

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

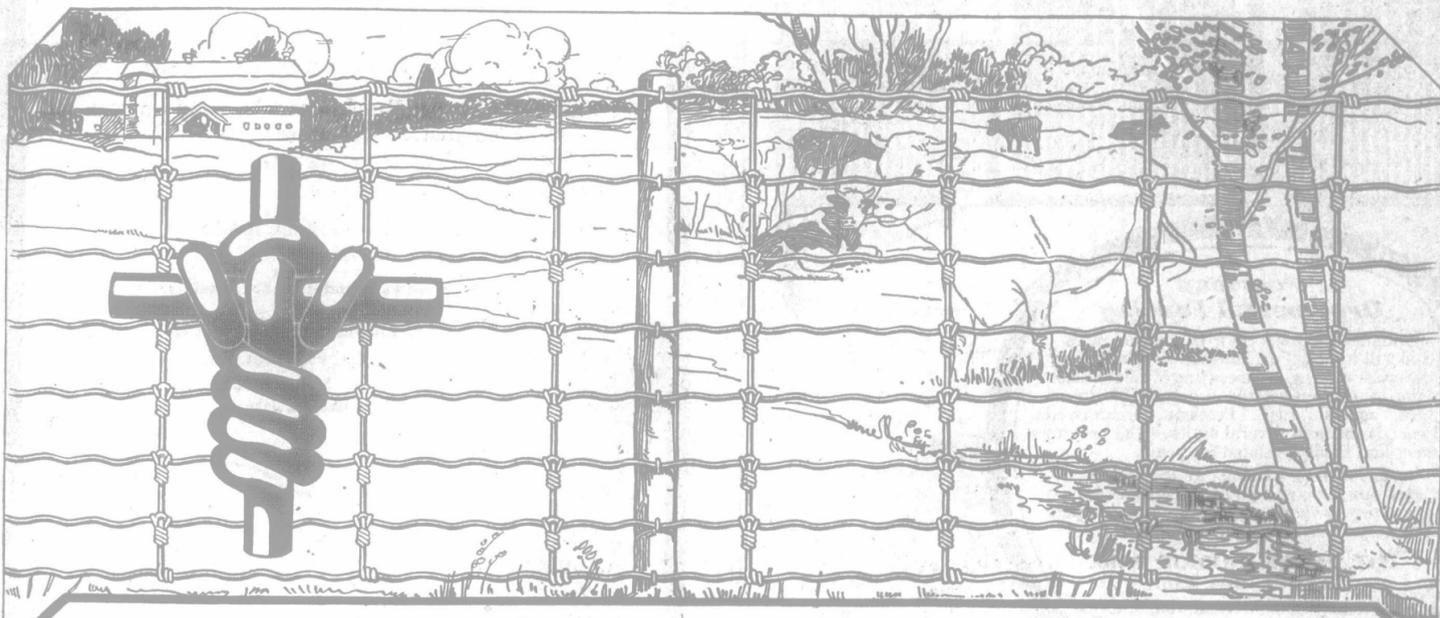
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 8, 1919.

No. 1389



## The Proper and Legitimate Channel for Selling Fence

We believe the legitimate way to sell fence is through some established Hardware, Implement or other dealer who is responsible and has the respect of his neighbors in the community. These men carry a stock of fence which the buyer can examine, take home and, in many cases, stretch it up and know that it is satisfactory before he has to pay for it.

The manufacturers who make fence that is sold in this way know absolutely that their product must be all that it is claimed, or else the dealer has difficulty in getting his settlement and there is consequently dissatisfaction all round.

THE FROST STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY'S great business and reputation has been built up on quality and the value that Frost Fence gives in extra years of service. That is why we ask you to buy your fencing through dealers. We believe it to be the only proper and satisfactory way.

Compare with this the method of some firms who wish you to buy direct, saying that it means a saving, that it comes to you much cheaper, and all that. True, it may

come a little cheaper in price as they tell you, but it also comes cheaper in quality and that they do not tell you.

Why should you send your money in advance, wait a considerable time, as has been the case often in years past, until your fence reaches you, and before you know whether it is very satisfactory or not you have to get it stretched on the posts. Then comes the disappointment and there are very few farmers, even though there is a guarantee, who would take the trouble of rolling the fence up again, carting it back to the station and re-shipping it, at a time, no doubt, when fence of some kind is badly needed. You simply put the loss down to expense. It is the same old story that unless you pay for the quality in goods, you do not get it.

Your best interests are looked after by using the goods that a responsible dealer in your neighborhood will stand behind.

If you do not know our dealer, write **BUY WAR** direct for information.

Gates of all kinds, Bale Ties, Fence Supplies, Fancy Fences, Black Wire.

**FROST FENCE FIRST**

**Frost Steel and Wire Co. Limited, Hamilton, Canada**



## PEERLESS Lawn Fencing

**Enhances Property Values**

A beautiful lawn fence gives any piece of property that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance that not only affords its owner a keen sense of pleasure and satisfaction while occupying the premises, but when offered for sale, it brings a better price. It's an investment—not an expense.

**PEERLESS Ornamental Fencing is unequalled for beauty of design, artistic finish and strength of construction.**

We have spent years in the manufacture of fencing and consequently we know what is best to give real fence service and how to make such a fence at a price you are willing to pay. Compare the "Peerless" with the cheap wire lawn fences that are on the market and you'll decide that "Peerless" costs you only about one-third as much in the end.

Our Agent will supply you, but if there is none near write us direct, mention the name of your dealer, and we will see that your requirements receive prompt attention.



**Peerless  
Ornamental Fencing**

is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless Ornamental Fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.

Send for free catalog. If interested, ask about our farm and poultry fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory. Write tonight—Save a day.

**THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE  
FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

## THE WONDERFUL GILSON

**SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED.** The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out construction of the light running Gilson Silo Filler makes it absolutely impossible to clog the throat of the blower. The Gilson is the lightest running blower cutter made. It has broken all records for high elevation and rapid work with light power. A 4 h.p. operates the small size splendidly. Made in three sizes to suit any power. The Gilson is rightly called the

### KING OF SILO FILLERS

because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment; solid steel-bound cutting wheel; patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter IN THE WORLD. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by—

**GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.** 509 York St., GUELPH, Ont.



## HYLO SILO

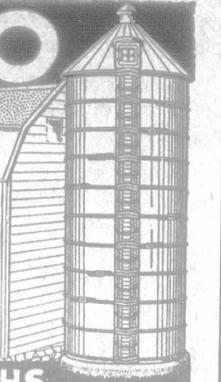
**THE everlasting silo—yields 100% profit on the investment every season—sweet, fresh ensilage down to the last forkful.**

Exclusive patented features of great value—specially selected, imported material of the highest quality, and careful workmanship, explain why the Hylo is the choice of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in each community. Some territories still open for live agents.

Write for free silo book today.

**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.** 849 York St. Guelph, Ont.

### SAVES ITS COST IN SIX MONTHS



## A Tip Top Investment

Foresight is the greatest factor in saving yourself time, money and annoyance.

Don't continue sending good money after bad—by buying poor roofing to patch and repatch your old roofs. Invest in

# PAROID

## A NEPONSET ROOF

and obtain lasting satisfaction, durability and economy.

Once Neponset Paroid Roofing is laid it forms an ideal roof, either on new buildings or over old shingles. It can be put on quickly without litter or fuss. Costs half the price of shingles and pays for itself by wearing for years.

Neponset Paroid Roofing can be used on any building no matter how large or small. Its fire and weather-resisting properties give it first place among roofings.

Neponset Paroid Roofing is made in three colors, red, green and slate grey.

Sold by Hardware and Lumber Dealers.

**BIRD & SON, LIMITED - HAMILTON, ONT.**  
Mills: Hamilton, Ont.; Port Hope, Que.  
Warehouses: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, St. John. 209



## FIELD PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

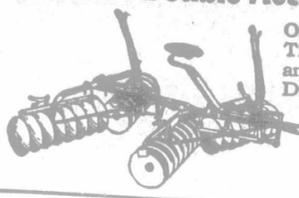
# TIMOTHY CLOVERS

IT STANDS ALONE  
**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.**  
CHICAGO ILL.  
DETROIT — BUFFALO — BOSTON — MINNEAPOLIS

### BISSELL Double Action Harrows

will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil. One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. 98¢

**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.**



We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 949.

Made in Canada

# Ideal Fence

## Freight-Paid Prices

Direct from Factory to Farm

### Our Guarantee:

IDEAL FENCE is guaranteed to be exactly as represented. If you are not satisfied with "IDEAL," send it back at our expense, and we will return your money. This guarantee covers everything—no conditions, no loopholes.

REFERENCE: ANY BANK OR BANKER.

## Fence, Farm Gates, Brace Wire, Barb Wire, Etc.

Freight paid to your nearest railway station (except electric) on all orders of \$15 or over. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order or Express Order.

### Heavy "IDEAL" Fence

Made throughout of Full Gauge No. 9 evenly Galvanized Hard Steel Wire. Carried in stock in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

- No. 4330 4 line wires, 33 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 11, 11, 11. Per Rod..... **30c.**
- No. 5400 5 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Per Rod..... **37½c.**
- No. 6300 6 line wires, 30 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **42c.**
- No. 6400 6 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Per Rod..... **43c.**
- No. 7400 7 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Per Rod..... **49c.**
- No. 7480 7 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10. Per Rod..... **51c.**
- No. 8420 8 line wires, 42 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **56c.**
- No. 842 8 line wires, 42 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **61c.**
- No. 8470 8 line wires, 47 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per Rod..... **58c.**
- No. 847 8 line wires, 47 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per Rod..... **63c.**
- No. 935 9 line wires, 35 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **70c.**
- No. 948 9 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **69c.**
- No. 9481 9 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **77c.**
- No. 9500 9 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **63c.**
- No. 950 9 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **69c.**
- No. 1050 10 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **75c.**

### MEDIUM HEAVY "IDEAL" FENCE

Made throughout of Hard Steel Wire, evenly Galvanized. Carried in stock in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

- No. 630 6 line wires, 30 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **30c.**
  - No. 641 6 line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 10. Per Rod..... **31c.**
  - No. 6410 Same as Style No. 641 with uprights 22 inches apart. Per Rod..... **29c.**
  - No. 726 7 line wires, 26 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6. Per Rod..... **34c.**
  - No. 7261 Same as Style No. 726, but with uprights 8 inches apart. Per Rod..... **40c.**
  - No. 7266 Same as Style No. 726, but with uprights 6 inches apart. Per Rod..... **45c.**
  - No. 834 8 line wires, 34 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4, 5, 6½, 8. Per Rod..... **42c.**
  - No. 936 9 line wires, 36 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6. Per Rod..... **43c.**
  - No. 949 9 line wires, 49 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **48c.**
  - No. 1150 11 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **54c.**
  - No. 1448 14 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 5½, 6. Per Rod..... **64c.**
- ### "IDEAL" Poultry Fence
- Top and bottom wires No. 9, all others No. 13. Carried in stock in 10 and 20-rod rolls.
- No. 1848 18 bar, 48 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5. Per Rod..... **80c.**
  - No. 2060 20 bar, 60 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **88c.**

### "IDEAL" Lawn Fence and Lawn Gates

Write for Price List and Catalogue.

### Improved "IDEAL" Farm Gates

Horizontal wires all No. 9, only 6 inches apart. Uprights No. 12 wire, 6 inches apart. Diagonals No. 13, furnish a strong, close mesh chicken-proof and pig-proof. New patented brace tightener and latch—the biggest gate improvements in years.

Length, feet	Height, inches	Price
8	36	\$3.15
8	42	3.30
8	48	3.40
8	54	3.50
8	60	3.60
10	36	3.75
10	42	3.90
10	48	4.00
10	54	4.10
10	60	4.20
12	36	4.35
12	42	4.50
12	48	4.60
12	54	4.70
12	60	4.80
14	36	4.95
14	42	5.10
14	48	5.20
14	54	5.30
14	60	5.40

### Improved "IDEAL" Stock Gates

Wire filling No. 9 throughout, same as Heavy "IDEAL" Fence. No fence filling used. Each wire put in by hand.

Carried in stock in following sizes only:

12 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	\$7.25
13 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	7.50
14 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	7.75

### Fence Supplies, Brace Wire and Barb Wire

Ideal Steel Posts, 1½ x 1½ x 7' long.....	\$0.55
Ideal Fence Stretcher, each.....	9.00
Hand Stretcher, each.....	7.75
Universal Post Hole Digger, each.....	2.75
Galv. Staples in 25-lb. boxes.....	1.75
Galv. Staples in 100-lb. boxes.....	6.75
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 25 lbs.....	1.50
No. 9 Coiled Spring Wire, per 100 lbs.....	5.75

### Barb Wire

4-pt. 4" Galv. Cabled, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.00
4-pt. 6" Galv. Cabled, per 80-rod spool.....	5.10
2-pt. 5" Galv. Cabled, per 80-rod spool.....	4.88

N.B.—Prices quoted above apply to Old Ontario only, stations south of North Bay. Freight-paid prices to points in New Ontario and elsewhere quoted on application.

## IDEAL FENCE AND SPRING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

1050 McDougall Street WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
(Formerly The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.)

# Ford Announcement

## Electric Starting and Lighting System

- Consisting of *Generator, Starting Motor and Storage Battery.*
- An electric system made for Ford cars by the Ford Motor Company of Canada in their own factory; built into the Ford motor which has been re-designed for the purpose.
- Controlled from a complete instrument board on the cowl.

## Standard Equipment on Sedans and Coupes

*All closed models now have electric starting and lighting system as Standard Equipment.*

Ford Sedan \$1175

Ford Coupe \$975

(Including Ford Starter and Lighting System)  
Prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and are subject to War Tax.

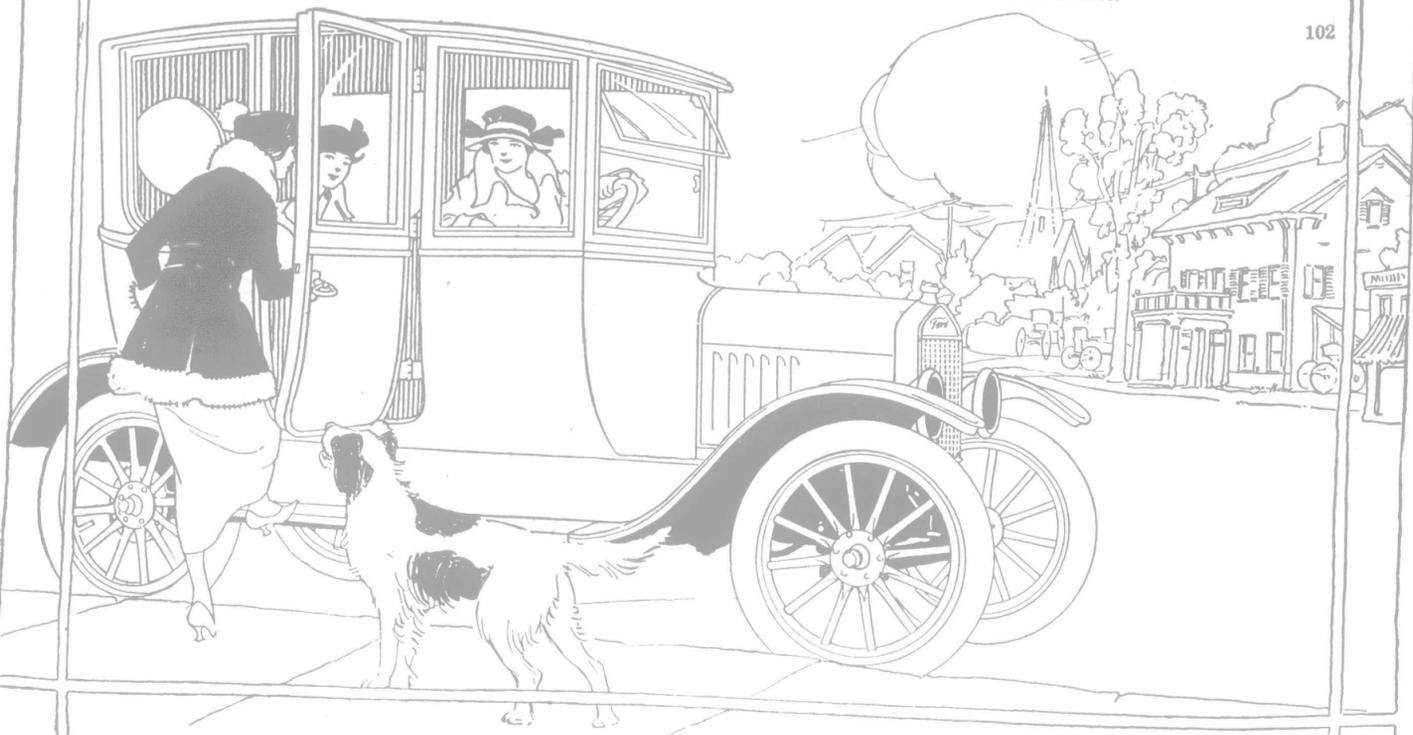
Ford Closed Models will, for a time, take the entire production of Starting and Lighting Systems.

By June 1st, however, Ford Touring Cars and Roadsters will be supplied with Starting and Lighting as *Optional Equipment*, at an extra charge.

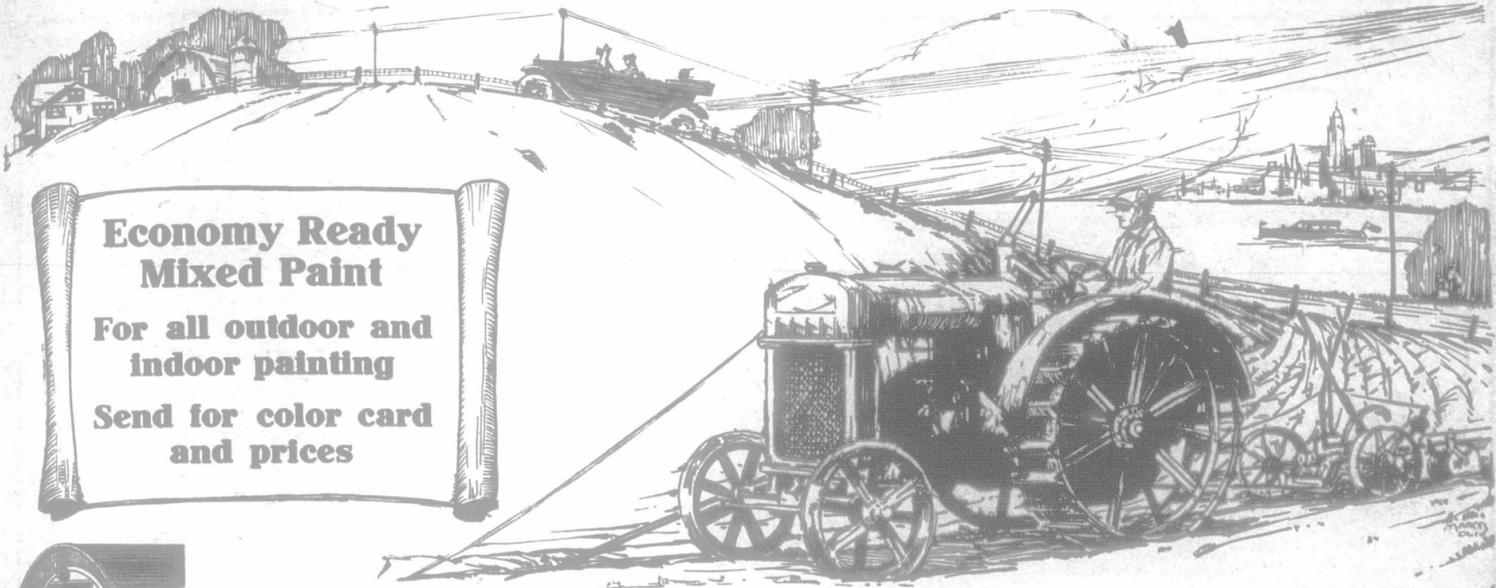
*Samples now at all Ford Branches.*

FORD MOTOR COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED  
FORD, ONTARIO

102



Scientific Refining



**Economy Ready Mixed Paint**  
 For all outdoor and indoor painting  
 Send for color card and prices



# The Proven Lubricant

Studios research in the first place, then rigid tests, and finally scientific distillation based on the tests resulted in the production of En-ar-co, a lubricant free from residue and coke-like substance.

Popular experience has corroborated the results of our tests: En-ar-co has been found by the public to be the satisfactory motor oil. Just as our other products for 40 years have given satisfaction.

## En-ar-co National Motor Oil For Maximum Power

En-ar-co lubrication helps to make possible the production of your motor's greatest power. Hence it is the lubrication you want, for power is what you sought in buying your automobile or tractor.

Gasoline for greater power: National Light Oil for Tractor fuel, also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators.

And other En-ar-co products that make for power and efficiency are as eminently satisfactory. White Rose

En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point on tractor or auto. Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons.

### Buy En-ar-co National Motor Oil the Economical Way

- 50 gal. wood barrels      50 gal. steel drums
- 30 gal. wood half barrels    30 gal. steel half drums

Buy of your local dealer if he has En-ar-co Products in stock; if he cannot supply you, mail us your order direct.

Tell your dealer you want to try En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other products bearing the En-ar-co label.

**Canadian Oil Companies, Limited**

1310 Excelsior Life Building

Toronto, Ontario



**Sent FREE**

Canadian Oil Companies Limited,  
1310 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

I own.....  
(Give name above)  
.....  
automobile or tractor, and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this Province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about.....

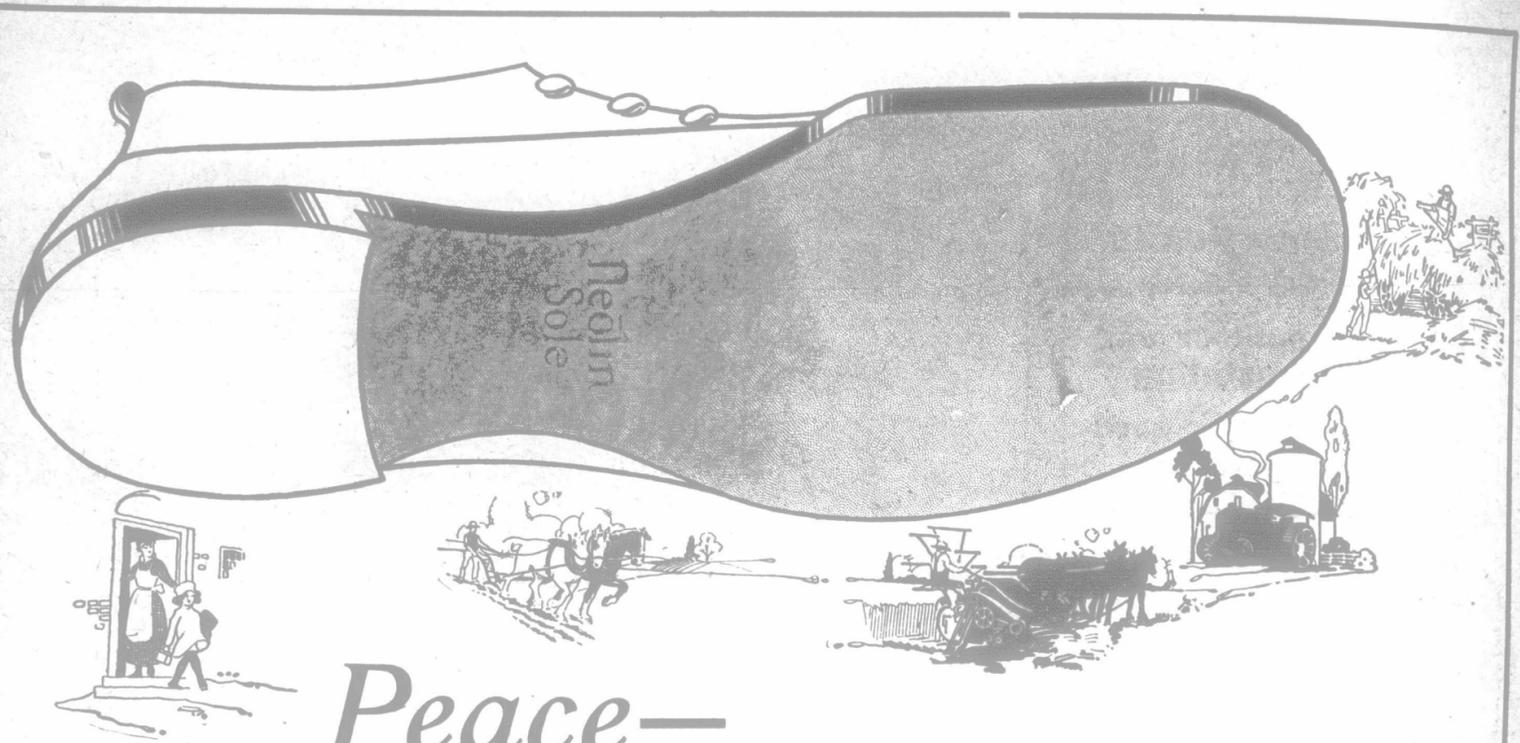
(Give date above)

I use.....gals. gasoline per year      I use.....auto grease per year  
 I use.....gals. motor oil per year      I use.....gals. kerosene per year  
 I use.....lbs. axle grease per year      I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....  
 Address.....  
 Post Office.....Province.....

**Tear or Cut Out—Mail To-day**

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.



## Peace— More Neolin Soles

**W**AR conditions forced thousands of people to accept shoes with soles other than Neolin. We could not secure sufficient heavy steel machinery. Production was held up.

Now the war is over. Production equipment has been multiplied. Our machinery is running full blast. There are enough Neolin Soles for all kinds of shoes—for men, women and children—for dress shoes, work shoes, farm shoes, school shoes. Everybody can get Neolin Soles now.

Everybody can have better shoes now. Neolin Soles were developed to make shoes better. To make them wear longer; to make them more comfortable; to make

them waterproof. Your Sunday shoes will be comfortable with flexible Neolin Soles—your work shoes will be light and waterproof. Ask your retailer to show you his wide range of models on Neolin Soles.

Neolin Soles—half-soles and full soles—are nailed or sewn on all kinds of shoes by manufacturers, repairmen and at home.

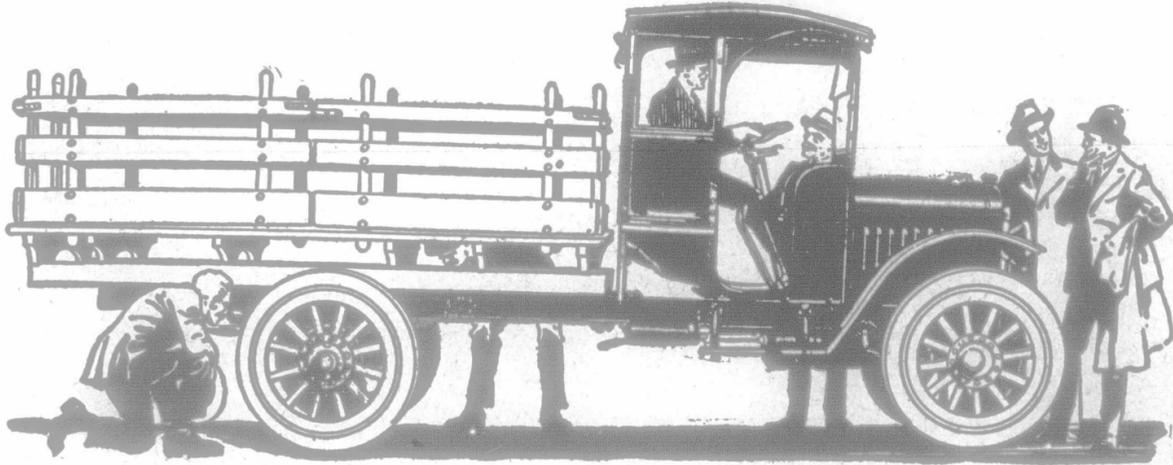
Neolin Soles have been a great success. So they have imitators. But the methods and materials that make Neolin Soles superior are known only to Goodyear—you can be sure of Neolin Sole quality only when you see the trademark "Neolin" on the bottom of the sole.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber  
Co. of Canada, Limited



*This price ticket will  
mark for you the store  
where shoes with Neolin  
Soles are in stock.*

# Neolin Soles



## Six sound horses cost as much as a Maxwell Truck

**A**ND the Maxwell will outwork any three teams. It feeds as it runs. Puts in a net day's work and piles up no expense. It will carry and fetch a thousand miles for a thousand hours at a stretch. No wagon can keep up with it—weather can't hold it indoors. Never founders or flounders and never has a "Blue Monday" or glanders. No animal or machine its equal for willing and competent service.

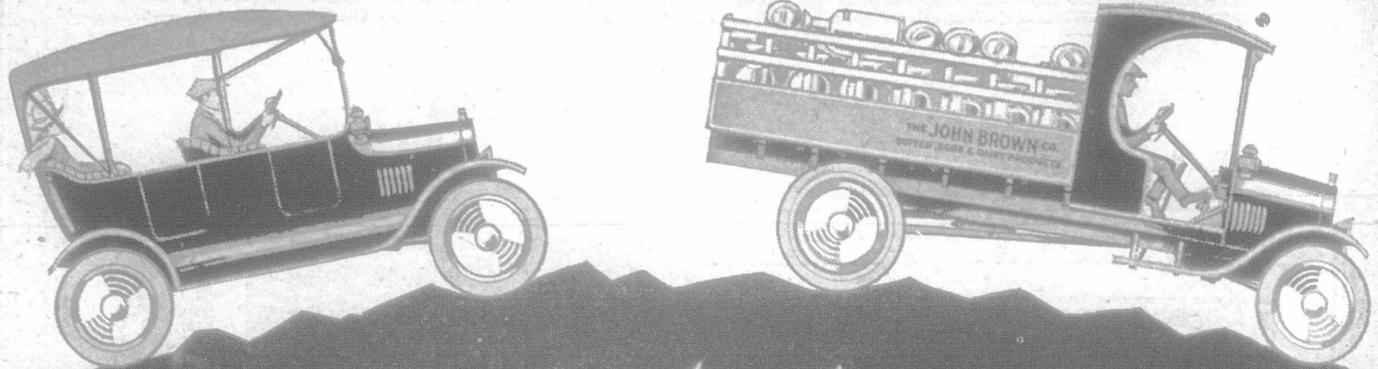
Does more work, more sorts of work, more hard work, more often under more unfavorable conditions than any carrier. Designed for the heaviest hauling and the hardest mauling.

