Languish, Robt. Amos, Moffat.....	200
Norval Beauty, D. E. McClure, Norval.....	150
Rosie Brant, Geo. Burrows, Brampton.....	155
Bull calf, Geo. Burrow.....	100
Lady Elgin 2nd, Robt. Amos.....	175
Red Norval, W. G. Magill, Cheltenham.....	170
Heifer calf, D. E. McClure.....	135
Gladys 11th, Jas. Codlin, Malton.....	120
Princess Ramsden, Thos. Mercer, Markdale.....	400
Sybella 12th, W. J. Wilson.....	510
Amaranth Rose 2nd, Robt. Miller.....	620
Butterfly Duke, Ernest Lindsay, Bolton.....	135
Cloverdale Stamp, S. D. McClure.....	365
Red Robin, Dunnet Bros., Hagersville.....	160
Village Dude, J. Dunnett & Sons.....	165
Snowstorm, C. F. Bailey, Toronto.....	125
Lord Elgin, L. J. C. Bull.....	155

Orders sent out from Militia Headquarters to Depot Commanding Officers are to the effect that harvest leave granted to soldiers is to be extended to November 15. It is also reported that several thousand agriculturists who, as a rule, were exempted until the end of October are now having their exemptions extended for six months by the District Registrars, where it is shown that the applicant desires exemption that he may still continue in active farm work. The Militia Department are to be complimented on taking this step, as it will materially aid production on many undermanned farms.

Benjamin Bowman, Spring Bay, Ont., farmers' candidate for the Provincial Legislature in opposition to the Conservative candidate, B. H. Turner, Little Current, Ont., was elected by a substantial majority on October 24, to represent Manitoulin Island. Mr. Bowman follows the late R. R. Gamey, Conservative member from Manitoulin for 15 years.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets
Week Ending October 24

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

Table with columns for Receipts, Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200), and Top Price Good Calves. Rows include Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Market Comments.

Toronto.

Drivers were forced to accept lower quotations on all grades of cattle in a week of listless trading. Heavy shipments of Western cattle were received by the local abattoirs, and with liberal receipts at the Yards from Ontario points, the abattoir buyers were indifferent bidders, and prices settled to a level of about fifty cents per hundred below the closing quotations of the previous week.

Table with columns for Classification, No., Avg. Price, Price Range, Top Price, and Bulk Sales. Rows include Toronto and Montreal data for Steers, Heifers, Cows, Bulls, Calves, Stockers, Feeders, Hogs, and Sheep.

ers, 292 feeders and 219 sheep. Shipments to United States points were 614 butcher cattle, 167 stockers and 711 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 17, inclusive, were 222,148 cattle, 49,295 calves, 272,377 hogs and 85,316 sheep; compared with 227,485 cattle, 40,905 calves, 371,278 hogs and 100,054 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

The combined offerings of live stock at the Montreal Yards totalled forty-four hundred and eighty-nine cattle, thirty-one hundred and seventeen sheep, thirty-two hundred and eighty-six hogs and twelve hundred and seventy-three calves.

the liberal receipts and few buyers, and was only a shade off in price compared with the previous week. Quality considered, the market could be quoted as unchanged. Most of the steers of good quality and weighing ten hundred pounds and up, sold from \$11 to \$12 per hundred.

Sheep and lambs were advanced 25 cents per hundred. Demand was keen, and a number of choice lambs were weighed up at \$15.50. Ewes sold from \$10 to \$11 per hundred.

The market for hogs was unsteady to 25 cents per hundred lower. Receipts were more than those of the previous week, but there was a slight improvement in the weights of the hogs.

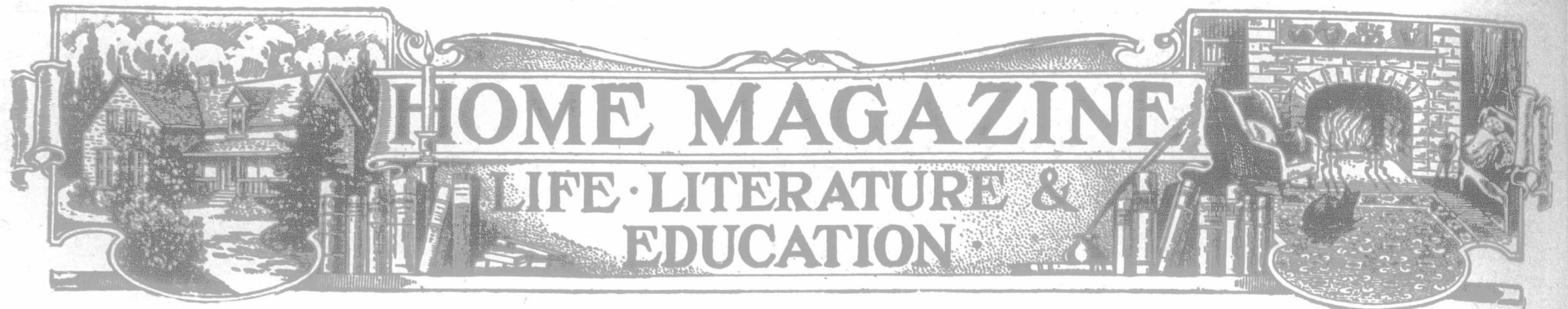
prices. Sows, lights and stags were subjected to similar cuts as last week.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition for the week ending October 17, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 591 calves, 280 cannery and cutters, 483 bulls, 839 butcher cattle, 1,731 hogs, 1,418 lambs; Canadian shipments consisted of 112 cannery and cutters, and 102 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 17, inclusive, were 40,739 cattle, 57,947 calves, 58,409 hogs and 38,313 sheep; compared with 39,547 cattle, 49,506 calves, 74,082 hogs and 49,688 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending October 17, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 234 calves, 1,786 butcher cattle, 787 hogs and 660 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 86 calves. Shipments to United States points were 188 calves, 27 butcher cattle, and 1,323 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 17, inclusive, were 40,248 cattle, 44,128 calves, 37,040 hogs and 32,177 sheep; compared with 43,660 cattle, 38,465 calves, 39,382 hogs and 31,248 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.



The Alleluia Requiem.

For all the saints who from their labors rest,
Who Thee, by faith, before the world confess'd,
Thy Name, O Jesus, be forever blest.
Alleluia.

O may Thy soldiers, faithful, true and bold,
Fight like the saints, who nobly fought of old.
And win with them, the victor's crown of gold.
Alleluia.

And when the strife is fierce the warfare long
Steals on the ear the distant triumph song,
And hearts are brave again and arms are strong.
Alleluia.

The golden evening brightens in the west;
Soon, soon to faithful warriors comes their rest,
Sweet is the calm of Paradise the blest.
Alleluia.
—W. Walsham How.

The Soldier.

He moves among his fellow men, quiet and straight and strong,
Ready to join the gallant host that fights the mighty Wrong;
He doesn't feel like a hero—he is just a human boy,
With a modest pride in his uniform and a deep sustaining joy.

He's not a part of the conquering horde,
A vast inhuman plan;
He has not known the savage spur that finds the brute in the man;
He's a little shy and a little kind—he rather dreads to kill,
But he'll set his lips and sight his gun and go to it with a will!

He wouldn't be called a "crusader";
he wouldn't pose as a knight;
But his soul has felt the accolade of the sacred sword of right;
He's springing now to the stern defence of a world whose wounds are sore,
And there's a light in his grave young eyes that was never there before.

Oh, mother of his, be glad of him; be proud of his willing heart,
So ready to place his life at stake, so eager to play his part.
Be true to him, and be brave to him; steady your sighing breath;
He is yours to-day on the spirit's height—he is yours in life or death.

Soldier of ours, go out, then, with gallant soul and gay!
Young manhood is the bravest thing in all the world to-day.
Could we but fight or die with you! The time is sad and long;
But our hearts are beating high with you to the drum and the marching song.
—Marion Couthouy Smith.

Women War Workers on the Land.

IN previous issues of this paper something has been told of the work of Canadian women on the land—the "Farmerette" experiment. In her book, *Women and the War*, Hon. Mrs. Francis Maclaren gives some interesting information about similar workers in England where, because of the comparative inexperience of women in such work at the beginning of the war, farm work looked, perhaps, more formidable. Outstanding among the women there

who, nevertheless, ventured and won, is Miss C. E. Matheson, a promising authoress who five years ago knew nothing whatever of working on the land. Her first step, after deciding to offer herself as a volunteer for this sphere of war-work, was to take a four weeks' course at a Farm Institute—just as our teachers did who attended the Agricultural College courses at Guelph last summer.

Immediately afterwards she engaged with a Wiltshire dairy-farmer who kept about 50 cows. "I arrived on Saturday", she wrote afterwards. "On Sunday morning I found I was expected to milk at least eight or ten animals. My four weeks' training had simply taught me how—there had been little time for practicing new accomplishments. Consequently my employer told me he would not require me after the end of the week. This announcement was a shock, and exceedingly discouraging. However, I toiled through that week, and at the end of it was asked to stay. Soon I was milking from eight to fifteen cows twice a day; had full charge of the churns and pails, took the milk to the station to meet the London train, looked after the poultry and helped on the land."

After Miss Matheson had spent seven months on this farm, she went to the Prince of Wales' farm on the Duchy of Cornwall estate, where she is still working, winter and summer. "I have had one or two adventures with the bulls", wrote Miss Matheson to a friend, "and though I must confess I tremble at times, I manage to hold my own. Of course I could get help if I asked for it, but I do dislike asking. It gives one such an only-a-girl sort of feeling, and then again I am always afraid to let anyone know that sometimes I am afraid.

Jameson, both of whom, after some laughable experiences at first, have become masters of their huge machines.

Everywhere in England girls and women are working, more or less, on the land, and are very proud to be entitled to wear the green Government armband, given for 30 days' work or 240 hours. When our Christmas Number Competition letters are published there will be a chance to give you "first-hand" experiences of Canadian girls and women who have also been doing their bit on the land on this side of the Atlantic.

IN Devonshire timber work was started some time ago by Miss Calmaly Hamlyn, and it is said that the women already excel men in barking, and are almost equal to them in felling trees, although, it must be explained, the trees allotted to them are not so huge in size as the giants of our Canadian forests.

VERY important war work is being done by Miss E. G. Bather, one time an expert rider in the hunt, to-day in complete charge of a Remount Depot for the War Office.

The work at such a depot consists of taking horses and mules which are for any reason thin and out of condition and making them fit for active service. Of course there are kickers and biters among the lot, but the risk must be taken, and feeding, grooming, exercising and doctoring must be depended upon to make "good soldiers" of all the animals sent in. All of the workers in this depot, by the way, even to the "stable boys" who keep the stables disinfected and beautifully clean, are girls.

"An eyewitness", says Mrs. Maclaren, "described an occasion when

of horses. To set the pace someone responsible has to lead the string with the quiet horses that will face the traffic; but though all army horses are supposed to be broken in, I have known our string to resemble a Wild West Show!"

Miss Dorothy Ravenscroft is also in charge of a Remount Depot, at Chester, the horses here being chiefly officers' cobs and chargers, and there, as at Miss Bather's station the work is entirely done by girls—feeding, grooming, stable-cleaning and exercising.

"The post of superintendent of a Remount Depot", notes Mrs. Maclaren, "is one of considerable responsibility, for the success of a depot depends largely upon the personality of the responsible head. Her life is necessarily one of continual anxiety, not only for the horses, but for her girl workers, who need to be chosen carefully; the work is far too great a strain, physically and mentally, for girls under twenty. Writing to a friend recently, a superintendent said with truth, 'One's nerves need to be made of iron; I am wondering how much longer mine will stand the strain. . . This is a question that women must be asking themselves in almost every branch of war work to-day, for all work is at high pressure. But the women at home are inspired with the same spirit as the men in the trenches, and are equally prepared to go on until they drop.'"

All Hallowe'en Fun.

BY L. D. M'LNER.

WHILE we should remember that a terrible war is going on in Europe, and our hearts should go out in sympathy and our hands in assistance as they are doing, we should relax occasionally. Over in France when the boys are resting after being in the trenches, and "resting" means only a change of work, they play baseball and football and amateur theatricals, and have various other amusements. I have not seen but I can readily imagine how the muscles of the strained faces of the boys relax as they follow the game. Efficiency experts know that men who work hard must play hard and they are learning to judge a man's usefulness by his ability to relax. No one can keep going at high power all the time without paying a heavy price for reckless expenditure of energy. In the best interests of patriotism we must play sometimes and All Hallowe'en is one of the times when we can play without breaking any of the regulations of the Food Board, without any shades of the emaciated children of Europe coming between us and our enjoyment—and without, or at any rate, with very little expenditure.

The garden and woods supply decorations free—the former giving us surplus pumpkins, turnips and apples, of which we can make Jack o' lanterns; the latter supplying us with beautiful, autumn leaves. Costumes, too, need not cost anything. The spirit of Hallowe'en is expressed in the following lines:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, time
in your flight
Make me a child again just for to-night.

Dress as youthfully as your wardrobe will permit—a middy waist and short skirt make an ideal frolic costume. Wear your hair just as you did when you were small, whether in curls, braids, or tied at the side with ribbons.

Apples are the mainstay of this particular festival. Everyone knows the old test of eating an apple before a mirror in a darkened room alone—preferably at midnight—when the face of one's future life-partner will appear in the mirror, but I have yet to meet the girl who has followed this test faithfully. The follow-



Miss C. E. Matheson at the Prince of Wales Stock Farm in Cornwall.

TWO other highly educated women who have found war-work on the land are Miss Dorothy Matthews and Miss Margaret Hughes, both of whom, all last spring, took out their teams of horses, ploughed, harrowed, and put in the seed. They have also served their apprenticeship at carting and spreading manure, root-pulling, feeding stock, milking, stable-cleaning and threshing grain, so may well claim to be graduated farmers. "We are astonished," writes Miss Matthews, "at the ease with which we do things that seemed almost impossible some months ago."

Among women in the Old Country who have been driving tractor-ploughs are Miss Ursula Winsor and Miss Mollie

she happened to meet Miss Bather's 'lads' out for exercising. One of the horses had taken fright, and, breaking loose, had become entangled in barbed wire near the road. The onlooker states that the girls behaved with the utmost coolness, extricating the struggling horse with courage and skill, and successfully preventing a stampede among the other horses."

The Remount Depot, it must be understood, is not merely a horse hospital. From it the animals must be discharged "life-y" and fit to meet any stress of battle; therefore exercising is very important. With regard to it Miss Bather writes: "This is fraught with difficulties and anxieties, especially with a new lot

ing is a better way of playing the same game:

Pare an apple in one continuous piece, or try to. Swing the paring round the head three times slowly, and let it fall on the floor over the shoulder, repeating while singing the following lines:

"Paring, paring, long and green
Tell my fate for Hallowe'en."

The initial which the paring most resembles as it lies on the floor is supposed to be that of one's future wife or husband.

A more modern way of playing the game of "Biting the Apple" is the following:

Suspend a barrel hoop from the ceiling so that it will swing and twist easily. Tie on to it by short cords, apples, candies, cakes and candle-ends. The player who bites a candle-end must pay a forfeit, the candies, cakes and apples being considered sufficient prizes themselves.

Ducking for apples—a game more suitable for boys than girls—may be varied by cutting the initials of the guests upon the apples before putting them into half a tub of water. The initials on the apple secured are supposed to foretell the name of the future wife.

For "Counting the Seeds" an apple is given to each guest which is at once cut in two and the seeds counted. Two foretells an early marriage, three—a legacy, four—great riches, five—a trip across the ocean, six—great fame, seven—the ultimate possession of the gift most desired by the finder.

For playing "Faithful Lover" place two chestnuts on the hot top of the stove, naming each for an eligible suitor. If one pops or bursts he is considered unfaithful or unlucky, but the one that burns with a steady glow until consumed to ashes is considered true and fortunate.

Take half shells of walnuts and make them into boats by fitting them with masts made of matchsticks and tiny sails made of paper. Pour a little melted candle wax into each half shell and hold the match in place while it hardens. The name of a guest is written on each sail and the little fleet set afloat. If two boats glide together it indicates marriage for the owners. If one sails alone it indicates single blessedness. Amusing results are obtained by gently stirring the water.

