Iarkets

and general impression nat these will sell at e later on, Receipts aled 3,800 head 5 head for the cort year. Quotations:

Natives - Very o \$14.50; best heavy \$14; fair, over 1,300 1,200 to 1,300, \$13.50

o 1,300, \$12.50 to \$13 Canadians - Best 50; fair to good, \$11 weight, \$10.75 to \$11; \$10 to \$10.50

-Yearlings, fair to 14.25; choice heavy handy, \$12.50 to \$13 to \$11.50; light and -Best heifers, \$10.50 heifers, \$9.50 to \$10:

ers, \$8 to \$9; light very fancy fat cows, est heavy m to good, \$8 to \$9; \$6; canners, good, ims, \$4 to \$4.50. vy, \$9.75 to \$10.25 8.50 to \$9; sausag oulls, \$7 to \$8; oxen,

eders.-Best feeders, non to fair, \$8 to \$9; \$8.50; fair to good, non, \$6 to \$7. ngers.-Good to best

\$135; in car loads n to good, small lots. oads, \$75 to \$85; com-

re lower the first two ek, but after Tuesday Heavy hogs, for n indifferent deman to a big margin under Monday the spread bove 240 pounds was nd the more desirable om \$16.60 to \$16.75 the york order \$16.85 bulk of the mixed Tuesday heavy hogo \$16.15, with the york es landing mostly at the spread on heavies \$16.35, with handier

\$16.50 and \$16,60; gs sold from \$16.75 vies ranging on down heavies sold from h yorkers and mix to \$17 and \$17.25 eek opened with pig dnesday they rang and Friday the bulk nt pigs, which were st, ranged as low sold around \$13.50 ags \$10 down. Rek were 27,300 head, 2 head for the week ead for the same week

On the opening day lambs sold at \$20.50 \$20.25, with majorify three days none so s a slow market all of each day showed nge was from \$18,50 ng as low as \$13.00, and prices on these were Top yearlings were to \$18.25, although nday up to \$18.75; ere ranged from \$15.50 wes \$13.50 to \$14.50. ek were 15,400 head ere were 16,210 head week a year ago the ead.

active market was week. Monday tops d Tuesday the bulk Inesday the general ts to a dollar lower; ed at \$23 and \$23.50, made \$24. Wednes some Canadian veals sort at \$21 and \$22. tle changed all week, 17 down. The week's 00 head, as compared r the week previous he same week a year ontinued on page 578)

MARCH 25, 1920

IE MAGAZII FE-LITERATURE

Our New Colony.

BY "M. E. R."

Wee little warblers, so tuneful and gay, That come with the buds in the glad month of May.

With quick, eager pleasure we welcome you here On the very same day we first heard you

last year.

Without forecast of weather, of wind or of tide, Or even the old-fashioned almanac

You know, in some marvellous, magical

That it's time to be moving, and the call you obey.

You spread out your wings, so fragile and small, And away to the northland, deserted last fall,

You fly through long days over mountain Oh, would that we too such a journey could take.

But we are so cumbrous, and you are so light.

We are but human, you-things of delight, Compact little parcels of feathers and

So fine and, so frail, so amazingly strong. So we welcome you back to the homes we

provide, Six charming wren villas, all cosy inside As of yore, you will find them conven-

ently planned. All modern improvements, no rent we demand.

But only request that you come back each year,

To gladden our hearts with your sweet songs of cheer.

Laying Out the Rural

and confusion will ruin the best grounds going. (2) That the place must be

planned for convenience. (3) That such

trees, shrubs, etc., should be chosen as will give a good effect with the least possible trouble. Farmers have not much

time to spend on flowers and shrubbery but by careful selection they will find that they can have both flowers and

shrubbery with comparatively little effort

after the first planting.

Draw out a number of plans on paper,

using a ruler and measuring carefully to scale to get the right proportions.

Mark the position of the buildings and

boundaries, then proceed to indicate im-

aginary walks, driveways, clumps of trees

and shrubbery, etc. It is not hard to do all this—on the contrary the work is very

interesting. When a number of plans

have been completed choose the one that

looks best. When planting time comes

When drawing your plan you will find it well to remember a few things in

addition to those listed at the beginning

like appearance of any home, but they

must not be set in rows, orchard fashion. Indeed, the only place where a row is permissible is along the "road fence" and along each side of the drivoway; but they

along each side of the driveway; but they

should not be put in either of those

positions if they interrupt a fine view.

Usually a clump of them looks exception-

ally well behind the house, forming a

setting for it and screening off the barns.

Also, in this position they may give a

nne sky-line. Hergreens are, as a rule, excellent here; also a clump of Lombardy

Trees are very necessary to the home-

of this article.

fine sky-line.

HEN planning rural grounds three

things should be kept in mind.

That an appearance of clutter

Home Grounds.

poplars, in addition, may give a fine effect. For the edge of the front lawn a group, or even one or two single specimens of the maple or beech will be found very satisfactory; and if the place already has a fine old elm or two guard it as a gift of

The lawn should be unbroken by flower-beds or shrubbery, which make it look smaller, but clumps of shrubbery, wherever they look natural and graceful, not stiff and spotty, may be introduced, in corners, to screen unsightly fences, and about the foundations of the house. If the lawn is very large most of it can be cut with the mower, or with a one-horse lawn mower, so don't have many flowers at the front except those of the flowering shrubs. A few close to the house will be enough. Vines, however, should trail along the porch or verandah, over the bit of stone fence, up the shed wall, about the windows. If the wall is stone or brick the Boston ivy will cling to it; trellises may be supplied for others not so clinging in nature, and a piece of poultry netting run about beneath the verandah roof to support the trumpet vine, clematis or wistaria vines adds greatly to the coziness of any home.