The Maxwell goes farther and faster than the biggest truck and travels where they can't. 2400 pounds. Only one farmer in ten ever needs a heavier machine and at that only one time in ten. Farmers the land over are operating Maxwells because it answers every average purpose and costs least to own and least to operate.

The same type of worm drive which \$7000 trucks advertise as their great feature. \$7000 truck construction and sold with a \$7000 truck guarantee. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. Chassis \$1550 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.

Pays its way from day to day.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited - WINDSOR, ONT.



# Like the teeth of a buzz saw!

**Y**OU'VE stood in awe before a buzz saw and watched it literally tear its way through a piece of material. Being driven at such a terrific speed, it produces results that are almost startling. But if you were to run the buzz saw at a much slower speed, and take some of the keenness off of the teeth, then you would have an action very similar to that of road bumps, ruts and rough places as they rack, strain and wear out your Ford Car or Ford One-Ton Truck.

The thousands of sudden, heavy impacts, while not sufficient to cause instant breakage, yet cause great and unnecessary wear on all parts, particularly the power unit and the tires.

It has been proved by nearly a million Ford owners that by properly cushioning their machines against road shocks and vibrations with Hassler Shock Absorbers, that you save at least 30% of the ordinary tire and repair expense, and that your Ford's depreciation is

decreased a like amount. You also obtain considerable increase in gasoline mileage, due to the smoother running. Hasslers prevent squeaks, rattles and deterioration, for the spiral, conical springs of chrome-vanadium steel compress on either upward or downward movements.

In addition to all of these savings you have such greatly increased comfort that your Ford Car or Truck rides and drives as well as the highest-priced heavy models. It steers easily, holds the road, travels safely at high speed, and the general and good satisfaction you derive from its use is increased astonishingly by Hassler Shock Absorbers.

Hassler Shock Absorbers can be put on in a very few minutes, either by you or your garageman. There are two types, one for all Ford Passenger Cars, the other "Double or Twins" for the rear of the Ford One-Ton Truck.

### 10-DAY TRIAL OFFER

Don't ride without Hasslers because some one tries to discourage you. They are a quality product—worth their price. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on for 10 days' trial. Your money refunded if you say so. Write for name of dealer and Trial Blank.

**Robert H. Hassler, Ltd. 350 Sherman Ave., North  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA**

The Hassler Guarantee: "Absolute satisfaction or your money back."



HASSLERS for all Ford Passenger Cars

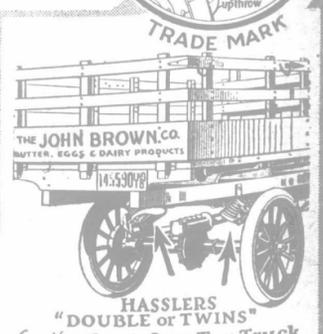


## Shock Absorber

PATENTED

MADE IN CANADA

The conical springs set at the angle shown prevent sideway and allow for the most resilient downward action. The springs compress on either upward or downward movement—do not stretch out of shape—do not allow up-throw. Hasslers last as long as the Ford and make it last.



HASSLERS "DOUBLE OR TWINS" for the Ford One Ton Truck

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There is price of but would, we request for When the C matter they their ruling tributors to all do not f hats and sh city women shoes which

FOUNDED 1866

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
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ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 8, 1919.

1389

## EDITORIAL.

Woolen goods show no tendency to come down—why should wool?

A small field of rape will come in very handily for hogs, sheep or cattle.

Cities are beginning to wake up to the fact that Daylight Saving is a farce.

Lice are one of the worst enemies of the young chick. Use insect powder freely.

Binder twine was meant for sheaves not fleeces. Never tie wool with binder twine.

A little time spent on beautifying the home surroundings will prove a good investment.

Plant a few potatoes for early use, and be sure they are the right variety to mature in a reasonably short time.

When selling wool on the quality basis a little care easily makes the difference of several cents per pound in its value.

The season is hastening on but good seed, well put in, should still yield an abundant harvest. Don't neglect the seed-bed in your haste, or fail to treat the grain for smut.

The Mayor of Versailles enjoined the German delegation, who came to sign the peace treaty, to refrain from "indiscretions" in their conduct about town. That is a good deal to ask of a Hun.

If breeders generally would refrain from using the scrub sire and treat him as an outlaw, we could add \$100 to the average value of our herds and flocks throughout Canada in a period of five years. Is it not worth it?

Milk and dairy products will probably rule high in price for another year at least, and producers can well afford to make extensive preparations to augment the pastures this summer with plenty of green feed, such as special pastures, soiling crops or roots.

One cannot make any great mistake in building strongly on the corn crop. It is practically a one-man crop until silo-filling time, when co-operation must be resorted to. No other crop, under average conditions and with the same labor expended on it, will yield such a quantity of valuable roughage.

A large assembly hall is needed at the Ontario Agricultural College, and the idea to make it a lasting memorial to the memory of the fallen heroes is a commendable one indeed. Students and ex-students should contribute liberally and pile up a fund that will make the Memorial Hall a credit to the Institution, and something that all can look to with pride.

There is an agitation in some quarters to have the price of butter fixed by the Government. The results would, we believe, be similar to the outcome of the request for a fixed price on milk to the city consumer. When the Canada Food Board investigated the whole matter they sanctioned the prices being asked, and in their ruling made it possible, in some instance, for distributors to increase their price. Dairy products after all do not factor so highly in the cost of living as do hats and shoes, about which nothing is said. In fact, city women vie with each other as to which can wear shoes which come the highest.

## Railway Ownership and Politics.

Canada is face to face with a very serious problem which has been suddenly forced upon her, and that problem is public ownership of one of the largest railway systems in the world. All nations are drifting toward public ownership, which in principle is sound, but is Canada strong enough in health politically to shoulder this great responsibility and stand up under the strain? There need be little fear but what, in the main, the Government railroads will be quite as useful to the country and no more expensive than in the past under private ownership; however, there is a grave danger looming up in the distance which overshadows that of expense or profits insofar as the railroads themselves are concerned. We refer to the opportunities presented to any Government in power to keep itself there through the influence it might exert over its enormous body of employees. We can go so far with Government ownership that Government itself will be made and unmade by the employees of the State, but generally the Government will hold the whip and rule when it comes to elections. If the Civil Service became strong enough to dominate then we would have another alternative, and in either case the sovereign voter, so called, would be robbed of power to correct evils and abuses. The deplorable condition which has existed in the Government Printing Bureau is just an instance of what might happen under a Civil-Service ruled country.

Commission management is an improvement on ordinary departmental oversight, but a Commission must be responsible to someone, and it must be named by someone. We have an example in Ontario of a Railway Commission that is subjected to very little criticism, but the field it occupies is small compared with the wonderful power that will be exercised by a similar Dominion Commission and its employees.

We have no quarrel with public ownership. In principle it is sound, and the Canadian people should not allow their infirmities to block a good thing. Nevertheless, the dangers cannot be ignored and we should fortify against them so as to prevent abuses as bad or worse than those which existed in the past. When we call to mind the history of our railroad building and operation, the excesses in cost, duplication and general extravagance, we cannot help but favor a more modern system of management.

The faults of the State lie in the average citizen. When one and all will despise patronage and favors, then we can purge our Governments of their patronage diseases and free them from the shackles of the big interests.

## Beautify the Farm Surroundings.

The constant demands of crops and live stock do not leave much time for the improvement of home surroundings and the beautification of lawns and yards. When spring opens up for good, men, horses and implements are busy in the fields, and before the planting is completed it is getting rather late for gardening, especially the aesthetic kind which brings no financial returns. Some farmers, however, seem to find the time to plant trees, help in the flower garden, level and improve the lawn, trim the hedge and in various ways improve the appearance of the surroundings. This work makes the house in which they live appear like a real home, and it is usually quite as noticeable that their crops and farm do not suffer in consequence. When one sees a well-kept lawn he will usually find a well-kept farm behind it, and in the majority of cases the appearance of the home from the outside is a pretty good index to the prosperity of the owner. Generally speaking, there is a lack of interest in the home surroundings, and any shabbiness in the appearances about the lawn and buildings is more attributable to this than to the lack of time. A few moments expended after the chores are done at night, or while the team is feeding, will not

be missed, and when the season is over there will be no decreased returns that can be charged to the interest taken in the lawn and surroundings.

## The Memorial Hall at the O. A. C.

Those who have in any way come into contact with the Ontario Agricultural College will, no doubt, be deeply interested in the movement to erect a Memorial Hall on the College campus. Seven hundred students and ex-students of the O. A. C. enlisted in the Allied armies, out of which number one hundred, or one in seven, paid the supreme sacrifice and are not amongst those now coming back. The O. A. C. established a wonderful service-record in the great war, and it is only fitting that there should be erected some monument to the memory of the boys who fought and suffered through the awful years of Armageddon.

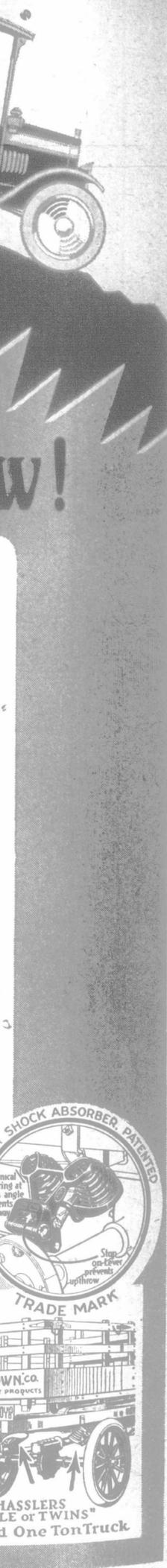
There is that "something" about the halls and campus of the Ontario Agricultural College which dissipates race prejudices and links its students together in a very near approach to the "brotherhood of man." Thus it is that its graduates and associates now scattered throughout the civilized world will hear the appeal of their Alma Mater and will be glad, we are sure, to do all within their power to commemorate the lives and deeds of those fellow students who now sleep beneath a blood-stained soil on the battle fronts of Europe. Moreover, those who have taken the short course at the College cannot help but entertain a friendly feeling for the Institution and a willingness to add brick and mortar to the structure that will stand as a memorial to the fallen heroes who have, sometime or other, lived within the College walls.

In our opinion the hall should be distinctly agriculture's gift so it will not allow us to forget the sacrifices made in our behalf, and at the same time stand, in future years, as a tribute to the industry which did so much toward the winning of the war. On these grounds farmers and friends of the farming industry would, no doubt, be grateful for the opportunity to pay a tribute to the thousands upon thousands of rural youth who left the old folk to carry on in Canada while they took their stand between Home and Prussianism on the shell-torn fields of France. Many of them are now sleeping "row on row" beneath a foreign sky, and in what better way, than in this Memorial Hall, could we erect a useful and lasting monument to their memory.

The appeal presented elsewhere in this issue ought not to be cast lightly aside. It should be esteemed a privilege to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of our fallen heroes, which at the same time will be constantly used for the training of youth in the service of mankind.

## Are We Abreast of the Times in Dairying?

The products of Canada's creameries and cheese factories very nearly reached a value of 100 million dollars last year. It was officially estimated that in 1917 the value of such products amounted to nearly 94 millions, and one is quite safe in adding to that when arriving at an approximation for 1918. The figures for 1917 show 250,505 patrons, and of these 90,255 were in the Province of Ontario. These are only two branches of a varied and extensive enterprise. The question arises, are we keeping abreast of the times and conducting sufficient investigational work to make our enormous dairy industry as profitable as it should be? Prof. H. H. Dean gives this question a negative answer in the Dairy Department of this issue, and we are inclined to agree that there is much yet to be learned. However, we would consider Prof. Dean's remarks, in so far as they apply to the technicalities of dairying and the manufacture of the leading products, rather a severe



## The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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criticism of his own Department. Where else in Ontario are we to look for first-hand information on such matters than to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College? We are aware of the fact that the first and most important duty of any department of the College is to teach the regular and short-course students who attend; but even to do this successfully a certain amount of investigational work must always be carried on, or the tables would soon be reversed and the Professors would be going to the country to learn. Teaching and research, or investigation, cannot be divorced. A good experimenter is not always a first-class expositor but the two lines of activity should be co-ordinated in the one department, in order to make it a bureau of information for the student or for the expert who may desire technical advice.

Dairying is closely related to the sciences of Chemistry and Bacteriology. If no scientists are interested in this particular field of investigation or research surely this hundred-million-dollar industry will not delay in pressing its claims. The Dominion and Provinces might well co-operate in solving the many problems connected with the dairy industry, and in no better way could the whole thing be whipped into shape than through the National Dairy Council.

### Sandy Hears Another Sermon.

BY SANDY FRASER.

Seems tae me I said something a while back about givin' ye another o' oor meenister's sermons, or, at least as muckle o' one o' them as I could remember. Weel, I wis oot to hear him again last Sunday and maybe I canna dae better than gie ye wee report o' what he had to say.

He took his text frae the Bible, a'richt, which is mair than some o' oor preachers will be deain' these times. It was "Cast yer bread on the waters an' it will return tae ye after mony days," or words tae that effect. And he started oot by sayin' something that was a wee bit hard for me tae swallow, juist at first. Says he: "There's only one way to get the most oot o' this life we are livin' here and that is by giving away what we already have."

He stopped here for a meenute an' then he went on, "This world is something like one o' the big department stores in the cities. Almost onything ye want may be had, if ye're willin' tae hand over some o' the possessions ye already hae, in exchange for it. But ye'll never get the thing ye need if ye try to hang on to what ye already have."

And it's the same in yer everyday life. The one way

to develop yer character an' finally come to 'the full stature o' the perfect man' is by trading off the auld for the new, the bad for the guid, or we will say, the guid for the better.

"Awa' back in my young days, when I wis livin' among the hills o' Scotland, I wis acquainted wi' an auld farmer chap that wis as near to bein' a miser as onything I ever cam' across. As a nation the Scotch get the credit, or blame, if ye like, for bein' pretty close-fisted, and, as a class, farmers get the credit for that same. Sae ye can see how oor auld friend cam' by his inclination to be gatherin' the bawbees. It wis like breathin' to him, it came that natural. And it hurt him gin he had to stop for a meenute. His idea wis to get all he could an' keep all he had. And it warked a'richt up tae a certain point. His feyther had left him his farm, wi' a few coos an' horses an' sheep, sae he started in to get the maist oot o' these things an' gie them as little as possible in return. He left his stock on the pastures as lang in the fall as there wis a bite o' grass to be had, and he turned them oot again in the spring as soon as he heard the first robin singin'. Onything tae get oot o' buyin' hay or straw an' partin' wi' his money. It wis little o' an income he got frae his half-starved animals, but he didn't seem able to connect this fact wi' his miserly instincts in ony way. He couldna see that far. The copper he held sae close to his eye hid the shilling that wis a wee bit further off. It was the same wi' everything he did. The only thing he wad pit money into was a first mortgage on some neebors' farm, which same he wis able to do after a guid many years o' scrapin' an' scratchin'. Eight per cent. looked better to him than improvements on his farm. And that wis the way it went to the day o' his death. He got a little money a'richt, we'll hae to admit that, but he didn't get half as much as he might hae got, and he got naething else. He wis na better for having put in the time here, nor was onybody else. He kept the same kind o' scrub stock to the end that he had at the beginning and his auld hoose an' barns had never had mair repairs put on them than would juist keep them frae fallin' tae pieces. He put naething into his business and consequently he took naething oot—that wis ony good. What money he had he saw little of when he wis alive and ye may be sure his relations didna let him tak' it along wi' him when he left this world. Recallin' oor text, ye might say that he wis a man that never took ony chances by castin' his bread on the waters, sae he couldn't expect that even sae muckle as a dry crust wad ever come back tae him. He didna' ken how to get frae Life what she has for ilka man that comes intae the world, sae he went awa' wi'oot it. Bein' a farmer he must hae kenned somethin' about the Law that says that whatever we sow we will reap, but he juist couldn't help scrimpin' the seed.

"I hae another picture in the back o' my heid," went on the meenister. "A few years after I cam' tae this country I became acquainted wi' a young chap that had also got intae the farmin' business through his feyther leavin' him a couple o' hundred acres or so, on condition, however, that he pay for it. (Between you an' me it's the best way. Ye ken the value o' yer property when ye've earned it.) Onyway this lad I'm tellin' ye about went at it, and in a way that wis an eye-opener tae some o' his friends an' neebors. The first thing he did wis to put what money he could get hold o' into better live-stock. Then he found that he needed more pasture for them, so he bought anither small farm alongside his ain. If he happened to be short o' feed for his cattle in the winter he wad buy all he thought they needed. He wouldna' scrimp his coos na matter what it cost. And he always kept an eye to the future, improvin' his stock an aimin' to hae them as guid as onything in the country, through time. A good cow looked far better to him than money in the bank. And time has proved that he wis right. What he has spent is all coming back to him and a lot mair besides. Not only that but his policy o' openhandedness has developed in him a spirit o' courage an' generosity that we all ken is worth mair to him than ony success that could be measured in dollars an' cents. It was always 'giving' wi' him, as a matter o' business, and noo it's a case o' 'gettin' in spite o' himself'. When I see him I'm always reminded o' that rhyme we used to hae in the auld country:

'There was a man and some did count him mad,  
The more he gave away the more had.'

"There's naething miraculous about it. It's no' a case o' the Lord rewarding us for oor generosity. It is juist one o' the laws o' Nature in operation, an' that law is that 'whatever a man sows that will he reap.' Noo an' again we may think that we see exceptions to it but in the lang rin we'll find it holding good. Juist like everything else under Nature's Government. Naething has ever been left to chance.

"It all comes doon tae this. The conditions o' oor life to-day and the circumstances that surround us are the result o' the kind o' thinkin' we hae done in the past. Oor actions are all built on oor thoughts and it is what we do that mak' us what we are—and gives us what we have. If we want the best that Life can hand oot to us there is juist one kind o' thinkin' for us and ye ken what that is. It's no' the mean an' small kind, onway. We've got to think the selfishness oot o' ourselves before we will hae room for onything better to tak' its place.

"The auld Book says: 'The liberal soul shall be made fat', so here's hopin' to see a guid mony o' ye hard-workin' sons o' the soil' begin tae put on flesh right away."

He went on talkin' for for a while langer, did the auld meenister, but I dinna mind muckle o' what he said. He had put me thinkin' an' when I begin that my hearin' machinery seems to generally gae oot o' gear.

### Nature's Diary.

BY A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Birds of the Week.

The Wilson Thrush is a common bird of the woods from the Atlantic to Western Ontario, being replaced in Manitoba and westward by the closely-allied form the Willow Thrush. It may be distinguished from our other thrushes by the fact that the upper parts are plain cinnamon brown, while the breast and throat are tinged with buff and rather faintly marked with triangular dark spots. This species has a song of an ethereal quality, and of a character which is best expressed by the term spiral, a term which may seem out of place as applied to a musical utterance, but which will stand the practical test of enabling one to recognize the song on hearing it. Its call-note is a soft "Whee-ooo," and it is one of the comparatively few species which will respond to even a more or less clumsy imitation of its call-note, and may in this manner be called up to the imitator, provided he remains motionless.

The Red-headed Woodpecker is one of our most conspicuous birds, the adults having the whole head and breast bright scarlet, the back and the greater portion of the wings black, the tail black, while the underparts, the end half of the secondaries (that is the middle quill-feathers of the wing), and the upper tail-coverts (that is the feathers which over-lie the base of the tail) are white. Not infrequently I find that many other species are termed "Red-headed Woodpecker," because of the little patch of red which occurs on the back of the head of the males, but such a use of the name is, of course, erroneous. The Red-headed Woodpecker is rare in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec, common in Southwestern and Central Ontario, scarce in Manitoba and only occasionally seen in Saskatchewan. In Southwestern Ontario it usually spends the winter in considerable numbers, and always, does so in years when the crop of beechnuts is good. The food of this species consists of 34 per cent. animal matter and 66 per cent. vegetable matter, the former consisting of insects, of which the larger species of beetles are evidently its favorites, and the latter mainly of acorns and beech-nuts, with a good many species of wild fruits and some cultivated cherries and raspberries. This species has the habit of storing beechnuts in knot-holes, other cavities in trees and in fence-posts, and one observer has recorded it as storing locusts in much the same way and using them as food later on. The Red-head captures a good many of the insects on the wing, and is less given to seeking them in crevices and burrows than other woodpeckers.

The Kingbird is a very well-known species as its favorite habitat is the orchard and the partially-wooded pasture. It may be distinguished by the white band at the tip of the tail. Its range extends right across the Dominion. The name of this species is appropriate for two reasons—it is a match for any bird, no matter how large, and it has a golden patch on the crown which can be erected or depressed at will. The Kingbird is the inveterate enemy of hawks and crows, and when such birds approach its domain it mounts into the air and flying just above them pecks their heads so severely that they put on all speed to escape. I have even seen it thus harry the lordly eagle. This species has frequently been accused of serious depredations on the bee-hive, but careful investigations do not bear out the indictment. Of 665 stomachs of this species examined by the U.S. Biological Survey, a good proportion of which came from birds shot in the vicinity of bee-hives, only 61 honey-bees were found, of which 51 were drones, 8 were workers and 2 indeterminate. One bee-keeper, who maintained 200 colonies of bees, made a practice of shooting any Kingbird which he saw catching what looked like a bee, and in every case on opening the crop found either a drone or some bee-like insect, never a worker. As a matter of fact this species is a friend, rather than an enemy, of the honey-bee, as it captures a great many of large Robber Flies which prey on honey-bees, and the prejudice which exists against the Kingbird among bee-keepers is a good example of the hasty condemnation of a beneficial species due to faulty observation. The total food of the Kingbird consists of 89 per cent. animal and 11 per cent. vegetable matter. Of the insect food species of Hymenoptera (wasps, bees, ants, etc.) make up 32 per cent. of which a very small porportion consists of beneficial parasitic species. Coleoptera (beetles) make up 25 per cent. of which 5 per cent. consists of beneficial predacious species. It has a fondness for a group of beetles which one would not expect to find in the food of any bird—the Blister Beetles. These beetles contain the drug known as cantharidin, which possesses the property of blistering the skin, and it is surprising that these beetles were found in 70 stomachs, sometimes as many as 14 of them in a single stomach. Another beetle eaten in considerable numbers by this species is the Rose Chafer, which is destructive to many cultivated plants as well as roses and which is not eaten by many species of birds, and has in fact been found to be poisonous to chickens. Orthoptera (locusts, grasshoppers and crickets) make up 12 per cent. of the insect food. The vegetable food consists of wild fruits, the favorites being blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, sumach dog-wood, and chokecherry. The Kingbird winters in Central and South America.

The House Wren is another very well-known species, a most cheerful little bird with an air of constant alertness about it, and a rich bubbling song. As it makes its nest in cavities it is one of the species which may be attracted about the premises by the provision of nesting boxes. It is entirely beneficial in its food-habits. This species is rare in Eastern Quebec, and common from Western Quebec to Western Ontario. It is replaced from Manitoba westward by the closely allied Western House Wren.

During many years has increased many years has grown fed green i as scarce as and even ye of Ontario farmers sti for feeding it supplies months, an of the mo feeds which The silo h as a conta and has no wanting. I building, an of the corn its walls, ridiculed. F continued t siderable ac and to can the stock re well on it w one by one for winter who has use in corn for much feed that is val leaves furni stockmen, a important j When plani due consid From eight viedly be gr this, it will variety that and the ripe careful seed corn grown line at whic of a souther a small port of seed corn poes in pra found portio it has given Province of common. C and the mo will be for th farms to-day silos, one in summer use. having two and that the be very rare there are a

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# Corn — The King of Fodder Plants.

During the past few years corn for silage purposes has increased greatly in popularity. It is not so very many years ago that but a half acre or an acre of corn was grown on the average farm, and that was generally fed green in the fall. Silos up to ten years ago were as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth in many districts, and even yet there are townships in the good old Province of Ontario where silos are few and far between. Some farmers still hold a prejudice against the use of silage for feeding stock. They refuse to be convinced that it supplies June pasture conditions during the winter months, and that it is one of the most economical feeds which can be grown. The silo has been used as a container for corn and has not been found wanting. Pioneers in silo building, and the storing of the corn crop within its walls, were severely ridiculed. How-ever they continued to grow a considerable acreage of corn and to can it in the silo. When it was found that the stock relished this succulent feed, and that they did well on it without losing any of their teeth, the scoffers one by one commenced erecting silos and canning corn for winter use. Almost without exception the farmer who has used silage is a booster for an increased acreage in corn for fodder purposes. No other crop yields so much feed per acre. Mature corn is a concentrate feed that is valuable for fattening stock. The stalk and leaves furnish roughage, which is prized highly by all stockmen, and the crop is year by year taking a more important place in the economy of feed production. When planing for the season's crops, it is well to give due consideration to the acreage devoted to corn. From eight to ten acres for silage purposes might advisably be grown on the average 100-acre farm. Besides this, it will not come amiss to plant an acre or two of a variety that will mature in the locality to be husked, and the ripened kernels fed to the hogs or cattle. By careful seed selection and acclimatization, the area for corn grown has been extended far beyond the farthest line at which it was thought possible this grain, native of a southern climate, could be produced. While only a small portion of Ontario is adapted for the growing of seed corn, the crop may be grown for fodder purposes in practically all parts of the Province. It has found portions of New Ontario quite suited to its wants; it has given an abundant yield in Manitoba, and in the Province of Quebec waving fields of corn are not uncommon. Corn is indeed the king of fodder plants, and the more its supremacy is realized the better it will be for the stock raiser and the dairyman. On many farms to-day sufficient corn is grown to fill two large silos, one intended for winter feed and the other for summer use. It is believed that the number of farms having two and even three silos will rapidly increase, and that the farm without a silo will, in the near future, be very rare. In order to produce the maximum crop, there are a few principles which must be adhered to.

### Soil Preparation.

Corn does not thrive under any old kind of conditions, nor on all kinds of soil. It is somewhat particular as regards its bed. A soil containing a large amount of nitrogen, with a good deal of decaying vegetable matter, suits its requirements to a nicety. Thus we find the most luxuriant crops of corn growing on the river flats and muck lands. It is able to make use of fertility furnished through the decaying of organic matter. As a rule a large proportion of the corn is planted on sod, as it has been learned from experience that this gives a better crop than if stubble land is used.

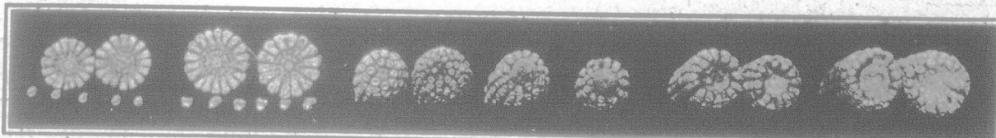
One reason for this may be the fertility derived by the plants from the decaying of the sod and of the manure which is usually applied. Then, too, the soil is usually a little more open than a soil that had grain on it the previous year, and this permits the tiny rootlets to penetrate downward and outward in every direction. As to whether spring-plowed sod is preferable to the fall-plowed has not been definitely decided. No hard and fast rule can be laid down that would be suitable for the entire Province. There are different types of soils, and, conditions vary from farm to farm. On

to the quality of seed planted. This year there appears to be an abundance of seed corn on the market. This is largely due to weather conditions last fall being favorable to the maturing and curing of the corn. It should be remembered, however, that there is inheritance in corn, just the same as in stock. If seed has been selected for several years with a definite type and ideal in view, there is bound to be gradual improvement. Comparatively few take this into consideration when purchasing seed, evidently taking it for granted that corn is corn no matter where grown. As a result they buy where they can buy the cheapest, regardless of the stock from which the corn was developed. Thus we find that the men who have taken the trouble to select carefully and work towards developing a type best suited for certain purposes receive little encouragement from their fellow farmers. It is unreasonable to expect a grower who goes to the trouble of carefully selecting and curing the corn which he saves for seed, selling at the same price as the man who does no special selecting and cures the corn in cribs. Breeding tells in corn the same as it does in live stock. No matter how well matured the corn is in the fall it is advisable to ascertain the germination and the vitality of the seed before planting. It is quite possible for germination to become injured during the winter and early spring. Testing seed corn is not so difficult a task as some would have us believe. A box two inches deep and two or three feet square, filled with moist sand or sawdust, makes a very good tester. This should be divided off into one-inch squares. It can be done by driving tacks along the edge of the box and then stretching strings across. Into each square may be put six kernels, two from near the butt, tip and centre of the ear. The squares and ears should be numbered so that check may be kept of that which is low in vitality. It is well to put a moist cloth over the top of the corn and to place the tester in a room where the temperature is seventy degrees or higher. It only takes a few days for the kernel to show signs of growth, provided the germ is good. It does not take long to test the seed required to plant a ten-acre field. With bulk corn, samples representative of the lot should be taken and tested. If possible, corn testing one hundred per cent. should be secured; failing to obtain this, get as high-testing corn as possible and plant accordingly. Vitality should be considered along with germination.