Looking into the mirror is played as follows:

Glance over shoulder into mirror, saying slowly:

"Mirror, mirror, tell me true
Who my future fate may be
Ere the magic moments pass
Frame his picture in the glass."

If refreshments are served, mix a dime, a ring and a thimble into a conservation cake recipe. The dime pretends great wealth—the ring, early marriage, and the thimble foretells single blessedness. A similar game is played by packing a bowl of flour very tightly, dropping in a wedding ring while packing. Invert the bowl on a platter, leaving a compact mould of flour. Let each guest cut off a slice of the mock cake with a broad silver knife. As the slice crumbles if it contains the ring it foretells early marriage.

Threading the needle is another amusing game. A boy or girl holds a needle while the other tries to thread it. Only one hand must be used, the other one holding a cup of water which must not be spilled. If the needle is threaded the two players are supposed to be intended for each other.

Still another test is made by filling a saucer with clear water, a second with soapy water and leaving a third one empty. The player is blindfolded and led to the table on which the saucers stand. If he or she touches the clear water it foretells a handsome and wealthy partner, the soapy water portends marriage to a widow or widower, and the empty one indicates single life.

Last, but not least in excitement, comes "Melting the Lead," shavings of old lead piping are melted in an old tablespoon and poured through the handle of the front-door key into a basin of cold water. The shape of the little pieces of shining metal indicates the occupation of the future lover.

There are countless more games but these are enough, if not more than enough to ensure a happy, wholesome, fun-making Hallowe'en.



Miss Dorothy Ravenscroft.

A Hallowe'en Tale.

BY V. M. BLISS.

"A story, a story, grandpa, tell us a story about yourself, when you were a little boy." And my two grandsons each taking a hand, led, or rather, pulled me to an easy chair before the bright, open fire in the sitting-room of my daughter's luxurious home in "Moosepath," one of the many suburbs of Chicago. With eyes shining with eagerness and anticipation of the story—of which grandpa was supposed to have an endless supply—Harry the elder lad, sat down on the rug, and laying his head against my knees asked,

if I knew "that to-morrow night would be Hallowe'en, and oh grandpa! we boys are going to have lots of fun, please tell us what you used to do when you were a boy, on Hallowe'en night."

"What I used to do when I was a boy, on that night so dear to all boyish hearts? Ah me! Did I ever tell you of the time I saved my own life, and indeed my mother's and sister's by Jack o' lanterns on Hallowe'en night over fifty years ago?"

"No! No! Tell us!" cried the boys in one voice; and without further bidding I began a story which took me back over fifty years, and awakened boyish memories lying dormant so long, that they seemed well nigh dead. "Well my dears, fifty-five years ago—in the forties—this city was only a small town, and the many suburbs of to-day were wildernesses. The Indians were numerous and not as civil as at the present day.

"My father had taken up about two hundred acres of land, and had built a log house with a stockade around it as a protection against the Indians. The year I am telling you of, Hallowe'en came on Thursday. The Tuesday before father had shot a large buffalo, and was going to take the hide and carcass to the town which was over seventy miles away, and as he had a good deal of business to attend to he did not expect to reach home before Friday morning. There had been rumors that Indians had been seen sulking around, and father felt uneasy at having to be away two days, leaving us as he said 'unprotected.' I did not like that word, and drawing myself up to my full height, said, I thought I could take care of mother and Bess.

"Well, well, my son I leave them in your charge," said my father. "You are a strong boy for a lad of fourteen and have a brave heart. I have taught you to handle a gun and you now excel your teacher in marksmanship. Tell Bess not to go out of sight of home; and get all the stock housed before dark, for after sunset every tree and bush may have a redskin behind it." And with these parting injunctions father gathered up the reins and giving the matched bays, Tom and Meg, a light flick with the whip, started off at a brisk trot for the town. This was Wednesday morning.

"I went in the house where mother and Bess were cutting up the tallow to mould into candles. That was before the days

of gas or kerosene, my boys. How would you like to study your lessons by the light of a tallow candle? Well, I did, and two were thought a brilliant light. Now, to get on with my story. I helped them for a time, telling mother that she would have to pay me in candles, which I wanted for the Jack o' lanterns I was going to make next day. "And oh! I said, 'that reminds me, I will hitch up Nell in the two-wheeled cart and haul in the corn and pumpkins; for I think we will have frost to-night.' So off I went whistling to Jack, the dog, who rarely left my heels. I loaded the cart with pumpkins, some of them so large that it was all I could do to lift them in. We had a lot that year, about one hundred as nearly as I can remember. I got them all stored in a shed adjoining the house, and the corn in also.

"After dinner mother wanted me to go to 'the store,' as it was called, for candle wick as she had not enough for her candles. The store was a neighbor's house about half a mile away where groceries and a few other things were sold. It was also our local post office where our monthly mail was delivered, and on rainy days or winter evenings the men gathered here to talk over farm matters, politics or any other topic of interest. When I reached there, three men were talking in an excited manner. Some one had told them that a small band of redskins had been seen prowling around, and it was surmised that they meant mischief. It was not thought that they would reach our neighborhood until the next day.

"I hurried home but said nothing to mother as I did not wish to alarm her, it might be needlessly. I got the stock housed early, milking and other work done, saw that the barns and shed were well secured, and stockade, house door and windows fastened. About nine o'clock I told mother and Bess to go to bed and said I thought I would lay a buffalo-skin before the open fire and stay there instead of going to the loft where I usually slept. Mother made no objection, indeed I think she was glad to have me do so. After they had retired I got down the gun and examined it to see if it was ready for use if needed. Then I lay down on the skin, but not to sleep, I was far too anxious for that. I thought of plan after plan to protect ourselves against the Indians if we should be attacked; but gave them up one after another as unfeasible or impossible. I must have dozed off for a short time and had a dream. I woke with a start and almost called aloud, 'I'll do it. I'll do it. I'll put my dream into execution to-morrow.' See if I don't. The cowardly Indians are scared to death of anything they think are spirits or what they don't understand; and I'll give them such a fright that they won't want to come around here again for the rest of their natural lives."

"Next morning I got my work done early and then brought about twenty large pumpkins into the kitchen. I said I was going to make my Jack o' lanterns. Mother and Bess stared and asked if I had gone crazy. "Never mind," I said, "I am going to make them and mother, I want ten of your nice, long candles. I will cut each one in half for my lanterns."

"But for goodness' sake Henry, where will you put them?" she said.

"I am going to illuminate the stockade," I answered.

"But, Henry, four or five are as good as twenty."

"Oh mother, let me have my own way in this, surely you don't mind giving me the ten candles," I pleaded.

"No, no, my son, you are welcome to them, if it gives you pleasure. You both have little enough to brighten or lighten your lives, that I should begrudge you a few tallow candles," my mother said; and I set to work to scoop out my pumpkins. Then came the art of cutting the faces. I wanted them to look as hideous as possible, and I think I succeeded. On the top of some I put flat pieces of wood to meet at the top like a pointed skull and hung corn silk over them for hair. They were all frightful looking things, and sitting on the floor in a row, were enough to terrify one, even when they were not lighted.

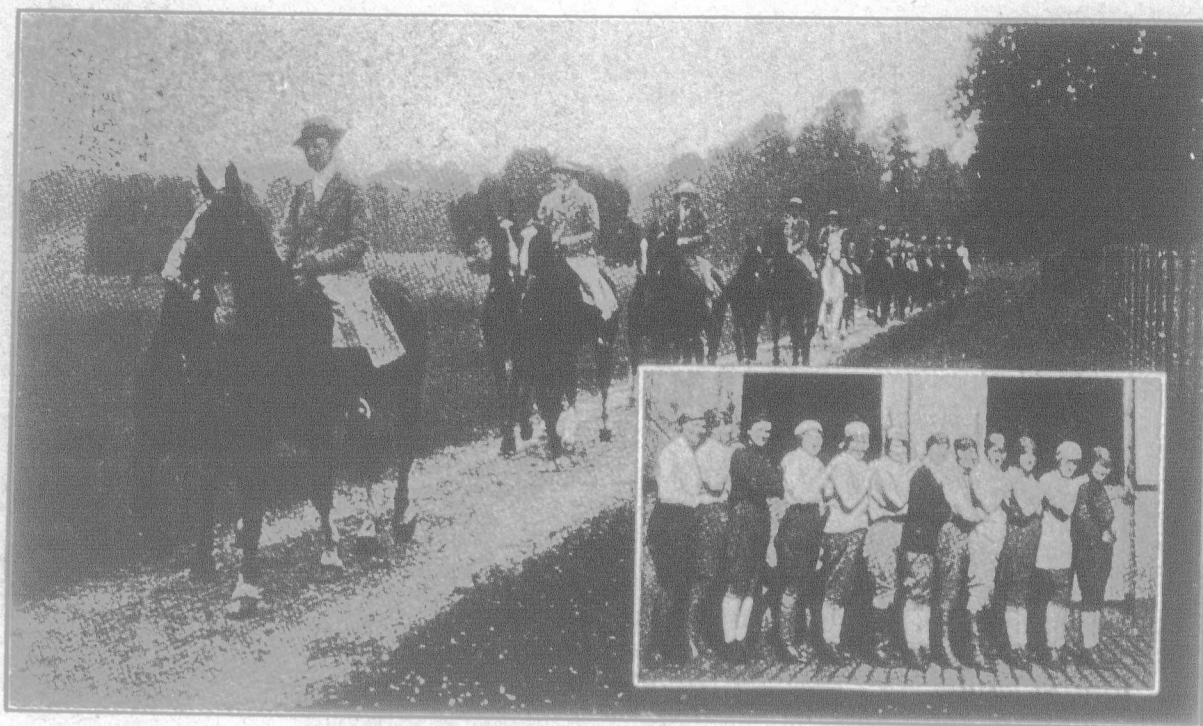
"I forgot to tell you, boys, that our house was near a curve in the road and after turning the curve you came upon it suddenly, which made it all the better for my purpose.

"It was getting dusk as I was finishing up my work that night. It may have been imagination, but I thought I saw



A Woman "Vet." in England.

She is rasping the molars to aid digestion.



Miss Bather and Her "Lads" Exercising Horses.
Some of the stable "boys" (all girls) in the corner.

dark shadows moving among some trees a little distance from the barn. Just as it was growing dark I lighted my lanterns and with Bess to help, carried them out. I got up on a ladder and as she reached them up to me, put them at regular intervals on the top of the stockade with the faces to the road. Then Bess and I went out to look at them and we made mother come too. They were truly awful with their firey faces and long hair streaming over their heads. 'Now,' said I, 'I don't think any Indians will come here to-night.' Bess said, 'I thought you must have a reason for making so many lanterns.' Mother looked very white as she laid her hand on my arm, I felt her trembling. We led her back to the house and I again secured the door. Bess was a 'brick' and said she would keep watch with me. She took a Colt's pistol down from the wall. A pistol in those days my boys was a very different affair from the revolvers of the present day, but Bess knew how to use it. The wooden shutters were closed and barred and I went up to the loft, raised my window and listened intently. Just as the old clock downstairs had finished striking nine, I heard Jack give a low, deep growl, then all was quiet. Suddenly I heard quite plainly the guttural voices of Indians; I could only guess at the number, which I judged from the voices to be about twenty. But when the sharp turn in the road brought them in view I saw there were between twenty and thirty. As the light from the lanterns flashed on them they looked up, and seeing the hideous, grinning, firey faces that seemed to be lurking at them like demons, they gave vent simultaneously to the most blood-curdling yells and turning, ran tumbling over one another in their mad haste to get away from 'the spirit devils,' as they called them. Bess had come upstairs and we both fired at the retreating figures. It is needless to add that we were not troubled with them again that night. We heard afterwards that they could not be induced to come over that road again.

"Father got home next day, and when he heard the story was so pleased that he gave me ten acres of land to grow all the Jack o' lanterns I wanted," he said, and also promised me the next colt that Meg would have.

"Now boys, here's your mother saying that it is bedtime and my tale is finished."

"Oh grandpa, I wish we had Indians to scare with our Jack o' lanterns tomorrow," said Harry.

"Don't say that my child, you have a far safer and happier childhood than grandpa had."

To prevent rowdyism on Hallowe'en, Shelby, Ohio, last year had a Hallowe'en parade, which ended at the schoolhouse, where a "Brownie" show was given by the "littlest" children and was followed by a "circus" given by the Juniors. The amount of \$60.00 was realized and applied to buying equipment for the school.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Comrades.

Therefore let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside all cumbrance, and the sin which doth closely cling to us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the Captain and Perfecter of our faith.—Heb. 12 : 1, 2 (R. V.—margin.)

In the eleventh chapter of this Epistle a long list is given of those who have patiently and gloriously run the race set before them, of those who "out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight." Those who are still running their earthly race are encouraged to be patient and brave also, inspired by the remembrance that they are surrounded by this great cloud of witnesses. As the runner in the amphitheatre was spurred to greater efforts by the sympathy of his friends, who watched with eager interest every yard of the course, so we should rouse to greater earnestness in running the Christian race because we know our friends are intensely interested in our success.

We hear much about the marvellous cheerfulness of the wounded. I am sure the courage of those who have set a splendid example of fortitude does much to inspire their suffering comrades. The women are encouraged to bear their burden of anxiety or sorrow by the remembrance that many other women have been brave and self-forgetful. "Keep smiling!" is the world's watchword to-day; and in these years of awful suffering men and women have been

roused to greater cheerfulness than in times of peace. It is expected that every man and woman will do his or her duty, and it is realized that it is everyone's duty to help to lighten the darkness by spiritual sunshine.

But, when the hardest trial comes, a suffering soul turns for inspiration to the Great Comrade. He looks unto Jesus, the Captain. We constantly hear of the wonderful preservation of a wayside crucifix, or a crucifix in a church, while everything around it is destroyed. And we also hear how instinctively the eyes of suffering and dying men are drawn towards that Figure on the Cross. It is because He was lifted up on the Cross of shame that our Captain is drawing hearts after Him. It was because He fixed His eyes on the joy set before Him that He was able to endure the Cross and despise the shame.

To-day I passed several shops with windows gaily decorated for "Hallowe'en". It is a strange thing that so much notice is taken of the eve of All Hallows (All Saints' Day) while the day itself is forgotten by the majority of people.

So many have passed through the veil since last year. So many people, who seemed just ordinary men and women until lately, "out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight." Let us remember our comrades, especially in the season of "All Saints," and try to prove ourselves worthy of their comradeship.

Especially let us look to the Captain, Who offers to be the everyday Comrade of each of us. He stretches out His hand to help us in our feeble efforts after courage and unselfishness. Other witnesses inspire us to fight bravely, as they did, but Christ is our very life—He fights in us. They are patterns for us to copy. So is He, but He is also our Right-

eousness. Without Him we can do nothing. He is the Reward as well as the Rewarder of our faith. Looking to Him we shall gain power for the fight, win the victory and the prize of His eternal Comradeship.

Do you remember how gladiators, going into the arena to fight, lowered their swords as they passed the emperor, with the grim greeting: "Hail, Caesar! the dying salute thee!" No man can number the great company of faithful subjects of the King of Kings, who have bowed before the Captain of their salvation and saluted Him in dying.

We are their comrades and His! The thought will surely rouse us to be more worthy of the high honor. "All Saints' Day! Even we have our share in that day of comradeship. We are 'called to be saints', we are struggling on here, fighting, falling and rising again, needing help and sympathy from each other. And we must not allow the shadow of death to part us from those who have fought a good fight and finished their course.