But flowers need not be banished. A long, gracefully undulating (not scallopy) border of perennials may run along one or more borders of the lawn, or may follow, the driveway, while the back yard may be filled with all sorts of flowers. One enjoys them twenty times a day there for every once one would have a chance to see them were they all in the front yard. Besides here may be kept the annuals which bloom all the better for frequent cuttingsuch as sweet peas, poppies, and cornflowers. It is easier to attend to them when one has not to go around the house

When you are planning the walks and drives be sure to have them run, if

possible, by the very "shortest cut" to the house and barns. It is human nature to rebel against having to take even half a dozen unnecessary steps, and the place that compels one to do so is marred. True, the curve, has been called the "line of beauty," but don't curve a path or road just for the sake of having it curve. If it is necessary to give it a broad, sweeping curve to avoid cutting up the lawn, or to get away from a line of unprepossessing straightness, then by all means supply some obvious reason for making the turn; plant trees, or shrubbery or run a low stone fence covered with vines. Use your taste, if you have any, and, even then, proceed prayerfully. If you don't take care about this you may make an awful botch. Remember this: that straight lines are not always ugly; sometimes they are to be recommended. As a rule curves are more attractive, but they should be broad and sweeping, avoiding the slightest appearance of wriggle. Usually one curve in an ordinary road or path is sufficient. If the grounds are very large, approaching the dimensions of a park, more may be indulged in, and all the delightful expectancy of "what may be about the bend" given full play; but few farms can afford such park-like grounds, so must cut according to their

Use common sense as well as good taste planning the home grounds. Don't in planning the home grounds. Don't clutter. Plan for convenience. Study nature. Achieve the artistic.

Where do the Birds Come From?

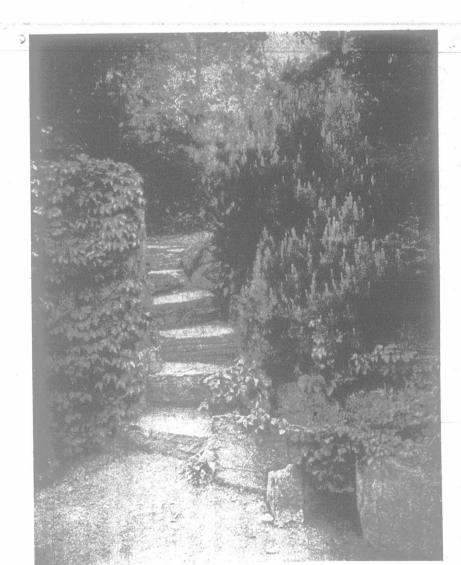
LMOST any day from early in March onward for several weeks the birds continue to arrive. "I heard a robin this morning!" is usually the true herald of spring.

Everybody knows the robin, and almost everybody recognizes new trills and warblings and twitterings as the other members of the great feathered family come about. Very few, however, can name a great number of birds either by sight or song, and this is a great pity, for it is absorbingly interesting to be able to exclaim with surety: "I saw a nuthatch to-day!" "Yes the kingbirds are back, building, as usual, in the appletree." "I heard a veery in the swamp!" or a whitethroat, or one of the thrushes. To learn to know the birds—even a fair number of them—is like opening another ye which has been blind as a bat's before. Nor is it so very hard to learn to know them. An investment of \$3, in Chester Reed's Canadian Bird Book with a reasonable amount of observation and application afterwards will do the Even a little pocket manual on birds (Chester Reed's costing \$1) will be a great help, and, of course, if you want to spend the money, a pair of good field glasses will be a joy forever. (There are many good bird books besides those mentioned).

But, where are the birds coming from every day of these fine spring days? All of a sudden they seem to appear, first thing in the morning, flitting about on the hunt for bugs in the most natural way in the world. Where have they been?

To answer that question for oneself in detail would mean a great deal of reading and a great deal of reference to charts-for charts have been prepared showing the chief routes of travel which the migrants take when coming north to their nesting places in spring and going back south in the fall. A very interesting study is this subject of migration of the birds, but in this short sketch it must be sufficient to state, roughly, that during our Canadian winter most of the birds seen here in summer have been very far to the south. Indeed Louis A. Fuertes tells of having seen the Blackburnian warbler and some other warblers well known in Canada as far south as Colombia, at the equator, even as late as 27th of April, flying about among the orchid-draped branches of the luxuriant tropical forests the brilliant blue butterflies and screaming tropical birds, apparently as much at home as they would be, two weeks later, among the maples and beeches of the quiet northern woods.

Most of our birds, however, do not go so far south in the fall. They winter in the Southern United States or in Mexico. Then as the time for spring in their far northern nesting places nears, the urge to move enters their little hearts. What sort of longing it is we cannot even conjecture. We only know that they set off on the long, long journey, flying usually by night and pausing to rest and feed during the day. On the way many of them fall; some are shot, others become prey to cats and other enemies, some are dashed to death against lighthouses, or other tall buildings, or against cruel wires unseen in the dark. Truly it is a way of many perils and much weariness. But at last the remnants of the pilgrims arrive: the robin chirrups his lovesong as cheerily as if he had not come so long and fearsome a way; the oriole trumpets from the apple-tree beyond; the little song-sparrow trills his "hymn of faith" from the fence; the meadow-lark reiterates his plaintive cadence from the grass-lands, and the bobolink gurgles his joyous outburst of melody from the top of the tall old mullein stalk. All the woods birds, too. have their representation among the maples on the hill and the balsams and spruces of the marsh-lands; the whitethroat, the veery, the fly-catchers, the bluebirds, the warblers, the peewee, the vireo, the "teacher-bird," the "whip-poor-will,"—but the name is "Legion".



"The Delightful Expectancy of What May Be About the Bend."