### Planting the Corn.

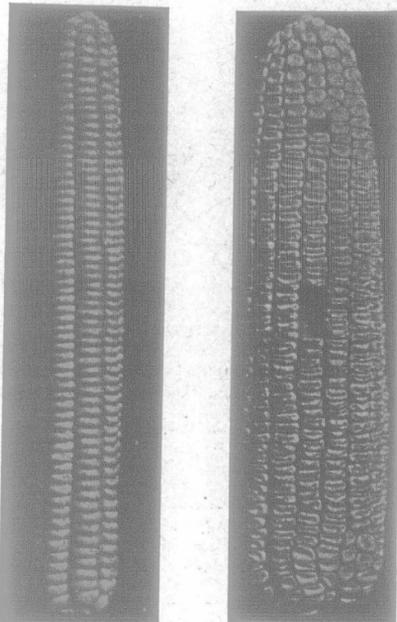
Having ascertained the percentage germination of the seed and put the soil in fine tilth, one is ready for planting, provided the weather is favorable. However, being ready to plant does not necessarily mean that the corn should be put in the ground at that particular time. It is a mistake to plant in soil that the sun has not warmed up. Corn requires a high temperature in order to germinate and grow satisfactorily. There can be no set date for planting. If conditions are favorable and the soil is warm by the middle of May, it is all right to plant at that time, but it is better to delay planting until the first week in June rather than plant before the soil is warm. There is always the danger of the kernel rotting in a cold soil, and at the best, germination is slow and weeds and grass may gain the ascendancy. When seed is high priced there is always a tendency to sow the minimum quantity. There has been considerable discussion at times as to what is the best rate of planting. The men who grow corn for seed frequently

Continued on page 914.



Poor and Good Kernels, Good and Unfilled Tips, and Good and Poor Butts, Arranged in Pairs of Each.

some soils spring plowing gives considerably better results, while on other farms fall plowing is preferable. Each farmer must adopt the system of preparation and cultivation which he has found best suited to his particular conditions. On heavy clay land it is possible that the soil plowed in the fall will be rendered more friable by the action of the frost during the winter than if it were left in sod until spring. Clover is a very good crop to precede corn, but excellent results are also



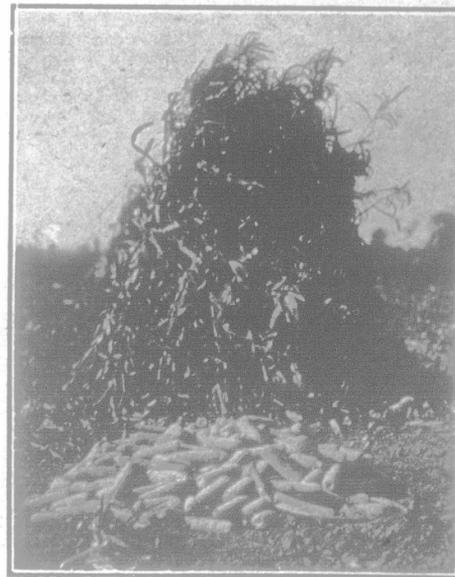
A Close Approach to Perfection in the Flint and Dent Varieties.

obtained on old timothy or blue-grass sod. There is, however, more or less risk with the latter, owing to it being more liable to be infested with white grubs or wire worms. These pests are not above feeding on corn, and they have been responsible for more than one failure in the crop.

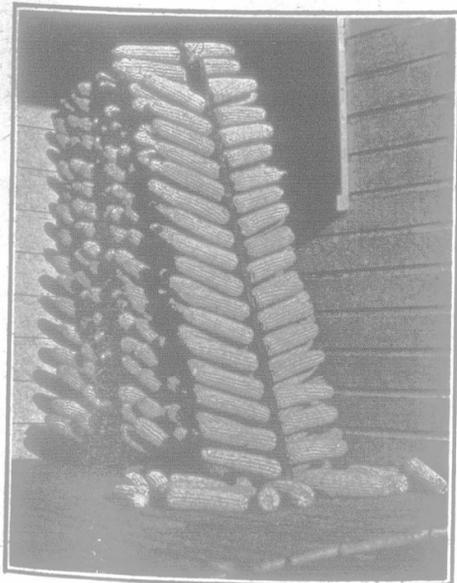
When the soil is plowed in the fall the manure may be cultivated in in the spring. Unless the manure is too strawy a good seed-bed can be made with the cultivator and harrows. By the way, from twelve to fifteen tons of manure to the acre is not too heavy an application. Whether the soil is plowed in the fall or spring the manure may be applied during the winter. It is advisable to give the corn field a stroke with the harrows as soon as it is firm enough to carry the team. This will tend to conserve moisture and the field will work better later on. One advantage of spring-plowing sod is that the decaying manure and sod generate a certain amount of heat which aids germination. Corn is what might be considered more or less of a tropical plant, and requires a warm soil in order to thrive. With spring plowing, however, care must be taken that the soil is firm in order to connect the capillary tubes of the soil which draw the water from the sub-soil to the surface for the use of the plants. There is a danger that this water supply to the plants will be cut off early in the season by the layer of manure and grass. Later on, however, when the root system extends to below the depth of plowing the plant shoots ahead. However, a setback of any nature is not conducive to a maximum yield. Following the plow with a heavy roller and then harrowing and disking the soil will tend to put it in good tilth. If the soil is at all wet, cultivation should follow the plow pretty closely, as a few days' hot sun on the freshly-turned furrow would cause it to bake and make later cultivation more difficult.

### The Corn for Planting.

An ideal seed-bed cannot give a good crop if the seed is poor; consequently, attention should be given



The Reward of Good Cultural Methods.



A Guarantee of Good Germination and Vitality.

Diary.  
UGH, M.A.  
the Week.

common bird of the woods  
ern Ontario, being replaced  
by the closely-allied form  
y be distinguished from our  
at the upper parts are plain  
breast and throat are tinged  
marked with triangular  
has a song of an ethereal  
er which is best expressed  
which may seem out of place  
erance, but which will stand  
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vely few species which will  
less clumsy imitation of its  
manner be called up to the  
ns motionless.

pecker is one of our most  
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and the upper tail-coverts  
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h a use of the name is, of  
Red-headed Woodpecker is  
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n Saskatchewan. In South-  
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The food of this species  
nal matter and 66 per cent.  
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of beetles are evidently its  
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cists in much the same way  
on. The Red-head captures  
on the wing, and is less given  
and burrows than other

well-known species as its  
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guished by the white band  
nge extends right across the  
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ecks their heads so severely  
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not bear out the indictment.  
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Kingbird winters in Central

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the species which may be  
by the provision of nesting  
al in its food-habits. This  
uebec, and common from  
Ontario. It is replaced from  
osely allied Western House

## THE HORSE.

Guard against sore shoulders. They will not occur if the collar fits and if reasonable precautions are taken.

A mash on Saturday nights and a diminished grain ration on Sundays will prevent much trouble and many losses with horses that are being fed heavily and worked hard at this season of the year.

Admirers of the Bonnie Clyde ought to be pleased with the Clydesdale Album gotten out by the American Clydesdale Association. The progenitors of a noble line of horses are illustrated therein and modern showing winners appear in great profusion.

### Present Day Farm Horse Conditions

Until people come to realize, writes Ellis McFarland of the American Percheron Society, that it is just as vital a necessity to raise draft horses to till the land, as it is to raise cattle, hogs and sheep to satisfy human appetites, little can be hoped for in the way of better draft horse markets.

Every farmer should appreciate the fact that every draft colt he produces should be of high standard, as he sees the wisdom in raising the best calves, pigs and lambs possible. He furthermore should be far-sighted enough to see that he cannot produce this beef, pork and mutton in the largest quantities his farm will permit, nor in the most economical manner, unless he has foaled upon his land every spring a few choice draft colts, not necessarily pure-breeds, but foals that will make big, strong, active, efficient farm horses. There was a time while our land was new that small horses seemed sufficient, because it was not necessary to plow very deep, the country was less thickly settled, living was cheaper. Corn sold at 15 cents per bushel, steers brought 4½ cents a pound, and hogs and lambs as low as 3½ cents a pound. Other conditions were similar. There wasn't the keen competition of the present day. The little horse was all right for the Indian, the 1,200-pound all-purpose horse has had his day, but both classes have now unquestionably outlived their time for useful farm service. They have been superseded by the drafter as the most efficient farm horse with the same certainty that the modern two-row cultivator outclasses the old single diamond plow in cultivating corn. The farmer who still persists in using this old-time machinery is laughed at, and although those men who continue to use 1,200-1,400 pound horses may not actually be chided, their method of securing horse power is just as inadequate. One is just as much out of date in modern agriculture as the other. Unfortunately there yet remains with us a class of farmers who represent a remnant of a former age in American agriculture who still long for a return of the Morgan horse and the Ruby Red Devon ox. Akin to these ancients is a class who hold that the 1200 to 1400 pound horse is the Alpha and the Omega of equine perfection. Neither have any place in the economy of modern successful farm management. Long drives and distant markets no longer obtain with us. The season's crops on a majority of farms in the central West are now marketed on foot. What is most needed at the present time is increased crop production, in order that our stock feeding operations may be extended from year to year until we reach the limit of our soil's production. At least every possible bit of roughage grown should be carefully saved to be fed to farm animals. The more good live stock fed upon the land, the richer the soil becomes, which in the ultimate analysis is maximum crop production, the most that can be produced from those acres to feed our people. As an aid in reaching this much-to-be-desired situation, the weighty drafter has become the farmer's best and most useful friend.

Those farmers who, shutting their eyes to changing conditions, bred, raised and continued to use this class of unfit farm horses are now paying the price for their lack of wisdom. There is no market for such horses, and furthermore, there is no likelihood that there ever will be again. If a farmer is so unfortunate as to own a few such horses he had better get rid of them, no matter how. At present prices of feed it doesn't take a horse long to eat up \$100 in feed bill. Prof. J. L. Edmonds, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, found that with alfalfa at \$16 per ton, corn 56 cents per bushel, oats 40 cents per bushel and pasture at \$2.00 per calendar month it cost \$108.49 per head to feed Percheron fillies from the time they were about eight months old until they were two years old. If it costs a little over \$100 to grow a colt a year and a half, it isn't any wonder that some farmers have quit breeding horses because they believe there isn't any money in it. The trouble lies in the kind of horses produced. Right now our good draft horses are not bringing as much as they should, in comparison to other classes of farm animals, but that is no excuse for saying that they are not worth raising. What produce of the farm is there that does not have its ups and downs in price. Clover is not as good a paying crop as wheat or corn, so why not raise all wheat or all corn. A permanent system of agriculture cannot be maintained without the use of leguminous crops, and equally true a farm cannot be most profitably operated without the use of weighty draft horses. Hence, regardless of whether that particular product is the best paying at one time or another, if it fits in with the routine of the farm business successfully it is indispensable. It takes draft horses to operate a farm economically and every thinking farmer knows it. The ordinary farmer has this lesson yet to learn, and when he does discover that the output of his acres has been limited principally by the lack of effective horse power, then the market will increase and

prices will go up, but not until then. When farmers as a class learn that because of a change in the economical aspect of our agricultural affairs, a draft horse will always sell at a fair price and that a 1,200-1,400 pound one will not sell at all, then draft horse breeding as well as values will increase at a surprising rate.

## LIVE STOCK.

Don't over-work the young bull.

Insist on quality when purchasing breeding or feeding stock; it will pay.

Plan on a few roots for the calves and herd sire at least. They are a good feed for all classes of stock.

Get rid of the inferior females and use only a right good sire if you wish to raise the standard of your herd.

Good cattle respond to feed more readily than do inferior stock. Breed the best so as to have the best to feed.

If size and capacity are wanted in the mature females, the heifers must be allowed to get their growth before being bred.

A little oil cake mixed with finely-ground oats and fed with skim-milk makes a satisfactory feed for starting young pigs.

That little calf in the pen of older ones doesn't get half a chance. So far as possible put calves of similar ages together.

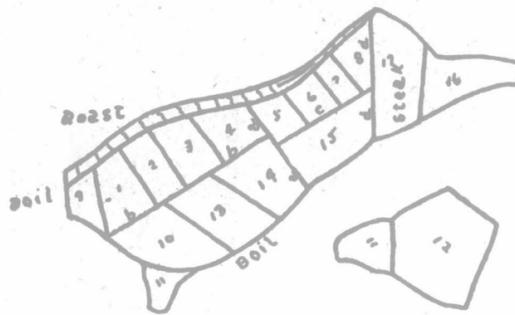


Fig. 1—Chart for 16-share Beef Ring.

Sudden changes in the ration are frequently followed with bad results. Make the change from stable to pasture gradually this spring.

If you only have a half dozen sheep dip them to destroy ticks. You cannot develop thrifty lambs if ticks are allowed to thrive unmolested.

If you have a good heifer that will breed, breed her to a good sire; the country needs the increase. Too many choice heifers have already been sacrificed on the block.

At Atlanta, Ia., 87 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle recently went under the hammer at an average of \$1,401. Epositor, that show bull, topped the sale at \$15,200.

Stocks and bonds may rise or fall in value, but the demand for choice beef is constant and will continue for generations to come. Every farmer might advisedly keep more good cattle.

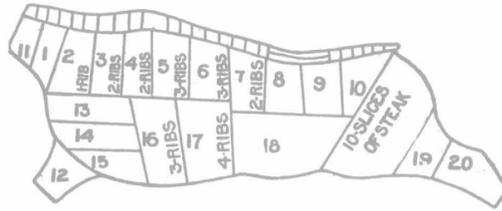


Fig. 2—Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

Partition off a corner of the farrowing pen and place a dish of milk where the young pigs have access to it. This extra feed will promote more rapid growth, and the faster the pigs grow the better.

Over-feeding of all classes of stock is detrimental, but is not so frequently indulged in as under-feeding. A stockman must understand his business if he would attain success. Carelessness is the fore-runner of failure.

Some months ago it was thought that hogs had reached the top, and when the market broke the pessimist believed that it would go to pieces and straightway disposed of his half-finished shoats and some of his brood sows. The price has come back and \$21.50 l.o.b. has been paid. Even higher prices are predicted by some. The man who maintains his breeding herd or flock, whether the market is up or down, comes off better in the end than the in-and-outer.

In order to carry the maximum number of cattle, sheep or swine per acre of pasture, the grass must be given a chance to get a start before turning onto it. The middle of April we saw cattle in the field searching for a morsel to sustain life, and they will likely be searching all summer. The half-starved critters will not let a blade of grass show much above ground. It would pay to buy feed for a few weeks, even if hay is \$23.00 a ton and oats 85 cents a bushel, in order to give the grass a good start.

### The Beef Ring.

In many localities farmers have clubbed together and formed a beef-ring in order that they might have a supply of fresh meat of high quality throughout the summer months instead of having to depend upon meat which had been cured or pickled. Some farms are situated near a town or village where fresh meat may readily be secured. However, comparatively few of the rural population are so conveniently situated. The members of a beef-ring are assured of a regular supply of choice meat throughout the summer. No old cows, or half-finished animals, are killed. The rule in most beef-rings is that the animal supplied each week be not over two years old, and that it dress in the neighborhood of four hundred pounds. If one or any of the members puts in an animal that is too light or too heavy it may be rejected by the inspectors appointed by the members of the beef-ring. In determining the week that the member is supposed to supply an animal, the usual custom is to place cards numbering from one to sixteen or twenty, according to the number of weeks that the ring will be in operation, into a hat and then each member draws a card. The number on this card indicates when his turn comes to furnish an animal. As a rule, one of the members does the butchering and cuts up the meat and weighs it. For this he receives a certain sum which is paid by the member putting in the animal. Any clubs organizing should insist that the animal be at the slaughter house at least twenty-four hours before the time for killing. As a rule, the carcass is cut so that each member gets a roast, a boil and a piece of steak each week. In a twenty-share ring, with an animal dressing four hundred pounds, each member would get approximately twenty pounds of meat. It is not always possible to cut the carcass so that each member will get the same amount; consequently at the end of the term the amount of meat received by each member is totaled and those which have received less than what their animals dressed receive payment at a price agreed upon by the members. This is paid by those who receive a larger weight of meat than what their animals dressed.

A beef-ring is an association of farmers and may have sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four members. Once a beef-ring is organized it is seldom that it is abandoned, so satisfactory have they proven to be. The accompanying illustrations show different methods of cutting up the carcass. Figure 2 shows how the meat is divided in a twenty-share beef-ring. Only half the carcass is shown and each member gets a roast, a boil and a piece of steak. Numbers 1 to 10 on the chart are roasts, and then ten slices of steak are taken from the part indicated on the chart. Numbers from 11 to 20 are pieces suitable for boiling. Figure 1 is a chart showing how the meat is divided for a sixteen-share beef-ring. For convenience in handling, divide the half in the middle before letting it down, by cutting across at "A", between ribs 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on the hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide the fore quarter at line "B". Number 9 represents neck. Saw the neck off, leaving three joints on it. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 represent roasts and three joints are left on each; No. 4 is a roast with four joints. No. 11 represents the front shank; No. 14 represents second rib cut, and is cut off, leaving five ribs to it. No. 13 represents first rib cut, to which is left four ribs. No. 10 represents brisket, and 12 shows the shoulder, which lies directly under the brisket.

The hind quarter is divided at line D. No. 15 represents flank, which should be cut off at line C; Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represent sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1, respectively, and should be divided as near the same weight as possible. No. 17 represents steak, and is generally cut into slices so that each member will secure a part. No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

The half of the beef is cut, as shown, and divided between the first eight members, giving each a roast, a boil piece and a slice of steak. The other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in a similar manner.

### Dehorning Cattle.

The practice of dehorning cattle is quite general, in spite of the fact that some people contend that the operation is cruelty to animals. However, there is also a good deal of cruelty experienced by leaving the horns on. One has but to go to the stock yards, the pasture field, or the barnyard, to see the damage which is done by a few animals with long, sharp horns bossing the remainder of the herd. It is not uncommon to see great gashes cut in the side of an innocent individual. Is it not better for an animal to suffer pain for a few hours than to be permitted to cause his stablemates to suffer throughout the entire year? If dehorning is properly done the pain of the operation is not very great, and it is seldom that an animal loses much in flesh. Many object to dehorning a breeding herd, but there should be little objection to removing the horns from the fattening stock. The operation should not be performed in

very coarse grass must be given a chance to get a start before turning onto it. The middle of April we saw cattle in the field searching for a morsel to sustain life, and they will likely be searching all summer. The half-starved critters will not let a blade of grass show much above ground. It would pay to buy feed for a few weeks, even if hay is \$23.00 a ton and oats 85 cents a bushel, in order to give the grass a good start.

### Dip a

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very cold weather, nor during fly time. Cattle going on grass may be dehorned in April or early in May, and October and November is also a favorable time. The animal should be secured to a strong post or stanchion and the head fastened so that it cannot be swung around. Either the saw or clippers may be used. The work is performed more quickly with the clippers, but it is possible that a neater job is made with the saw. Care should be taken that the horn is cut off close, taking about one-sixth of an inch of the skin around the base of the horn. When this is done there is less danger, of stubs growing. As a rule, there is not very much bleeding. However, some animals do bleed severely. To prevent this a piece of twine may be fastened around the head, just below the horn base, and gradually tightened. This presses against the arteries and in a few hours danger from bleeding will have passed. Do not allow the dehorned animals to rub against a hay or straw stack until the wound has healed. Removing the horns from the herd sire that is inclined to be cross will very often go a long way towards making him more easily handled.

## Dip and Destroy External Parasites on the Flock.

Sheep breeders are beginning to realize that it is to their interest to dip their sheep in the spring, and in some instances in the fall as well. Sheep ticks are one of the commonest pests of the flock and cause a considerable loss each year by sapping the vitality thus interfering with the thrift of the animals. While some ewes and lambs are literally covered with these parasites in the spring, there is no excuse for permitting them to prey upon the sheep. For a small investment in equipment and labor the sheep may be dipped and the pests destroyed. The material that destroys the scab mite also exterminates the tick. Flocks that are infested with the scab are dipped of necessity, but some flock owners are careless enough to allow their sheep to be worried by ticks and do not put forth an effort to prevent it. Lice are also found on sheep, but they are not nearly so common as the tick. Not only does the tick tend to make the sheep unthrifty but it affects the fibre of the wool unfavorably. Why suffer the indirect loss from unthrifty sheep and poorer quality wool when sheep dips can be used with beneficial effect? The remedy is within reach of every shepherd. The material can be purchased in practically every town, and the equipment can be bought or made. It is to the interest of the small flock owner, as well as to the interest of the owner of a large flock, to take precautionary measures that will rid his sheep of some of the most destructive pests. There are a number of proprietary dips on the market that have established a reputation. Lime and sulphur may be used, but the proprietary dips are more convenient and are effective. As a rule, the directions for using are printed on the container.

Portable dipping vats may be purchased, which may be used for either a large or small flock. However, it is not a difficult task to construct a tank which would be suitable for the purpose. With a flock of around a dozen sheep and their lambs the dipping may be done in a large tub or trough. Of course, this will take a little more time than if proper vats were used but it serves the purpose and saves the investment for equipment. It does not take long to dip a few sheep. Two men can pick up the animal and place it on its back in the dip. It is advisable to leave it in the dip long enough for the material to reach the skin. This will require possibly two minutes. While the head may be immersed for an instant, it should be held so the nostrils and eyes will be above the mixture. If the sheep are clipped before being dipped it will facilitate the work. A dripping-board should be arranged so as to conserve material. The animal can be stood on this after coming out of the dip and the material squeezed out of the wool. Where a large flock is being dipped there is usually a dripping-board of considerable size on which the sheep are allowed to remain until the bulk of the dip has drained out of the fleece. The lambs should be dipped as well as the ewes. The parasites are more destructive of the lambs than they are of the older sheep. For a large flock, a dipping vat will facilitate the work. If not desirous of securing a metal one, it is quite possible to construct one at home with lumber and concrete. A tank three and a half to four feet deep, two feet six inches wide at the top, twelve inches wide at the bottom, and possibly five or six feet long will be very satisfactory. At one end there should be a chute, with slats nailed across every six or eight inches to give the sheep footing in getting out of the tank. A dripping-board should be arranged so as to conserve material. This might be arranged so as to retain several sheep at one time. The vat may be constructed of tongue-and-grooved plank, which may be lined with galvanized sheeting. Some flock owners have this dipping tank and material in readiness throughout the entire season so as to dip any sheep which might be purchased, before placing them in the main flock. On the ranches where flocks number up in the thousands the dipping equipment is sufficiently extensive to handle several thousands of sheep in a day.

As a rule the flock should be dipped twice each year, once in the spring soon after shearing, and again in the fall before the flock is turned into winter quarters. As there is always danger of injuring ewes which are in lamb, it is advisable to postpone the dipping until all the ewes have lambed. By destroying the ticks the flock will thrive much better. It is generally considered advisable to dip again in ten days' time to ensure the destruction of vermin hatched from eggs since the first. It is not uncommon for the flock to again become

infested with vermin during the summer. Thus the necessity of dipping before going into winter quarters. Care should be taken that the sheep are dipped before the weather becomes too cold. These dips are usually more effective when applied warm. A temperature of about 105 degrees Fahrenheit will be satisfactory. It is well to have the material quite warm to start with and then it may be kept at that temperature by adding hot material, or by using red-hot irons. Where dipping is done on a large scale the vats are sometimes kept at the proper temperature by the means of a steam coil.

It is impossible to secure maximum gains from the flock if they are suffering from disease or infested with vermin. The lambs do not grow as they should, the ewes appear unthrifty, and the quality of the wool is impaired, all of which tend to reduce the profits. However, these detrimental effects can be avoided at small expense

sheep washing, it is postponing the shearing until too late a date.

The quality of wool will be influenced to a large extent by the care of the sheep during the winter. The quality of the fleece is lessened by the presence of burrs, chaff, and pieces of hay or straw which become lodged in the fleece during the fall and winter. By keeping the burdocks cut around the sheep pasture, having properly constructed feed racks, and exercising care when handling hay and straw around the sheep pen, it is not difficult to have a comparatively clean fleece in the spring. In many communities there are men who have made a specialty of sheep shearing, and are very adapt at it. They go about their work in a quiet manner and are able to handle the shears so as to avoid injury to the sheep and yet remove the wool in a satisfactory manner. The amateur, or the man

who takes little pride in his work, very often leaves the wool in ridges on the sheep, nicks the body badly and allows the fleece he is endeavoring to remove to become badly torn by the struggling sheep. The wool should be cut close to the skin, and it requires some knack to remove the wool evenly from the entire body. Shearing machines are now on the market which do the work satisfactorily and expeditiously. Where the owner has a large flock and is not expert at sheep shearing, he might advisedly use one of these machines. It is well to do the shearing on a platform or on a clean part of the barn floor in order to prevent dirt getting into the fleece. A grassy place under a tree is a very good location, but it is doubtful if the wool is kept as clean as on a platform. After catching the sheep and turning it up for shearing, the straw and dirt adhering to the fleece should be removed and the tags and dung locks should also be separated from the fleece.

When the fleece is removed it may be spread on the floor, flesh side down, the sides folded in and rolled from the neck end, and then firmly tied with a paper twine. Using binder twine is objectionable, as the fibre is liable to get into the wool and cannot be separated. This twine fibre will not absorb the dyes along with the wool fibre, and consequently it does not take very much of it to lower the value of the fleece. Paper twine is now on the market and should be used when tying the fleece. Special boxes for shaping and tying the fleece are also used. These put the fleece in better form than where it is merely rolled and tied. Whether the sheep are sheared by hand shears or machine, care should be taken that the fleece is kept compact and clean.

Co-operative grading and marketing of wool has spread from coast to coast, and the various provincial organizations, working through the central selling association, have meant a great deal to the sheep owners of Canada. The wool being bought on grade has tended to greatly improve the quality. The large quantity being collected, graded and sold at one place has meant a much higher price than the individual sheep owner could obtain. There are those, however, who will tell you that they obtained more from the dealer than was paid by the co-operative company. This may be true, but what would the price have been had the co-operative organization not been in existence? There is no question but that the competition which the sheep growers' co-operative organization has given the dealers has increased the price. The organization has



A Sheep Dipping Plant.

by the shepherd using the right material at the right time. During the past few years much more dipping has been done than in the past but there yet are many flocks throughout the country whose owners have never taken the trouble to rid them of vermin. The neglect causes the loss of many dollars every year. Why not stop this leak? Dip the sheep in the spring, and, if they need it, repeat the operation in the fall.

## Shearing the Flock.

The time for shearing sheep depends upon the location, housing facilities and the time of lambing. Some shepherds who have comparatively warm quarters for their flocks, shear early in the spring. However, if warm quarters are not provided, removing the wool too early may give the sheep a serious setback. There are some who go to the opposite extreme and leave the sheep to suffer under a heavy fleece until well on in June. Not only is this detrimental to the animal, but there is usually a heavy loss of wool. With ewes heavy in lamb one must be careful, and as a rule shepherds like to either shear early in the season or else leave it until after the ewes have lambed. It used to be customary to wash the wool on the sheep's body. This practice, however, is becoming obsolete, and with it passes a task in which the small boy took a great deal of interest. Careful washing does remove a considerable amount of dirt, but it also removes some of the oil. One of the main objections is that by waiting until the water in the creek or river is warm enough for



A Sheep Shearing Scene.

not only helped its members but has been beneficial to all wool growers. The growth in business done by the co-operative wool marketing organization has been phenomenal, and without a doubt the amount of wool handled will increase from year to year. It is the wool growers' organization and should be patronized by them.

## THE FARM.

### Corn—The King of Fodder Plants.

Continued from page 911.

figure on a bushel of one-hundred-per-cent. germination planting around six acres; for silage purposes a more liberal seeding is advisable. It is always safer to plant a few extra kernels in case the crows and white grubs deign to take a few meals from the corn patch. If the corn is a little thick it is quite easy to remove a few stalks, but one cannot afford to have a slim stand due to too much economy in seeding.

Where the soil is at all dirty, planting in hills either for seed or silage purposes is advisable, as the corn may then be cultivated both ways and very little hoeing is required to keep the weeds in subjection. The check-row planter, or the hand-planter, may be used for planting in hills. Having the hills thirty-six inches apart one way and forty-two inches the other is recommended by many corn growers. This gives ample room for cultivation, and the roots have plenty of feeding space. When using the hand-planter the field must first be marked out and then the corn planted where the rows intersect. A satisfactory marker can be made from a pole or scantling, to which shafts and handles are attached to guide it. The front bob of a sleigh with a strip nailed across may also be used. On many farms drill-planting is preferred to hill-planting for silage purposes. Not only is it claimed that a heavier yield is obtained, but it is somewhat easier on the binder cutting the corn which is in rows than that which is in hills. Of course, where maturity is wanted and the corn is saved for seed the hill-planting is no doubt preferable. When planting in rows, from sixteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre gives a very good stand. On Weldwood Farm we have found that twenty-eight pounds per acre gives a considerably heavier yield than when around twenty pounds are sown. There are not quite so many cobs, however, but the stalks make particularly good silage, and the cattle do well on it.



Hogs Make Economical Gains on Good Pasture.

Forty pounds of seed per acre gives a still heavier yield of stalks which are finer in quality but almost totally lacking in ears. The seed should not be planted too deeply; from one and a half to two inches' covering of finely-pulverized soil is quite sufficient, especially for clay land. In lighter soil deeper planting might be advisable on account of greater moisture. After planting, a light harrow may be used to keep the soil from baking. One must be careful, however, with the use of the harrow if the soil is loose. More than one field of corn has been injured by using the harrow injudiciously. Where a heavy rain follows planting the harrow may be of great benefit in breaking the crust and forming a mulch. It also destroys many of the small weeds. There is possibly no other crop which responds to cultivation as well as does corn; therefore, commence cultivating as soon as the rows can be followed, and plan on getting through the field once a week until the crop gets to the stage where it is difficult to drive the team between the rows. Hot weather and plenty of cultivation make the corn crop.

In some districts crows and blackbirds wait in the near-by trees for the corn to show above ground, and then they apparently invite all of their friends to feast at the farmers' expense. The crow is a very wary bird and is persistent in his depredation. Paper or bright tin strung across the field may alarm him for a time, but familiarity breeds contempt, and crows may be seen picking out the corn in the immediate vicinity of the material intended to frighten them away. Some use poisoned grain to destroy the crows, but the trouble with this is that innocent birds meet an untimely death. Using tar on the kernels before planting has, in many instances proved effective. The method of application is to place the corn in a tub or similar receptacle, dip a stick in the tar and then stir the corn with it. Very little tar is required, if sufficient stirring is done. Just a little tinge of tar on each kernel will be sufficient. Too much tar makes sowing somewhat difficult.