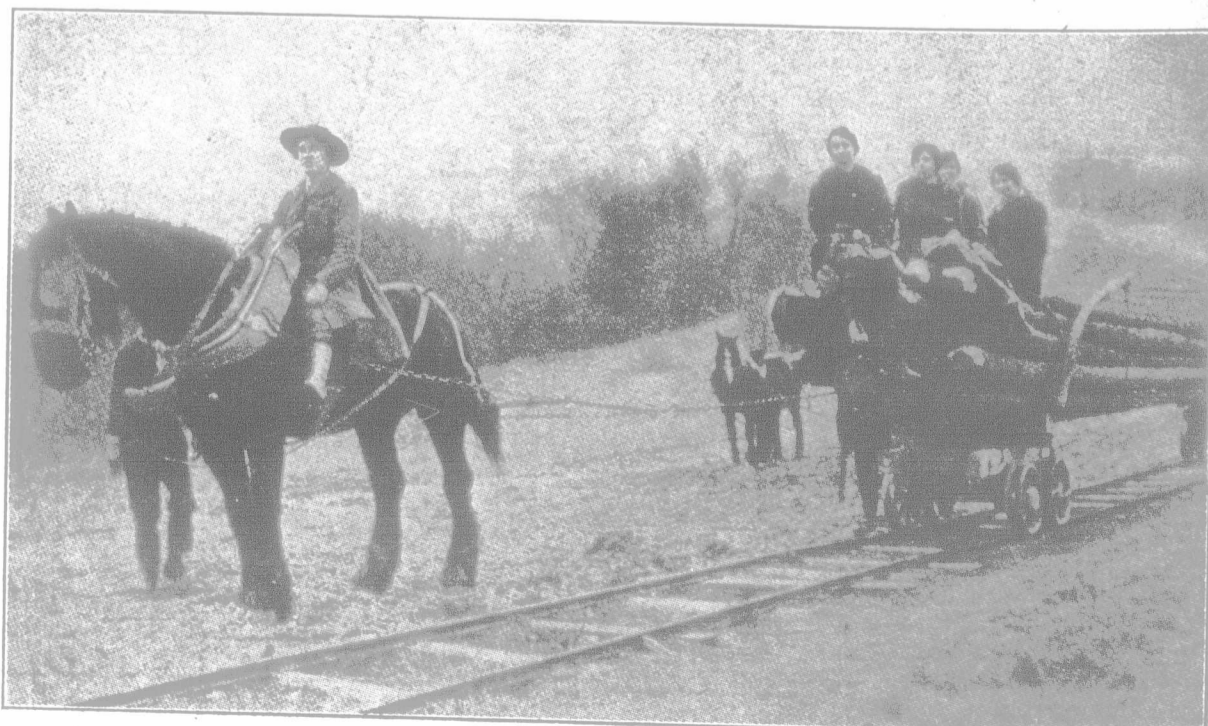
We need the inspiration of comradeship and can't afford to let it slip. I have read that the Thebans had the wisdom to place friends side by side in battle. They knew that each man would fight better with a friend at his side. Think of those brave prisoners who have endured such hardships in Germany. Can you not imagine how much it meant to them to have friends beside them? They were not alone in the midst of foes. They had the strength of earthly fellowship and the power of the Captain's Presence. Solitary confinement would be almost unbearable, if it were not for the fact that "spirit with spirit can meet." No walls are thick enough to separate a man from his friends. Fellowship is a mysterious but mighty force. We only begin to learn something of its power when distance or death steps between us and our friends.

The Christmas parcels, which are already beginning to start on their journey across the sea, are outward visible signs of fellowship; but the spirit can lean across the ocean and find a kindred spirit somewhere in France, without any help from the post-office.

And there are others to whom no parcels are sent. Of these one has written

"We mourn—though pride is mingled with our tears—
Our best and bravest, some had made a name
In other fields, and some were new to fame,
But none had passed the springtime of their years.
A tragic waste? To these the vision came
That they should lay their lives down for their friends;
And shall not we, surviving do the same—
For selfishness and malice make amends
And live for others, when peace comes again,
As these men died? Or have they died in vain?"

Those young lives, laid down willingly for the peace of the world, were certainly not wasted. What about our lives! Are we frittering away the priceless years in selfish work or pleasure?



Part of the Timber Corps at Work.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

\$300,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.
Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.
The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;
31.16% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:—

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$90.43 per \$100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.80 per \$100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$51.04 per \$100.)
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$31.16 per \$100.)

Denomination and Registration

Bearer Bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000., and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., \$1,000., \$5,000., \$10,000., \$25,000., \$50,000., \$100,000., or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscribers' bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

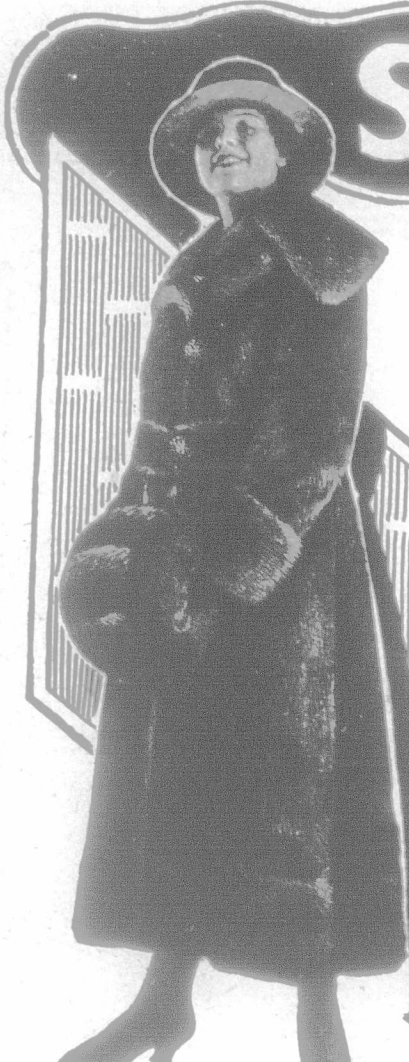
Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

SOMETHING YOU WILL LIKE



WARM, STYLISH SET OF BLACK WOLF one of the very special values offered, fine silky jet black fur which will give real service. SCARF is wide on shoulders trimmed with head, tail and paws as shown. MUFF is large, roomy and warm, trimmed as shown, satin lined, silk poplin ends and wrist ring, scarf lined with silk poplin. A rich dressy set at a very moderate price.
M 893, Price Per Set Delivered..... \$26.90

STYLISH COAT OF ERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 50 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full belt. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirt. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.
M 712, Coat Delivered..... \$155.00
M 713, Muff Delivered..... 22.60



Snappy—up to date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear. You see HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for Cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched.

Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into the famous *Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments* and sells them *by mail direct to you for cash.*

With over 32 years' Experience in the fur business, we are able to select and guarantee the Skins used in Hallam Furs and to give unexcelled values for the money.

And how easy for you—simply look through HALLAM'S Fur Fashion Book, select the articles you think you like and send the order to us *by mail*; no time wasted—no noise—no waiting in a busy store—no bother—and no urging by an anxious sales clerk—then by return you receive your furs—the whole family can examine them in your own home without interference—and at your leisure.

If you like them "Nuff-Sed," but if you are not satisfied for any reason, simply send the goods back and we return your money in full at once, as this is our *Positive Guarantee* under which all HALLAM FURS are sold.

You Cannot Lose—be up to date, BUY YOUR FURS BY MAIL FROM HALLAM

It is easier—more pleasant—and cheaper.

Hallam's GUARANTEED Furs "FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"



FREE Hallam's 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Coats—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs—photographed on real living people—thus you see how the furs actually appear—it also gives a lot of valuable information about Fur fashions, and what leaders of fashion will be wearing.

Everyone should see this BOOK, it shows Fur Coats from \$36.00 up to \$550.00 and Fur Sets from \$6.50 to \$300.00.

The articles shown here are all taken from this Fur Fashion Book and will be promptly sent on receipt of money.

Thousands of pleased people from all parts of Canada, who have purchased Hallam's guaranteed Furs by mail, bear testimony to the wonderful values given.

As we are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail and direct from "Trapper to Wearer" you save all the middlemen's profits when you buy Hallam's guaranteed Furs.

Write to-day for YOUR copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below:

John Hallam Limited
206 Hallam Building. TORONTO

DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR, 60 inches long, made from jet black glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with farmer's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crocheted buttons. Deep storm collar and lapels, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.
M 730, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00
M 731, Muff Delivered.... 8.60

HANDSOME SET OF NATURAL GREY CANADIAN WOLF, beautifully soft full-furred skins are used. Scarf is in wide cape effect, giving great warmth and protection. MUFF is in the new "Canteen" shape roomy and warm, lined throughout with grey silk poplin, muff has wrist ring, silk cuffs, etc., trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws.
M 866, Scarf Delivered.. \$24.00
M 867, Muff Delivered.. 22.60

Very soon this opportunity may be past and gone. Even in Canada the word has gone forth to many a young and healthy man and woman: "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." The mysterious disease, which has laid hold of the world lately, has not passed us by. Every day we should set out affairs in order, for we can never tell when we may be called to join those who have passed into the life beyond death. Are we living for others as they died for others? It has been said of some soldiers: "They lived for themselves but they died for England." We may not be called to die for the world, but certainly it is our daily

business to live unselfishly. Let us try to spend this week as if it would be our last on earth—perhaps it may be—hoping that those noble soldiers of Christ, who have finished their earthly course, may hail us as comrades when we pass through. Let us look to Jesus, with loyal desire to please Him; then He—our Royal Comrade—will be with us here, will go with us through death, and will welcome us as we step out into that other life. He is eagerly inviting us to be His comrades, and His hand is outstretched to lift us up when our strength fails.

"Who gropes towards Me an inch through doubtings dim,

In burning light do I approach a league towards him."

That is always true of the fellowship between the Captain of God's army and each private in the ranks who seeks His friendship.

Length of years is not necessary to a grand and noble life. The Great Life, which is slowly but surely transforming and uplifting the souls of men in all the world, was very short—only about 33 years, as we measure time, and most of it was spent in manual labor in a little despised village. The comrades, whose courage helps us to endure, may have passed on in the prime of young manhood

or womanhood. The important question—as one young soldier expressed it—is not "when" we die, but "how."

"He was so young to die! If he had lived, Great honor had been his; but now! So spake our hearts in those first days of grief When we had learnt that he was called to God. So young! Yet what is age, or youth, or death, In God's great changeless mind where Time is not? He calls each one of us when we have come As near perfection as on earth we may.

That boy, in his self-sacrifice for us
Has reached life's climax, and in reaching
it
Touched Heaven's very gates—unlocked
them—passed,
To watch o'er those he loves and plead
for them
With that great God Who leaves none
comfortless."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

This week a dollar was sent for the Quiet Hour Purse, by a reader (Mrs. H.) in New Brunswick. Our purse has been a great help in these days of sickness, when whole families are sometimes unable to work. Several parcels of papers for the "shut-in" have also arrived, and been passed on.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

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.—You are very, very busy these days—knitting, getting in the pumpkins and garden stuff, making pickles, and sewing for winter, in addition to all the usual work that must be done. But I am sure some of you took the opportunity, of a Sunday afternoon, to go out and take a look at the trees before they lost every shred of their autumn glory.

It seems to me that they are prettiest when some of the leaves have fallen off—just enough to reveal the branches and twigs in all their wonder and grace of growing. The dark, silver-gray and brown of the bark, too, form a perfect foil to the shreds and cloudlets of gold and crimson still clinging to the boughs, while the fallen leaves below and the changing skies beyond make perfect the wonderful picture.

Perhaps your way lies along a river-bank. The late fall asters—"Michaelmas daisies, and the larger, deep purple variety—throng in millions wherever they find the foothold they like, the dainty Michaelmas daisies wherever the hardwood growth parts to give sufficient light and heat to the hillside, while their purple sisters choose rather to frequent the low levels near the river, for they like to think they are about to dabble their feet in the water. . . . There are barberries, scarlet with graceful, drooping berries, too, perhaps, along the fence, or, if the place is too far from the homes of men for that, the scarlet may still hold its place in bristling haw-trees and in the "hips" of sweet-briar and wild rose.

Less glowing, but picturesque and unique, like people who are not handsome but fairly radiant with personality and interest, are the tall spikes of teazel and the milkweed-pods,—those wonderful pods which break forth to let the silky down escape, shining and ethereal, on the autumn air, like an earthly body breaking in death to let a radiant soul-body free.

You have taken such a walk as this, reader, haven't you? And you have looked at the gray sky with a bank of golden-leaved poplars limned against it, as though the leaves were still holding the sunshine in their network; you have turned to look at the dark bank of pines and cedars on a nearer hill; you have beheld the flowers, about your feet, and the gleam of silver on the river;—and you have felt that the Maker of All Beauty has been at work, that some day war and all ugliness shall have passed and Creation achieve the perfection towards which it has been working from the Beginning. You have felt that, and you have known that some day you and all those whom you love or have loved shall find part in that Beauty.—For this is the worth of all present Beauty—that it makes one feel and know things that cannot be proven.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."—(Joseph Pope.)

JUNIA.

Rates for Telephone Service

Talk No. 1

As already announced we find it necessary to ask the Board of Railway Commissioners for authority to readjust our schedule of rates for service.

For the past four years our earnings have averaged only 5.6 per cent. on out investment.

For 1918 our wage bill will total over \$7,000,000 as compared with \$5,100,000 in 1914.

The price record of telephone material since 1914 shows increases ranging from 50 to 200 per cent. Copper wire advanced from 18½ to 36½ cents a lb.; lead cable from 74 cents to \$1.59 a foot; conduit from 5½ cents to 10 cents a foot; poles 67 per cent.; dry batteries 107 per cent.; desk telephone sets 111 per cent.; telephone transmitters 93 per cent.; receivers 60 per cent.; stationery 98 per cent.; bar iron 178 per cent.; pig iron 230 per cent., and many other raw material over 100 per cent.

All fair-minded and thoughtful people will agree with the recent statement of President Wilson before the American Electric Association:—

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything we buy. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not reasonably pay less than such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

A readjustment of our rates, of minor importance to the individual subscriber, will enable us to keep up our standard of service. We wish merely to earn enough so that with strict economy we can pay our bills and properly take care of both workers and shareholders.



The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Knit Socks and Dollars with the Auto Knitter

Profitable employment at home in war or peace time



Socks—more socks—the Soldiers' call! The hosiery industry is booming and the demand far exceeds the supply. Help us fill it but get away from slow hand knitting. Use the fast, reliable, modern Auto Knitter. We gladly take all the socks you wish to send us and pay you highly profitable prices.

The Auto Knitter is simple and easily learnt—and secures a big income for full or spare time work right in your own home and no previous experience is essential.

Write today for full particulars enclosing 3c stamp. See what good money you and your family can earn at home besides doing patriotic work.

Auto Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Limited, Dept. 302B 607 College St., Toronto.

PROTECTION FOR THE FAMILY

HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE primary object of Life Insurance.

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

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

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

Big Money TRAPPING



Jim Anthony, of Iowa, made \$102.05 in one month, trapping just in spare time and shipping the furs to Sigs at K. C. You can do as well. We show you how. Free advance fur market information. Traps, Animal Baits, Guns, etc., at low factory cost. "Trappers' Exchange", FREE Greatest Trappers' Magazine, sent free, if you write at once. Tells all trapping secrets. E.W. BIGGS & CO., 1222 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU NEED FURNITURE

Write for our large, photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you. THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited Toronto, Ontario.

15 cents VOLPEEK

MENDS POTS & PANS Mends Graniteware, Tin, Iron, Aluminum, etc. in two minutes. Without tools. 50 cents for 1 lb. From your dealer or us, postpaid Vol-Peek Co., P.O. Box 2824, Montreal

After Lying Four Years in Field Watch Goes as Good as Ever



This is a reproduction from a photograph of Mr. Murphy's watch exactly as it looked when found.

Remarkable Adventure of Farmer's "Waltham" Watch

IT is commonly thought by middle-aged and elderly men that things are not so well made nowadays as when they were boys, but the adventure of Mr. Murphy's Waltham Watch demonstrates conclusively that the Waltham Watch is as sturdily made as anything could possibly be.

Mr. Murphy, during the spring of 1914—before the great war commenced, just think of it!—was running a disc plow over one of the fields of his farm near Neville, Sask. While thus engaged his Waltham "Vanguard" watch in some way dropped from his pocket. As soon as he discovered his loss, he commenced to search for it, but in vain. At last he gave up the fruitless search and in the course of time became reconciled to his loss.