On some soils commercial fertilizer has been found beneficial. This may be applied broadcast over the field, but for more immediate results it could be sown at the time of planting by means of an attachment on the drill or corn-planter. The special corn fertilizers put out by different companies are supposed to meet the requirements of the plant.

The weather most favorable to the growing of corn is usually unfavorable for the growth of clover, and it is very often noticed that when there is a luxuriant crop of corn the country over the hay crop is somewhat light, and vice versa. With one or two silos filled with corn the feeder can get along with the minimum amount of hay. However, for growing stock, milch cows or fattening steers, corn silage and clover hay combine well in the ration. When the stock has an abundance of these two feeds a considerable saving in concentrates may be made. Good seed, a fine seed-bed, and good cultivation throughout the season is man's part in the production of a maximum crop.

### Planting Trees.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When a fine, new house refuses to look home-like, the trouble is often due to a lack of trees. Even well-kept lawns are barren-looking without trees. But no home in Ontario need be long without trees as there is scarcely any place in the Province where they will not grow.

Evergreens are best to plant near a house, as they look well in winter as well as summer. Besides, they make a splendid wind-break. When planting spruce it is well to choose only small trees, not more than two feet high. These little trees will generally live when planted carelessly on either heavy or light land. Spruce trees over six feet in height often fail to live, even when planted with great care, and it is a great deal more work planting trees of this size.

Many Ontario farms have either too much or too little bush. Sometimes a good farm is little more than half cleared. In this case a farmer can usually increase his profits by clearing more land. But he should not clear it all. According to the Department of Agriculture, the crops on a farm where there is no bush do not yield as well as if some trees had been left. Where a farm has no bush there is often a piece of waste land that could be used profitably for tree planting. The Forestry Branch of the Ontario Government will

the sacrifice of those who risked their all and gladly gave their lives. Their deeds live after them. Their memory must be perpetuated. Students, ex-students, staff and friends of the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Hall realize that they can never pay the debt they owe those who fought and died for them, but they see their duty clearly and will deem it a privilege to give till it hurts, that an appropriate memorial be erected to commemorate the lives and the deeds of the best of their brothers who stood between them and the Hun.

It has been decided to build a Memorial Hall on the College campus and every student and ex-student of the College, and of Macdonald Hall, together with all those who have taken any of the Short Courses at the Institution and all friends of the College are asked to subscribe to the fund for the erection of this ornamental, yet useful, monument to the memory of our noble dead. A committee has already been formed with Dr. Creelman, President of the College, as Chairman and Treasurer, and Prof. D. H. Jones as Secretary. The purpose is to erect an Assembly Hall to seat at least 800; the architecture of the cut stone building to be modified gothic in design with tower and chimneys; the interior to be fitted with a large stage, pipe organ and everything which goes to complete a modern Assembly Hall.

The men who lie beneath the poppies in Flanders fields were big men. They accomplished a big task. The lost their lives that others might be saved. They saved must do their biggest and best in honor to our glorious dead. The building will cost \$100,000 or more. The Ontario Government has voted \$40,000 as their contribution to the cause. The committee in charge desire to raise, by popular subscription, the remainder of the money necessary to complete a building in which all of those in any way interested in the Ontario Agricultural College should have a part. This includes students, ex-students, graduates, staff, friends, and acquaintances. Every individual must play his part and by team-work, such as that shown by the boys who stemmed the tide of German field gray as it flowed toward Paris and the Channel Ports, the fund will go over the top and there will be erected a fitting memorial at the O. A. C., sacred to the memory of those who fell daring to do their duty and with the undying faith that Right would finally prevail.

Subscriptions should be sent to Dr. G. C. Creelman, Treasurer Memorial Hall Fund, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. Make them as large as possible. Affection should bind all together in this cause. Together O. A. C. and Macdonald Hall students and ex-students are strong. The committee requires the assistance of all in locating ex-students. Send in your donation and names and addresses of other ex-students either of the regular or short courses.

The staff of the O. A. C. has already been canvassed and Heads of Departments are giving \$100 each, Associate Professors, \$75 each, and Lecturers and Demonstrators, \$50 each.

WADE TOOLE, Chairman Publicity Committee.

### The 1919 Root Crop.

With the shortage of labor there is a tendency toward fewer roots being grown on the average farm. Corn for silage purposes is, to a large extent, taking the place of the root crop. It is possibly a little easier handled and returns a large bulk of succulent feed per acre. There is, however, a place for roots in the winter ration of all classes of stock. True, roots contain a large percentage of water but there is evidently something about the water contained in roots that is superior to that pumped out of the well. While the dry matter is only about ten per cent, it is high in available energy, and in feeding experiments one pound of the dry matter in roots has been found to be equivalent to a pound of dry matter in grain. Besides having a fairly high feeding value there is something of the nature of a tonic about roots, and they aid in keeping the animal system in good condition. Being palatable and easily digested, they are good feed for all classes of stock, more particularly breeding stock. Mixed with dry fodder several hours before feeding the value of the fodder as a feed is increased. Roots are in reality water concentrates and even if one handles ten tons of water in order to secure one ton of dry matter, many stockmen find it to their advantage to do so. The mangel or sugar mangel is preferred by the dairyman, owing largely to the fact that there is less danger of tainting the milk. The pig feeder also prefers the mangel, but for sheep or feeding cattle turnips are on a par, if not superior to the mangel. There are dairymen who claim that their cows will milk better on turnips than when fed an equal weight of mangels. If turnips are fed after milking there is little danger of them tainting the milk. The horsemen like to have the crop from a few rows of carrots stowed away in the cellar to feed their favorites during the fall, winter and spring. Even though roots require a considerable amount of work in hoeing, harvesting and storing, they have a toning effect on the animal system and are a crop that is well worth while.

One reason why roots have grown in disfavor is the fact that the dirtiest field on the farm was generally reserved for the root crop, the idea being that the cultivation and hoeing necessary in growing the crop would eradicate the weeds. However, it is better policy to do the cleaning with the plow and broad-share cultivator rather than with the hoe and fingers. If the field next in order of rotation for roots is dirty much can be done toward cleaning it by early fall cultivation. Where possible it is good practice to pick a clean field for the root crop. A clover sod plowed early generally gives a good crop. Roots will grow on almost any kind of soil provided it is properly worked and liberally fertilized.

### A Memorial Hall for the O.A.C. Guelph.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Service has always been uppermost in the minds of students and ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. When the Great War came, over seven hundred of the best of these men answered the call of their country and joined the armies of the allies in humanity's fight to the finish against the horrible Hun and the unspeakable Turk. These men risked all that the ideals which they held most dear should not perish. They were willing to lay down their lives for their friends, and of the number who crossed to the blood-soaked fields of France and Flanders, who fought in Mesopotamia, in Africa, on the Eastern Front, aboard His Majesty's ships on the high seas and in the air, one hundred, (one in seven) are numbered in the lists of the "unreturning brave." They were in the thick of the fight. They acquitted themselves like men. They fought. They died. They won. They did their bit and their best to ensure permanent freedom for all. The greatest effort of the man at home, who served his country by increased production and by giving of his time and his money to the cause, paled into insignificance beside

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They are a crop which requires a considerable amount of available plant food. The soil may be improved by giving a heavy coating of barnyard manure, and a mixture of muriate of potash, acid phosphate, and nitrate of soda, might advantageously be used. Basic slag has given good results with roots on some soils, and some of the animal fertilizers have increased the yield.

For mangels, which should be sown early in the spring, it is a good plan to manure the land in the fall and work it so that manure is incorporated with the soil. If this is done a few strokes of the cultivator and harrows will put the soil in condition for sowing in the spring. There are a number of varieties of mangels which are heavy yielders and have given good results. Among them is the Mammoth Long Red, Yellow Leviathan, Giant White Feeder, Tankard Cream, Yellow Globe, Yellow Intermediate, etc. Most of these, with the exception of the Mammoth Long Red, grow considerably above ground, thus facilitating harvesting. The Tankard Cream and Giant White Feeder are sugar mangels and are considered favorably by many stockmen.

Many consider that the sooner the mangel seed can be put into the ground in the spring the better. However, it is not advisable to sow in poorly-prepared soil. It would be much better to give thorough cultivation, not only to put the soil in fine tilth but to destroy many of the weeds. Anyone who has had much to do with mangels knows that they are rather slow in germinating, and unless the weather is favorable the weeds sometimes get the start and tend to smother out the tiny mangel plants. The turnip sower is commonly used for sowing the mangel seed in drills. One objection to drilling for mangels is the fact that these drills tend to dry out, which makes germination somewhat slower. Sowing on the flat is preferable on most soils. The seed may be sown with the grain drill or with the corn planter, in rows at from thirty to thirty-six inches apart. The wider distance gives a little better opportunity for cultivation. The objection to drill sowing is that the seed is more or less in a hollow which increases the difficulty of hoeing. This may be remedied to a certain extent by wiring up the spouts which sow the seed so that they will just touch the surface of the ground. A cultivator tooth placed on either side will cover the seed sufficiently and make hoeing somewhat easier. If only an acre or two are to be sown the small hand-seeder may be used. Some of the most even stands of mangels which we have seen were sown with the small hand-seeder. If a heavy rain comes after sowing, a light harrow or weeder may be run over the field to loosen the crust. As soon as the rows can be traced the cultivator should be started. If the season is rather backward and the grass is getting ahead of the mangels, it might be well to go along with the hoe and remove the grass and weeds so as to give the mangel plants a chance. This means extra work at the time but it makes the thinning considerably easier and as a rule improves the crop. When the mangels are three or four inches high they may be thinned to fifteen or sixteen inches apart. Frequent cultivation and sufficient hand-weeding to keep down the thistles and other noxious weeds should be given during the growing season. The mangel is comparatively free from insect pests, and as a rule yields heavily.

Turnips are generally considered a little easier to grow than mangels. They are not sown until the last of May, or up to the 15th of June, so there is ample opportunity for working the soil in the spring. This lessens the amount of hoeing and cultivation necessary after the crop is sown. Turnips are generally sown in rows from twenty-eight to thirty inches apart, and as the seed germinates very quickly the plant usually attains sufficient growth to permit of cultivation and thinning before the weeds get much of a hold on the ground. The later seeding gives a somewhat firmer and better-keeping root. A pound and a half of seed per acre will give a good stand. The plants may be thinned to twelve or thirteen inches apart when the third leaves appears. As with mangels, cultivation through the season is necessary, but if the season is favorable and the soil suitable one may be rewarded with a yield of upwards of eight hundred bushels per acre.

A well-kept root field will destroy some of the most tenacious weeds. However, one must be careful and not drag the roots on the cultivator, nor yet let any of the plants go to seed. A good many neglect the head-lands; they fail to keep them clean, and the following year it is not uncommon to see a liberal quantity of thistles growing in the crop on these head-lands.

The last year or two root seed has increased very much in price. While turnip seed is rather difficult to grow, practically everyone might grow their own mangel seed. A few stockings, or some of the good roots left in the root cellar in the spring, may be planted out for the production of seed. The mangel takes root quite readily and produces a liberal quantity of seed. It is generally considered that home-grown seed is preferable to that which is imported. The work entailed in growing sufficient seed to plant the acreage usually grown on the average farm is not great.

It is not well to worship material things too much. Farmers are obliged to work long and hard in order to keep the home together, yet in the end a reasonable amount of attention to those things which please the eye and cause us to forget the stern realities of life will rebound to our good. A few trees, a well-kept lawn, flowers, hedges and shrubs will make the home more beautiful and more attractive to the boys and girls.

## AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

### Winter Argument.

Spring has been threatening to stay with us, but there have been a number of disappointments occasioned by snow, sleet, and rain. It now seems certain, however, that the warm weather has actually arrived. No better indication of this fact is available than the presence of motorists who are filled with the stories of winter arguments regarding the auto and all the divers subjects connected with it. Perhaps you, yourself, during the cold winter months have listened to many discussions regarding different features of motor car operation and construction. It may be interesting to discuss a few of these in a popular way.

When someone introduces the subject of gasoline, nearly everyone present has some particular theory respecting the proper way to test the fuel. We do not wish to write with an air of finality, but we think that there is only one method of testing gasoline that is really practical. Some people do not believe in any system unless it happens to be complex, but we wish to be remembered as stating that the best general results in testing gas line will be achieved by merely pouring some of the fluid on the open hand. If a quick evaporation takes place and no sediment or oil is left on the hand you can rest assured that the gasoline is of high standard. If, however, a considerable time is taken for evaporation and there are distinct evidences of kerosene being left on the hand, then the answer is all against the quality of the fuel being tried out.

While we are on this subject of gasoline let us refer to the old, old subject of mixing ether with it. Such a combination undoubtedly makes starting easier. The best way to insert the ether into gasoline is by mixing equal quantities of both liquids and injecting the mixture into the intake manifold from an auxiliary tank. We know that a great many people put the ether into the storage tank in about the proportion of one ounce to one gallon. You will find, however, that the auxiliary tank idea is a better one, and productive of more satisfactory results.

Motorists who are careful to apply distilled water at regular intervals never have much trouble with their batteries during the summer season. There are certain car owners, however, who neglect their batteries during the winter, and who handle them without knowledge. We were tremendously amused the other day when a man professed not to know what had happened to his battery. It was as dead as a mackerel, but he seemingly could not account for its demise. Upon being carefully questioned, however, he admitted that the battery had been frozen and that he had subsequently turned it upside down and allowed the electro-lyte to run out. When the acid leaves a battery the cells can be almost certainly counted upon as having lost their usefulness. It is possible to have batteries rebuilt but the expense is not advisable when the cells and batteries are ruined, because it would be greater economy to purchase a new one.

Few men in the automobile business are not constantly being asked regarding over-size tires. Perhaps we can tell you the whole story in a few words. Adding to the size of your tires certainly reduces the "pep" that you are able to attain in climbing a hill or steep grade. You will also find the going a little more difficult in sand or mud, but on an asphalt or good macadam road the speed of the car will be increased, if anything. You will, of course, readily understand that it takes more gasoline to get over-sized tires into operation than it does to start regular equipment moving. Perhaps the best thing that can be said in favor of the over-size tire is the undoubted fact that it provides greater comfort on rough roads.

If you have run an automobile for any considerable length of time, you have become imbued with the idea of economy. Just as soon as the weather in your district forgets all about winter, have the carburetor of your car given a summer adjustment. Running on a richer mixture than is necessary not only wastes gasoline but damages your motor through overheating. We do not believe it is policy for drivers to adjust their own carburetors, and recommend that this operation be left entirely to a skilled mechanic.

Perhaps the most talked of subject during the winter months by those who are fond of argument, is the building of a private garage. We do not care what material you use in the construction of a building for the storing of an automobile, but there is one thing that we must insist upon and that is ventilation. The time is bound to come when you must run your motor in the garage. If there is not a circulation of air, you are going to suffer from the exhaust gas which is known to scientific men as carbon monoxide. This gas is tasteless, and without odor. It is also impossible to detect it readily from the odor. Under all these circumstances, you can understand that it is a dangerous, poisonous proposition to trifle with. Fatalities are not uncommon where people have breathed the gas, and cases of serious sickness are occurring at regular intervals. Whenever your motor is in operation in your garage, make certain that the doors and windows are open; and even when the car is running in the open air, do not work behind it for any length of time for the consequences may prove disastrous. It is a simple matter when building a garage to arrange for windows and doors which can be opened easily for ventilation.

At to.

## THE DAIRY.

### Forward Movements in Dairying.

Movement is a strong feature of the dairy industry. This is why so many get behind in the procession of dairymen. There are persons making butter on the farm at the present time and selling it for forty-five cents a pound, so we are reliably informed, and who imagine they are getting a high price for their butter. They are living in a butter age which has been passed for several years. Apparently these parties have not heard that butter went beyond the fifty-cent mark, which was considered "high-water," several months ago, and is now sailing in a 65 to 70 cent boat. Or to change the figure, it is aeroplaning among the clouds looking for a suitable new landing place where it may spend the summer. The 25 to 30 cent summer resorts are a thing of the past.

Similar remarks might be made with reference to cheese, condensed milk, milk and cream for town trade, and all other branches of dairying. The milk producers turn up their noses at two dollars a hundred for milk, whereas a few years ago they were content with about one dollar a hundred.

All this indicates that dairying has started on a new road, and those who are responsible for the future policies regarding Canadian dairying, should not be afraid to lead out into new lines, at the same time strengthening the old lines in every way possible. On every hand we hear that dairying was never in such a strong position as at present. One of the largest food importing firms in London, England, has recently said that the Imperial Government was prepared to purchase all the butter that Canada or any other country was able to produce, owing to the scarcity of fats in Europe. The feed situation in Denmark, says this firm, is such that little or no butter may be expected from that quarter in the British markets, unless the Danes can secure raw material to make oleomargarine, in which case they will have some butter to spare.

Siberia, this report says, which formerly supplied a great deal of butter to Great Britain, is so badly demoralized, industrially, that little butter may be expected from Russia.

Cheese also is in a strong position. The English firm referred to says, that while no announcement has yet been made, they understand that the Produce Commission is prepared to buy the Canadian cheese of 1919 on the same terms as last year. We may be reasonably sure that this forecast is correct.

Looking over the whole field, it would look as if the dairy industry was never on such a sound and safe basis as at present, hence our dairy farmers may increase their dairy herds and make preparations to produce more milk than they have been doing, with a certainty of markets at high prices.

### Forward Policies.

The foregoing being true, let us look at some of the forward policies which should receive careful consideration and be started as soon as possible. (In this connection, may I suggest that a feature of the National Dairy Council, should be a strong Committee on Research Work.)

Beginning at the dairy farm, there is need of research work along the following lines: the cost of producing milk, cream, butter, etc., together with the effect of such factors as breed, feed, labor, distance from market, by-products' value, side-lines, such as hogs, fruit, vegetables, grain, etc.; how to breed good milkers as we are largely in the dark on this point and men are groping their way, trying to find a solution of this puzzle, spending a lot of money on something that up to the present has not been placed on a scientific basis, which is the first step in good practice. A third line of investigation might be the question of testing cows—how long a time and how often must a cow be tested, in order to arrive at a fair conclusion as to her producing ability and value as a stock breeder. A fourth investigation might be, the mineral requirements of animals—is there any connection between lack of mineral matter and "shy breeders," as has been recently suggested? Are animals which do not receive sufficient bone-forming material more subject to disease?

### In the Creamery.

What are the relative values of sweet and sour cream for making fine butter? Does it pay to pasteurize? Should sour cream be "neutralized" before pasteurization? What is the best type of pasteurizer—"flash" or "holder" for creamery, or pasteurization in milk bottles for city trade? How much moisture and salt should good butter contain? What is the best method of conserving moisture and salt in the manufacture of creamery butter? Does the type of churn influence the moisture and salt in the finished butter? How much working should butter receive? Does "working" influence the flavor and keeping quality of butter? What is the best temperature for storing butter? Are cream-buying stations a necessity in modern creamery business? These are but a few of the many questions now looming up before cream-rymen in Canada. Our creamery business is taking on new life, and will undoubtedly be a much stronger feature of our dairy operations than has been the case in the past.

### Cheese Investigations.

Possibly no branch of dairying, unless it be the manufacture of condensed and powder milk, has had the principles so well worked out as has the manufacture of cheddar cheese. Our makers are reasonably sure of turning out a good finished product if they have good raw material, milk, to begin with, and have proper

furnishings and equipment supplied. What will happen at each step, if a digression be made from sound practice, is quite well known. The chemical and physical changes of cheese and their causes are not so well known, and it is possible that a scientific study of curd and cheese at each stage of the process, might enable us to make more cheese from a ton of milk than is possible at present. The so-called "yield" of cheese is becoming less each year—in other words, it is taking much more milk to make a pound of cheese than it did formerly. The old rule was, "a pound for ten," now it is "a pound for twelve"—in some cases "a pound for thirteen." The relative values of rennet, pepsin, rennet and pepsin mixed, and rennet in liquid and powder forms as coagulents of milk in cheese manufacture are questions which need more thorough investigation. The manufacture of whey butter, as a cheese side-line, is not to be overlooked in these times of high prices for all kinds of fats. Much milk-fat is still being wasted in the whey tanks of Canada. This ought all to be preserved for human food.

The manufacture of "cottage" cheese from skim-milk and buttermilk are new lines worth investigating as they are sources of cheap human food, that are being wasted at the present time, except as indirect sources of human sustenance through the feeding of animals.

**Condensed and Powder Milks.**

The astonishing fact in connection with these branches of dairying in Canada, is, that there is no one in Canada, other than the manufacturers, who is carrying on any investigations regarding these two important and growing phases of dairying. When the Dominion Dairy Conference was in session, November, 1918, the Committee appointed to suggest standards for dairy products, were obliged to call on the chemists of the manufacturers to give certain information which was needed in order to complete their work. It would seem as if there is need for independent investigations along the lines of: The relation of fat and solids-not-fat in milk, to the quality and quantity or weight, of condensed or powdered milks manufactured; the effects of feeds like silage and roots, as well as that of other feeds on the flavor and keeping quality of the finished article; what degree of condensation gives the best results, etc.

**City Milk and Cream Trade.**

The crowding of people into towns and cities, makes this branch of dairying increasingly important. The food value of milk as compared with other foods; methods of pasteurizing, clarifying, bottling, etc.; cost of distribution as affected by several delivery wagons passing over the same street; possible advantages of municipal control of milk supply same as for water, gas, electric light, and street railway; how to treat the surplus milk—condense, make cheese or butter, ice-cream, etc.—these are but a few of the problems for investigation.

The manufacture of ice-cream is considered to be the safety-valve of the city milk business. What effect will the lowering of the fat standard have, on consumption? What are the factors which give richness and smoothness to ice-cream? Why does some ice-cream lack "velvety" feeling under the palate? These are some of the problems which need investigation, because of their effects on the consumption of ice-cream, and because they indirectly affect the man on the farm who is feeding and milking cows.

**Dairy Chemists and Bacteriologists Needed.**

The late A. F. MacLaren and the writer, were appointed a Committee to wait on the Ontario Government, during the Ross administration, to request that a man be appointed who would devote all his time to research work in dairy chemistry. We were sympathetically received by the Premier, and a start was made, but not much came out of it—first because it was difficult to secure a trained man; and second, the dairymen of the Province did not stand behind the movement.

There is great need for at least one dairy chemist and one dairy bacteriologist in the Province of Ontario who will devote all their time to dairy research work. Questions of great importance to the dairy industry cannot be solved except by aid of the sciences of chemistry and bacteriology. Manufacturing firms in both Canada and the United States are leading the experiment stations in the matter of scientific investigations. When it comes to a matter of legislation affecting dairying, these large corporations are able to marshal facts which completely throw into the shade, data that the Governments may have.

There are several men overseas, or who enlisted and did not get over, who would make excellent men for this line of work on completion of their college course. But they would need assurance that their services would be required at paying salaries. This should be given by someone responsible for carrying out a forward policy in Ontario dairying.

If there were a central provincial organization, representing all branches of the dairy industry, pressure could be brought to bear on "the powers that be" which would result in much good. At present, there are too many small factions, and too many men throwing monkey-wrenches into the dairy industry, to accomplish very much in the way of scientific, hence permanent, improvements in dairying.

O. A. C. Guelph.

H. H. DEAN

**Mammitis in Cows—Bloody Milk.**

Mammitis—mastitis or inflammation of the udder—often called garget, may appear at any stage of lactation, but is more common shortly after parturition. In most cases, especially in heavy milkers, there is slight mammitis for a few days after calving. This may be considered as a normal result of the glands suddenly assuming activity, and will pass off without special treatment. In acute mammitis, a case in which the symptoms are more marked, there is constitutional disturbance, and a more or less well-marked alteration in the quality of the milk will be noticed, apparently from the same cause. It may appear at any period of lactation from various causes, as blows, kicks, or bruises to the udder from any cause; exposure to cold and dampness is also liable to cause the trouble. Probably the most fertile cause is irregular milking. If from any reason a cow in full milk misses a milking, mammitis is liable to follow. Some cows appear particularly liable to the trouble. Repeated attacks in one or more quarters of the udder, in some cases the same quarter each time, in others different quarters are involved, occur without appreciable cause. While in many cases the attacks yield readily to treatment, they recur frequently. Cases of this kind indicate tubercular disease of the udder, but there is no reasonably definite means of diagnosing except the tuberculin test, and even that does not locate the disease in an animal that reacts. When the udder is tubercular there is a strong probability that the milk will contain the bacilli of the disease, and this can be determined by an examination of the milk by a bacteriologist.

**Symptoms.**—The symptoms are not difficult to recognize. In most cases they appear suddenly, while in others the progress is somewhat slow. The quarter or quarters involved become swollen and hard, are warm to the touch and pressure causes more or less pain. If the whole udder, or even both hind quarters are affected, the patient will stand with her hind feet well apart and walk with a straddling gait. Sooner or later the appearance and quality of the milk becomes altered. It consists of small lumps or strings and a thin fluid, and in some cases contains a percentage of blood which has escaped from small blood vessels

pearance indicate that they are caused by an infection that is carried from a diseased to a healthy animal on the hands of the milker. These outbreaks appear to occur spontaneously, but the virus of the disease must have been introduced into the herd in some unknown manner. Care in preventing contagion being conveyed from cow to cow as stated will usually result in abating the trouble in a short time.

**Bloody Milk.**

We have stated that in some cases of mammitis the milk becomes bloody. This is due to rupture of some small blood vessels in the udder, which have become weakened by the inflammatory action in the parts, and when the inflammation subsides the escape of blood ceases.

But these are cases of bloody milk being yielded by one or more quarters without appreciable cause. This may occur from an injury that exhibits no other symptom, and it may yield to treatment and not recur, while, on the other hand, some cows repeatedly yield bloody milk without apparent cause. This indicates congenital, or at least chronic weakness of the blood vessels of the gland, and, while the case will probably yield to treatment it recurs more or less frequently, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. Such a cow will probably never make a satisfactory milker, and it is usually wise to fit her for the butcher.

**Treatment** consists in administering styptics. The tincture of iron is probably the best styptic. It should be given in doses of about 1 oz. in a pint of cold water as a drench twice or three times daily until blood ceases to pass. If this treatment causes a tendency to constipation (as it probably will if continued for several days), it should be counteracted by the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil as indicated.

Wm. P.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**Increased Icing Charges.**

G. E. McIntosh, in charge transportation, Fruit Branch, Ottawa, writes that the railway companies operating in Canada purpose making the following charges for ice and salt supplies for refrigerator purposes, to become effective May 26, 1919:

1. When furnished at all stations except as shown in paragraph 2	Per Ton
Minimum charge for each icing	\$4.00
2. When furnished at points in British Columbia, including points in Alberta west of Edson on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	\$5.00
Minimum charge for each icing	2.50
SALT. When supplied in connection with icing, at all stations	.75 Per 100 lbs.
Minimum charge all stations	.75 " " "

It will be noted the charges for ice east of Port Arthur will be increased from \$3 to \$4 per ton; at Port Arthur, Fort William, Westfort, Armstrong, Ont., Duluth, St. Paul and Minnesota Transfer, Minn., and west except British Columbia, also points west of Edson on G. T. P. Ry., the charge is to be increased from \$3.60 to \$4 per ton; no change in charges in British Columbia. The minimum charge is reduced from \$3, \$3.60 and \$5 respectively.

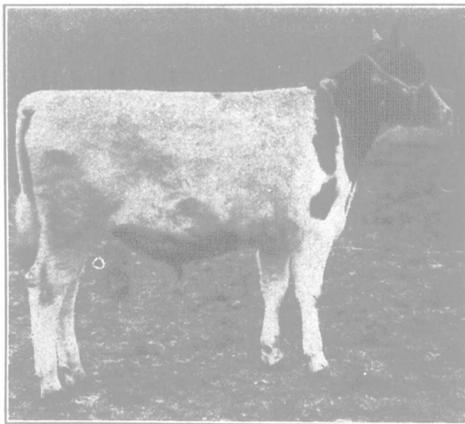
The present charges for salt are 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c. per 100 lbs. in the different territories. The proposed charge is a flat increase of 75c.

Objections, if any, substantiated by reasons therefor, should be made without delay.

**POULTRY.**

**Vermin in the Hen House.**

As the warm weather approaches the parasites common in the hen house increase in numbers and make the life of the fowl miserable. The hen louse and the poultry mite are two of the most troublesome pests, but both are quite easily combated provided they are not allowed to gain too strong a hold on the premises. A good many young chicks are lost every year because the lice are allowed to suck the life-blood from their frail bodies. When hens become badly infested they will sometimes cease laying, and sitting hens frequently leave their nests if attacked in numbers by the pests of the hen house. The mites do not remain on the fowl but do their deadly work at night when the birds are on the roosts. Having appeased their appetites they hide in the cracks and crevices of the pen during the day, but when night comes they emerge from their hiding places to prey upon the hen. Their food consists entirely of blood. These minute creatures are somewhat difficult to combat. Thoroughly cleaning the chicken house and applying coal oil, or carbolic acid, will go a long way towards eradicating them. Care must be taken that the material used is forced into all the cracks about the pen. Thoroughly cleaning the pen and whitewashing it, then dusting the hens with insect powder, or using a liquid louse killer, will make the premises an untenable place for the louse. It is not enough that the house be merely sprayed on the inside, but the nests, perches, etc., should be removed as they furnish excellent hiding places, especially for the



**Netherton Bloodstone.**

An Ayrshire bull calf which sold for 430 guineas in Scotland.

which have ruptured. In quite acute cases there are well-marked constitutional disturbance, the principal of which are a loss of appetite and well-marked increase of temperature. The degree in which these symptoms will be marked will depend upon the intensity of the inflammation.