What was his astonishment and pleasure, however, whilst poisoning gophers on the same field recently, to find the watch lying on the surface of the ground.

Eagerly picking it up, he began to wind it, in an abstracted sort of way, and to his surprise the watch began to tick away with all its former energy.

Can you imagine any more convincing proof as to the quality of both the watch movement and the watch case than that they should remain uninjured after lying exposed in a field for more than four years? And it is important to note that during this long period the field had been regularly cultivated, and was, to use Mr. Murphy's own words, "often a lake of mud and water."

The movement in Mr. Murphy's watch—to which he, naturally, is very much attached—is the celebrated "Vanguard" so highly prized by railwaymen. This, indeed, is the watch relied upon by the great majority of railwaymen throughout Canada, because in all departments of railway service, absolute time-accuracy is essential.

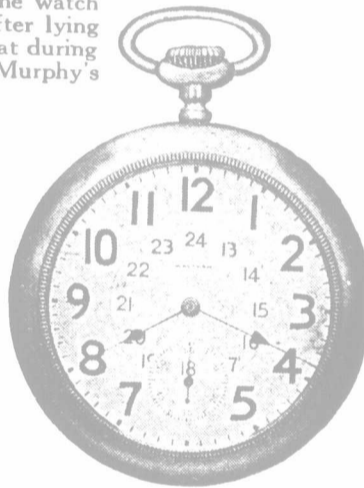
The watch case, which played so important a part in the preservation of the movement, was a 30 year gold-filled case (No. 407109), made by the AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

This incident clearly proves that when you have a Waltham movement in a WINGED WHEEL CASE, you have a watch that will give you the very best service under all conditions.

The favorite Waltham watch for gentlemen is the "Colonial," a thin model of most distinguished appearance.

For ladies, the most popular Waltham is the Ladies' Bracelet Watch. This is the watch that can be worn on the chain or brooch equally as well as in the bracelet, because of the "disappearing eye" which folds back snugly against the case when it is desired to wear the watch otherwise than upon the wrist.

Waltham Watches and Winged Wheel Watch Cases can be procured from good jewelers everywhere in Canada. Ask your jeweler to show you his range.



This illustrates the newest style Waltham "Vanguard" Model.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL

Needle Points of Thought.

"Achievement has come to be the only real patent to nobility in the modern world."—President Wilson.
"A man makes his way in the world amid opposing forces; he becomes something only by overcoming something."—John Burroughs in "Literary Values."

Cookery for the Children's Hallowe'en Party.

Owl Cakes.—Whites of 3 eggs; 1 cup corn syrup; 3/4 cup butter or substitute; 1/2 cup milk; 1/4 cup water; 3 cups flour; flavoring. Bake in a long pan. When cold cut in shape of owls (or cats), cover with chocolate icing and put in candied caraway eyes.

Hobgoblins in Corn.—Soak large prunes over night, then cook in the same water until tender but not broken. Remove stones carefully and string them on knitting needles or long skewers, fastening together to look like a scarecrow, with eyes, nose and mouth made of candied caraway or a bit of white icing. Finish with a red peaked cap made of paper and a yellow tie, sprinkling the prunes well with sugar, and stand in a dish of nice white popcorn.

War-time Cookery.

Potato Pastry.—One-half lb. mashed potato, 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup dripping, 1 teaspoon each of baking powder and salt, milk or water to mix. Mix the flour, salt and baking powder, using less salt if the potatoes were previously well salted. Rub the dripping into the flour with the tips of the fingers, then work in the potato. Add liquid to form a stiff paste, and roll out about a quarter of an inch thick. Use for any purpose for which the usual short crust is suitable.

Potato Stuffing.—(For veal, rabbit, fowl or fish)—One pint mealy mashed potatoes; 1 tablespoon each of chopped onion, parsley and crumbs; 3 tablespoons milk; 1 beaten egg; seasoning. Mix all the dry ingredients and bind together with the beaten egg and enough milk to make rather stiff.

Bean Stew.—Two and one-quarter cups cooked white beans; 2 cups canned tomato; 1/2 a sliced onion cooked with the tomato; 2 level tablespoons dripping; 1 level teaspoon salt; dash of red pepper; pinch of soda. Strain tomato and onion mixture. Add juice to beans, seasoning and fat. Cook until rather thick.

Savory Mashed Potatoes.—Six medium, sized potatoes, 2 tablespoons butter substitute, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 small chopped onion, 1/4 cup cream or milk, pepper to season. Boil the potatoes, drain and mash; add the butter substitute, cream, seasoning, and last beat in the chopped onion lightly. Serve at once.

Pies.

These pies may all be made with the potato pastry given above.

Sweet Apple Custard Pie.—Pare and grate sweet apples. Add creamy milk until about the thickness for pumpkin pie, also sugar to taste, a pinch of salt and a little cinnamon. Bake in one crust. You may put white of egg meringue on top if you like, or you may cover the pie when cold with stiffly whipped cream.

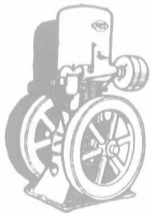
New England Apple Pie.—Use a deep pie-dish. Pare, core and slice juicy, tart apples. Line the pie-dish with pastry. Place a layer of apples on this and sprinkle with brown sugar, continuing the layers until the dish is full and heaped in the middle. Over the top dot bits of butter; shake a pinch of salt over the whole and just a dash of red pepper. Wet the edge of the lower crust, sprinkle with a little flour, put on the upper crust and press the edges firmly together. Brush with milk and bake to a rich brown in a moderate oven.

Apple Florentine.—Use chopped apples, either green or dried. To a large cupful add, before taking from the fire, the beaten yolk of 1 egg, 1 small cup sugar, a bit of butter, 1 teaspoon flour, nutmeg, or vanilla to flavor. Line a pie plate, fill with the mixture, criss-cross strips of the pastry above and bake in a quick oven. When done put lumps of the beaten white of egg, slightly sweetened, on top, and bake 1 minute.

Pumpkin Pie.—Boil the pumpkin in just enough water to prevent burning and rub through a colander or mash very

NOVO

GASOLINE and
KEROSENE
ENGINES



DUST PROOF.—The crank case is enclosed. The crank runs in oil, adding double to the life of the engine.

FROST PROOF.—Not necessary to drain off the water in freezing weather. A written guarantee against damage by freezing with every engine.

A NOVO ENGINE MAY COST a little more, but it is cheaper in the long run. Over 40,000 now in use. Send for catalogue No. 40.

London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited
Dept. B. London, Ont.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

Please mention Advocate when writing.

The Second Semi-Annual Consignment Sale

OF THE

London District Holstein Breeders' Club

Will be held in LONDON, at the Brunswick Hotel Stables, corner of York and Talbot streets, on

Wednesday, Nov. 27th, 1918, at 1 o'clock

There will be offered 50 head of the choicest animals of the breed, including sons and daughters of Funderne King May Fayne, the 34-lb. bull, and granddaughters of the great King Segis. Cows bred to Hillcrest Count Echo, Baron Colantha Fayne, and other high-record sires.

SALE WILL BE HELD UNDER COVER.

L. H. LIPSIT, Sales Manager. T. MERRIT MOORE, Auctioneer.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

FRED W. BODKIN, Secretary, R.R. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont.

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

Thought. me to be the ability in the Wilson. y in the world he becomes some- in "Literary

Children's Party.

3 eggs; 1 cup or substitute; 3 cups flour; g pan. When or cats), cover t in candied

3 large prunes e same water ken. Remove ing them on ewers, fasten- a scarecrow, uth made of of white icing. ap made of prinkling the d stand in a

Key.

lb. mashed p dripping, 1 wder and salt, ix the flour, ing less salt if y well salted. our with the e in the potato. aste, and roll n inch thick. ich the usual

l, rabbit, fowl shed potatoes; opped onion, espoons milk; ix all the dry her with the ilk to make

quarter cups anned to- ecked with the s dripping; 1 f red pepper; to and onion ns, seasoning thick.

-Six medium, s butter sub- small chopped k, pepper to, drain and itute, cream, the chopped ce.

ade with the

.-Pare and amy milk un- pumpkin pie, of salt and a one crust. meringue on cover the pie ed cream.

-Use a deep ce juicy, tart with pastry. and sprinkle g the layers eaped in the ts of butter; e whole and Wet the edge with a little st and press Brush with n in a moder-

opped apples, large cupful e fire, the ll cup sugar, our, nutmeg, a pie plate, oss strips of in a quick mps of the y sweetened,

pumpkin in ent burning or mash very

fine. To 1 pint add 1 pint rich milk, 2 beaten eggs, small cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, grated peel of half a lemon. Bake with under crust about half an hour. Pumpkin pie should never be baked in too hot an oven, nor the least bit over-done or it may turn watery.

Grape Tart.—Pulp the grapes as for making marmalade and put through a fine colander or sieve to remove seeds. Return, with skins to the fire, sweeten and boil gently for 15 minutes. Pour into a pie-dish (unlined), cover with good pastry and bake.

The Scrap Bag.

Nuts at Hallowe'en.

Nuts seem to be a part of Hallowe'en, but as they are rather indigestible when eaten in too great quantity do not make too free with them. They are more digestible salted than unsalted, and should always be very thoroughly chewed. Never serve them as dessert after a heavy meal, but, as they are very rich in both protein and fat, they may very well help to make part of the main dish at luncheon, dinner or supper. For instance, they may be mixed with a meat or bean loaf, and are delicious in salad or sandwiches. Chestnut, which is lower in both protein and fat than the richer nuts, may make the foundation of a milk soup, or may be used in fowl stuffing. Peanut butter is a very nutritious food. Upon the whole, nuts are very valuable as food, and should be used more than they are.

Home-cured Bacon.

Boil together 6 gallons of water to which have been added enough salt to float an egg, 3 pounds of brown sugar 3/4 pint of black molasses, and saltpeper the size of an egg. Skim off the sediment that will form on the top, and when the mixture has cooled pour it over the meat. Let it stand two weeks, then hang the meat and smoke it well.

Canning Chickens for Winter.

It is a great convenience to have some canned chicken on hand, and the work of canning is not difficult, if carried out just as for canning vegetables. Cut the meat off, pack tightly in jars, fill up with cold water, bring to a boil and boil three hours in the boiler. Screw down and keep in a cold place. Use the bones for chicken soup. If there is too much to use at once can the rest in sterilized jars and keep in a cold place.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 31, 1918.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Sale of purebred Live Stock.

Nov. 4, 1918.—A. E. & E. B. Sill, East Main St., Marcellus, Mich; Percherons.

Nov. 5, 1918.—Wm. D. Munro, Lot 30, 1st concession, N. R. R., Charlottenburgh.—Jerseys.

Nov. 5, 1918.—B. Petch & Son, Georgetown, Ont.—Jerseys.

Nov. 6, 1918.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Short-horns. Harry Smith, Hay, Sec'y.

Nov. 13, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breeders', St. Thomas, Ont.—Shorthorns and Oxford sheep. Jas. Page, Sec.

Nov. 20, 1918.—Fred. E. Hilliker, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 27, 1918.—London District, Holstein Breeders' Club London, Ont. Sec. Fred. Bodkin.

Dec. 3, 1918.—Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins, sale at Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Dec. 4, 1918.—S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.—Holsteins.

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

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

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Assoc., Guelph, Ont., Sec. Jas Page, Wallacetown.

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomas, Sec.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club, Brantford, N. P. Sager, Sec.

Dec. 19, 1918.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders', Woodstock. John McKee, Sec., Norwich, Ont.



SHE'S GIVEN ALL! YOU ARE ONLY ASKED TO LEND

BUY A VICTORY BOND

Contributed by The IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

AUCTION SALE

At the SILL FARM, East Main St., Marcellus, Mich., U. S. A.

Monday, November 4th, 1918

Commencing at 10 a.m. sharp, of the following property:

7 Head Purebred Registered Percherons



Bay mare, 2 years old, weight about 1500; steel grey mare, 2 years old, weight about 1500; seal brown mare, 3 years old, weight about 1700; black mare, 5 years old, weight about 1550; black mare, 8 years old, weight about 1600; steel grey stallion, 1 year old, weight about 1200; black mare, "Senora," dam of the 8-year-old and grand dam of all the others, weight 1600. The sire of the 8-year-old is "Grandeur," No. 46213; the sire of the 5-year-old is "Carnot," No. 69652; the sire of the 3-year-old is "St. Johns," No. 73417; the sire of the other three colts is "Interoi," No. 79012.

TERMS:—One year's time with approved note at 6%, or 3% off for cash.

A. E. & E. B. SILL, Proprietors, Marcellus, Mich., U.S.A. W. F. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Cream Wanted!

We are doing our share by making all butter and shipping same to the Government, as requested by them. Why not do your share by shipping your cream to us? We will pay you highest market price, and furnish you with cans, and pay all express charges on same. Reference: any bank.

Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co. 743-745 King Street, West TORONTO

Cream Wanted

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

Ontario Creameries, Limited London, Ontario

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

Oxford Downs—For sale: Oxford Downs ram and ewe lambs. Registered from show stock.

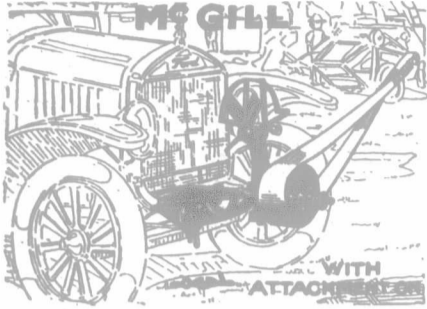
N. A. McFARLANE R. R. 2 Dutton, Ont.

THE IMPROVED MCGILL AUTOPOWER ATTACHMENT

(PATENTED)

With the AUTOPOWER ATTACHMENT on your FORD CAR, you have the best 14 h.-p. Portable Gasoline Engine in the world; absolutely no injury to your car.

This new and improved attachment makes it possible to convert your Ford into a power plant in two minutes, or back to a pleasure car in two minutes. In this new attachment, the casting, which stays on the car, makes an excellent holder for your license number, and at the same time nearly hides from view the casting on the car, as shown in the accompanying cut. In this way it does not mar the appearance of your car in any way.



IT HAS THE POWER

You know the power of the Ford. It is brought home to you every time you climb a hill, or you see the heavy loads the Ford trucks are hauling, and you ask why cannot I use this power on my farm? Autopower makes this possible. The gasoline consumption

alone over the ordinary stationary engine will pay for the attachment in a short time. Just think of having a portable power plant at your control, that you can take to any job with the Attachment on if you wish, and furnish heaps of power to grind as high as 60 bushels of oats per hour; run your Ensilage Cutter to its fullest capacity, run a wood saw with two notches of gas; run hay presses and pumps. The only attachment which does not run any other part of your car except the engine.

The attachment has an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under all conditions. A special clutch pulley makes it possible to start the engine and then pull in the load. The attachment is fully guaranteed, over 1,000 in use and giving entire satisfaction. The Attachment pulley is 10 inches in diameter by 5-inch face. The engine runs at same speed as running on the road at 20 miles per hour, which is about 1,000 R. P. M.; 40 feet of belt should be used.

Price No. 1 machine has governor friction clutch, extra fan for cooling. This machine is best adapted for filling silo. Price \$75.00 f.o.b. Toronto.

No. 2 machine has friction clutch, extra fan for cooling, adapted for running a 10-inch grain grinder, wood saw, hay press and pumps. Price, \$50.00 f.o.b. Toronto.

Order now and get some use out of your car this winter. We will ship C. O. D., and after 30 days' trial, if not absolutely satisfied in every way, it may be shipped back and money refunded.



A. M. MCGILL, 114 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Markets

Continued from page 1760

Beets kept stationary at \$1 per bag.
Cabbage had only a very light demand at \$1.50 per bbl.
Carrots eased a little selling at 75c. to \$1 per bag.
Celery was almost unsalable at 25c. to 50c. per dozen.
Cucumbers.—A very limited quantity sold at 75c. to \$1 per 11 qt basket.
Onions were a very slow sale at slightly lower prices; \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 lb. bag and \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 75 lb. bag.
Potatoes continued to sell at the decline of last week; Ontarios and West-erns bringing \$1.85 to \$2 per bag and N. B. Delawares \$2.10 to \$2.15 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—Dealers report a somewhat better demand for horses in the past week, there being some enquiry from lumbering firms for a good heavy class of horses. Farmers are buying a lighter grade. Heavy draft horses weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are \$250 to \$300 each. Light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., are \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs were in good demand, and every-thing offered was readily taken at 25¹/₂c. to 26c. per lb. for abattoir fresh-killed stock, while country dressed was avail-able at 24c. to 25c. Cured meats were in good demand at steady prices. Light hams sold at 37c. per lb.; mediums, weight from 12 to 15 lbs., at 35c. a lb., and heavy weights at 34c. a lb. Breakfast bacon is unchanged at 42c. to 43c. per lb.; Windsor selected bacon is 45c. to 46c., and Windsor boneless, 48c. to 50c. Pork in barrels is not in very active demand, and short cut clear sells at \$48 a bbl., and clear cut fat backs at \$60.50. Lard is only in moderate request, with Pure Leaf at 31¹/₂c. to 32c. a lb., and Compound at 27c. to 27¹/₂c.

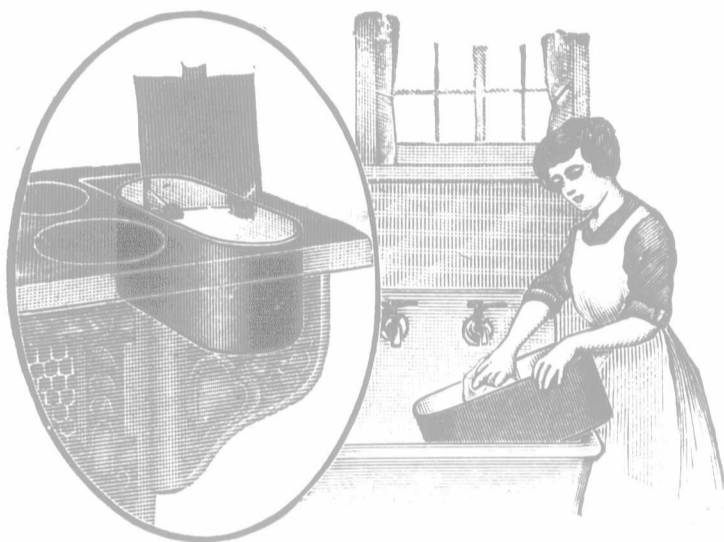
Poultry.—Receipts of poultry are be-ginning to reach considerable volume. Stocks are going into store fast and quality is not particularly good. Prices are high, ranging from 36c. to 38c. per lb. for turkeys; 28c. to 32c. for chickens; 28c. to 30c. for ducks, and 27c. to 30c. for fowl.

Potatoes.—Merchants express the view that prices will go lower, though, no doubt, much will depend upon the weather. Green Mountains are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per 90 lbs. in car lots, and Quebec Whites at \$1.50 to \$1.60, ex-track. In a smaller way, about 30c. is added to these prices.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—White clover comb honey is 30c. per lb. section. White extracted, 27c. to 28c.; buckwheat honey, 24c. to 25c. Maple syrup, \$1.90 per gallon tin.

Eggs.—Prices are higher, being 65c. to 70c. per dozen for strictly new laid; 54c. for fresh selected; 53c. for storage selected, and 49c. for No. 1.

Butter.—Commission prices, rules at 46¹/₂c. for No. 1 creamery; 46c. for No. 2, and 45c. for No. 3. Local prices are steady with finest at 49c. to 50c.; fine, 48c. to 48¹/₂c., and dairies, from 39c. to 43c.



Pandora Range Reservoir is and does—

One thing a hot water reservoir should do—heat water. And one thing it should be—easy to clean.

The Pandora flue system does the one—heats the water by carrying a continuous steady volume of heat to and along the length and depth of the reservoir.

The Pandora reservoir is easy to clean because it is seamless porcelain—enamelled white, with round ends. It can be lifted out with ease and washed as readily as a vegetable dish.

Different from the old-time, dark, built-in metal "tank" that had to be emptied with a dipper and cleaned by guess.

But the reservoir of the Pandora Range is modern, convenient, sanitary and good to look at, just like the Pandora is in every other way.

"The Magic of the Pandora"—Booklet Free

This is one of the many features of the Pandora Range described in "The Magic of the Pandora," a little booklet full of information that every woman will want before she buys a range. Write for it to the nearest McClary branch.

McClary's Pandora Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

FOR SALE

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

Cheese.—Transactions take place locally at 25¹/₂c. to 26c. in a small way. Commission prices are unchanged at 25c. for No. 1; 24¹/₂c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Car lots of Ontario extra No. 3 barley are quoted at \$1.29 per bushel; No. 3 at \$1.27; Manitoba No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.20; Sample No. 4, \$1.15 per bushel, ex-store. Ontario oats were firmer and sales of Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed took place at 96c. to 97c.; No. 1 feed, 94c. to 95c.; No. 2 feed, 90c. to 91c.; Ontario No. 2 white, 93c.; No. 3 white, 91c.; No. 4, 90c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Government Standard Manitoba flour is steady at \$11.50 per bbl. in bags, ex-track, less 10c. for cash; Ontario winter wheat flour, \$11.60, in new cotton bags; rye flour, \$11.50 to \$12; oat flour, \$11.70; Graham flour, \$11.30 to \$11.50; white corn flour, \$10.20; mixed corn flour, \$9.20.

Millfeed.—Bran in car lots is quoted at \$37.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, and shorts, \$42.25. Pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70; feed cornmeal is \$66; barley feed is \$62 to \$63; mixed mouille, \$55 per ton, including bags, delivered.

Baled Hay.—Prices are firm with No. 1 quoted at \$25 to \$26 per ton, ex-track; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25 to \$26; No. 2 timothy, \$24 to \$25; No. 2 clover mixed, \$23 to \$24; No. 3 timothy, \$22 to \$23, ex-track.

Hides.—Veal skins are 35c. per lb.; grassers, 22c.; kips, 20c.; cow hides, 19c. per lb.; bulls, 17c.; steers, 24c., flat; lamb skins are \$3.50 each; horse hides are \$5 to \$6.75 each; tallow is 3¹/₂c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16¹/₂c. per lb. for rendered.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers, \$17.25 to \$18; light, \$16.75 to \$17.75; packing, \$15.25 to \$17.25; rough, \$14.65 to \$15.25; pigs, good to choice, \$13.50 to \$14.50.

Cattle.—Good to choice Western and native steers, 75c. to \$1 higher, with instances of more; light, 50c. higher; butcher cattle, 50c. to \$1 higher; with instances of more; light, 50c. higher; butcher cattle 50c. to \$1 higher; canners steady; calves, 50c. higher; feeders, 25c. higher.

Sheep.—Fifty cents to \$1.50 higher; most advance on medium grades of killing and feeding lambs.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 33c.; average run, 32c. to 32¹/₂c.; Watertown, N. Y., 32c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 24¹/₂c. to 25c.

The entries for the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov-ember 30 to December 7, close on Nov-ember 1. Breeders wishing to enter their stock at this great Show should do so at once. The prizes in the various classes are liberal, and a win at the International is worth a good deal to any breeder.

Rev. Fourthly. "Have you been tried in the furnace of affliction?"
Knicker. "Not that, but I've put the stove-pipe up in the fall."

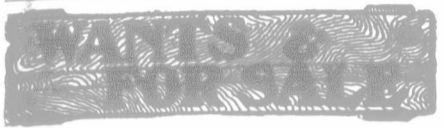
POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS Trap-nested, pedigreed stock. Bred for Egg production and not for Exhibition purposes. Cockerels for sale F. J. Coldham, P. O. Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE laying strain Barred Rock cockerels, backed by eight years trap-nesting and breeding for egg-production. \$3 each. Four only cockerels bred from pedigree hens with yearly records from 217 to 267 eggs, mated with son and grandsons of 310 egg hen, Canadian record holder. Price, information on request. F. B. Hutt, Georgetown, Ont.



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

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN, MUST BE GOOD with pure-bred stock, good milker. Prefer married man with one or two grown up boys and girls who can get employment on the farm. No person but a first class man need apply. Good wages, free house, wood and vegetables. Steady employment, can start work at once. Robert Cooper, Welland, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMEN AS WARD maids, also reliable woman to work in Nurses' Home. Apply Superintendent, General Hospital, Guelph, Ont.

WANTED Dressed Poultry

WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto. Write for price list.

Men Wanted FOR SHIPYARD

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

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

SEED CORN

Good hard flint corn, Longfellow, suitable for seed. \$5.00 for 75 lbs., sacks furnished. Apply to W. B. Lancaster, R.R.1, Rodney, Ont.

SEED CORN

For sale: Wisconsin No. 7. Our 1918 crop (10 acres) is a magnificent one. Come and select now. Price reasonable.

Chas. W. Ingram, R. 1, Port Burwell, Ont.

B. Petch & Son, of Cheltenham, are holding a clearing sale of Jerseys at Georgetown, on Tuesday, November 5. The entire herd is to be sold, and it is one of the most select herds that has been offered to the public for some time. It is the result of twelve years of careful breeding and selection. The best individuals from the most select herds of Jerseys in the country have been used for herd sires. For particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue, and write B. Petch & Son, R. R. No. 1, Cheltenham, for a catalogue, mentioning The Farmer's Advocate. In the offering are five bulls, thirty-five registered females and forty grades. This is an opportunity of securing some choice animals to strengthen the herd.

Gossip.

The Provincial Winter Fair.

The premium list of the 1918 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which is to be held from December 6 to 12, is now off the press and may be secured from the Secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The rules and regulations governing the showing and judging of animals are plainly given in this list, so that an intending exhibitor will know exactly what points must be observed. In many of the classes there has been an increase in the prizes offered. For horses the prizes are on the same generous scale as last year. The open class for Clydesdales has been improved by the addition of a section for stallions where importers are excluded. This should give a good opportunity to the breeder, who has the enterprise to buy a good imported horse, to get him before the public without having to compete with the more experienced fitter, such as the regular importer usually is. The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association is continuing its policy of encouraging the breeder by giving a special prize to all Ontario breeders of first and second-prize animals, irrespective of whom the exhibitor might be.

The beef cattle classes have been notably strengthened this year. In each of the three beef breeds a section has been added for two animals, the progeny of one cow. The prizes for this section are the same as for three animals, the get of one sire. In each of these breeds a championship is offered for bulls, steers and heifers. In all three breeds a section has been added for junior yearling bulls; in Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus a breeder's herd prize has been added, this herd to consist of a bull calf, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves. The Hereford Breeders' Association has added a fifth prize of \$5 to all the yearling and calf classes of the breed. In the dairy cattle department the classification and prizes are the same as last year. It is the turn of this department to receive the Prince of Wales prize, and it is being used to increase the prizes for grade dairy cows. Sheep and swine sections are much the same as last year, as are also the poultry and grain sections.

The following is a list of the judges for the different classes: Imported Clydesdales, W. L. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont.; (Reserve), M. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; Canadian-bred Clydesdales, John Graham, Carberry, Man.; (Reserve), Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man. Shires and Percherons, Robert Graham, Toronto; (Reserve), J. White, Myrtle. Hackneys and Ponies, Robert Graham, Toronto. Thoroughbred and Standard-bred, W. J. Stark, Edmonton, Alta.; (Reserve), Dr. Routledge, Lambeth, Ont. Beef Cattle, Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.; (Reserve), Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont. Ayrshires, W. Hunter, Freeman, Holsteins, G. A. Brethen, Norwood. Jerseys, H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham. Dual-purpose, Cattle, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Dairy test, Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph. Cotswolds, W. Glaspell, Oshawa; Leicesters and Long-wooled grades, W. A. Douglas, Caledonia; Lincolns, E. Parkinson, Guelph; Hampshires, Suffolks and South-downs, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; Oxfords and Dorsets, W. H. Beatty, Wilton Grove; Short-wooled grades, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Shropshires, F. W. Gurney, Paris; Sheep carcasses, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and Geo. Morris, London. Yorkshires and Tamworths, D. C. Flatt, Hamilton; Berkshires, F. Teasdale, Concord; Chester Whites, H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires, G. G. Gould, Essex; Bacon hogs, D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, and R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Butcher hogs, F. Teasdale and D. C. Flatt; Swine carcasses, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin. Grains, Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph. Clover and grasses, Prof. W. J. Squirrel, O. A. C., Guelph. Corn, P. L. Fancher, Chatham. Roots and vegetables, A. W. Mason, O. A. C., Guelph.

Bonehead.—"G'wan, nigger, you-all ain't got no sense nohow."
"Ain't got no sense? Whut's dis yere haid for?"
"Dat thing? Dat ain't no haid, nigger; dat's jes er button on top er yo body ter keep yer backbone on unravelin'!"—The Lamb.

Write For FREE Copy of Our Book "How to Break and Train Horses"

\$125 PROFIT ON ONE HORSE

HOW ONE MAN CHANGED A VICIOUS "NAG" INTO A FAITHFUL PLUGGER

Charles H. Mackley, of Unadilla, New York, bought a vicious, kicking and biting mare for \$50. The horse was a mean one and no mistake. Impossible to drive, and the mere sight of any one transforming the horse into a regular "bucking broncho."

It looked to Mr. Mackley as though this terror wouldn't even earn her feed. About this time Mr. Mackley was introduced to a student of Professor Beery, the famous American horseman. And at this friend's suggestion, Mr. Mackley wrote to Professor Beery for the Beery Course in Horse Breaking and Training. Mr. Mackley gave the course a little spare-time attention and then applied his knowledge to correcting his vicious mare. In 10 days, thru the application of Beery Methods, this \$50 "unbreakable broncho" was transformed into a patient, obedient and faithful plugger, which its owner later sold for \$175.

\$125 profit through the Beery System is but one instance. Hundreds of others write us how they have transformed balkers, kickers, horses with habits, and dangerous horses of all kinds into patient, obedient workers of high value.

QUICK, EASY WORK SURE RESULTS

No theory about the Beery Method. It is the result of 30 years' experience with thousands of horses. The Beery Method is certain and guaranteed to produce results.

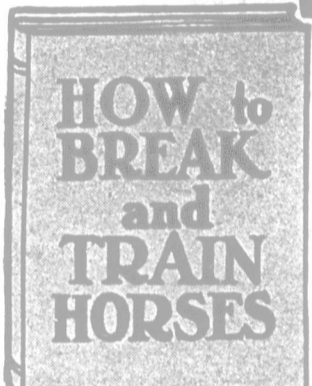
Thru the Beery Course, you can easily tame the most vicious horse into a gentle, dependable plugger. Not only will the Beery System teach you to break vicious colts the right way, but thru it you can break any horse of any of his bad habits permanently. Bulking, shying, biting, kicking, fright, and all other bad habits will be totally cured forever—and the result will be a more useful horse to own, and a more profitable horse to sell.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Many Beery Students have been able to pick up a number of "ornery" horses which their owners were glad to get rid of. Then, through the Beery Methods, they have quickly transformed these vicious "nags" into willing workers and have sold them at a big profit. Our free book "How to Break and Train Horses" explains fully about the Beery Course and how much it will mean to you. With the knowledge gained from the Beery Course, you can quickly make your horses or anyone else's horses gentle and dependable.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Send coupon or postal card today for big free book "How to Break and Train Horses." It gives much valuable information and explains fully about the famous Beery Method. Mail coupon or post card NOW. Prof. Jesse Beery 1010-A Main St. Pleasant Hill Ohio



MAIL NOW

Prof. Jesse Beery 1010-A Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio Please send at once your free book "How to Break and Train Horses." Name _____ Address _____

This is the Top You Ought to Have on Your Car NOW

Every owner of a Ford Car should have a Cozy-Top. It makes winter motoring comfortable, keeps the driver warm and dry in spite of cold, wind, rain or snow. Cozy-Tops are not merely winter tops; they are summer tops, too, as the curtains roll up, or sides can be entirely removed if desired. The Cozy-Top is the Ford car owner's limousine. It gives all the comfort at a trifling cost; it is a permanent all-year convenience. A neat-looking, practical and substantial Top that does not rattle. Can be fitted on in an hour. All bolts and irons for attaching are provided. Made to perfectly fit the 1914, '15, '16, '17, '18 Ford Car Touring or Roadster Bodies. Selected materials; rear side windows are stationary with double strength glass. Other windows are flexible transparencies which roll up out of the way. We are sole manufacturers of this patented top, and are selling direct from factory to you as prices are too close to allow an agent's profit. You WANT this Top—You NEED it—You could not get as much comfort for the money in any other way. Do not delay your order for there are over 90,000 Ford Car owners in Canada and our factory output is limited, so get your Top NOW. Order direct by mail; you get the benefit of the low price instead of the dealer. Net weight of Touring Top 100 lbs., crated 200 lbs; price \$98. Roadster Top, net weight 75 lbs., crated 100 lbs; price \$75. Shipped promptly to any station in Canada, f.o.b. Montreal, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send your order to-day. Write for Illustrated Literature—Mailed Free on Request.