**Treatment.**—Constitutional treatment consists in giving a purgative of about 2 lbs. Epsom salt and 1 oz. ginger, followed up by 2 to 3 drams nitrate of potassium (saltpetre) three times daily for three days. This treatment tends to reduce plethora, temporarily checks secretion of milk and reduces fever. Local treatment consists in applying heat to the udder. This can be done by the application of hot poultices of bran, linseed meal, woolen cloths, spent hops or other material which must be kept in contact with the udder by a suspensory bandage with holes made for the teats, and fastened over the loins and croup. Lightness of the material used is important, as it is more easily suspended and kept in contact with the udder. Spent hops is probably the best, but these can be obtained only in localities where breweries are in operation. Whatever is used must be well suspended and kept warm by the frequent addition of warm water. If poulticing is not well attended to it is better not attempted, as the reaction caused by alternate heat and cold is harmful. Frequent bathing with hot water and after bathing rubbing well with camphorated oil gives good results. The affected quarters should be milked 3 or 4 times daily. If poultices are used they should be changed three times daily and the udder well rubbed with the oil before each fresh one is applied. Treatment should be continued until the inflammation is allayed. If complications arise, the services of a veterinarian should be procured, as they will require treatment according to symptoms.

Occasionally we notice an outbreak of what appears to be an infectious form of mammitis in a herd. Several cows, especially those used by the same milker, suffer from a slight attack within appreciable space. These cases usually yield readily to treatment, but their ap-

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## CULTURE.

### ing Charges.

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Stations except as	Per Ton
.....	\$4.00
.....	2.00

Points in British	Per Ton
.....	\$5.00
.....	2.50

Connection	Per 100 lbs.
.....	\$.75
.....	.75

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## TRY.

### Hen House.

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red mite. Two applications of the spray is necessary in order to kill the young mites and lice which might hatch after the first application.

At this time of the year one may go to the pen and find some of the young chicks dead or in a weakened condition. Examination may reveal the fact that they have been the victims of parasites. It does not necessarily mean that the parasites have actually killed the chicks, but they have so weakened them that they have succumbed to adverse conditions. Examine under the wings and on the heads of the chicks. If lice are present they may be destroyed by rubbing on a little lard or vaseline. When the chickens become a little larger they might be dusted with insect powder. Do not, however, use insect powder on the hen that is brooding young chicks. More than one hatch has been smothered by the dust contained in their mother's feathers. Cleanliness and sunlight aid in keeping vermin in check. Do not allow these pests to consume the profits of the flock.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Government Applies the Closure on Railway Bill.

On Monday of last week the Government took what appeared to us to be rather a paradoxical course when the "closure" was applied on the Canadian National Railway Bill after four days' discussion. At the close of a session the previous Friday, lasting until 3 a.m., Hon. Arthur Meighen gave notice of this procedure, as a result of which he moved on the following Monday that discussion on several clauses of the Bill be resumed and that it be not further postponed. This meant that under the rule of closure, each member would be permitted to speak not more than twenty minutes on each clause, but that all opportunity for discussion would cease at 2 a.m., notwithstanding that there might be several clauses remaining, not yet passed. In such case votes would be taken on the remainder of the clauses without discussion. The votes stood 93 to 41, and the third reading was laid over until the next sitting of the House. The paradoxical course of the Government, as we viewed the matter, lay in the fact that, notwithstanding a virtual waste of about ten weeks' time prior to the discussion on this Bill, closure was applied after only three days' discussion. We do not object to the application of the closure so much in this instance as the fact that the gag should be applied so violently. If it was necessary to gag the House in order to avoid the escape of hot air, we believe the process should have been more gradual and not so long delayed. The fact of possible injury to vocal organs of members from sudden disuse after long training and much exercise, is one that should be given serious consideration by the Government. Think what possible consequences, inimical to the welfare of the country, might result from paralysis of the media which voice the desires of the sovereign people. Such reckless disregard for public safety must surely not be condoned. Obstructionists? Well, now, everybody has heard about the pot that called the kettle black and we venture the opinion, based on a general impression after listening carefully since the beginning of the reconstruction session, that the Hansard mileage creditable to one side of the House is about fifty-fifty with the other. And this holds good for speeches which may be said to have been "for the general advantage of Canada" as well as for those that were not necessarily so—or worse.

With the principle of the Bill, namely, consolidation of Government owned railways, no one could, or did, disagree. As for the details, very few of the members knew enough about them to talk intelligently, so how could we be expected to write anything worth reading after listening to the discussion. As one Opposition Member put it, the Government "pleaded for unity with all its intoxicating memories," while the Opposition remembered Mackenzie and Mann, and swore constantly in parliamentary language. Even the thought that 44 charters once taken out by these public benefactors, were now to be revived and executed by the Government under public ownership, was enough to deprive the whole scheme of any virtue it might otherwise possess; and opposition developed into obstruction forthwith. With the maddening self-confidence usually shown by most Governments who feel secure in a substantial majority—for a week or two at least—the Ministers gave no more information than, in their opinions, Parliament was entitled to. Why, they even refused to tell the member for South Renfrew who the few thousand people are that own all the land on both sides of each of the forty-four proposed roads; and this notwithstanding the fact that a couple of dozen survey parties could easily have obtained the information in six or eight months, with the help of sufficient clerical assistance—that is, if sufficient is not already in the hands of the Government. The Minister of Hair-splitting, Repartee and Sarcasm, Hon. Arthur Meighen, incidentally the most brilliant of the Ministers, whose singularly active mind and quick perception entitle him to the position of "chief pilot," said there was not, and refused to send out the survey parties.

### Agricultural Committee Waits for a Fresh Start.

Up to the present time the Agricultural Committee of the House has not shown any marked degree of activity. In this policy it would appear to be repeating past history and to reflect the general attitude of the House toward that industry, which before elections is proclaimed as representing the basic activities of the Canadian people. However, "basic" agriculture may be, one must conclude that discussions on matters of vital importance to agricultural development lack that

element of political significance which permeates most transactions of the people's representatives, and are, therefore, merely to be tolerated, but never encouraged. However that may be, the House rarely concerns itself with such plebeian problems unless the Minister of Agriculture should, perchance, ask for some extension of, or amendment to, an existing piece of legislation. In such a case it is impossible for the discussion to show much knowledge on the part of members. They ask a few questions at points obviously susceptible to enquiry and pass the Bill with less interest than would accompany an enquiry into the conduct of a Jesuit Novitiate.

The Committee on Agriculture and Colonization is composed of 101 Members drawn from both sides of the House. Meetings are set for Wednesday mornings, but so far, in spite of the fact that the House will have been sitting about twelve weeks by the time this is read, only three meetings have been held to date, (April 30). Surely this record amply reflects the spirit of the House. At the first meeting Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, discussed the world situation with regard to cereals and suggested a very comprehensive outline of subjects which the Committee might profitably discuss and secure evidence upon. Since then two meetings have been held, one on the subject of tuberculosis in cattle, about which nothing was done but appoint a committee of three to report further, and another at which Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria City, discussed the improvement of the live-stock industry. At that meeting also wheat prices were discussed but to little purpose, because even the decision of the Committee to ask that the matter be discussed in the House was without apparent influence on the Government. Abortion appears to have been the only result of the discussion on live stock, since no meetings have been held since. R. C. Henders, the Chairman, seems to be exercising his usual timidity and caution without any great influence upon agricultural progress. One might, perhaps, conclude that preachers do not make good representatives of the people as a rule, because a pacifist and love-thy-brother attitude is quite foreign to the new atmosphere in which they find themselves at Ottawa.

### A Glance at the Situation.

All signs point to the delivery of the budget speech sometime the week following the date of this issue. Then will begin the really interesting part of the session, from which some are expecting that the Government will emerge considerably weakened in strength. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful if any loss that may be suffered by Union Government will arise from a desertion to the Opposition ranks, although it is, of course, possible that a few members may cross the floor. Nor is it generally considered by even the most radical Western advocates of free trade that the fiscal policy to be disclosed by Sir Thomas White, will involve any greater tariff reductions than in the opinion of the Cabinet Council, must absolutely be granted, to meet in some measure the insistent clamoring of the West and the growing influence of organized Eastern farmers. It is, perhaps, only fair to say that the latter are in a position as yet to bring only a minimum of pressure to bear upon the Government, and it will not be until the sessions of the next Parliament that such an opportunity can come through the efforts of an appreciable representation of farmer members in the House. At the present time there are some thirty odd farmer members, or rather those whose occupation is given as farming. If the simple argument is used that about fifty per cent. of the Canadian people are agriculturists, which is, we believe, approximately the case, then, of the 235 members of the House of Commons, there should be about 120 farmer members if representation on a basis of population is strictly fair to all classes of the population. The possibilities are that, looking so far ahead as the next general election which after all may not be so far away, by no means this number of farmer candidates will be elected. If the number exceeds 75, or about double the present number in the House, the limit of expectation will have been pretty well reached. To go further into a matter of almost speculative prophecy, this number will, perhaps, be about equally divided between the three Prairie Provinces and the remainder of Canada; in other words, the forty odd constituencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will probably send about as many farmers to Ottawa as all of the other hundred and ninety.

At present, however, Eastern agriculture, as stated above, is not in a position to press for lower duties with much hope of success. Naturally, therefore, what gains are made toward a lowering of the tariff wall will be granted as a concession to the West. A question of much difficulty now is to what Western members are prepared to do if a satisfactory reduction is not made. Most members from the West went back to their constituencies for the Easter holidays and should be fully seized of the position held by their electors. Should the fiscal policy of the Government not be acceptable there is more than a possibility that a considerable number might walk out of the House in a body, but this, of course, is contingent upon all being able to agree upon such a course. Opinions contrary to such a procedure are based, for the most part, upon conditions that surrounded the last general election when at least some members who now sit in the House do so because of the fact that their selection was a compromise and not the natural selection of either party. Such members, by the way, would be most likely to favor a continuance of Union Government, fearing that, if the two-party system were resumed, their chances of re-election would vanish into thin air.

The opinion is fairly widespread that Hon. T. A. Crerar will shortly resign his portfolio as Minister of Agriculture. Certainly Mr. Crerar does not appear to be enamored by political life, particularly that of a

Minister of the Crown, where politics is one of the chief ends of man. Mr. Crerar is not by any means the politician that Messrs. Calder and Meighen are, and one would judge that he would much rather be relieved of his Ministerial duties. Whether he would eventually become the leader of the group of farmers in the House is by no means certain, but it is fairly certain that he will not remain Minister of Agriculture very long. As to who will succeed him, it would be idle to suggest except to say that he will be a Western man. One could prophesy, but to what end? There are few enough men who can qualify, and the Government has in the past been known to go even outside of this small group.

### Much Discussion Regarding Immigration.

The major part of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week were taken up by a discussion in Committee of Bill 52, to amend the Immigration Act. Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization made the only speech that marked the second reading of the bill on Tuesday. The discussion in Committee was, however, very thorough and was marked by a more pronounced business attitude on the part of the House than could be credited to previous discussions that have taken place this session. Apparently both Government and Opposition realize that our future immigration policy needs careful thought and should be well guarded so as to build up in Canada a type of citizenship of the very highest order. Possibly one of the most important amendments has to do with persons who will constitute the prohibited classes and who in future will not be permitted to enter Canada. These are, in a general way; persons mentally defective, diseased persons, criminals, beggars and vagrants, public charges, persons physically defective or illiterate, those suffering from psychopathic inferiority or chronic alcoholism, advocates of force or violence against organized Government or members of societies opposed to organized Government, enemy aliens, spies, or conspirators.

In reply to a question as to the release of farmers sons from the army, Major-General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence said that: "It was found that giving priority of return to any individual or class created a very embarrassing situation and a great deal of trouble within the corps. It was, therefore, decided that it was found impossible to bring back any man in priority except on strictly compassionate grounds."

Progress was reported in the Committee of the whole on the Bankruptcy Act on Thursday and Friday and H. M. Mowat, Parkdale introduced Bill Number 82, to amend the criminal code so as to provide for the carrying out of capital punishment by electrocution instead of by hanging and that execution take place in penitentiaries instead of local jails.

### National Live-Stock Council Reorganized.

Readers will recall the formation at the breeders meetings at Toronto in February, 1918, of a Canadian National Live Stock Council. As formed at that time the organization did not prove satisfactory to all concerned, either in representation or method of financing' with the result that reorganization was called for, and under the authority of the Eastern and Western Canada Live-Stock Unions, the executives of the two organizations were empowered to meet to discuss and, if possible, to complete the organization of a National Live-Stock Council, subject only to the approval of both Eastern and Western Unions.

By arrangement, a meeting of the two executives was held behind closed doors at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Thursday, May 1, and the whole matter, it is said, was satisfactorily threshed out. Those on the inside said the meeting was most amicable. The object of the Canadian National Live-Stock Council is "to promote in every legitimate way the live-stock industry of Canada through joint action by the Eastern and Western Canada Live-Stock Unions, when joint action appears to be desirable or necessary." The head offices of the Council will be in the city of Ottawa.

The President and Secretary of each Union and the President and Vice-President of the Council shall constitute the Executive of the Council and for the time being, each Union shall finance the expenses of its own delegates to meetings of the Council. The following constitute the personnel of the Council as reorganized: President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B.C.; President Western Canada Live-Stock Union; Vice-President, John Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., President Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association; Secretary-Treasurer (pro-tem), E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Secretary Western Canada Live-Stock Union. Other members of the Council are: H. D. Smith, Secretary Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union; Andrew Graham, Roland, Manitoba; R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec; Geo. Hoadley, M.P.P., Okotax, Alberta; F. H. Auld, Regina, Saskatchewan; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ontario; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; and Fred Fuller, Truro, Nova Scotia.

### Importations Start Again.

The Veterinary Director General, Dr. F. Torrance, issued the following statement on May 1, concerning the importation of live stock from Britain.

"We are now considering the issuing of permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom, provided the animals do not come from or pass through the County of Yorkshire, England."

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 3.

Receipts and Market Tops

Dominion Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,068	6,168	2,514	\$15.25	\$15.00	\$15.50	2,748	2,290	2,067	\$15.50	\$16.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	369	721	150	14.75	13.40		2,259	3,176	2,156	12.00	12.25	13.00
Montreal (East End)	362	330	48	14.75	13.40		3,483	1,892	1,331	12.00	12.25	13.00
Winnipeg	1,878	2,076	2,913	15.00	15.50	15.00	150	109	138	16.00	16.00	16.00
Calgary	1,092	1,592	886	15.75	12.50	13.50						
Edmonton	450	599	237	15.00	13.75	12.40	85	110	38	12.00		12.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)	7,933	7,911	7,908	\$22.75	\$20.75	\$22.50	236	123	247	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$21.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,746	1,428	974	22.75	21.15	22.25	166	38	56	15.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	908	548	299	22.75	21.15	22.25	126	41	33	15.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg	4,705	5,118	5,890	21.25	19.50	21.00	58	88	12	16.00	18.00	
Calgary	1,222	2,320	1,511	21.85	19.00	21.25	325	834	114	15.00	15.50	13.00
Edmonton	425	882	514	21.75	19.35	21.50			11	16.50		

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

There was considerable activity to the trading on the opening market of the week and prices were advanced about fifty cents per hundred on all grades of cattle. Trading was fairly quiet on Tuesday, but became more active on Wednesday although in some instances, prices were scarcely as strong as those paid on the Monday market. During the remainder of the week there was a more or less nervous tone to trading due to the threatened labor trouble at the abattoirs. Pending a settlement, packers will undoubtedly buy very carefully and farmers are well advised to withhold any surplus shipments for the time being. Most of the week's offering was handled by the local trade, only a few cars being shipped across the border. The quality of the stock offered was fairly good and many loads of choice heavyweight butcher cattle were on sale. A few animals were in the yards; one steer of twelve hundred pounds realized \$16 per hundred, while several head sold at \$15.50. For steers within the range of ten to twelve hundred pounds \$15.25 was about the top, although one or two individual cattle were sold at \$15.50. The top price for a straight load was \$15.15 paid for steers of eleven hundred pounds; most of the best quality stock of good weights moved from \$14.50 to \$15. Of the heavyweight steers and heifers, six choice heifers of eleven hundred pounds average sold at \$15.25, while a few steers of nine hundred and eighty pounds sold at \$15.25, while a few steers of nine hundred and eighty pounds sold at \$15. The top price for a straight load of heavyweight steers and heifers was \$14.50 per hundred, while numerous sales were made at \$14 for choice quality animals. Stock of good quality moved from \$13.25 to \$14, and medium grades from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred. Cows and bulls changed hands freely, in sympathy with other grades of cattle. Choice cows sold from \$12 to \$13, and choice bulls from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred; medium quality cows sold from \$10 to \$11, and grass cows from \$9 to \$10. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders and a number of shipments were made to country points. Good feeders weighing from eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred and fifty pounds sold generally at \$13 to \$13.75, a load of ten hundred pounds sold at \$14, while heavy stockers moved from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred. Calf receipts were about the heaviest on record, three thousand head being on sale. While there was some competition from American buyers, quotations were lower by fully \$1 per hundred. Very few calves sold above \$15, although \$16 was reported in one or two instances. Straight loads moved from \$13.50 to \$14.50 per hundred common calves were weighed up from \$10 to \$12.

Sheep and lambs were inclined to be a little easier although few were offered for sale. Yearlings unclipped, sold from \$18 to \$20, light sheep at \$13 to \$15, and spring lambs from \$8 to \$12.

Hogs were up slightly on the Monday market, \$22.75 being the general quotation, but prices declined fifty cents on Tuesday, selects then being quoted at \$22.25. The market remained

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	177	\$14.70	\$14.25-\$15.50	\$16.00	20	\$14.75	\$14.50-\$15.00	\$15.00	
STEERS good 1,000-1,200	538	14.31	14.00-15.25	15.25	18	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.50	
STEERS common 700-1,000	95	12.72	11.75-13.25	13.50	25	10.50	9.50-11.00	11.00	
STEERS good 700-1,000	1,531	13.62	13.00-14.25	14.75	19	11.50	11.00-12.50	13.00	
HEIFERS common	427	11.53	10.75-12.50	13.00	34	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00	
HEIFERS good	892	13.89	13.25-14.50	14.75	23	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	
HEIFERS fair	343	11.74	11.00-12.00	12.00	28	10.50	10.00-11.00	13.00	
HEIFERS common	42	10.00	9.50-10.50	12.00	88	9.50	8.50-10.00	10.00	
Cows good	289	11.25	10.75-12.00	13.00	6	10.25	10.00-11.00	12.25	
Cows common	634	9.11	8.50-10.00	10.50	45	8.25	8.00-9.00	9.00	
BULLS good	78	11.05	10.50-11.50	12.50	29	5.50	5.00-7.00	7.00	
BULLS common	94	9.33	8.75-10.25	10.75	4	8.00	8.00	8.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	52	6.51	6.00-7.00	7.00					
OXEN									
CALVES veal	2,748	13.64	12.50-14.50	15.50	2,259	10.00	9.00-11.00	12.00	
CALVES grass									
STOCKERS good 450-800	130	11.89	11.25-12.50	12.50					
STOCKERS fair	193	10.27	9.75-11.00	11.50					
FEEDERS good 800-1,000	84	13.26	13.00-13.75	13.75					
FEEDERS fair	9	12.75	12.50-13.00	13.00					
HOGS selects	7,488	22.53	22.25-22.75	22.75	1,535	22.25	22.25-	22.75	
HOGS heavies	22	22.70	22.25-22.75	22.75	21	20.25	20.25-	20.25	
HOGS lights	198	20.51	20.25-20.75	20.75	141	20.50	20.00-20.75	21.75	
HOGS sows	219	20.01	19.25-20.75	20.75	38	19.50	18.00-20.00	20.00	
HOGS stags	6	17.83		18.25	11	17.50	17.50-	17.50	
LAMBS good	147	19.40	18.00-20.00	20.00	85	13.50	12.00-15.00	15.00	
LAMBS common	11	16.36	15.00-18.00	18.00	46	9.00	9.00-	12.00	
SHEEP heavy	42	11.14	10.00-12.00	12.00	15	13.00	13.00-	13.50	
SHEEP light	22	12.90	12.00-15.00	15.00	20	12.00	12.00-	12.00	
SHEEP common	14	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00					

unchanged at this level during the balance of the week.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending April 24, Canadian packing houses purchased 738 calves, 1,890 butcher cattle, 8,289 hogs and 94 lambs. Local butchers purchased 770 calves, 270 butcher cattle, 127 hogs and 144 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 61 calves, 70 milch cows, 65 butcher cattle, 124 stockers and 429 feeders. Shipments to United States points consisted of 495 calves, 113 butcher cattle, 2 feeders and 16 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 24, inclusive, were: 100,091 cattle, 16,576 calves, 118,738 hogs and 26,843 sheep; compared with 78,577 cattle, 18,117 calves, 126,779 hogs and 10,474 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

### Montreal.

In sympathy with the slow trading at other stock yards, the markets at Montreal were again slow and prices on some grades of cattle were slightly lower compared with those of the previous week. The light offerings of cattle, amounting to seven hundred and thirty-one head on the two markets, failed as a factor in steadying the market. While an odd lot of weighty cattle was offered, the majority of the stock was made up of light grade steers, heifers and cows, of medium quality. One or two lots of

steers and cows weighing over ten hundred pounds average per animal, sold around \$15 per hundred. Most of the stock was, however, weighed up in mixed lots, the best of which sold from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred; medium lots were weighed up from \$10 to \$11, and common lots from \$7 to \$9.50. Very few steers were sold in straight lots, and prices showed a wide range owing to the differences in quality. Two steers averaging nine hundred and twenty-five pounds were weighed up at \$13.50 per hundred; four steers averaging eight hundred and forty pounds sold at \$12.25, and two steers averaging seven hundred and thirty-five pounds changed hands at \$12. Cows and bulls were the only steady grades on the market, and a number of cows sold at very strong prices, a few of extra grading being weighed at \$13 per hundred, while the average price paid for the good kind was about \$11. Common grades of cows were fairly plentiful at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$10.50 per hundred. Among the sales of bulls was that of one very good quality animal at \$12.25; two others almost as good, sold at \$11, while the majority were weighed up from \$8 to \$10. Canning stock sold mostly at \$5 per hundred. Liberal receipts of calves prevented a recovery from the break of the previous week. However, there was a slightly better undertone to the market, and

although dealers were quoting a lower price, the average of sales was a little above that of the previous week; good veal calves sold from \$11 to \$12 per hundred and the medium kind from \$8 to \$9.

Only a small number of sheep and lambs was offered. Spring lambs sold from \$9 to \$12 each, yearling lambs at \$15, while sheep of good grading were weighed up at \$13.

The strength of the hog market continued unbroken. It might be well to bear in mind that direct shipments to the packing plants adjacent to one or two of the public stock yards have been larger than the offerings on the open market. Continued light shipments of hogs are warranted, but it is well to keep in touch with the operations of the packer buyers at country points. Selects sold during the week from \$22 to \$22.25 per hundred, fed and watered. A few isolated sales were made at \$22.75. Light hogs sold from \$20 to \$20.75, while sows averaged about \$19.50.

Pr. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending April 24, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,156 calves, 150 butcher cattle, 974 hogs and 56 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 68 butcher cattle. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

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Hogs—

Markets

Department of Agriculture Live Stock Intelligence Division

Top Price Good Calves

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
1918	1918	Apr. 24
16.00	16.00	17.00
12.25	12.25	13.00
12.25	12.25	13.00
16.00	16.00	16.00
12.00	12.00	12.00

Top Price Good Lambs

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
1918	1918	Apr. 24
22.00	22.00	21.00
16.00	16.00	15.00
16.00	16.00	15.00
18.00	18.00	18.00
15.50	15.50	13.00
16.50	16.50	16.50

TREASURY

(Charles) Price Range Bulk Sales Top Price

14.50-15.00	15.00
12.00-13.00	13.50
9.50-11.00	11.00
1.00-12.50	13.00
0.00-11.00	11.00
8.00-9.00	9.00
0.00-11.00	13.00
8.50-10.00	10.00
0.00-11.00	12.25
8.00-9.00	9.00
5.00-7.00	7.00
3.00	8.00
9.00-11.00	12.00
2.25	22.75
2.25	20.25
0.00-20.75	21.75
0.00-20.00	20.00
1.50	17.50
0.00-15.00	15.00
0.00	12.00
0.00	13.50
0.00	12.00

...were quoting a lower price of sales was a little lower than the previous week; good quality medium kind from \$8 to \$11 per hundred.

...ber of sheep and lambs sold from \$9 to \$15, while the heavy ones were weighed up at \$15 to \$20.

...the hog market continued to be well to do; direct shipments to adjacent to one or two yards have been heavy; but it is well to keep a few isolated ones for the packers' points. Selects sold from \$22 to \$22.25 per head. A few isolated ones sold for \$22.75. Light hogs \$20.75, while sows \$15.00.

...Of the disposition of the week ending April 24, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,231 calves, 48 butcher cattle, 299 hogs and 33 sheep. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

...The total receipts from January 1 to April 24 inclusive, were: 12,670 cattle, 11,335 calves, 10,894 hogs and 5,786 sheep; compared with 9,431 cattle, 14,940 calves, 12,332 hogs and 4,877 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade on steers showed a general decline, showing from a half dollar to, in some cases, as much as a dollar a hundred under the previous week—the result of an excessive supply of steers. For the week, there were in the neighborhood of a hundred and twenty-five cars of steers running from around eleven hundred on up to fourteen, and the best supply of choice native weighty steers seen here for the year was had. Best native steers sold from \$17.50 to \$18, with best Canadian steers offered running from \$15 to \$15.50, but were not heavy or very good. Best handy steers ranged from \$14.50 to \$15, yearlings up to \$15.25 to \$15.50. Some handy steers and heifers mixed sold around \$14.25 to \$14.50 but were desirable. Fat cows generally, stockers and feeders, bulls and milk cows and springers all sold full steady. With the army contracts calling for poultry and veal showing a heavy decline of late, the beef trade has been bad. Offerings for the week totaled 6,500 head, as against 3,100 head for the previous week, and as against 5,725 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Quotations: Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime weighty, \$17 to \$18; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16; plain and medium, \$12.50 to \$14; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$16; fair to good, \$13 to \$15; medium weight, \$12 to \$15; common and plain, \$10.75 to \$11.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$11 to \$11.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; good butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$13; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$12.50 to \$13.50; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$13; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$11.50 to \$12.50; common to fair, \$10 to \$11; best stockers, \$11 to \$12; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common, \$8.75 to \$9.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in car loads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in car loads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts at all marketing

Every farmer who desires to do business with

**The Molsons Bank**

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

The total receipts from January 1 to April 24, inclusive, were: 10,678 cattle, 20,723 calves, 20,434 hogs and 5,453 sheep; compared with 10,492 cattle, 16,040 calves, 20,955 hogs and 5,108 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending April 24, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,231 calves, 48 butcher cattle, 299 hogs and 33 sheep. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to April 24 inclusive, were: 12,670 cattle, 11,335 calves, 10,894 hogs and 5,786 sheep; compared with 9,431 cattle, 14,940 calves, 12,332 hogs and 4,877 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

points resulted in a break in prices last week. Monday the extreme top was \$21.25 but the bulk sold at \$21.00, with pigs going at \$19. Tuesday's trade was steady to strong; Wednesday's market was mostly 10 to 20 cents lower; Thursday prices showed a further decline of 10 to 15 cents, and Friday values were still lower, dropping 15 to 20 cents under Thursday. Friday the general market for good hogs was \$20.60. Thursday pigs sold down to \$18.75, and Friday these weights, which met with a strong demand, moved at \$19 and \$19.25. Roughs sold up to \$18.50 the fore part of the week, and Friday they landed mostly at \$18.90. The past week's receipts were 26,300 head, being against 21,676 head for the week before, and 20,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were somewhat lower last week. Clipped stock comprised the big end of the crop, and after Monday the trade was very slow. On the opening day the best shorn lambs sold mostly at \$17.50; Tuesday's top was \$17.25; Wednesday's range was from \$17 to \$17.25; Thursday none sold above \$17, and Friday the range was from \$16.75 down. Cull shorn lambs sold from \$2.50 to \$3 under the tops, and wool lambs brought around \$3 per cwt., more than the clips. Sheep were scarce and they ruled steady all week. Shorn wethers sold up to \$14, and clipped ewes went from \$13 down.

Calves.—Supply was liberal last week, grand total being approximately 7,500 head. Offerings were against 6,847 head for the week before, and 5,300 head for the same week a year ago. The week opened with best lots selling from \$15 to \$15.50, and before the week was out prices were up \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Friday the best veals landed generally at \$17, and culls ranged from \$14 down. Several decks of medium calves that came out of Canada were here the past week, and they sold from \$14 to \$15.25, and some common light Canadians ranged as low as \$11.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 5, numbered 149 cars, 2,728 cattle; 417 calves, 1,862 hogs, 19 sheep and lambs. On account of strike of packing house employees only about 500 cattle sold mostly to small butchers and outside buyers; top \$15.25 for 21 cattle averaging 1,070 pounds each. Sheep, lambs and calves, steady. Hogs, \$21.75 to \$22.25, fed and watered. All commission houses were advising against further shipments.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 73½c.; No. 3 C. W., 70½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 70½c.; No. 1 feed, 68½c.; No. 2 feed, 65½c.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 72c. to 74c.

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, prompt shipment), No. 3 yellow, \$1.77; No. 4 yellow, \$1.74.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malt, 98c. to \$1.03.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.68.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.15.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment) Government Standard, \$9.65 to \$9.75; Montreal and Toronto, Manitoba, Government Standard, \$11, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1 per ton, car lots, \$26 to \$28; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$24.

ESTABLISHED 1875

**IMPERIAL BANK**

OF CANADA

**BANKING BY MAIL**

In your busy seasons and whenever inconvenient for you to go to the bank in person, send in your deposit by mail.

Immediately on receipt of your postal order, cheque or registered letter, the amount will be credited to your account.

152 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon and bob calf, \$2 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$28.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 6c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 7c. to 9c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 40c. to 55c. Washed wool, fine, 70c. to 75c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices again advanced slightly; quoted as follows on the wholesales: Creamery fresh-made lb. squares, 57c. to 60c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 55c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 50c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—Kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 34c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs kept firm at stationary prices on the wholesales, selling at 47c. to 48c. per dozen, with selects in cartons bringing 52c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Cheese kept quite firm, selling as follows: wholesale, year-old Stiltons, per lb., 35c.; September at 31c. per lb.; new, 29c. to 29½c. per lb.

Honey.—There is no demand for honey, 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails being quoted at 23c. to 25c. per lb.

Maple Syrup.—Shipments are coming in fairly freely, selling as follows: \$15.75 per case of ten 8¼-lb. tins; \$14 per case of 24 wine quarts; five Imperial gallon tins at \$2.35 per gallon.

Poultry.—Price kept stationary, the following being quoted for live weight to the producer: Spring chickens 65c. per lb.; chickens, crate fed, 35c. per lb.; chickens, ordinary fed, 30c. per lb.; hens under 4½ lbs., 30c. per lb.; hens, 4½ to 6 lbs., 33c. per lb.; hens, over 6 lbs., 34c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; ducks, 35c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

There was practically no change in fruit prices on the wholesales during the past week; receipts being fairly heavy.

Beans.—The dried-bean market has been very inactive here for the past couple of months with very light offerings, prime whites selling at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bushel; hand picked at \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel.

Beets and Parsnips continued to be a drug on the market at 75c. to 90c. per bag.

Cabbage.—Old cabbage is off the market; the Florida new variety keeping firm at \$9.50 to \$10 per case.

Carrots kept firm at \$1.75 per bag.

Onions are scarce and advanced sharply in price, selling at \$7 per 100 lbs.; New Texas Bermudas selling at \$5.75 to \$6 per crate of fifty lbs.

Potatoes also advanced; Ontario table stock selling at \$2 per bag; Ontario seed at \$2.25 to \$2.50, and New Brunswick seed at \$2.75 to \$3 per bag.

Turnips also advanced sharply; the small quantity offered selling at \$1.25 per bag.

Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, colored, 259/16c.; white, 23 9/16c.; Belleville, colored, 25 13/16c.; white, 24½c.; New York, specials, 32c. to 32½c.; average run, 31½c. to 32c.; Watertown, N. Y., 30½c. to 31c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 24c. to 25c.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued to sell at around high record prices, the range being from 30½ to 31 cents per lb. for abattoir fresh-killed stock.

Poultry.—Demand for poultry was not particularly active, but the market held firm with choice turkeys at 48 to 50 cents; chickens, 40 to 47 cents, covering all qualities; fowl, 33 to 38 cents; ducks, 40 to 44 cents; and geese 31 to 32 cents per lb., these prices being all fractionally higher than for the previous week.

Eggs.—Holders of eggs at country points were offering them at 46 cents per doz. f.o.b., but it is thought that purchases were taking place at less than these figures. Prices here were 49 to 50 cents per dozen in a wholesale way. The market was firm.

Cheese.—At the auction, receipts of white goods sold at 23½ cents per lb. f.o.b. country points. The Commission quoted 25 cents for No. 1, 24½ cents for No. 2, and 24 cents for No. 3.

Peas and Beans.—There was a fair demand for peas, and boiling stock was quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for choice, and \$2.50 to \$3 for fair stock per bushel in broken lots. Beans were scarce, with Ontario hand-picked stock quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and Quebec beans at \$2.50 to \$3.

Oats and Barley.—No. 2 Ontario barley was quoted at \$1.24; extra No. 3 at \$1.22, and No. 3 at \$1.21. No. 3 Canadian Western at \$1.22 and central grades at \$1.13. No. 3 Canadian Western oats were 87 cents, No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed at 84 cents, No. 1 feed 82 cents, and No. 2 feed 79 cents per bushel ex-store.

Flour.—Government standard grades of Manitoba flour were \$11 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, or to city bakers. Winter wheat flour was unchanged with \$10.30 to \$10.40 per barrel in new cotton bags. White corn flour and rye flour were about \$8.50 per barrel in bags.

Millfeed.—Dairy feed sold at \$46 per ton in bags; oat middlings at \$44, while carlots of bran were quoted at \$44, and shorts at \$46 per ton.

Baled Hay.—The market was firmer with car lots of No. 1 timothy selling at \$30 per ton, ex-track. No. 1 light clover mixed, \$30; No. 2 timothy, \$29; No. 1 clover mixed, \$28, and No. 3 timothy, \$27.50.

Hay Seed.—Timothy was in good supply at 14 to 17 cents per lb., but alsike and red clover were out of the market.

Hides.—Lamb skins were up to 75 cents each, and veal skins 68 cents per lb., while grassers were 22 cents per lb. Beef hides were 21 cents per lb. for steers, 17 cents for cows, and 15 cents per lb. for bulls. Horse hides were \$5 to \$7 each.

Sale Dates.

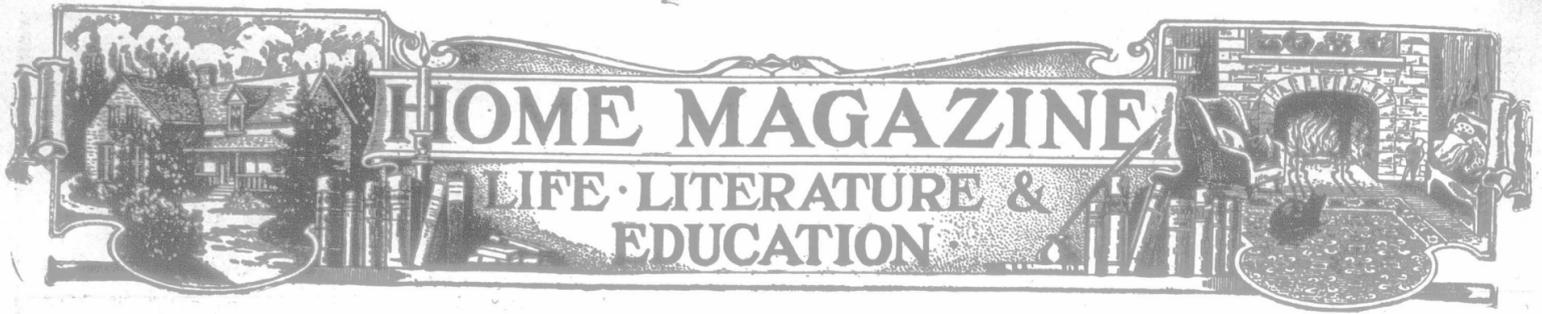
May 14, 1919.—Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.,—Holsteins.

May 14, 1919.—Jos. Dorrance & Son, R. 5, Seaforth.—Dual-purpose Short-horns.

June 4, 1919.—Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' Club, Waterloo, Ont.—W. A. Rife, Sec.

June 12, 1919.—National Ayrshire Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.

June 13, 1919.—New England Ayrshires' Club Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.



**They Who Came Back.**

BY AMY E. CAMPBELL.

They who come back, how wonderful they seem,  
 With brave young faces grown kind and wise;  
 Along the hard, strange path of glory come,  
 With war's remembrance in their thoughtful eyes.

Come from such sacrifices none can tell,  
 Back to a world that scarcely knows of war—  
 Back to the hurrying, idly-curious throng,  
 Finding that life cannot be as before.

They who come back with broken lives and marred,  
 Carrying the proudest wounds men ever knew—  
 Honor? There is no honor great enough!  
 Loyalty? None could ever be too true!

Given their best, and nobly played the game,  
 Shall they come back to charity or strife,  
 To claim the paltry little that is theirs?  
 They who have earned the greatest gifts of life?

They who come back—how proudly should they come,  
 Back to the highest love men give to men,  
 Back to the proudest pride Canadians give—  
 They who come back, back to our love again!

**Reconstruction.**

**We Ourselves.**

BY "A. N."

NO.—The above heading does not refer to the Sinn Fein, but to us who are here, as the writer of the last reconstruction article in these pages said, "on the concessions and side-roads." That writer referred to the necessity for better average prices for farmers' products; the necessity of a better understanding between city and farm folk; the need for the farmer in Parliament, for organization in the rural districts, for a saner relation between capital and labor, for reforestation of abandoned farm lands, etc. . . . Every subject which he mentioned is worthy of thought—such "long thought" as must end in action,—not be dismissed at a single reading. For only according as men's ideas are made clear and firm by long thinking are the men themselves fitted to take part in such organization as may be brought up in the school section or the township, or the country or the province, for better conditions and concerted advancement.

There are still some subjects left over, upon which "I. B. W." did not touch. For instance:  
**Prohibition.**—This question will come up acutely in Ontario and British Columbia, when the referendum is taken next fall. It is rather disconcerting to read that, because of the soldiers' votes, prohibition has recently been lost in New Zealand. It is to be hoped that the soldiers in our Canadian provinces will take a different stand. No doubt the cry "personal liberty" will be used by those who, in the battle for more dollars for their own pockets, will try to force liquor upon other men foolish enough to give up their dollars in exchange for the doubtful privilege of befuddling their own brains; but surely every man who is brave enough to face a question fairly must see, as clear as the day, that the worst slave in the world is the man who has become a slave to strong drink. Efficiency—success in all work—depends

upon sobriety, and upon successful work depends all comfort and progress. If prohibition was essential to efficiency in war-time, it cannot be less so in time of peace.

**Better Educational Advantages.**—A fortnight ago the Ontario Educational Association met in Toronto, in one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held by that body, and it is significant that, upon the very first day a number of the speakers pleaded, with all the eloquence they could muster, for a broader education for everybody. Perhaps it is only fair to name these speakers:—Prof. Grant, of Upper Canada College; Prof. MacIver, of Toronto University; Prof. Coleman, of Queens, and Mr. Munro, of Hamilton,

so that the next generation will be ready to say clearly and unselfconsciously the things necessary to be said.—But with all this, more is needed. As Prof. Coleman pointed out, at the O. E. Convention, the vocational studies must go hand in hand with those that are inspirational and spiritual. Because—"it would be a calamity indescribable if, in our desire to produce the artisan, we neglected to produce the citizen." True education must always make life richer.—And the greatest richness is not found in cattle, and lands, and stocks, and money in the bank, but in a mind to which many doors are open, and a character incapable of any smallness. Character, it is true, may be in-born, but it is unquestionable that educa-

tion rightly, our schools can be made more truly educative than they are, illustrated lectures on art and kindred subjects, and the very highest class of music can be brought to our very doors. The Chautauqua courses last year gave an inkling of what can be done in that line.

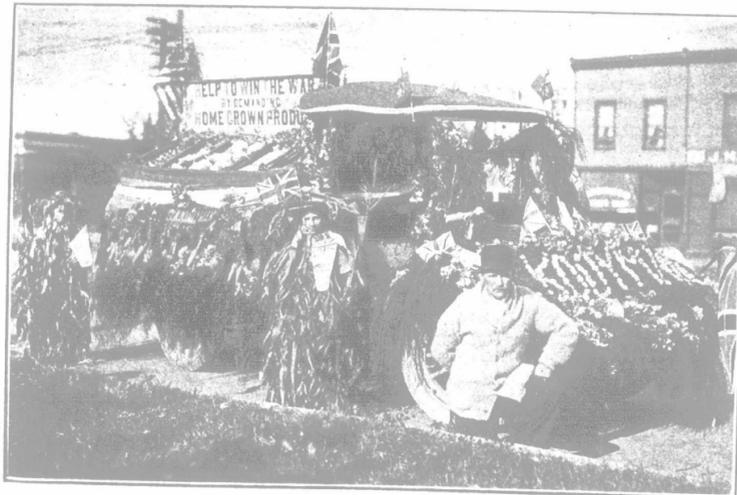
Let us think a little less of buying that extra "fifty" or "hundred" of land, if it can be done without, and more about giving ourselves and those dependent upon us the advantage of this richer life of the mind and spirit. We need enough material things for comfort and independence, and it is right and laudable to strive for that much—enough for ourselves and a little over with which to help the needy; but to heap up useless lands and money, just for the sake of owning them, is really quite useless. We shall not pass this way again, and it is up to us truly to live as we go. We can't carry lands and money past the grave. We may be able to carry every single development of heart and mind and love of beautiful things that we achieve on our way here "on the concessions and sidelines."



A Patriotic Design.

—Mr. Odell and Inspector Taylor, of St. Thomas taking up the cudgel in favor of consolidated schools for rural districts. There has been a great agitation of late, for a better system of rural education in Canada, and this is one of the steps in reconstruction that must effect us—"we ourselves," out on the side-roads and concessions—very vitally. The principles of agriculture must be taught, by experts; every cultivated foot of land in Canada should be made to yield its greatest possible crop with the least expenditure of useless labor; better business methods must be taught to the boys and girls; public speaking must be made a feature

of the right kind opens doors, and doors, and yet more doors, to the mind. . . . In our zeal for better agricultural instruction, then, let us not overlook the other studies that lead to appreciation of beautiful landscape, flowers, sweet and classic music (not rag-time and "jazz"), the best literature, fine pictures, use of good English in speaking, health and scientific cleanliness, good architecture, courteous manners,—in short, the fine, and cultured and artistic everywhere. There is no earthly reason why such things should not be given their full place in every rural home. If we reconstruct, as we can and may, if we go about



Not Fiji Islanders at Each Corner but Boys of Kildonan Wrapped in Corn Foliage.

**Get Ready Now for the Fall Fair.**

If you are to have a Fall Fair in your district next September, why not plan now to have it a "Banner" one, and work all summer with that end in view.

Plan not only for BETTER exhibits than ever before, but also to have them more attractively presented.—People never get over being children in their liking for looking at pretty and interesting things, and a few new and unique features at your Fair may make it distinctive. That will advertise your neighborhood as well as your Fair.

Moreover, the young people will work with an added zest all summer if getting ready for something unusual and outstanding at the end of it. Use your brains and get them to use theirs in thinking out "ideas."

As one suggestion, why not have a parade of decorated floats, with a prize for the best one? Last year a feature of the Labor Day parade in Winnipeg was a number of such floats designed to advertise the Kildonan and St. Paul Fair. They attracted much attention, and so will yours if shown at the Fair.

We leave the suggestion with you. And now just look again at the pictures. An ounce of illustration is often worth a pound of talk.

**Chatham, Ont., and Her Boys.**

PROGRESS is certainly in the air at Chatham, Ont. At the Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association in Toronto in February last, the delegate from that place announced the intention of Chathamites to make their city one of the most beautiful in the Dominion. Now comes another announcement. Upon April 30th, while the Chamber of Commerce Campaign Workers were assembled at dinner, some thirty-five youths from the Collegiate Institute suddenly appeared, with Ted McCall as spokesman. He proclaimed an organization of boys—292 to date, with numbers continually growing—who have pledged themselves to such endeavor as the following.

Never to be a disgrace to the city by any act of cowardice or dishonesty.

To fight for the ideals and sacred things of life.

To observe the laws and endeavor to have others observe them.

To strive to quicken the public pulse to civic duty, and to endeavor to improve all civic affairs.

The movement is one that might well spread into the rural districts. There is great hope for Canada when such doings are afoot among her young students.

Hope  
 Pa

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## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Patience.

I know thy works and thy labor, and thy patience.—Rev. 2 : 2.

That is part of the message of the Lord of the Church to His servants in Ephesus. He knows all about their troubles and the patient way they are bearing them, and so He repeats the cheering message that He knows that they have shown forth the rare grace of patience, have endured for His Name's sake, and have not grown weary.

"Ye have need of patience," said the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews; and the need is just as great to-day. We may be happy and even contented, but to be satisfied would mean stagnation. The Pharisee in the parable was satisfied, with a deadly self-satisfaction, and so he stood still spiritually. His growth stopped and so his condition became more alarming in the eyes of the Good Physician than that of the degraded Publican who saw his utter need of Divine help.

God doesn't want us to stand still—perhaps that is one of the reasons He allows difficulties and troubles to bar our way—and we shall have need of patience all our life through. There are times of great tribulation, like the years of the Great War, which we naturally brace up to meet. Then there are "the common days, the level stretches white with dust," when life seems monotonous and wearisome and we think that any change—even a change for the worse—would be welcome. We have great need of patience then, need—as S. James says—to let patience have her perfect work, that we may be entire, wanting nothing. It is a wonderful encouragement to remember that our Leader knows all about the victorious patience of His weary servants. He knows when depression is fought down and self-pity is sternly denied entrance to a heart. He knows, because His own days of monotonous work in a little despised village are not forgotten, and because He is close beside every plodding pilgrim, to cheer and help him.

I wrote a few verses about His Presence with us,—wrote them especially to give to the members of my Bible Class as an Easter greeting,—and now I will pass them on to you. The Easter message fits every day in the year, the message so simply and vividly expressed by S. Luke: "Jesus Himself drew near, and went with them." These are my Easter verses—

It was Easter Day! Yet they knew it not,  
So they trudged on wearily.  
"All our hopes have fled, for our Lord is dead!"  
Cried their sad hearts drearily.

But when, keeping step all those weary miles,  
Walked with them their Risen Lord,  
Joy flashed through the gloom like a pillar of flame  
And hope revived at His word.

As we journey along the road of life,  
Keeping step with us is One  
Whose Presence transforms our night into day,—  
For He is Himself the Sun.

And when through the River we fight our way  
He will still our Road-Mate be;—  
Upheld by His hand we shall fearless stand  
On the shore of Eternity.

Two disciples were patiently plodding along a hot and dusty road. They were downhearted, discouraged, almost despairing. But all was changed when they realized that "Jesus Himself" was walking with them. Later in the evening, when the startling news of that first Easter Day was being eagerly discussed, "Jesus Himself" stood visibly in the midst of them, and His wondrous "Peace be unto you," hushed their voices into awed silence.

If we remember that Jesus Himself is with us, that He plans out our lives for us, we can accept not only bravely but joyfully the discipline He sees to be best for us. If we are to be "perfect and entire, wanting nothing" of the

precious graces with which the King loves to adorn His bride, we must let patience have her perfect work." Our loss will be great if we refuse to learn the lessons set day by day in this earthly school,—lessons planned by the Master Himself.

It is not only in days of great tribulation that God is perfecting the souls He loves. The beautifying work is going on all the time—unless our wilfulness interrupts it—and the long, uninteresting years when the trivial round and common task seem to us very wearisome and unprofitable, have a very important share in the perfecting process.

"Dost thou not know—  
That in thy lot much time is spent in heaven?"

the call comes to "go over the top" we may be able to win the day like the Canadians at Vimy Ridge. We can be patient if we know it is worth while, if we know that the daily drill will result in victory. A soldier told me not long ago that he had stood for eight days in slime—icy slime up to the arm-pits. He remarked thoughtfully: "I would never have believed that men could go through what we did and have come out better for it."

"Better in body or in soul?" I asked, and he answered swiftly: "Better in both." I believed in his assertion, for "better in soul" was written (in a language easy to be read) on his face; and "better in body" showed in every movement of his limbs, in the alert poise of his head and the straightness of his back. Yet

house. Then his very faithfulness to his master and his God brought trouble crashing down on his head. Falsely accused and shut up in prison, still he did faithfully and patiently all the work given him to do. And so, through willing and patient service—rendered cheerfully in spite of the shameful wrongs he had received—he was fitted for the position God intended him to occupy. Through patient obedience he learned to control himself and then he was able to control others. Because he had learned, in the school of suffering to rule himself, he was able to rule Egypt.

If even Christ learned obedience by the things which He suffered (Heb. 5 : 8), we can hardly expect to climb very high without any exercise of patience.

Our nerves have been strung up to the highest pitch during the years of war, and it is possible that even the peace we have so earnestly desired may seem dull and unexciting. I said to a soldier who had been two years a prisoner in Germany: "I suppose you enjoy the commonest little pleasures and comforts, now that you are at home again."

His reply startled me: "Oh, I don't know. I fancy life here will seem dull sometimes."

Yet he had only been at home for half a day!—I wonder how often he had wished to be at home in the trying days of his imprisonment. The truth is that patience is almost as much a daily necessity as the air we breathe. Let us thankfully accept the many lessons in patience which our Master sets us, for He knows—we certainly do not know—the training we need. Even the weather is God-given,—yet we find fault with it.

"I sit beside my little mill  
And grind the livelong day;  
The sun comes out beside the hill  
And all the world looks gay;  
But I must grind, and grind, and grind,  
So is the manner of my kind.

"Well, I've a mind to quit my mill  
And loaf about the town;  
Like other folk, to have my will,  
Nor bear with fortune's frown—  
Why should I grind for senseless clods?  
Peace, fool! Perchance thy mill is  
God's."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### For the Sick and Needy.

Three Easter booklets for the "shut-in" came in good time from S. J. T. and went out swiftly on their errand of brightness. Three dollars from "a Puslinch friend" carried Easter cheer into three homes. As for the S. S. papers, "Daily Mirror" and other literature for distribution among the sick, the shower has been almost continuous. I am very grateful to our kind readers for all their gifts.

DORA FARNCOMB.  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

### In Sunshine.

Sunshine is the land where blossoms blow,  
Nodding their graceful bonnets to and fro;  
Where buttercups and sweet white daisies grow,  
Slender and green.  
Sunshine is the land where butterflies,  
Through the scented gardens, dip and rise,  
And o'er the streamlet flutter, as it lies  
In the silver sheen.  
Sunshine is the land where smiles are sown,  
Where thoughts of kindness and sweet words are grown;  
When, by the gardener down the buds are sown,  
They fly away.  
To comfort those who are within the shade,  
The gloomy shadows that misfortune made.  
Where hide the violets, timid and afraid,  
Of its face grey.  
Sunshine is the land of light and song,  
Where birds from other countries gaily throng,  
And play among the branches all day long  
The world of nests.  
Sunshine is the land where breezes meet  
The wanderer, who finds that place so sweet,  
And with a soothing whisper gladly greet  
Him, as he rests.

Margaret Osborne.



A Boat-like Float.

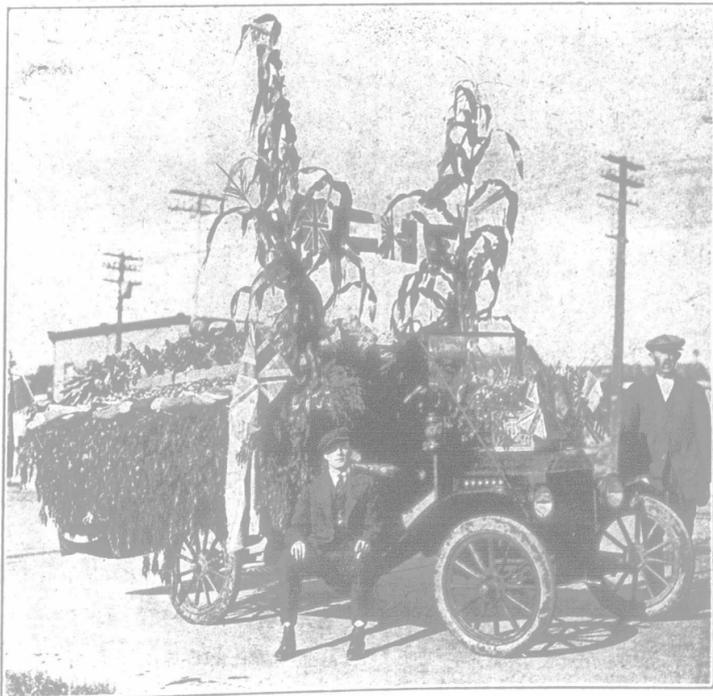
If "the God of patience" (as St. Paul calls our Father) sees the necessity and the gain of the monotonous level stretches of life, we can trust Him and find real pleasure in them just because He has planned them for us.

Moses was eager to help his brethren and yet he was forced to wait forty years in wearisome inactivity. He must have felt disappointed while he, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," allowed his great powers to lie fallow while he fed a few sheep in the wilderness. He could not know then how necessary those years of quiet communion with God were to the success of his life-work.

God knows what lies ahead of us, and He knows how to train us by daily drill—as soldiers are trained—so that when

how hard it must have been for our soldiers to endure with cheery patience the cramped monotony of trench life. We can see the glory when a young man wins the V.C. for some swift act of dauntless gallantry; but Jesus Himself was in the trenches in the midst of the privates—their White Comrade—and He knows the glory of their everyday patience in the mud and awful slime. He will not overlook one of those brave companies of His when the day comes for decorating His heroes. He knows your patience, too—if you are patient.

Never fancy that time spent in the commonplace round of daily duty is wasted time. Joseph was a slave in Egypt, yet he worked so faithfully that he was made overseer in his Master's



A Stately Arrangement.



**Add to the Beauty and Dignity of Your Residence**

AN "IDEAL" Lawn Fence surrounding your property will cost little and immensely improve its appearance and exterior value.

On request, we will be pleased to send illustrated booklet describing various types of "IDEAL" Lawn Fence, Gates, Vine Trellis, etc., quoting freight-paid prices ranging from 8 cents a running foot.

**Ideal Lawn Fence**

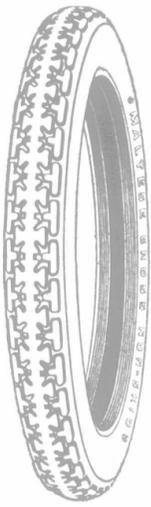
IDEAL FENCE & SPRING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED  
WINDSOR ONTARIO

**Maltese Cross Tires**

MORE Comfort in motoring depends upon good tires than upon any other single item of equipment.

Maltese Cross Tires are an assurance of maximum comfort, satisfaction and mileage.

Sold by Dealers all over the Dominion.



The Non-Skid Tread.

**Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited**

Head Office and Factory, TORONTO

BRANCHES: HALIFAX, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, FORT WILLIAM, WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, EDMONTON, CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.

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

**The Windrow**

On July 1st alcohol is to make its final bow in the United States.

Woodstock, Ont., is planting a memorial grove of English oaks in memory of her men who fell in the War.

Japan has achieved the world's speed record in ship-building. Last fall they built a 5,800-ton steamer in less than 29 days.

"If there could be a grand inquest after every war, in order to fix the moral guilt of every one concerned in causing it, the world might be the gainer."—Springfield Republican.

M. Clemenceau, Premier of France and President of the Peace Conference is, besides being a statesman, a man of letters and the author of several books, including "France Facing Germany," and "The Veil of Happiness," a one-act play which has been pronounced "a work of great distinction." President Wilson, another of the "Big Four" at the Conference, is also the author of many books.

**Knowing the Wild Flowers**

The *Trillium*.—Who does not know at least two of the Trillium family—the white species (*Trillium grandiflorum*), known as "white wood lily" and "large flowered wake-robin," and the "red" species (*Trillium erectum*), "birthroot," or "ill-scented wake-robin," whose pretty purplish red flowers have a somewhat repellant odor. Much more rare is the "Painted Trillium" (*Trillium undulatum*), which has white or pinkish petals, waved along the edge, with a wine-colored V at the base of each. The flower, however, is smaller than that of the "white wood lily" and not so beautiful, nor even more colorful, for the white wood lily turns to a beautiful pink, often, as it grows old, like a life growing constantly richer as Time goes by. Still another species, known as "nodding wake-robin," and to the botanists as *Trillium cernuum*, has the flower-stems recurved, so that the blossom hangs shyly under the leaves. All of the species have leaves of three in a whorl on the stem, flowers with 3 petals and 3 green sepals, and red or purple berried fruit. If we are especially patriotic we will love this beautiful flower, in all its species, very

"apart" by certain differences in the flower. *Dicentra cucullaria*, known as "Dutchman's breeches," "white hearts," and "soldiers' caps" (why?), has a little yellow head on each flower, and two widely spread spurs that suggest breeches. *Dicentra canadensis* has also white flowers, but they are tinged with purple, and suggest skirts rather than breeches. For this reason the two species are often named collectively "ladies and gentlemen." *Dicentra canadensis* is, however, often called "squirrel corn" because, if you dig down to the root you will find a small, yellow tuber that resembles a grain of corn. Both of these plants belong to the Fumitory family.

NOTE.—Don't permit wholesale gathering of the wild flowers. They are rapidly becoming extinct in some places, and soon will be in all unless given better protection.

**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.—What an abominable spring!! As I write on this 25th day of April it is snowing and blowing as though it were November instead of the month of happy tears, and, looking across at "my" trees behind the opera house I cannot see the tiniest shade of green. The buds on the topmost branches seem to be swollen, however, considerably more than they were a week ago, so a few warm days may work the hoped-for transformation.

—Not good for the crops, surely, is this cold weather, and yet there is no need to be pessimistic. Bright sunshine and warm rains even if belated, can bring about miracles.—And this reminds me: A week or so ago, at a very interesting lecture on Alaska, illustrated by very fine colored photographs enlarged by an electric lantern, we saw a picture of nasturtiums, in full bloom, grown to the height of twenty feet. That is hard to grasp, is it not? And yet such growth excites no wonder in that far-off land. The winter is long and terrible, but when summer comes the light lasts nearly all night as well as all day, and that accounts for the marvellous, if short-lived, development of the plants.



The White Wood Lily (*Trillium grandiflorum*).

dearly, for with the exception of a few kinds in Japan and the Himalaya Mountains, it grows naturally only in North America.

*Dicentra*.—When the Trillium is in bloom, and even earlier, may be found also in the moist, rich woods, the beautiful little *Dicentra*, cousin of the more striking "bleeding-heart" of the gardens. The woods plants have very finely divided, almost fringed, leaves of a light green color, and the two species may be known

**Woodwork and Rugs.**  
LAST week someone wanted to know something about papering walls and painting floors. Perhaps someone else may be in a quandary about painting woodwork and buying new rugs, —and so here are a few ideas gained from a trip through some of the furnishing stores, the experience of some friends who have been decorating, of late, and the reading of some of the best magazines on "interiors."