CozyTops for Roadsters \$75

CozyTops for Touring Cars \$98

CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED
Exclusive Manufacturers in Canada
306 EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING, - TORONTO

Along Country Roads or on the Streets of Town—

The BRISCOE

More Than Holds Its Own in Comfort, Beauty and Speed

BRISCOE Economy plus Briscoe Service form a combination of compelling strength. Here is a car at a most attractive price which travels fast, climbs hills and covers lots of ground—all without undue upkeep expense.

Look over the Briscoe thoroughly and challenge its performance before deciding what car you should buy.

Observe Briscoe roominess, comfort qualities, fine finish and smart appearance.

Above all, note the famous more-miles-to-the-gallon motor—an exclusive Briscoe feature, assuring 25 to 30 miles per gallon.

Quick, silent, responsive, the Briscoe engine turns a small quantity of gasoline into a tremendous lot of power.

The Briscoe gives you power, speed and service—with true economy. Its beauty of line and fine finish set it quite apart from all other cars in the light-car class. Its price is less than that of any other car of equal sturdiness and good looks.

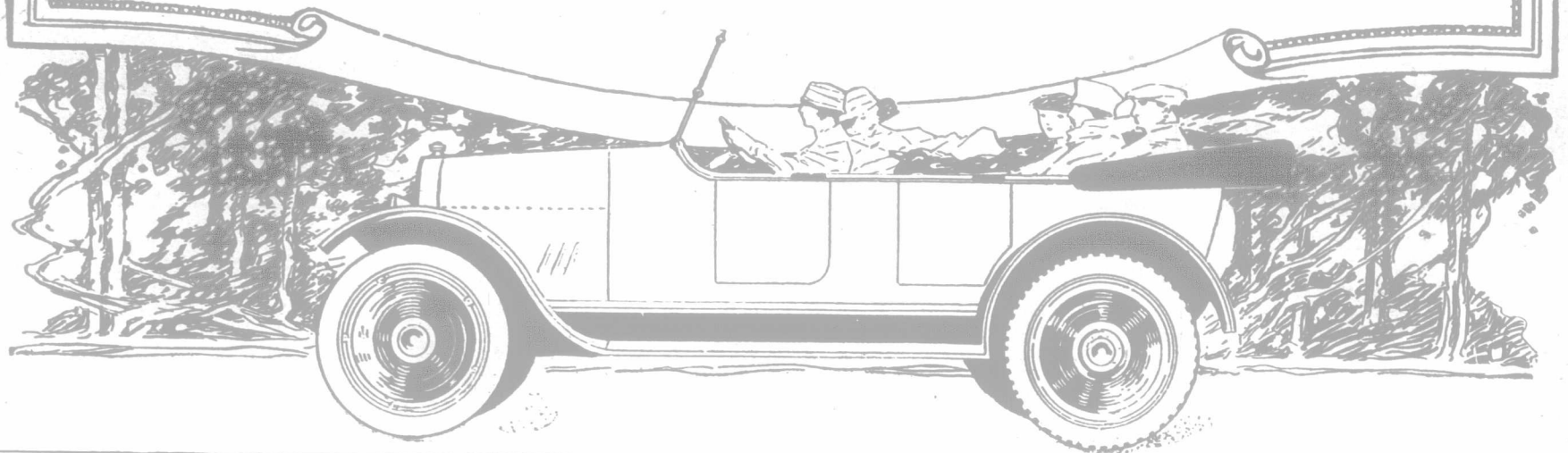
A low price car with high price features—now represented in Toronto by a house that has the equipment and the experience which ensures service of the highest order to Briscoe owners.

The following prices are all f.o.b. Brockville:
 TOURING CAR, \$1,225 ROADSTER, \$1,205 SEDAN, \$2,005
 Briscoe Pays the Tax.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, BROCKVILLE

THE BAILEY & PEER MOTOR CO.
 495-497 Yonge Street, TORONTO

BINDNER & MORRISON
 174 Fullarton Street, LONDON, ONT.



Prepare Now for Winter

INSTALL A WATER SYSTEM

that will provide you with hot and cold water wherever and whenever you want it.

In the house—a bath, laundry, sinks, toilet and every water convenience. No wading in snow carrying water.

In the barn—you water the stock indoors and in the stall, without labor. You have a water tap handy for every purpose. Fire protection is constant.

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

Empire Systems are always reliable. You have water 24 hours every day. No freezing, no trouble. You enjoy one from the day you install it.

FREE BOOKLET, giving illustrations and descriptions of the many advantages of the Empire Systems; will be mailed you on request.

Write for it to-day.

Empire Manufacturing Co., Limited. HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: London, Ont.
 Branch Office and Warehouse. 119 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, ONT.



Gossip.


Kyle Bros. Contribution to London Sale.

Of the many good contributions going in the London Sale of Shorthorns this year one lot, that of Kyle Bros. of Drumbo, happened by chance to come under our personal notice recently and they are by far the strongest lot ever consigned to any sale by this long established firm. There are seven head in all catalogued, six of which are females and these range in ages from year-old heifers to six-year-old cows. The youngest is a 12-months' heifer, of straight Duchess of Gloster breeding by this great sire and show bull Sea Gem's Pride, while the oldest cow selling is a well-set, Lovely-bred cow by Scottish Pride (imp.) and due to calve around sale time. There are two other yearlings; a good roan Buckingham heifer and a red Village Maid, the latter of which is perhaps one of the very best heifers that will pass through any sale ring this year. There is one other mature cow worthy of note, a four-year-old Crimson Flower, and she too will be showing well along towards calving by sale time, and is just the sort to make a foundation cow of the right kind. The bull referred to and the only one selling in this consignment is a 13-months' Broadhooks, a thick-fleshed roan calf and a prominent winner at both Toronto and London this year. Catalogues giving pedigrees in detail of this and all other lots selling may be had by applying to Harry Smith, Secretary of sale, Hay, Ont., and mentioning this paper.

Little Frederick went with an aunt through the cemetery. Upon his return home he went to his father and said: "Father, I went for a walk with auntie through the cemetery to-day, and we read the inscriptions on the tombstones." And what were your thoughts, my son, after you had done so?" asked the father. "Well, father," replied the child, seriously, "I wondered where all the wicked people were buried."

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Get More Egg Money




Keep your layers on the job. Get all the eggs you can while the birds are in their prime. After two years their best days are over.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

makes hens lay heavily, because it tones up the system and acts directly on the laying organs. Keeps fowls healthy.

At your dealer's in pkgs., also 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags. Money Back if Not Satisfied. Write us for new book on care of Poultry. It's FREE.


Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., 328 Carlaw Ave., Toronto. P-19



NEVERSLIP

Red Tip Calks

INSURE STRONG EVEN PULLING ON ICY ROADS



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

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

BOG SPAVIN

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERING

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

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

Clydesdale Stallions For Sale

Owing to the death of the late Jas. Moffat his two Clydesdale Stallions are offered for sale, Baron Byron (Imp.) No 7744 and Prince Mark (Imp.) No. 13370. Both are quiet and have proved themselves successful stock getters. Will be sold cheap for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to **WM. G. MOFFAT, R.R. No. 3, Teeswater, Ont.**

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

DR. BELL, V. S. Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE

15 registered Oxford Down Ewes, shearlings and 2-year-olds. 3 registered Oxford Down rams, shearlings. 13 grade Cotswold Ewes. Apply to **R. W. BOGUE, R. R. No. 7, Strathroy, Ont.**

Gossip.

William D. Munro, of Charlottenburg, Ont., is offering 24 Jersey cows, by public auction, on November 5. These cows are money-makers. The age and pedigree, together with the record, of the individuals offered will be furnished upon application to the proprietor. Scarcity of stable room has made it necessary for Mr. Munro to dispose of part of his herd. The farm is situated at Charlottenburg, near Martintown, Glengarry County. Remember, the sale is to be held on Tuesday, November 5. For fuller particulars write W. D. Munro.

Those of our readers who are interested in Jersey cattle should take note of the offering advertised elsewhere in these columns, by Eugene D. Baldwin, of Coaticook, Que. This is one of the most noted large herds in the Dominion, and the fact that hay is now selling in this part of Quebec for \$20 per ton at the barn has induced Mr. Baldwin to dispose of a portion of his herd. The breeding of the sire used in the herd for the past few years is given in detail in the advertising copy, and those conversant with the breed will readily see that he is among the strongest of the best sires of the day. The females, too, are backed by official records of production, and, when speaking to a representative of this paper, Mr. Baldwin stated that he wished to make it plain that the prices asked were such as should make a big reduction in the herd in a very short time.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, writes that he has recently sold the beautiful Golden Drop bull calf to Dr. George J. Dickson & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; also, a good Miss Ramsden bull calf to W. E. Fortenberry, Leo, Texas, and a splendid two-year-old Crimson Flower bull, to L. W. Taylor, Stayner Ont. R. W. Minielly, of Wyoming, secured a choice Nonpareil bull calf. Several females from this herd have recently gone to the United States. At the present time there are six excellent young bulls, two of which are suitable to head the choicest herd in form and breeding. The others are thick, deep, well-bred individuals in good condition that are well worth the money asked for them. Mr. Miller also has an imported bull calf, and a choice lot of heifers and cows, which anyone wishing to secure some good individuals might advisedly inspect.

On November 13 there will be held in St. Thomas an extensive sale of Shorthorns and Oxford Down sheep. This will be the third annual combination sale to be held by the Elgin County pure-bred breeders. Some idea of the quality of the offering of Shorthorns will be gathered from the fact that such families as Strathallan, Roan Lady, Lavender, Lustre, Butterfly, and Village Maid are represented. There are 17 cows, many with calf at foot; 16 right good heifers, and 13 large-framed, thick, sappy bulls will complete the Shorthorn offspring. It will be worth anyone's while to attend this sale, whether in need of Shorthorns or not. Twenty-four Oxford Down sheep are to be sold; 12 are choice ewe lambs, and 12 are ram lambs. For fuller particulars write James Page, Secretary, R. R. No. 1, Wallacetown, Ont., or W. A. Galbraith, Sales Manager, Iona, Ont., for a catalogue, mentioning The Farmer's Advocate.

Jacob Johnson was one of those persons who always think other people can't be left to attend to anything. They give so many directions that muddle simply follows on their heels.

Well, Jacob was going on a business trip to Scotland, and he asked his brother to look after his pet parrot.

All the way North in the train he worried about the bird, and when he reached Edinburgh, rushed straight off to the post office to send a wire.


"Don't forget to feed the parrot."

Early the next morning he was awakened by the boots at his hotel, who brought him his reply, also by telegraph.

"Have fed him, but he is hungry again. What shall I do now?"

1918		NOVEMBER				1918	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

BUTTER 50 to 60 Cents A POUND



NOW IS THE TIME to get your new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH butter prices soaring no cream producer can afford to go another month without a New De Laval Cream Separator. This is true whether you have no separator, or an inferior or half-worn-out machine, or even an old style De Laval. In cold weather your waste of butter-fat is relatively greater, either with gravity skimming or a poor separator; and at present prices for cream a De Laval would very soon pay for itself out of its own savings.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' THIRD ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

TO BE HELD AT FEED STABLES, ELGIN ST., ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Wednesday, November 13th, 1918

46 Shorthorns

24 OXFORD SHEEP

ELGIN'S GREATEST ANNUAL SHORTHORN EVENT

17 cows, some with calves by their side 17 16 choice heifers, the money-making kind 16
13 bulls, large boned, low-down and smooth 13

12 choice Oxford ewe lambs 12 12 Oxford ram lambs 12


Families of Shorthorns represented are: Strathallan, Roan Lady, Lavender, Lustre, Butterfly, and Village Maid.

We cordially invite you to attend this sale, and will appreciate your request for catalogue. Address:

James Page Secretary, R. R. 1, WALLACETOWN, ONT.
W. A. Galbraith Sales Manager, IONA, ONT.

Auctioneers: T. E. Robson; Lock & McLachlin, St. Thomas

The Maples Hereford Farms



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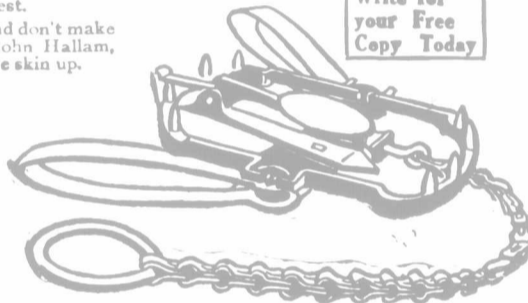
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still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

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Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to, **JOHN WATT & SON, (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.**

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

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Herd of over seventy head.

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Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

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

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

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Chickens Dying.

I have a flock of hens and early chickens that have been healthy all season. A week ago I noticed a sickness had seized some; the combs became discolored, there was a lack of appetite and the birds seemed to lose the power of their limbs. Some did not live over 48 hours after the first symptoms were shown. On examining the dead birds all the organs seemed healthy. They had a large, well-ventilated house, with plenty of clean water and free range. They were fed on crushed corn, boiled potatoes, and had access to the unthreshed pea stack. What was the trouble?
O. G.

Ans.—From the description given I am of the opinion that the trouble is due either to some feed the hens are getting or to drinking barn-yard water. Where birds are fed heavily on this year's crop of grain or where they get a considerable amount of musty corn, conditions similar to what you describe are not uncommon. The remedy, of course, is to remove the cause as far as possible and to give the birds a dose of salts or other physic, ordinarily a teaspoonful to a dessert spoonful to the sick birds at intervals of forty-eight hours, and for the general flock a pound of salts to one hundred birds at intervals of five or six days for two, or three doses. This can be given in the drinking water or mixed in a mash.
W. R. G.

Quarterly Payment of Salary.

A young girl goes to Parry Sound District to her first school. The trustees sign an agreement to pay her salary quarterly. She began teaching on Sept. 3. Should the trustees pay her a month's salary at the end of September, which was the end of the first quarter of the year, or does the end of the first quarter of the school year come on December? If the trustees state that as there is no money in the treasury they are unable to pay her, are they breaking their agreement?
A. R.

Ans.—Simcoe County correspondent inquiries whether a teacher who is to be paid quarterly beginning to teach on the 1st September is entitled to the first payment on the 30th of September or on the 30th November. A condition in the case in point is that the trustees say that they have no money in the treasury to pay on the 30th Sept.

In some counties "quarterly days" are statutorily defined. The Ontario School Law employs the term quarterly but does not interpret it. The clause in the printed form of agreement supplied by the Education Department reads as follows: "and further agree that they and their successors in office will pay such salary to the said teacher at least quarterly". The obvious meaning of this is that instalments of salary shall be paid not less frequently than three months apart. In the instance under notice, providing that the unaltered form of agreement was used, the first payment will be due on the 1st of December.

The law meets the case of no funds in the treasury by specific provision for borrowing on the promissory note of the board of trustees under its corporate seal. 1 Edw. VII, c. 39 s. 65 (10).
J. D.

Veterinary.

Doubtful Cure of Fistulous Withers.

Mare has been cured of fistulous withers, on the opposite side of the withers there are three small pimples which appear to contain pus. She goes lame.
F. H. H.