Woodwork.—Once for all woodwork

must not be one wishes decorators with good taste in The very best stained and finish that wood. The s with regard room, and ma oak, walnut, the other furn paper and rug If the wood paint should rooms and liv better than plain paint a Where there that hard usa of the wood-l —never reddis may prefer to color of the gr also is good, e only trouble keeping to the else going to paint whenever Also, when t entirely chang sary, whereas freshening up In ho ing one's clo suggests think most suitable Rugs.—A wo wood floor may save perhaps a although if one a large rug oc portion of the rug is best for one disfigured a wide border should be stai floor is very covered with Japanese ma now, by the distinguished are very good when the floor may be used fo even for bed-r ment of a small sanitary and ea of a dustless m Plain rugs have the disa showing every therefore, in p restful room, wall-covering p Axminster, Kle are good, and th or in a patter effect of plain flowered borde room which upholstery. A way, should no it calls for pla chairs and cou fabric or ponge net, voile or sc Rag rugs are of the best fun pretty they ar rooms. In the with plain wa either plain or covers. Of cou room should b color scheme ha the case of ot chosen with ca of the walls an Next day, s hangings.

**Needle Po**

"All that I was thirty."— "Real indiv ceivable unles fices part of h requirements of L'Unita (Italy) "All kinds o people at any Cleveland Scho

**Delicious**

Rhubarb Cab and fill with pl plenty of sugar made of 1 cup s

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must not be artificially grained, that is if one wishes to follow the tenets of the decorators who have made a study of good taste in decorating and furnishing. The very best woodwork is of good wood, stained and rubbed to a smooth, dull finish that will show the grain of the wood. The stain used must be chosen with regard to the color-scheme of the room, and may be weathered oak, fumed oak, walnut, or mahogany, as best suits the other furnishings, especially the wall-paper and rugs.

If the woodwork is poor in quality paint should be used, and for drawing-rooms and living-rooms no color can be better than ivory white, two coats of plain paint and a top one of enamel. Where there are children, however, so that hard usage may be expected, any of the wood-brown paints may be used,—never reddish brown. Occasionally one may prefer to paint the woodwork the color of the ground of the paper, and this also is good, especially for bedrooms, the only trouble being that it necessitates keeping to the same tone in wall-paper or else going to the expense of renewing the paint whenever the wall-paper is changed. Also, when the color of the paint is entirely changed three coats are necessary, whereas if the woodwork only needs freshening up a little, one coat is sufficient.

In house-decorating as in choosing one's clothes, it appears, economy suggests thinking deeply and long for the most suitable color and then *keeping to it*.

**Rugs.**—A well-fitted, well-finished hardwood floor may go without covering at all, save perhaps a small rug here and there, although if one objects to the slipperiness, a large rug occupying the whole central portion of the floor is preferable. Such a rug is best for any softwood floor, or for one disfigured by knots. In this case a wide border all round next the wall should be stained or painted; or, if the floor is very bad, the border may be covered with a linoleum or with plain Japanese matting. There are linoleums now, by the way, that can scarcely be distinguished from real wood, and that are very good for halls as well as borders when the floor is at all unsightly. They may be used for entire dining-rooms, and even for bed-rooms, with the embellishment of a small rug or two, and are very sanitary and easily kept clean by the help of a dustless mop.

Plain rugs are very handsome, but have the disadvantage, sometimes, of showing every footmark. As a rule, therefore, in planning a harmonious and restful room, people prefer to have the wall-covering plain and the rugs figured. Axminster, Klearflax, and Wilton makes are good, and the pattern may be oriental, or in a pattern so small that it has an effect of plainness. A plain rug with flowered border is especially good in a room which has chintz curtains and upholstery. An oriental design, by the way, should never be used with chintz; it calls for plain rep coverings for the chairs and couches, and plain sundour fabric or pongee inner curtains, with plain net, voile or scrim ones next the glass.

Rag rugs are now shown by nearly all of the best furnishing houses, and very pretty they are for bedrooms and living-rooms. In the latter they go splendidly with plain walls, wicker furniture and either plain or chintz hangings and cushion covers. Of course, all the rag rugs in a room should be the same, to keep the color scheme harmonious. Always, as in the case of other rugs, they should be chosen with careful regard to the tone of the walls and upholstery.

Next day, something about window hangings.

JUNIA.

Needle Points of Thought.

"All that I know I learnt after I was thirty."—M. Clemenceau.

"Real individual liberty is inconceivable unless each individual sacrifices part of his own liberty to the requirements of civilized society."—L'Unita (Italy).

"All kinds of education for all the people at any time."—Slogan of the Cleveland Schools.

Delicious Dishes From Rhubarb.

**Rhubarb Cobbler.**—Butter a deep dish and fill with rhubarb cut in pieces. Add plenty of sugar and pour over a batter made of 1 cup sweet milk, 2 beaten eggs,

Wholesome  
Economical

MORE nourishing even than bread—  
McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are  
an economical food worthy of your patronage.

Baked to an alluring crispness in our new, snow-white palace,  
they have a flavor that will make you appreciate McCormick Quality.

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Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N. B.

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In Sealed Packages.



**Are You Thinking of Going to Western Canada?**

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Information of value to intending settlers and to others interested is given in FREE book, "Selected Farms." Comfortable through trains from Ontario and Eastern Canada via Lake Superior's Hinterland and the Great Clay Belt afford an interesting, scenic, and the logical route for Canadians. Enquire—nearest C.N.Rys. Agent, or write

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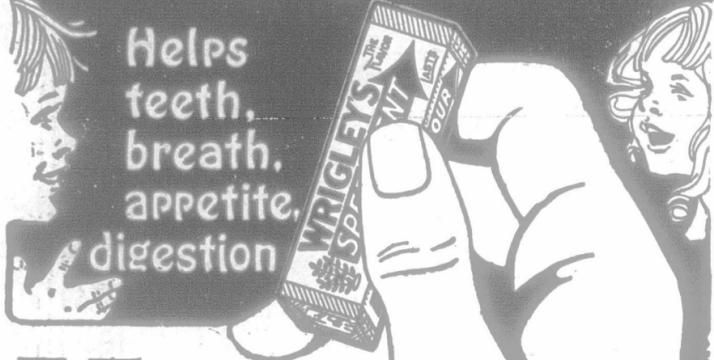


**Canadian National Railways**

"The Way to the West"

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# WRIGLEY'S



**HERMETICALLY**  
sealed in its wax-wrapped package, air-tight, impurity proof—  
**WRIGLEY'S**

is hygienic and wholesome. The goody that's good for young and old.

**The Flavour Lasts**



saltspoon of salt, a heaping teaspoon of baking-powder, and 2 cups flour. Bake until of a golden brown, turn out fruit side up, and serve hot with sauce, as dessert.

**Rhubarb Souffle.**—Cut the rhubarb fine, put in a double boiler with enough sugar to sweeten, and when tender press through a sieve. Add the well-beaten yolk of 1 egg to each cupful, then fold in lightly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a buttered pudding dish just until done. Too much baking spoils it.

**Rhubarb Cake Pudding.**—Crumble enough stale cake to fill a cup; turn into a mixing-bowl and add in the order mentioned, 2 beaten eggs, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup melted butter, 1 small cup powdered sugar, 1 tablespoon cream, and enough pastry flour, sifted with 1 heaping teaspoon baking-powder, to form a cake batter. Place this in a mould with alternate layers of rhubarb cut fine, over which is sprinkled sugar and a little minced, candied orange peel. Put the mould in a steamer and cook for 1½ hours. Serve with sauce flavored with nutmeg. Nice to make on wash day, when the fire is going.

**Rhubarb and Ginger Jam.**—To every lb. of rhubarb allow 1 lb. sugar, ½ teaspoon ground ginger, grated rind of half a lemon. Let come to a boil very slowly, and continue to cook very slowly, on the back of the stove, until done.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Thin Goods.

When cutting out very thin goods such

**OVERALLS—when you buy them get your money's worth!**  
Men, ask for Overalls made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.  
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These two sturdy, fast-color fabrics are the most serviceable and economical made. You know, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear.

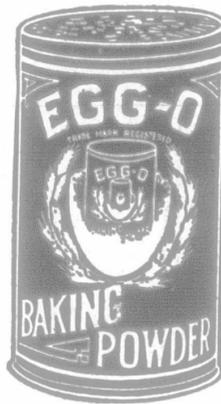
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as Georgette crepe, net or silk muslin; pin the pattern and goods to a sheet of newspaper and cut out paper and all together. This will keep the goods from stretching and pulling. Paper should also be sewn with it on the machine, as it will keep the seams from puckering. Afterwards pull the paper off very care-

## Strong baking powder is needed



**G**OVERNMENT Standard flours are coarser and heavier than the flours you have been using for years, and they require a strong, reliable leavening agent.

Egg-O is a pure, strong, double-acting baking powder.

Its first action occurs in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk is added. Allowing the dough to stand for 15 or 20 minutes will give better results, and when you put your baking in the oven Egg-O will continue to rise, and you will have no trouble getting light bakings.

# EGG-O Baking Powder

You can use sour milk, sweet milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

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PROTECTS, PRESERVES AND BEAUTIFIES

Insist on getting it

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Makers of Paints and Varnish since 1842

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fully, so the stitches will not be broken.

#### Shrinking Goods.

—Be sure to shrink every bit of wash goods before it is made up, if you want to have well-fitting dresses. As easy a way as any is to wet the goods thoroughly, hang to the line in a shady place—a shed is good—until just ready for ironing, then iron as you would a table cloth, but without creasing.

#### To Prevent Fading.

To prevent colored gingham, etc., from fading, soak before washing in water to which turpentine has been added, 1 teaspoonful to half a gallon of water, let dry thoroughly, then launder as usual. Always use a mild soap for washing colored gingham and muslins, rinse through two or three waters, and dry in a shaded, windy place. Sunshine on wet colored goods is nearly sure to fade it.

#### Guard Against Moths.

To guard against clothes moths, see that every article packed away is thoroughly clean; nothing attracts the clothes moth so surely as soiled or greasy spots. Next use absolutely close boxes and pack the clothes that must be so disposed of for the summer in these boxes, with sheets of newspaper around and between. Naphthalene crystals or balls scattered among the layers is highly recommended. Also cedar chests with close lids are the best possible boxes for packing, as the moths are said to dislike the odor of the cedar. Large "moth-

proof" bags in valuable articles paper flour bags articles. Hang shine and brush in, then tie the moth can't get in

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### Hardy Clipping for C

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**LOWE**  
Dayton

proof" bags may be bought for storing valuable articles such as furs, but stout paper flour bags will do as well for small articles. Hang the furs in bright sunshine and brush well before putting them in, then tie the bags so tightly that a moth can't get in.

**The Garden Beds.**

Have the vegetable rows running north and south, so the plants will get the greatest possible amount of sunshine; also be sure to put the taller crops at the end where they will not shade the others. Have some plants for later crops coming along in boxes to set in according as the radishes, early peas, etc., are taken out. Melons, cucumbers, beans, corn and squashes should not be put in the garden until corn-time, as they are easily frozen. The vines may be planted near the corn, as they will run over the ground beneath it without doing any harm.

**Value of the "Leafy" Vegetables.**

E. V. McCollum, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, strongly advises liberal use of the "leafy" vegetables—cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss chard, Brussels sprouts, onions, lettuce, celery, spinach, turnip tops and all sorts of greens because of their richness in the property called *vitamines* now known to be absolutely necessary to good health. Other substances which contain *vitamines* are milk, yolk of eggs, butter, liver and kidneys. Fruits are recommended also because they exert a favorable influence on the kidneys. It is now planting time, and provision for these foods should be made in the vegetable and fruit gardens.

**Hardy Climbers Suitable for Ontario.**

[The following list of climbers suitable for Ontario and places of similar climate, has been prepared by the Ontario Agricultural College Landscape Gardening Division—Mr. A. H. Tomlinson, B.S.A., Lecturer.]

WHERE a winter protection for root and growth is necessary. The latter is better loosened



**You Protect Yourself When You Demand**

*Kellogg's*

**TOASTED CORN FLAKES**

**In The ORIGINAL RED, WHITE and GREEN PACKAGE**

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Our product is imitated but not equalled—Refuse all substituted imitations.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes are only made in Canada by **THE BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE COMPANY, LIMITED** LONDON, ONT. Head Office and Plant

If you have running water in your home, you should have a Maxwell Water-Motor Washer.

**"Home" Water-**

Attach it to the faucet, turn on water, and the machine washes the clothes—without help—without any attention. Water and suds, that's all—and great piles of dirty clothes will melt away as though by magic, till wash-day becomes the lightest working day in your week.

MAXWELLS LIMITED

*Maxwell*



Nothing to do but put in the dirty clothes and take them out clean. Think how many other things you can be doing meanwhile! Here is a

**Motor Washer**

that makes special appeal to thrifty housekeepers—no gasoline to buy or current to use—just plain, cheap water! And it will clean the clothes just as carefully as you would do them by hand. Saves work—saves time—saves backache—saves the clothes! Ask your dealer.

W St. Marys, Ontario 39

and allowed to lie on the ground, then the root surface and growth, covered with such as hay, leaves, strawy manure or sand. If the vines cannot be let down straw or hay may be wrapped around or mats placed over the growth.

*Amelopsis quinquefolia* Virginia Creeper.—A useful vine for covering fences. Large foliage with five lobes. Turns red in fall.

*Ampelopsis engelmannii* Self-clinging Ivy.—Similar to *A. quinquefolia* but with a smaller leaf. Useful as a self-clinging climber on brick and stone.

*A. engelmannii hirsuta* Illinois Ivy.—like *A. engelmannii* in habit and appearance except the foliage which is heavy and underside.

*A. veitchii* Boston or Japanese Ivy.—The best self-climber, hangs on by sucking discs. Leaves three lobed. Not hardy in the northern sections especially if it has southern exposure.

*Aristolochia Siphon* Dutchman's Pipe.—Broad leaved, rapid growing vine useful for covering outhouses and verandahs.

*Clematis jackmanii* Clematis, Purple.—Very large beautiful flower with ribbed bar down the centre of its purple petals Splendid for verandahs and trellises.

*Clematis jackmanii alba* Clematis, white.—A white variety of the preceding one, but having purplish stamens.

*Clematis coccinea* Clematis, red Clematis paniculata.—Flowers solitary pitcher-shaped and nodding; "1 to 2" long; pretty.

*Clematis*, white (small flowered).—A very rapid grower. Probably the most common variety. Likes sunny situations. Flower in Panicles.

*Clematis vitelba* Clematis, Travellers Jay.—Dull white flowers in panicles. Even more rapid in growth than the preceding one.

*Celastrus scandens* Bitter Sweet.—Flowers orange yellow in racemes or panicles. Small red fruits. A strong grower useful in covering fences and poles or racks.

*Bignonia Radicans*, Trumpet Vine.—Clings by aerial rootlets. Long trumpet-shaped orange flowers in racemes. Used on rocks near streams or stonework.

*Hedera Helix* English Ivy.—A self-clinging evergreen ivy. Not hardy. Grown on walls or houses in southern

**Jam It With Your Heel**



**This Varnish Stands Rough and Scuff Tests**

JAM it with the nails of your heel. The nails may dent the wood, but there will be no crack in the varnish.

Scuff your feet along the surface so that the nails drag over it. Drag marks may show, but there will be no white scratches on the varnish.

**Low Brothers Durable Floor Varnish**

is both tough and elastic. Stands wear and tear. Boiling water or ice cold water have no effect on it.

Easy to use. Dries hard and stays hard. Does not become sticky. The best varnish for your floors.

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**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

has thousands of acres of fertile land, suitable for mixed farming and live stock raising, for sale at low prices and on easy terms. Land that will grow grain, and fodder crops of various kinds may be had at from \$11 to \$30 an acre. Only one-tenth down and twenty years to pay the balance.

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capable of producing large crops of wheat and other grains, alfalfa and all kinds of fodder, beets, potatoes, tomatoes, vegetables, every season and supporting maximum number of live stock per acre, for sale at \$50 an acre, including water rights. One-tenth cash and twenty years to pay balance. Loan of \$2,000 for buildings, fencing, etc., on these lands.

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A. LADUE NORWOOD, C.P.R. Land Agent, Windsor Station, Montreal, Que

**Read what H. B. Ramer says:**

"As I had no experience in irrigation I felt somewhat blue (in the spring of 1918), as it looked as if I were not going to have anything, and the land not prepared for irrigation. I went to work and got the water on as far as I could and when I threshed my crop I had 1,500 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats and 550 bushels potatoes. At present prices would amount to \$4,360, which paid my indebtedness and helped me on to another crop."

"We can raise nearly all kinds of garden truck including water melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, and sweet corn. Alfalfa can be grown to perfection under irrigation."

Mr. Ramer came to Alberta from Pennsylvania in 1917 settling on a quarter section near Duchess, purchased from the C.P.R.

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**UNDERWEAR**

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If your Farm is 100 acres you can get a PRESTON STEEL TRUSS BARN that will give you ample capacity for \$1813 and up. For 50 acres the cost would be \$1335 and up, and for 150 acres \$2558 and up.

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## Snowflake THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia

Makes Quick Work of What Used to be a Disagreeable Task

part of province. Also good ground cover plant.

**Humulus lupulus** Common Hops. Rapid grower, rough bark flowers in panicles followed by yellow oblong fruits. Useful for screen or shade planting.

**Lonicera sempervirens** Honeysuckle (trumpet scarlet).—A high climbing variety with scarlet flowers in spikes. Used to cover trellises and lattice fences also rocks.

**Lonicera periclymenum** Honeysuckle (English yellow).—Flowers yellow in dense heads. Usually carmine or purple outside. Very fragrant. Used same as *L. sempervirens*.

**Lonicera canadensis** Honeysuckle (Canadian).—Early flowering, flowers yellow occasionally tinged with red, occur in pairs. Used similarly to *L. sempervirens*.

**Lonicera halliana** Japanese honeysuckle (Halls White).—Attractive flowers, white changing to yellow. Grows quite high young branches hairy.

**Lycium Chinese** Matrimony Vine.—Flowers purplish, followed by bright red oblong fruit. Leaves narrow. Used against walls if supported.

**Roses, Climbing**, see special list.—Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha, American Pillar, Tausenlschon are especially recommended.

**Wistaria senensis**, Chinese wistaria.—Flower blue; violet in long drooping racemes. Not fragrant. Makes a very showy covering for verandah. Hardy here, but flowers only in Southern Ontario.

**Lathyrus latifolius** Perennial Pea.—Large rose flowers followed by a flat pod. A rapid straggling grower, useful for rockeries trellis or wall if supported. Very hardy but does not transplant well.

**Tecoma radicans**, Trumpet flower.—Hardy interesting flowers of trumpet shape in August.

### Salads and Salad Dressings

**SALADS**, because of both food value and palatability, should be served once at least every day during summer, either for dinner, or, with or without cold meat for tea.

The foundation of every good salad is, of course, the dressing, and, as tastes differ, dressings should be experimented with until one finds the one that is liked best.

**Cream Dressing**.—A very good dressing, particularly nice to pour over lettuce and radishes cut up together, is made very simply, by adding a very little vinegar or lemon juice, and a little sugar to rich, sweet cream.

**Sour Cream Dressing**.—Thick, sour cream mixed with a little salt is an excellent dressing to pour over green onions chopped fine. A very little cream is necessary, and some lettuce may be torn to bits and added, if liked, or the onion may be served on lettuce leaves.

**Beaten Sour Cream Dressing**.—To 1 cup of the cream add ¼ teaspoon salt and 2 or 3 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar. Beat until firm.

**Cream and Mustard Dressing**.—Mix ¼ teaspoon mustard, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Add 2 slightly beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, ½ cup milk. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until it thickens. Cool, and add 1 small cup of heavy cream beaten stiff.

**Mayonnaise Dressing**.—Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until thick. Add ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, and beat again. Next beat in 2 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar. When smooth beat in a few drops of olive oil, using a Dover egg-beater or one of equal speed. Continue beating in the oil, increasing the quantity to half a teaspoonful, a teaspoonful, and finally to a tablespoonful, until a pint has been added. Beat very vigorously from start to finish. All the ingredients should be very cold, and the dressing should be kept in a very cold place. Oil dressings are very nutritious, and are much liked once the taste for them has been cultivated.

**Cooked Dressing**.—Yolks of 3 eggs, well beaten, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ saltspoon cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 cup cream, 2½ cup vinegar, juice of 2 lemons. Stir both, salt and mustard together; add well-beaten yolks. Beat well and add vinegar, lemon, beaten whites and cream. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thick.

**Another Cooked Dressing**.—Two eggs, butter size of an egg, 1 tablespoon mustard mixed in a little milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup vinegar, ½ cup cream or

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milk, pepper and beaten eggs, sugar and vinegar until smooth at the time. When the cream. The last three on any kind of particularly good food of cooked vegetables such as beets, carrots or beans, ripe be. For fruit salad of any kind—bo be used except, which are no French dressing dressing made with a little lemon may always be. French Dressing gar, 3 tablespo salt, ¼ teaspoo exactly as may. Banana Salad lengthwise, all person Put c with chopped thick mayonnaise. Potato Salad cream. To ha onions to taste teaspoon peppercup vinegar. I with the dressin of the cream, w Another.—Six

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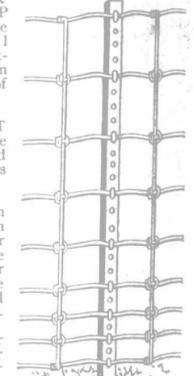
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milk, pepper and salt to taste. Mix the beaten eggs, sugar, mustard and salt; then add vinegar and heat in double boiler until smooth and creamy, stirring all the time. When ready to serve whip in the cream.

The last three dressings may be used on any kind of raw salad, but are particularly good for salads made of any kind of cooked vegetables (or mixture of them) such as beets, carrots, potatoes, green peas or beans, ripe beans, greens, etc.

For fruit salads—mixtures of raw fruits of any kind—boiled dressing should never be used except, perhaps, with bananas, which are not themselves acid. A French dressing is better, or a cream dressing made by beating sweet cream with a little lemon juice and sugar. Nuts may always be added to a fruit salad.

**French Dressing.**—One tablespoon vinegar, 3 tablespoons olive oil, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon white pepper. Make exactly as mayonnaise.

**Banana Salad.**—Peel and cut in half lengthwise, allowing one piece for each person. Put on lettuce leaves, cover with chopped peanuts and cover with a thick mayonnaise or cooked dressing.

**Potato Salad.**—Whip 1 scant pint of cream. To half of this add chopped onions to taste, 1 1/4 teaspoons salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 3 teaspoons sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar. Dice the potatoes and mix with the dressing. Pour the remainder of the cream, whipped stiff, over the top.

**Another.**—Six cold potatoes, 3 hard-

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boiled eggs, 1 scant teaspoon mustard, 1 cup sour cream, salt and paprika to taste. Dice potatoes and mix with chopped whites of eggs. Rub the yolks smooth with the mustard and add the cream and seasoning. Mix with potatoes and serve on lettuce. Let stand a while before serving.

**Lemon Jelly Salad.**—Get a package of lemon jelly powder, and follow directions, leaving over night to stiffen. Serve on lettuce or cress with mild salad dressing or cream whipped stiff with a little lemon juice. Sprinkle chopped nuts over the top. For variety canned peas, finely chopped cabbage, or bits of any other vegetable one chooses may be put in the mould before the liquid jelly is poured in.

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ham, British, are still delayed at St. John's Newfoundland, because of bad weather. Three Americans will also enter the trans-Atlantic contest. The route will be brilliantly marked by 60 destroyers which will illuminate the sky with huge search-lights.

The menace of the Reds is certainly waning in Europe. This week the German National Assembly resumed its sessions in Berlin. In Bavaria Hoffman's Government is again in the ascendant, while the Hungarian Red leader, Bela Kun, finds Budapest so imminently threatened by Bohemian, Jugo-Slav and Roumanian armies that he is practically at the end of his regime. King Ferdinand, with a group of French officers, is with the Roumanian army, but may have to give up, temporarily at least, the province of Bessarabia, to which the Soviet Government of Russia has sent an ultimatum.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on May 1st presented the credentials of the German delegation and was given, by M. Cambon, those of the Allies. According to the revised League Covenant the affairs of the nations will be entrusted to a Council of nine, one member from each of the five great powers and four for all the others; also there will be an Assembly of not more than three members from each state. These will assemble, as necessary, at Geneva, Switzerland. The primary duty of the League will

## Current Events.

The non-partisan League of Alberta and the United Farms have practically united for political action.

The Committee on Titles decided, by vote of 20 to 3, that the conferring of titles on Canadians residing in Canada shall be discontinued.

Press censorship ceased on April 30.

At time of writing aviators Harry Hawker, Australian, and Frederick Rayn-



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be to maintain justice in international relations and peace among the nations. The states are to agree: To reduce their armaments and not to increase them without the assent of the Council; to exchange full information of their military strength and programs; to respect and defend each others integrity; to submit all international disputes to arbitration of the Council; not to go to war until three months after an award, and even then not to go to war with a state that accepts the award; to regard as an enemy any state which breaks the Covenant; and not to consider any treaty binding which has not been communicated to the League. The validity of the Monroe Doctrine is to remain unimpaired; the former German colonies and Turkish territories are to be administered by mandatories of the League, and the members of the League are to accept certain responsibilities regarding labor, treatment of natives, white slave traffic, opium traffic, transit and trade conditions, public health, etc. The Covenant is incorporated as part of the Peace Treaty.

At time of going to press the Italian delegates have not returned to Versailles, but it is hoped they will come back in time to sign the treaty. In the meantime Italy continues to reinforce her armies along the Dalmation coast; evidently she will not give up Fiume unless compelled to. The Kiao-Chau difficulty has been settled. Germany will surrender her Shantung colony to Japan, whose troops captured it, and Japan will then transfer the territory back to China.

### Best Annuals for the Home Gardens.

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE.)

ANNUAL flowers succeed exceptionally well in nearly all parts of Canada. For the "Home Garden," whether it be in the city or the country, the best annuals are the old favorites which have become so popular because they have fitted in with the needs of a large class of flower lovers. The reason for the popularity of the "annual" is that it can be raised easily and grown with but very little expense or labor. A few packages of seed costing five or ten cents each, a garden patch and someone interested in flowers form a combination which in the space of four or five short months may produce the most delightful results.

The old favorite annuals are the best, because they have stood the test of time.

In addition, they have been improved and increased in size, form and color by the plant hybridist and by the seedsman so that to-day they have almost reached perfection. In one hundred years or less they have made as much advance as most other forms of life have made in several thousand. The "poor man's orchid" is the descriptive term for the modern sweet pea, and the term is legitimate because the sweet pea of to-day is wonderful. It is a new creation as compared with the sweet pea of a century ago. The same is true of many other annuals.

The favorite annuals are those which can be depended upon to give results. The final results will depend upon: 1, Seed; 2, Culture.

1. SEED.—Some annuals are difficult to raise from seed and, therefore, the best for the home garden are those which produce seed that will germinate well. The seed of such annuals can be dealt with in two ways: (a) It may be sown in pots or flats in the house and the seedlings transplanted to the garden, or (b) it may be sown direct into the garden. Latitude and climate must settle which method is better for the greatest

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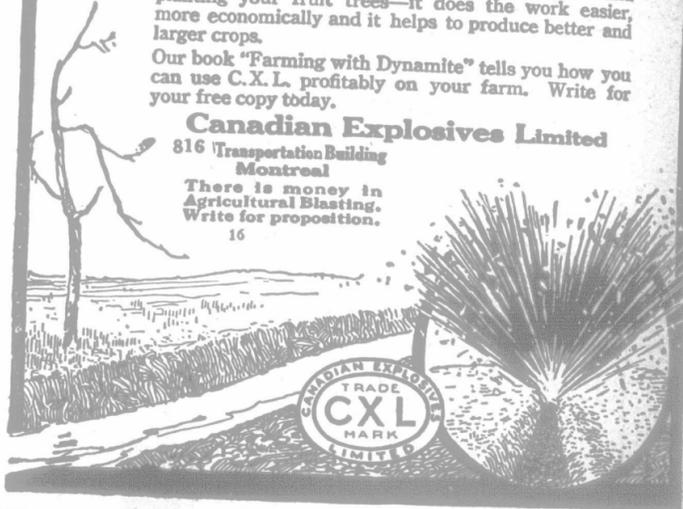
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success, although with many annuals either method might give good results.

2. CULTURE.—The culture of an annual flower is not a laborious task or trial of skill. The cultural directions are generally printed on the seed packages. Soil, cultivation and rainfall are three factors of importance. Soil should be of garden loam quality, and neither too sandy nor too heavy. Barnyard manure will stimulate good growth. Cultivation will keep the growth vigorous and healthy. Rain or artificial watering not less than once a week in the early stages of growth is almost essential.

Annuals are splendid for purposes of cut bloom. Some of the best for this purpose as well as for garden display are as follows: China Asters, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Scabious, Snapdragons, Everlastings, Zinnias, Pot Marigold or Calendula.

Other good annuals are:—  
LOW GROWING.—Pansies, California Poppy, Mignonette, Petunias, Portulaca, Pinks, Drummond Phlox, Verbenas.

MEDIUM HEIGHT.—Everlastings, Balsams, Coreopsis, Larkspurs, Gaillardia, Clarkia, Salvia, Stocks, Poppies.

TALL GROWING.—Cosmos, Helichrysum, Tall Larkspurs, Nicotiana, Salpiglossis, Sunflowers.

### Okra as a Garden Vegetable.

BY M. N. WILCOX.

I wonder if it is generally known among gardeners what an all-round, splendid vegetable okra is.

It is a prolific grower, with large leaves, not unlike a cotton plant. The flowers are cup-shaped, cream-colored, and remain open but a day. They resemble very much a single holly-hock, and are about the same size.

The plants will grow four feet tall in good soil, and will branch, bloom, and bear from the ground up. If given about three feet between the plants, they grow very symmetrical; in fact, I have seen them in flower-gardens as an ornament. They have no pests of any kind, and every bloom makes a pod. They are the right size for cooking three days after blooming.

The pods grow perpendicularly on the plant and are pointed at one end; they are a light green, and are the proper size to pick when two to three inches in length.