Ans.—If a cure has really taken place and these are simply superficial abscesses all that needs to be done is to lance them and then flush out the cavities 3 times daily with 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If the fistula has not been successfully treated the appearance of these "small pimples" indicate that another operation by a veterinarian is necessary.
V.

Harry Lauder paid a visit to the western front some time ago. While standing before a great barbed-wire barricade he asked a Highlander how long he thought the war would last. "Forty years," said the Highlander, never moving an eyelid. "We'll be fighting another year, and then it'll tak' us thirty-nine years more to wind up the wire."

Answers.

ng.

early chickens all season. A mess had seized the discolored, petite and the power of their over 48 hours were shown. birds all the They had a e, with plenty e. They were potatoes, and ned pea stack.

O. G. on given I ouble is due ns are getting water. Where his year's crop a considerable ditions similar t uncommon. o remove the d to give the other physio, to a desert s at intervals or the general one hundred r six days for can be given ed in a mash. W. R. G.

Salary.

Parry Sound The trustees y her salary ing on Sept. her a month's ember, which quarter of the first quarter December 1? s there is no y are unable eaking their A. R.

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to the west- While stand- re barricade now long he ast. "Forty never moving ing another hirty-nine e."

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

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Offering two, ten month bulls by St. Clare; also pure-bred Cotswold lambs, both sexes. S. W. JACKSON, R.R. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

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

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Moral Education in the Schools.

We regard the Public School as the centre pillar in the structure of Character Formation, the home and the church being two of the outer pillars. Such being the case we may call the School "the Moral Foundation of the Nation." Thus the supreme function of the school is "Moral Education".

Many people believe that there can be no moral instruction apart from religious instruction, and to quote the words of a great divine, "there can be no positive religious teaching where the principle of non-sectarianism rules" Immediately, therefore, one begins to talk of "moral training" in the schools the old bug-a-boo of sectarianism is raised.

This arises from the false distinction we have ever been prone to make between the secular and the sacred. We have spoken of instruction in Bible History, etc., as sacred, but of Arithmetic, Geography and the other subjects of the school curriculum as secular. Shall we dare to say, however, that mathematics, language, history, elementary science, manual training, etc., are purely secular, and are, therefore, unmoral and non-religious? Do not the teaching and practice of these things become a very part of the warp and woof of life and enter into the very fibre of our being? Does not the careful discipline in these things react upon character and help in forming right habits of thought and action, and is the formation of right habits of thought and action, in other words "the building of character," irreligious? One would fain conclude that the instruction in the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum lends itself to the positive religious teaching of the highest kind. The whole life of the school lends itself to this end. As Prof. Perry points out:

"An unconscious preparation for the life of the outside world is given to the pupil merely through his living, during school hours, in a miniature community.

The school plant has grown greatly in size and has become wondrously diversified. . . . The modern school has become a more complete microcosm of society than is found in any other single institution."

In an article that appeared some time ago in the Hibbert Journal, Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, said:

"Our schools, in bringing together those of different nationalities, language, tradition and creeds, in assimilating them together upon the basis of what is common and public in endeavor and achievement, are performing an infinitely significant religious work. They are promoting the social unity out of which in the end genuine religious unity must grow."

Or again: "Our schools serve best the cause of religion in serving the cause of social unification."

Who can over-estimate, then, the power of the Public School as a preparation for life, and, therefore, for the most effective citizenship? The wise teacher has abundant opportunity of bringing out the moral nature of the child in every subject of the school course. Carefulness and thoroughness in work, honesty in endeavor, honor in relations to one's fellow pupils, a sense of responsibility to others—in fact, all the cardinal virtues are gained in the best possible way, that is through action, in the life of the school.

A few years ago I had the privilege of meeting in conversation and observing in work Mr. F. J. Gould, of the Moral Instruction League, England. In the following year, 1912, the British Government thought so highly of his work that he was sent to India to institute courses of Moral Instruction in the schools under the control of the British Government. Ever since meeting him I have been a firm convert to the idea of Moral Instruction as a definite part of the school curricula. If all I have said is true that the Public School plays the leading part in the formation of character of the nation, its whole course should be laid out to that end. I am convinced this can be done apart from all the much discussed questions of sectarianism and dogma. Moral Education as a matter of fact does not need a theological foundation. Courtesy, Kindness, Brotherliness, Honor, Honesty, Duty to the home, the neighbor, the State, Justice, Personal Purity, Temperance, Self-sacrifice, Loyalty and Truthfulness, and the principles upon which these are based can

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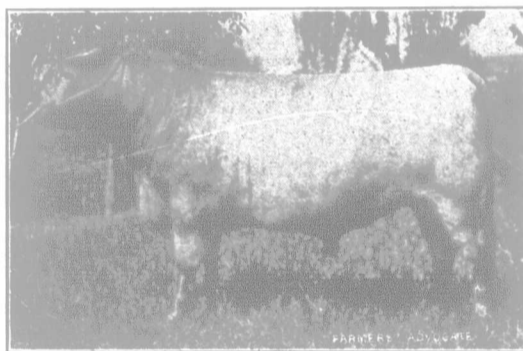
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Such standard Scotch sorts as Rosewood, Augusta, Broadhooks, Duchess of Gloster, Lancaster, Princess Royal, Roan Lady and Nonpariel in the offering. The sixty-five young cows and heifers contain many choice specimens, and the offering is of higher average merit than any previous sale of this company.

Among the 20 young bulls are several tip-top herd bull prospects. Sale will be at the barns of the former Fraser House, one block directly north of the G. T. R. depot. For catalogue and other information write Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Sales Manager.

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

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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple. WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

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

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A 3/4 brother to the \$50,000 bull is the sire of our young bulls offered at present. Two of these are ready for service. Write us also for females.
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all be taught without any reference to religion as ordinarily understood. In Mr. Gould's lessons, without any reference to the idea of God, the Bible, Jesus, etc., he was by skillful questioning able to lead the children to right ethical conclusions concerning the concrete situations in life which he presented. In fact, the whole basis of his idea is "the teaching of children to reason with regard to conduct." Is not this the supreme end of character, that we should learn to apply our powers of thought with regard to our duty to the State, our neighbor and ourselves? Give me a race of reasonable men, and I will show you a race whose politics are pure, whose whole life is founded on righteousness!

Said Von Humboldt, "Whatever we wish to see introduced into the life of the nation must first of all be introduced into its schools." Our nation is a nation in the making. Many of the problems which perplex the social life of the older nations need never arise with us, providing that we exercise care with regard to the ideal and type of citizen we wish to produce through our public schools, for again I reiterate that the School is the real foundation of national life. Since, then, morality and character determine the greatness of a nation, and since the School is the place where character is made, it becomes of supreme importance that we demand this shall be the end and aim of our education.

We may or may not be immortal. We may or we may not reap the fruit of our misdeeds, or the burden of our neglect, but our children will, and to-day we are making their to-morrow. We are immortal in our children. But this is certain,—the only immortality a nation may obtain is through its children and its children's children, and it is in the young life around us the history of our achievements will be written. Towering, then, above all other problems is the problem of the child. Greater than the question of peace, of army and naval policy, of tariff or free trade, of theories of taxation of capital and labor, than the many other questions before the people of Canada to-day. Greater,—because it embraces them all; the greater,—since we desire their solution not for ourselves alone but for the sake of the child. Yet did we but perceive it we should know that the only hope of ultimate solution is through the child.

Would you have a righteous nation? Then you must instill a love of righteousness in the mind of the child! Would you have peace upon earth? Then your children must learn the arts of peace, and be taught love and good will to all men! Would you have social justice and mercy dominate the world? Then your children must learn to love justice rather than riches, humanity more than wealth! Would you banish vice, intemperance and slothfulness from among men? Then your children must learn the beauty of purity, the dignity of toil, the sacredness of human personality! The hope of the world is the child! The destiny of our nation will be determined by our Public Schools!—Dr. H. Westwood.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Lightning Stroke.

Two-year-old heifer on pasture was noticed one morning staggering around. An examination revealed an area from head to shoulder that looked as though a blister had been applied and her eyeballs were a purplish color. My veterinarian said that in his opinion she had been struck by lightning, he is treating her but I have not had much satisfaction from his treatment. G. W. B.

Ans.—As a veterinarian is in attendance we will not presume to prescribe. No doubt your veterinarian is doing all that can be done, which in cases of lightning stroke is little more than an attempt to assist nature. V.

One of "B" Company's colored gentlemen, disguised as a carpenter, was recently working on the roof of a warehouse, sawing off the end of a board which protruded from the roof. He was working the saw between him and the roof. One of his comrades on the ground, seeing him at work asked: "Sam, has you all any insurance?" "Most suttinly", says Sam, "ten thousand dollahs." "Well", said the other, "you all's gwine to need ut in just a minute."



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\$35

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Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - Jefferson, Ontario
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACEY (Hamilton House Farms) COBourg, ONT.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer — average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

16 heifers coming 3 years for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.

Freshen December to March.

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St. George, Ontario

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia" and his dam the great 103 lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Payne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.

Walnut Grove Holsteins—I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine.

C. R. JAMES

(Take Radial Cars from North Toronto)

RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Sovereign Stock Farm—The Home of Canada's Wonder Cow

If in the market for a herd sire write, telling us just what you want. We have five ready for service, others younger, all from R.O.M. or R.O.P. rams. Priced low for quick sale.

WM. STOCK & SONS

(L. D. Phone Innerkip)

Tavistock, R. R. No. 1, Ontario

ELDERSLIE FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I am offering for immediate sale several young sons of my senior herd sire Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th who is a 32.92 lb. grandson of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy. The dams of these bulls all have R.O.P. records running up as high as 195.26 lbs. of milk for the year. Write for pedigrees.

A. MUIR (Take Kingston Road Radial cars from Toronto, Stop 37) Scarborough P. O., Ont

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Echo Segis Payne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Payne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Payne and out of grand producing cows.

JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

PONTIAC KORNDYKE OF HET LOO

A son of the great Pontiac Korndyke and senior sire in service at Raymondale. He is the sire of Het Loo Pietertje the 30-lb. junior two-year-old, sold at Milwaukee, June 4th, 1918, for \$12750.00.



PONTIAC KORNDYKE OF HET LOO

Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo

SIRE OF
HET LOO PIETERTJE
The \$12750.00 Heifer
IS THE SENIOR SIRE
AT
RAYMONDALE

A SON OF THIS GREAT SIRE WILL MAKE YOUR HERD

We are at present in a position to offer several sons of this great sire. All are from tested dams—dams that have been developed on our own farms and are increasing their records each year. In breeding, in individuality and in every way these youngsters are all worthy get of this mighty sire. By placing one of them at the head of your herd you can slip right to the top in Holstein breeding to-day. Their quality will commend them to all, and we would be pleased to send you full particulars regarding them. We also have five young sons of our former assistant sire.

Avondale Pontiac Echo

Here, too, is a sire that needs very little introductory to breeders of this continent. Being a son of the famous world's champion milk producer May Echo Sylvia and therefore a brother to the \$106,000 Champion Sylvia Johanna. Further comment regarding his get and their backing is quite unnecessary. Blending as they do the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and May Echo Sylvia, these young bulls make up the strongest breeding obtainable in the dairy world to day. If you are interested in the breed's best, write to-day and

LET US TELL YOU MORE ABOUT OUR HERD

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING



KORNDYKE QUEEN DE KOL 6th

We also have a three-year-old and a four-year-old bull for sale. The former is from our 37.26 lb. cow and by a son of an 18349 lb. junior two-year-old, while the latter is by our senior herd sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo and from a 29.20 lb. three-year-old who has 557.3 lbs. of milk for the 7 days.

Both bulls are guaranteed and priced reasonable]

**Raymondale Farm
Vaudreuil
Quebec**

D. RAYMOND, Prop. Resident Address
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

KORNDYKE QUEEN DE KOL 6th

37.26 lbs. of butter, 781.5 lbs. of milk in 7 days, 10125 lbs. of milk in 100 days; Dam of King Korndyke, Raymondale, junior sire in service. Sire Avondale Pontiac Echo, a brother to Champion Sylvia Johanna, (sold at Milwaukee, June 4th, for \$106,000).

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Wonder Cow

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Advocate.

Peace Negotiations.

On October 6 word was flashed across oceans and continents that the German Government was requesting an armistice on land and water, and in the air, in order that representatives of the various warring countries could meet and discuss terms of peace. The note was sent to President Wilson through the Swiss Government and read as follows:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take a hand in the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent States of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

The following note was also sent to the President of the United States by the Austria-Hungarian Government, which reads as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has made only defensive warfare, and has borne witness several times to its desire to put an end to the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presentation to President Wilson to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and start without delay negotiations for peace.

"These negotiations will be based on the fourteen points in President Wilson's message of January 8, and the four points of his speech of February 12 (February 11), 1918, and those equally of September 27, 1918."

It was also reported that Turkey was ready to make overtures of peace. To many these notes signified the immediate cessation of hostilities, but on probing deeper into the text of the notes, and considering the treachery and the brutality which had been practiced by Germany and her Allies, the more serious-minded were not inclined to be over-jubilant at the

RAVENSDALE FARM Ayrshire Specials

Offer No. 1.—Two 18-months' bulls sired by our former herd sire, Cherry Bank Freetrade, a son of the great sire White Hill Free rader (imp.). These bulls are good, straight, well-grown fellows, one being from a 6,727lb. 2-year-old daughter of Heather Belle of Glenore a 9,587-lb. cow, while the other is from Ravensdale Flirt, who has 10,310 lbs. officially for the year.

Offer No. 2.—One 12-months' bull by Cherry Bank Freetrade, and from a 6,652-lb., 2-year-old daughter of the noted Sea Foam.

Offer No. 3.—Two 7-months' bulls by Cherry Bank Freetrade, one of which is a son of the noted show cow Lovely's Rose champion Canadian-bred cow at Ottawa, 1917. In addition to those mentioned there are several others younger of equal breeding.

These bulls make up one of the strongest offerings we have ever had on the farm and at present are priced exceptionally low to make room for females coming in from the pastures. A number of the younger things are by our present sire Ravensdale Prince, who is a son of Cherry Bank Freetrade, and Princess of Ravensdale an 8,219-lb., two-year-old daughter of a 10,000-lb. cow.

We are also offering for immediate sale ten or twelve one and two-year-old heifers of much the same breeding as the other bulls mentioned, and a number are safely bred to the great young show bull Auchin Sir Andrew (imp.). These heifers are in splendid shape, well grown, and should suit wherever the best is wanted.

W. F. Kay, Ravensdale Farm, Phillipsburg, Que.

† St. Armand Station, G. T. R.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Our bulls took the Senior Championship, Junior Championship and Grand championship in Sherbrooke and first in their respective classes at Quebec, in addition to taking the special prize for the best bull on the grounds any breeds. We have others like them

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. **D. McARTHUR, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.**

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F.H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being of the Masterpiece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

I HAVE FOR SALE JERSEY COWS and BULLS

Six cows at \$200.00 each; bulls from \$50.00 to \$100 each, from Island Blood sires. Strictly guaranteed as represented. **T. HETHERINGTON, c. o. 481 Avlinr Street, Peterboro', Ont.**

turn of events. They believed that Germany merely wished to mark time to enable her to withdraw her hard-pressed troops to more favorable positions. The reply of President Wilson was anxiously waited for, as on his decision depended so much. However, the President had the confidence of the people and it was known that he would weigh well the matter before replying to the notes received. In his reply the President submits a question to the Central Powers asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. The text of President Wilson's note forwarded to the Central Powers, and signed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is as follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6th, enclosing the communication from the German Government to the President, and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accept the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The President feels bound to say, with regard to the suggestion of an armistice, that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.



BALDWIN'S—REGISTERED, COATICOOK, QUEBEC.

THE HOME OF LEDA'S FIGGIS FOX, A.J.J.C. 122428, C.J.C.C. 7119

We purchased this great bull from Tom Lawson of Boston, selecting him from his celebrated Dreamworld herd of prize winners. Lawson paid \$7,500, for Champion Flying Fox, one of the best bulls that ever left the Island. He then bought the Champion cow, Figgis, of the World's Fair at St. Louis. From these world-renowned Jerseys he bred the great bull, Figgis Fox, which headed his herd for years. By crossing Figgis Fox valued at \$15,000, with Flying Fox's Leda 166934, one of Champion Flying Fox's largest producing daughters, he got our bull, Leda's Figgis Fox 122428—carrying as much Sophie Tormentor blood as Sophie 19th of the Hood Farm, the world's greatest long distance cow of any breed, which has just finished her 11th year with a record of 15948 lbs. of milk and 1060 lbs. of butter. This bull, on the dam's side is a great grandson of Golden Fern's Lad P. 2180 H. C. that Cooper claims was the most celebrated bull of the Island of Jersey. So we think we can justly claim LEDA'S FIGGIS FOX to be one of the best bulls in the world to-day, being double grandson of Champion Flying Fox and a grandson of the Champion cow Figgis as well as of the Great Golden Fern's Lad. He heads our herd.

Owing to the exorbitant prices of hay and all coarse feeds in this vicinity **We Must Reduce Our Herd,** and will offer for immediate sale 60 of our 150 head of high-producing and prize-winning Jerseys, **at Prices That Should Move Them Fast.** We have heifers by the above sire (40 of them), and nearly all of our cows are bred to him. If it's Jerseys you want, wire at once or visit this herd

At present we have only four young bulls by this sire of serviceable age, but have quite a number of others that are younger.

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125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale.

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Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED

JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war? He deems the answer to the questions vital from every point of view."

Undoubtedly, the communication between these two countries will have a considerable bearing on the peace terms, and our readers might advisedly follow the text of the communications dealing with terms of peace. Less than a week after President Wilson had replied to the German note requesting an armistice, the German Government replied to the question of the President of the United States as follows:

"In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America, the German Government hereby declares:

"The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the 8th and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German Government believes that the Government of the powers Associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German Government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation. The German Government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed Commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conference and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people.

The fourteen points of the basis of peace, outlined by President Wilson early in the year, and recently printed in these columns were assented to by the Central Powers. However, President Wilson wishes to know whether he is dealing with military autocracy or with the German people. In his reply to the second communication from the Central Powers, it is plainly shown that there can be no peace while the German Government is controlled by military autocracy, and that an armistice cannot be considered while German atrocities continue on land and sea. Undoubtedly Germany is anxious to make peace before she is further subdued, but so long as the country is controlled by the Military there seems little chance of a permanent peace. The Central Powers have a good deal to account for. They have followed a war of destruction beyond reason; they have murdered and destroyed where there was no need, and for these things they must be held to account. The President's answer, which was issued from Washington on October 14, is considered a masterpiece. In it it is made clear to the Central Powers that peace is impossible while their armed forces continue in their illegal and inhuman practices. The following is the text of the President's reply:

"Sir:
"In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated 12th instant, which you handed to me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must clearly be understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it is his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and

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80 JERSEYS 80

5 Bulls 40 Grades 35 Females

AT GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

at 12 o'clock.

The entire herd of B. PETCH & SON, to be sold at the Farm, near Georgetown.

This is without doubt one of the most select Jersey Herds ever offered to the public. The result of twelve years of careful breeding and selecting. During this time the best of sires have been selected from the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, R. J. Fleming, of Pickering, and the present sire from the herd of James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley. This animal won first in his class at Guelph Winter Fair, 1916.

The Farm is situated four miles from Georgetown G. T. R., where all morning trains will be met. There are gravel and stone roads leading to Georgetown from all parts of Ontario, making it easy for motorists to attend the sale.

For further particulars apply for catalogues to

B. Petch & Son, R.R. 1, Cheltenham, Ont.

A choice 8 months bull calf will be sold for the Red Cross

Auction Sale

Owing to scarcity of stable room I am obliged to offer by public auction, at my farm, lot 30, first concession N. R. R. Charlottenburg, 3/4 mile east of Martintown, Glengarry Co., 6 miles south of Apple Hill, on C. P. R.

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

the following valuable live stock

24 JERSEY MILCH COWS

1 JERSEY BULL, 1 year old

All registered in the Canadian Jersey Herd Book. Age and pedigree, with butterfat, will be sent to any parties wishing them. Terms: 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6% off for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

Wm. D. Munro, Proprietor, Charlottenburg, Ont.
D. D. McCuaig, Auctioneer

Brunette's Perfection Gr. Champ. Jersey Bull

At Sherbrooke this year for sale. He is sired by Bonnie's Perfection the Grand Champion bull at Toronto and London for the past two years, and is guaranteed sure and right. His dam Brunette of Glenview was a noted champion winner, and has a yearly record of 756 lbs. butter. We have 40 heifers in the herd by this bull, and two are making over 500 lbs. of butter with first calf.—his first two to freshen. Act quick if interested. Also have one bull calf this sire.

J. Lee Alexander, Coaticook, Que.

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We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONT.

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Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

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For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers by our senior Sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humshaugh Invinible. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months bull from the Can. Change R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13 months bull from Scotch Thistle with three 11,000 lbs. yearly records. A. S. TURNER & SON, RICKMANS CORNERS, ONT.

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We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-headers and breeding stock we have ever offered.

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I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

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Ewe lambs, and a few breeding ewes, best of breeding type, and quality, heavy fleece, some sired by Imported Ram. Also young Shorthorn bulls and females. Write wants or come and see
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Choice Lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs For Sale.

Flock established twenty-five years ago. Prices reasonable. **J. L. Tolton, R.R. No. 3, Walkerton, Ontario.**

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Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

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Leicesters and Shorthorns—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Good individuals and choice breeding.
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I have at present a very choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellock breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.
C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads

DORSET RAMS

I am offering a lot of good ram lambs, a number of shearlings and also have some good shearing ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. J. ROBERTSON - - HORNBY, ONT.
(Formerly of J. Robertson & Sons)

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Oxford Down Sheep: 25 registered ewes from 1 to 5 yrs., 10 one-year-old rams, 50 ram lambs, 50 ewe lambs; a choice lot from best foundations. Prices reasonable. Visit or write
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Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.
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Exhibition and breeding stock—both sexes. We also have Standard-bred horses, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, S.-C. W. Leghorns and White Rocks at all times. Special present offering, one two-year-old prize-winning stallion.
D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

Springbank, Ohio Improved Chesters Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike =15917=, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.
Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ont.

guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, and oftentimes of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is continued in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency. The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.' The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, "Charge d'Affairs, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

At time of writing this is as far as negotiations have been carried, but meanwhile the Entente Allies are gradually hurling the Hun hordes out of France and Belgium.

A statesman sat on the veranda of a golf club discussing prohibition and watching a very poor player endeavoring to tee off.

After the poor player had made half a dozen ineffectual swipes at the ball the statesman's companion said:

"What the dickens is that fellow trying to do?"

"It looks to me," said the statesman, "as if he was trying to dig himself in."

A particularly true impression of the quaint humor and simple philosophy commonly found among the less-educated negroes of the United States is afforded by the following: One negro advised another, who had been drafted, to make a will before going to the war. "I hain't got no use, nohow, foh dat kind of a will", said the second: "de only will I keers anything about is, Will I come back?"

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Although we have sold our farm at Arkell, we are still in the sheep business stronger than ever, having secured other land expressly for sheep.

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Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.; Brooklin, C. N. R.

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Yorkshire Hogs of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Young stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.
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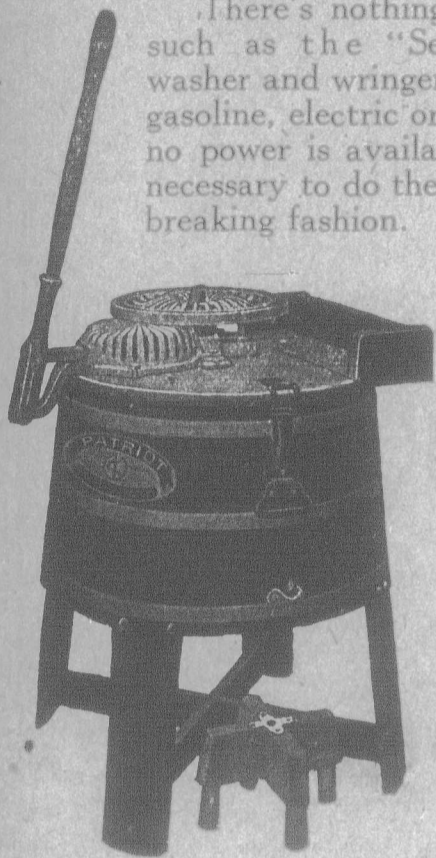
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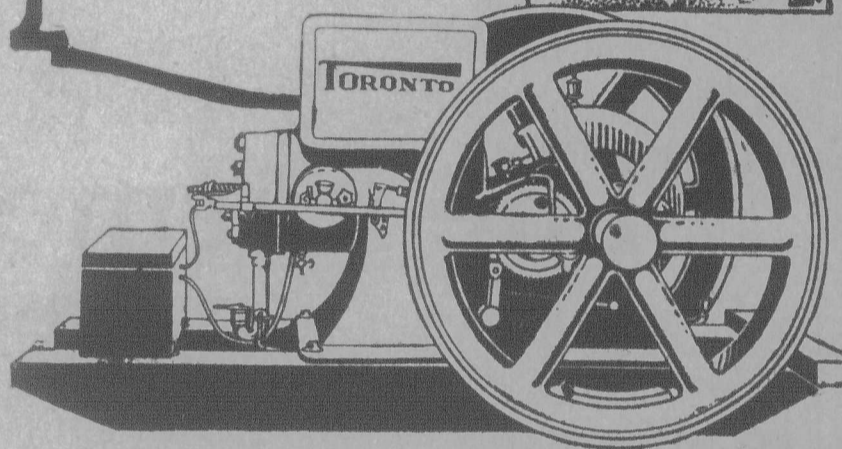
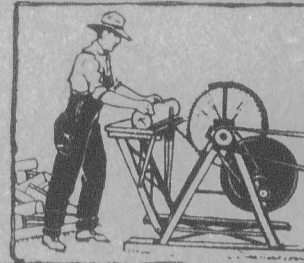
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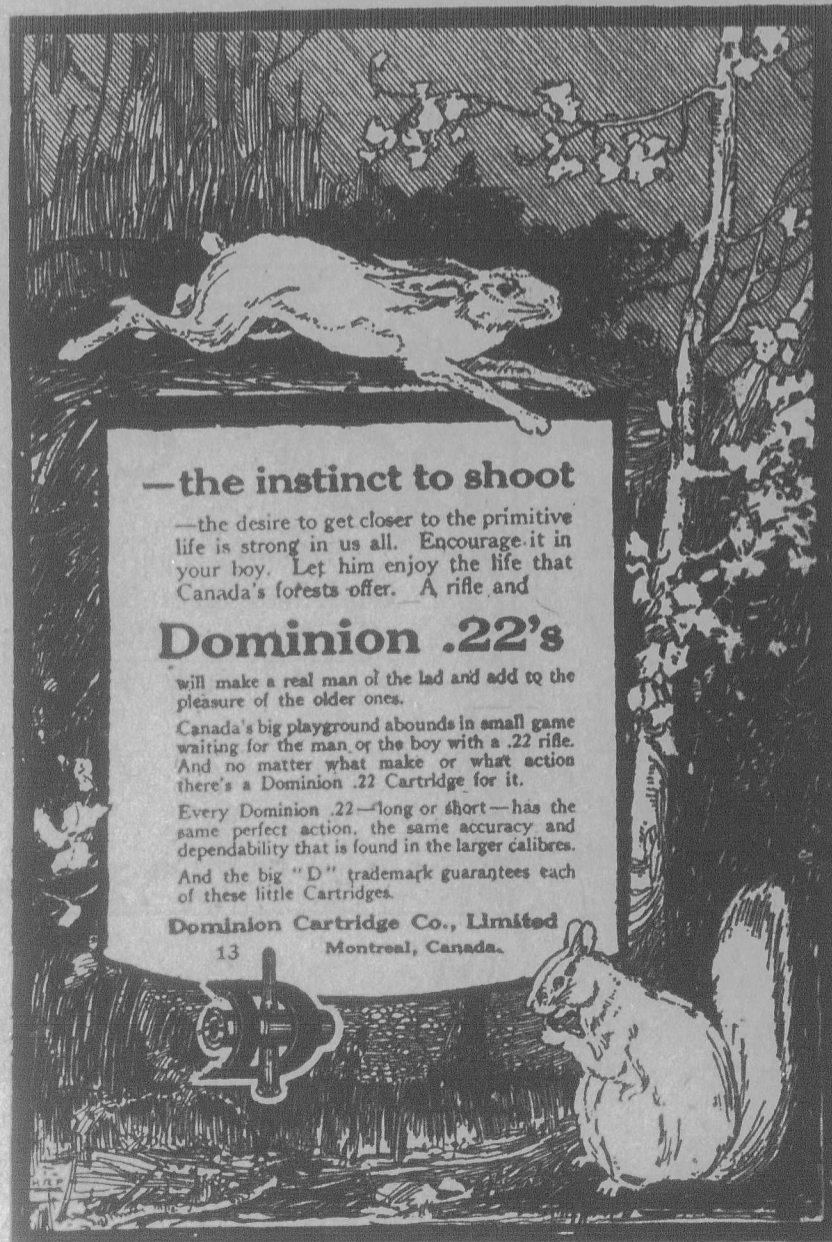
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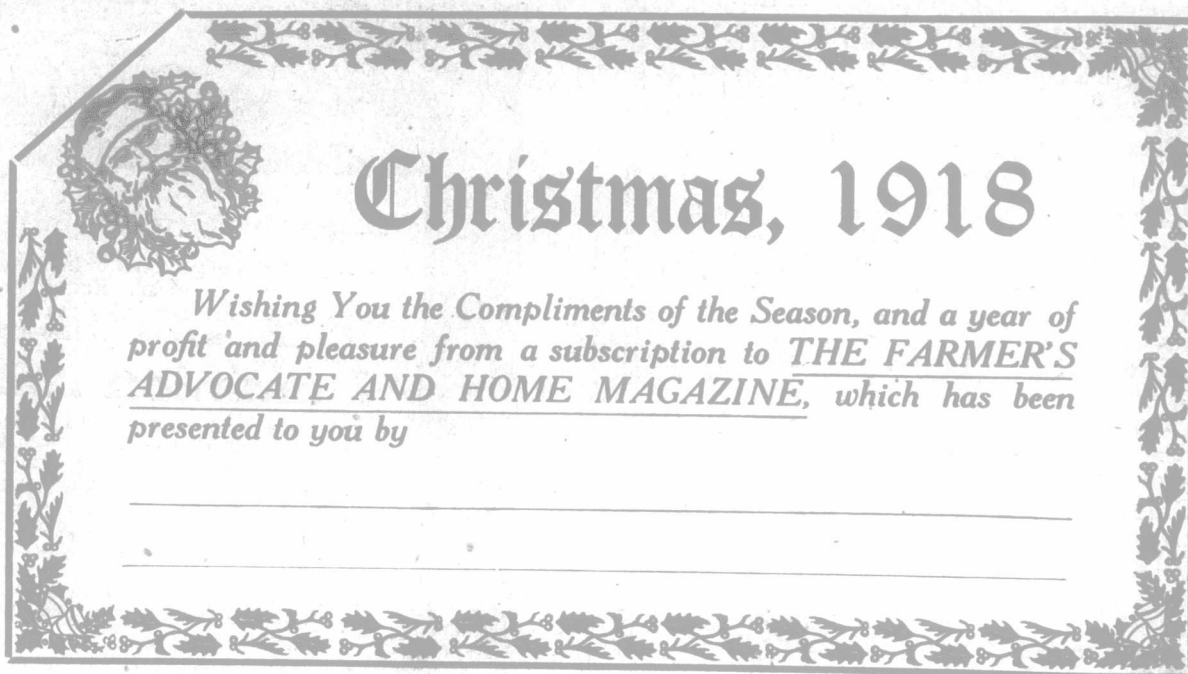
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