Cut them off with a knife close to the pod, but not close enough to show the seeds. They will grow in any climate and

## POULTRY

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**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order 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 60 cents.

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**BABY CHICKS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS,** White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns Barron strain. April delivery \$30 per hundred. May delivery Wyandottes \$28 and Rocks, Reds and Leghorns \$25 per hundred. 98% safe arrival guaranteed. Finest flocks in Canada. Fred J. Hind, Baby Chick Specialist, 1378 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ontario.

**BARRED ROCKS—PARKE'S AND O. A.** College bred-to-lay strains. Can supply cockerels. Write your wants. Eggs, \$2 for 15. M. A. Gee, Selkirk, Ont.

**BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES.** I have more 200 egg ribbons won by my hens at American Egg Laying Contests than all the other White Wyandotte breeders in Ontario combined. Hatching eggs \$3.00 per setting and from hens that laid over 200 eggs \$5.00 per setting. Mating list free. N. Y. McLeod, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

**CYPHERS WYCKOFF BRED-TO-LAY S.-C.** White Leghorns, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Catalogue free, giving description and prices. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

**CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS AND O.A.C.** pedigree laying Rocks eggs. Orpingtons Best Mating Exhibition, \$5, 15. 2nd Best \$3, 15; \$5, 30. 3rd \$2, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 108. Rocks \$2, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 108. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ontario.

**CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—** Trap-nested daily for 5 years. Send for records. Tested hatching eggs. F. J. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ontario.

**FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND** single-comb white Leghorns. The right laying strains, eggs 10 cents each. Hastings Bros., Guelph, R.R. 7, Ont.

**HEDGE ROW FARM. SINGLE-COMB** Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 for 15, out of a beautiful flock. Heavy layers. H. W. Thur, Elora, Ontario.

**PURE-BRED ANCONA, SINGLE-COMB** shepherd strain, egg for setting 8c. each. John A. Pollard, Dashwood, R.R. No. 2, Ontario.

**PURE-BRED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS** great layers. Eggs, one dollar and fifty cents per twelve. K. Brown, St. Mary's, Ont.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEG-** HORNS, Rose-comb White Wyandottes, bred-to-lay and prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2.00 per fifteen. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK LAYING STRAIN, FROM** Agricultural College—\$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Berry, 52 Queen St., Guelph.

**REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES,** America's Finest Strain, winners at New York and Boston, splendid layers of dark brown eggs. Official records, 200 to 255 in North America laying contests. Vigorous, matured cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. FREE illustrated catalogue. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.

**S.-C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM** good laying strain, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$8.00; free range, by the hundred a specialty. Geo. E. Norry, R.R. No. 3, Tilbury, Ont.

**SPECIALISTS IN BARRED ROCKS SEVEN-** TEEN years. Eggs for hatching, Guild and Ringlet strains bred-to-lay, hens have free range; fifteen, two dollars; fifty for five. J. F. Werden and Son, R. 8, Picton Ont.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, BRED FOR TYPE,** size, vigor, and production. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 15. Frank Morrison, Jordan, Ont.

**YEARLY TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS** hatching eggs, fifteen, two dollars; thirty, three fifty; records and mating list free. W. J. Johnston, Drawer 246, Meaford, Ontario.

**EGGS WANTED** Highest cash price paid. **POULTRY WANTED** We require a large quantity of heavy live hens. It will pay you to sell to **C. A. MANN & CO.** 78 King St. London, Ont.

will bear from the time they are four inches high until the frost cuts them down.

If, in gathering them, any are overlooked, they soon get too tough; but if left to bear seed, it weakens the plant. I think it better to buy seed than to try to raise it.

No garden is complete without a row of okra. It has been proven that the pod has great nourishing properties, and there has been a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the cultivation of this important vegetable.—In Suburban Life.

**Drainage Material For Plants.**

BY EVA RYMAN-GAILLARD.

Growers of plants soon learn that drainage material is an essential factor in their work, but comparatively few seem to understand that the character of the material used is important, and that it may do much more than merely permit surplus water to drain from the soil.

Stones, broken crockery, and like materials will permit the escape of water; but that is all they will do, and when the roots of the plant reach them they find only cold, often slimy, material, from which they can gain no life-sustaining elements.

Charcoal furnishes as good drainage and, in addition, absorbs several times its weight of any gases that may form in the soil, thereby keeping it sweet and pure. The charcoal, also, furnishes elements that give dark, rich color to foliage and flowers, while the oxygen stored in its pores causes the decomposition of gases that come in contact with it (literally, burning them), and generates warmth.

Those who burn wood have only to save the lumps of charcoal found in the ashes, but for those who must purchase it, a few cents' worth will last a long time. When a pot is emptied, take the charcoal out, heap it on a shovel and set fire to it. Let it burn until red all through, then throw water over it to extinguish the fire.

Bones furnish another drainage material that, while serving as a drain, provide valuable food elements to the plant. In this case, the elements furnished are calcic phosphates and calcic carbonates, both of which are essential to plant-life.

The bones that come in meat purchased for home use will keep the ordinary window-gardener supplied, but if more are wanted any meat market will provide a supply.

Burning the bones until they will break when struck a sharp blow makes their contents more quickly available for the plant and, like the charcoal, a fire-bath, when they are taken from the pots in the work of repotting, makes them fresh and sweet for longer use.

If a box is kept ready for them to be thrown into, there is very little trouble about keeping a supply of these two materials on hand, and their effects on plants will well repay any one who works for results.—In Suburban Life.

**Smiles.**

One day a pastor was calling upon a dear old lady, one of the "pillars" of the church to which they both belonged. As he thought of her long and useful life, and looked upon her sweet, placid countenance bearing but few tokens of her ninety-two years of earthly pilgrimage, he was moved to ask her: "My dear Mrs. S, what has been the chief source of your strength and sustenance during all these years? What has appealed to you as the real basis of your unusual vigor of mind and body, and has been to you an un-failing comfort through joy and sorrow? Tell me, that I may pass the secret on to others, and, if possible, profit by it myself."

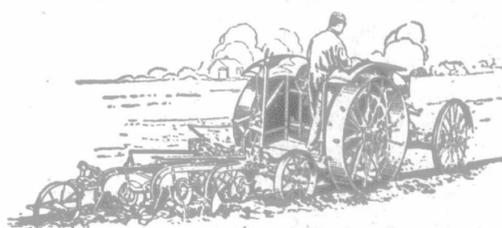
The old lady thought a moment, then lifting her eyes, dim with age, yet kindling with sweet memories of the past, answered briefly: "Victuals."

Tough Luck.—"Waiter," said a diner in a country restaurant, "this chicken is very tough."

"Very sorry, sir, but you see that chicken was a peculiar bird. Why, when we came to kill it, we couldn't catch it. It flew up on top of the barn and we had to shoot it."

"Are you sure you d/dn't shoot the weathercock by mistake?"—Boston Transcript.

**Massey-Harris**



**Plowing with Power**

The Massey-Harris Power-Lift Tractor Plow is the product of a rich experience of over half a Century of Plow Building. Its entire construction is especially rigid and strong to stand the immense strain of Tractor Plowing, and it is fitted with Bottoms specially designed for plowing with power.

Two Levers within easy reach of the operator on the Engine regulate the depth of plowing. By simply pulling a rope the Power Lift operates to raise or lower the Plow as desired. The Hitch has wide range of adjustment both vertical and lateral, and being stiff permits the Plow being backed. When raised all Bottoms are at the same level, the rear being equally as high as the front, namely, 6 inches. A Hardwood Break Pin in the Hitch prevents breakage. The Third Bottom or Plow can be detached to convert a Three-Furrow into a Two-Furrow, or vice versa; it can also be attached to a Two-Furrow, thus making a Three-Furrow Plow.

The Ideal Plowing Outfit—  
The Massey-Harris Tractor and Tractor Plow.

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We are daily shipping Tires to satisfied customers throughout Canada. Orders come by every mail—a positive indication that these are genuine bargains. Look the prices over, and compare them with what you usually pay. You will note a saving-worth investigating, more so as these are Brand New Tires with a Dominion wide reputation.

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We will ship your order Express Paid C.O.D. for free inspection to any address in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, with the option of returning them at our expense if you are not satisfied. Don't delay—send a postal now—it will be the means of saving money for you. Please state whether "Clincher" or "Straigh Ball"—Plain or Non-Skid.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Size	Plain	Non-Skid
28 x 3	\$10.50	\$11.50	36 x 4	\$26.00	\$29.00
30 x 3 1/2	13.45	15.45	33 x 4 1/2	26.50	34.00
32 x 3 1/2	14.50	16.70	34 x 4 1/2	27.00	35.00
31 x 4	20.20		35 x 4 1/2	28.00	
32 x 4	21.40	25.65	36 x 4 1/2	29.00	39.00
33 x 4	22.60		35 x 5	43.50	49.50
34 x 4	23.40	28.10	36 x 5	35.00	45.00

Special Value—30x3 1/2, fully guaranteed, \$2.50 each.

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210 Sherbrooke St., W., MONTREAL  
516 1/2 Yonge St., TORONTO

**BABY CHICKS**

Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns Bred-to-lay from Park's, Poorman's and Barron's strains. These are known as America's best. Prices on Application. Special prices to Farmer's clubs and others in lots of 300 and over.

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LUCKNOW ONTARIO

**BABY CHICKS of Quality**

Single-comb White Leghorns, bred-to-lay. Order now and get the early layers. Price 25, \$6.00; 50, \$11.00; 100, \$20.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Also 8 weeks old pullets \$1.00 each.

**Walnut Glen Poultry Farm**  
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**Ditch**

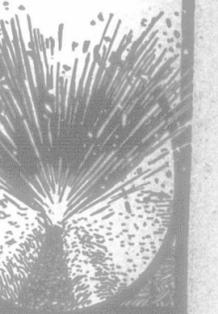
factory ditch and made in ss money.

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for hundreds L. L. on the farm. ether your field most practical. r waste land and the work easier, duce better and

ills you how you arm. Write for

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gh with many annuals ight give good results. E.—The culture of an s not a laborious task or the cultural directions are d on the seed packages. a and rainfall are three tance. Soil should be of uality, and neither too eavy. Barnyard manure od growth. Cultivation growth vigorous and or artificial watering not week in the early stages ost essential. plendid for purposes of me of the best for this as for garden display are ina Asters, Sweet Peas, Sweet Sultan, Sweet odragons, Everlastings, rigold or Calendula. nuals are:— NG.—Pansies, California tte, Petunias, Portulaca, d Phlox, Verbenas. EIGHT.—Everlastings, is, Larkspurs, Gaillardia, Stocks, Poppies. WING.—Cosmos, Heli-Larkspurs, Nicotiana, owers.

**Garden Vege- table.**

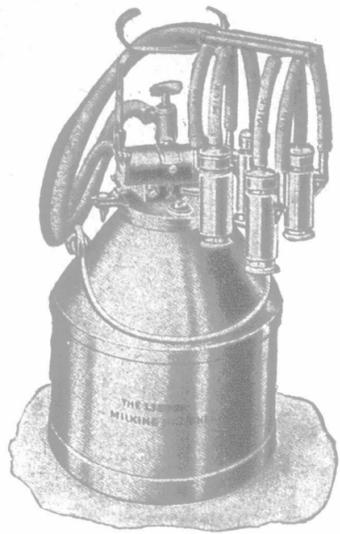
N. WILCOX.

generally known among an all-round, splendid

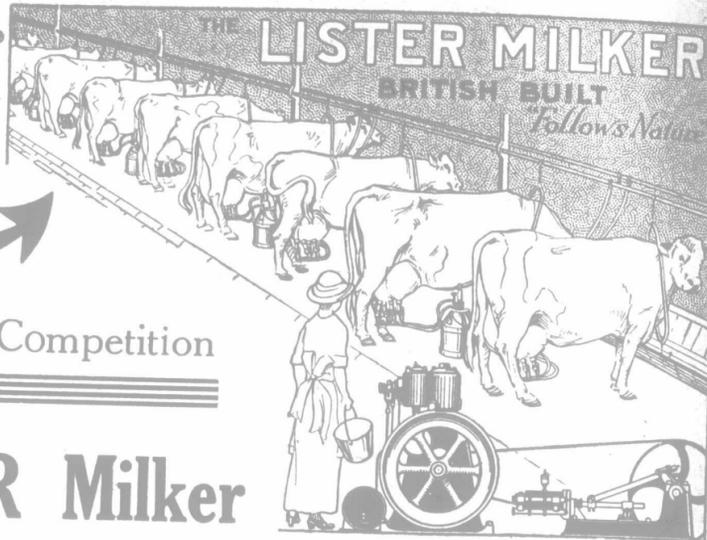
ower, with large leaves, on plant. The flowers eam-colored, and remain y. They resemble very ly-hock, and are about

grow four feet tall in ll branch, bloom, and nd up. If given about the plants, they grow in fact, I have seen dens as an ornament. sts of any kind, and a pod. They are the king three days after

perpendicularly on the ated at one end; they nd are the proper size three inches in length. h a knife close to the enough to show the row in any climate and



Follows Nature—  
The Cows Like It



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## The LISTER Milker

- (1) Copies Nature's action more nearly than any other milker.
- (2) British-made throughout. Only the best material and workmanship enter into its construction.

Lister quality means long service.

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*The Lister Milker Enjoys the Largest Sale Among the Most Discriminating Farmers of the World.*

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### Want and For Sale

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

**FOSTER HOMES WANTED FOR TWO** bright, healthy baby boys, ages one and two years. Apply Children's Aid Society, St. Thomas, Ontario.

**FARM HELP WANTED AT ONCE FOR** farm at Huntsville, Ont. One experienced dairyman and one farm hand experienced in handling team. Married men preferred. Houses supplied. These are steady positions for right men. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.

**"FARM FOR SALE" 57 1/2 ACRES SPLENDID** clay loam, situate quarter mile south Caledonia, Haldimand County on good stone road—high state of cultivation—well fenced—5 acres fall wheat seeded with Red Clover and Timothy—27 acres lucerne—6 acres Clover—good young orchard, balance spring crops—good frame house—2 splendid barns 32x50 and 20x28—good horse stable, hen-house, new silo 12x30 and good warm straw shelter plank floored 20x40, drilled well and windmill. Further particulars apply Box 194, Caledonia, Ont.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE** pups, males ten dollars, females five. Wm. Stock, Tavistock, Ont.

**MAN TO OPERATE TRUCK OR FURNISH** team to collect cream and produce. State rate expected and references. Box 27, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**SALE OF ORCHARD AND OTHER LANDS** IN THE TOWN OF WHITBY.

There will be offered for sale by public auction on Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises in the north ward of the said Town of Whitby, adjoining, and north and south of the Grand Trunk Railway Station, between sixty and seventy town lots, in Blocks A, F, G, H and M, the property of the late R. L. Huggard.

Upon these lots are a large number of apple and other good bearing fruit trees. The fruit from these trees has taken the medal and diploma at the Paris (France) World's Exposition. On a portion of the lots to be offered for sale two hundred barrels of excellent fruit have been frequently raised. These lots are all within five minutes' walk of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway Station, near Port Whitby Harbor, and within a short run from Toronto. There is a good Ward school a few blocks away from these lots. There is a dwelling house and barn with stone stable on the premises.

Terms—25 per cent. cash, the balance to be secured by mortgage, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to A. M. ROSS, Administrator, J. F. FAREWELL, Solicitor, Whitby, and the Auctioneer, W. M. MAW, Whitby.

### A Friend to Myself.

BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

"You ask what I have gained," wrote Seneca to his friend. "I have become a friend to myself. Such a man, to be sure, is the friend of all men."

Let me prescribe this thought to you as a spiritual pill. Take it three or four times a day. Say over to yourself that phrase, "A Friend to Myself," until its meaning, its connotations, its overtones, echoes, and implications saturate you. It will pick you up wonderfully.

Respect yourself. Self-respect is consistent with genuine humility. Egotism goes with self-contempt.

Yourself is the one person you cannot escape from; hence be on good terms with yourself. It's as hard to live with a nagging self as with a nagging wife.

To underestimate yourself is as bad as to overestimate yourself.

Avoid speaking of yourself in a disparaging way. To fall into the habit of saying, "I'm no good," "I know I am awkward," "I do nothing well," and the like, brings on a sort of spiritual auto-intoxication. And it is as disagreeable to your friends as boasting.

To love others as yourself is of not much value unless you love yourself intelligently.

Do not accuse and condemn yourself hastily even as you should not be ever excusing and justifying yourself. Judge yourself as fairly and as charitably as you judge others.

Do not torture yourself for mistakes you have made. Forget them. Look forward, not back.

If you have any workable idea of God, use it to clean yourself, your conscience, every day, by unreserved confession. The spirit bath is as necessary to health as the body bath.

Speak cheerfully and encouragingly to yourself. No one can endure an atmosphere of continual criticism; and to be ever finding fault with yourself will loosen your courage and keep your nerves in a tangle.

Cultivate the acquaintance of yourself. Learn to be often alone. Be not afraid of solitude. Converse freely with yourself. Appreciate your own inspirations.

## GET TOGETHER

That's the word these days. SO let us get together on **CREAM.**

Let us help you to make money by shipping **YOUR CREAM** to **LINDSAY CREAMERY LIMITED** Lindsay, Ontario.



### COLLINS CYCLE INCUBATORS DO GOOD WORK

READ THIS—Our Latest Recommendation:

Victoria, April 6, 1919. "Having bought one of your Cycle Brooder Hatchers I wish to let you know they are a remarkable machine, as my first experience has been very successful in getting a chick from every fertile egg, and I might say they seem to be thoroughly enjoying themselves in the Brooder." (Signed) T. A. CROSBY.

Satisfied customers prove the worth of our Incubators and Hovers. Cycle Hatchers only \$8.00. Brooder Hatcher \$10.00. A post card brings our free catalogue. Write to-day.

**THE COLLINS MFG. CO., 411 Symington Ave., Toronto**

Treat your own opinions with respect. Follow your own convictions. Trust your own conclusions. Heed your own inclinations.

Every one knows his own faults, sins, and limitations; but not every one knows his ability to withstand his evil inner impulses. Each of us has a sovereign Will. No one, not even ourself, can make us do what we do not will to do. Rejoice in this. Praise, magnify, and esteem your Will.

No one sinks to a low level except he loses heart; that is, except he gets into the way of despising himself. All degenerates, perverts, and down-and-outers are full of bitterness and self-hate. Do

not slump into that state. There is no joy of life for a normal person except in efficiency, and there is no efficiency without self-confidence.

Any sort of belief that leads you to trample on yourself, to be always debasing and accusing yourself, is morbid. It will grow on you, like picking a sore. Better be a cheerful unbeliever than have a sour creed.

Obstinacy, self-sufficiency, pride, indolgence, and silly egotism are bad. So are the opposites, indecision, self-doubt, self-torture, and self-contempt. Keep in the middle of the road.

Be a friend to yourself. — Pictorial Review.

### Our Story

#### The Forging

A Romance B

Serial rights secured and published by CHA

I have met E still in this This evening sundown I had residence of th when I saw a p men assembled horseback, with and evidently as outing, the road again after the r on a sudden cha ago.

As I went by them was Selwyn I was doing I ha caught it by the He had been t but with that h his whip as if t parently he reco and asked me wh So I went clos if he knew anyt These were th "My dear fel to do than go al track of Barry I But as he saic making an evasi and put the spu sprang off befor hold it, but cou as he joined the for him at a she then clattering laughter.

For a momen in the middle turned and walk the Garrison, wh afforded footing, ends of all this some means by v about Barry and Evidently Ho tell me, unless— Well, twice h The third time h

And now it is no more. And y doing something again and walk.

### CHAP

The ' "

**T**O-DAY all of the out of the all Some da that a small pa who were bringi disturbers of th had been set up and put to rout, liberated.

It now appea serious collision with disaster agai All day to-da have been flying a are many exagger we can make ou facts:

That because of of the habitants order was issued Papineau, Dr. W Brown and Edm it is said, fled to disaffected district the protection of gathered in force Denis and St. Char ly, Sir John Col with cannon, un disperse them promised to be ser

Three days ago, after a hard jour and rain, having t Sorel, arrived at break, only to fin a stockade and the with the habitant in great numbers. As they neared

**Our Serial Story.**

**The Forging of the Pikes.**  
A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Selwyn.

November 23rd, 1837.

I have met Howard Selwyn! He is still in this city!

This evening at shortly before sundown I had occasion to pass the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, when I saw a party of ladies and gentlemen assembled before it, mounting to horseback, with much talk and merriment, and evidently assembled for some evening outing, the roads being now hard-frozen again after the rain and slush that followed on a sudden change of weather two days ago.

As I went by I noticed that one of them was Selwyn, and before I knew what I was doing I had dashed to his horse and caught it by the bridle.

He had been talking to one of the ladies, but with that he whirled about and raised his whip as if to strike me. Then, apparently he recognized me, and let it drop, and asked me what I wanted.

So I went close to him and asked him if he knew anything of Barry Deveril.

These were the words he said:

"My dear fellow, I have much more to do than go about the country keeping track of Barry Deveril for you."

But as he said them I felt that he was making an evasion, for he looked annoyed and put the spurs to his horse so that it sprang off before I could by any means hold it, but could only look after him as he joined the party, who were waiting for him at a short distance, all of them then clattering off with much talk and laughter.

For a moment I stood there dazed, in the middle of the road.—Then I turned and walked and walked, far past the Garrison, wherever a path in the snow afforded footing, trying to get hold of the ends of all this tangled skein and devise some means by which I can find the truth about Barry and learn where she now is.

Evidently Howard Selwyn will not tell me, unless—

Well, twice he has slipped from me. The third time he shall not.

And now it is midnight. I can write no more. And yet I cannot rest without doing something. I think I shall go out again and walk.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The "Patriotes."

November 26th, 1837.

TODAY all the talk here has been of the outbreak in Lower Canada.

Some days ago the news came that a small party of British troopers who were bringing two French Canadian disturbers of the peace in to Montreal had been set upon by a party of "rebels" and put to rout, the two prisoners being liberated.

It now appears that a much more serious collision has taken place—and with disaster again to the regulars.

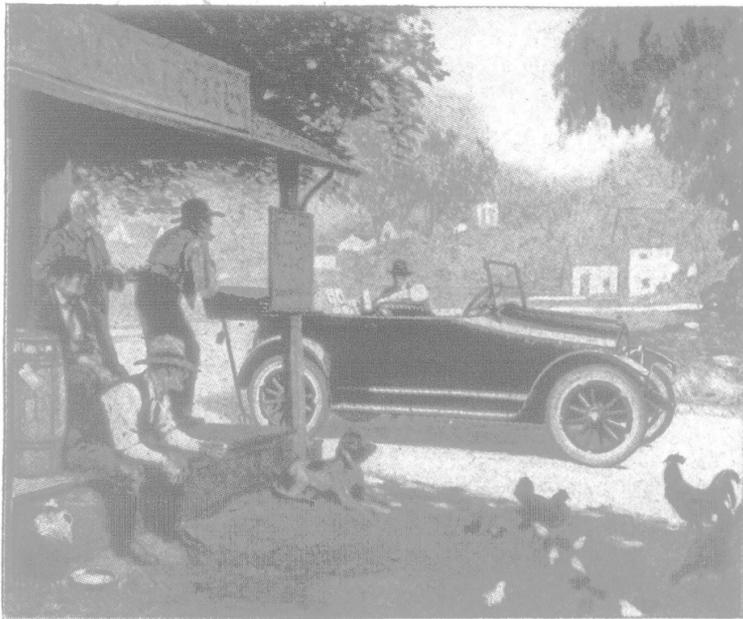
All day to-day the wildest rumours have been flying about, and no doubt there are many exaggerations, but as nearly as we can make out the following are the facts:

That because of the increasing hostility of the habitants to the Government, an order was issued to arrest the leaders, Papineau, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas Brown and Edmund O'Callaghan, who it is said, fled to the very heart of the disaffected district, Richelieu;—that for the protection of these men the habitants gathered in force at the villages of St. Denis and St. Charles; and that, accordingly, Sir John Colborne, sent out troops with cannon, under Colonel Gore, to disperse them and quell what now promised to be serious insurrection.

Three days ago, it appears, these troops, after a hard journey because of the mud and rain, having travelled all night from Sorel, arrived at St. Denis before day-break, only to find their way barred by a stockade and the place strongly fortified, with the habitants standing at defence in great numbers.

As they neared the place the church-

**Overland**  
TRADE MARK REG.



*"Public Opinion"*

The practical utility of the Overland Model 90, shown here, has attracted the attention of entire communities and created a sentiment of approval that is constantly increasing. In awakening public appreciation to the economical value of the automobile in general, the Overland has played an important part. Thousands of these dependable cars are to-day serving Canadian owners efficiently and economically. Many of these cars are Model 90, a car of such attractive appearance and sterling performance that owners everywhere praise its economy and practical value. Public appreciation thus won and expressed is your safe guide in buying a car.

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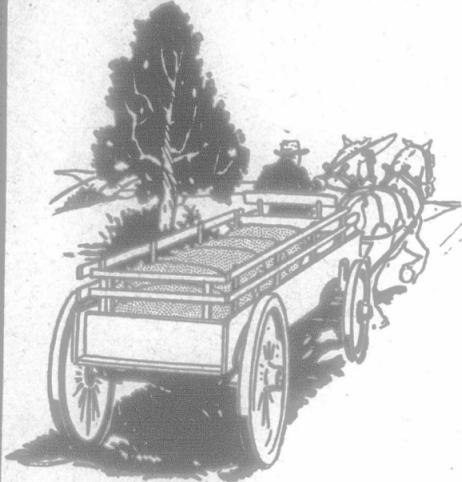
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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

Model 90 Touring, \$1360; Model 85-4 Touring, \$1495; Model 88-4 Touring, \$2575;

Willys Six, \$2425; f.o.b. West Toronto.

## The Most Profitable Method



Catch the Early Markets by Using

WHAT is your time worth? Rounding up your feed materials in the old way takes time; so does figuring of rations and mixing. Feeds on the farm vary in quantity and quality. The ration is liable to be too rich—or skimmed. There is loss both ways, either in loss of feed at high prices, or loss of bacon due to imperfect feeding. In short, ordinary feeding methods cannot be accurate and economical.

# Monarch Hog Feed

is calculated with accuracy by experts who have handled exactly the same hog feeding problems as you have. They know to a certainty just what Canadian hogs require. The special facilities that we have at our mills and you have not, insure Monarch Feeds always being properly balanced and thoroughly mixed. With these advantages we have produced a feed that will not only finish your hogs quicker and in better condition for market, but it will mean more and better bacon—the good, firm, solid quality that gets the

attractive prices for you. It means least cost per pound gain. Guaranteed analysis: protein, 15%; fat, 4%.

Monarch Hog Feed has all the feeding advantages of corn products, shorts and digestive tankage. Owing to the splendid balance in this ration, these feeds are easily digested. Hogs scramble for this highly palatable feed. It gives size, vigor and stamina. It lowers your cost of production, and at the same time gets you the quality prices.

Order a ton from your dealer. You can depend upon deliveries. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct, giving dealer's name.

**MONARCH DAIRY FEED**  
has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton-seed Meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

**SAMPSON FEED**  
This general purposes feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis: 10% protein and 4% fat.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto 14

## "GALT" Corrugated Steel Sheets for Roofing and Siding

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

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bells gave the alarm, and fighting speedily began and continued for a great part of the day; after which, being run out of ammunition, the regulars were obliged to retire, leaving their dead and wounded behind them.

Of the habitants, it is said, a great many were killed; but that this is only the beginning is very clear, for already steps must be almost completed for sending a great body of troops from Montreal if not from Kingston also, to go out and bring the place into subjection.

What will be the effect on the people scattered all over the French Canadian country no one can tell; and we are wondering much, also, what will follow in our own Province.

Uncle Joe is disturbed and testy, and—perhaps because of recent talks with Colonel Fitz Gibbon—is much inclined to think that actual rebellion here may take place.—Colonel Fitz Gibbon, of whom my uncle thinks much, deeming him a high-minded gentleman as well as a far-seeing loyalist, has long apprehended such a possibility, and, besides training young men himself (of these there are now not more than thirty or forty) has urged precautions on the Government. But so far he has been regarded, for the most part, as an alarmist, Sir Francis Bond Head persistently affirming that there is no danger of an outbreak in Upper Canada, and laughing, whenever there is talk about him, at Mackenzie, whom he regards as a wasp buzzing about in a bottle. In this opinion the men associated with the Lieutenant-Governor seem to concur.

"I suppose you'll admit now, sir," said Uncle Joe to me at dinner to-day, "that more than 'political pressure' is in the wind."

"I have never pretended," I said, "to know anything of the state of affairs in Lower Canada. I have never been there."

"I'll tell you what I believe," he returned, thumping with his knife-handle on the table and glaring at me, "I believe that contemptible little rebel, Mackenzie, 's hand in glove in league with them.—That 's what I believe. Talk to me, sir, of your 'patriots!' They're blank rebels, every one of them, in this Province as well as in Lower Canada! They're rebels! My God, man, it's rank treason that's been going on, right among us! And we've shut our eyes to it! That's what we've been doing! We've shut our eyes to it!"

I opened my mouth to remonstrate, but he shut me up.

"Oh, you're as blind as a mole, too," he said. "You needn't tell me that all the drillings and the devil knows what not that 's been going on in this country 's been for nothing! In my country when one man shakes his fist at another every day for a week it's shillalehs at the next go. And it 'll be the same here. I tell you it's blank disloyalty to the British crown,—that's what it is! And that stuff that Mackenzie 's been getting off his press for heaven knows how long 's rank treason, and ought to be stuffed down his throat!—Talk about smashing up 'his printing-press!' Huh! It should have been smashed up every time it was set up in type!"

All this poured out in a torrent, while everyone at the table sat silent, and Aunt Octavia, who loves brightness at meal-times looked worried and almost tearful.

Having a goodly spice of Uncle Joe's own Irish in me, I might have taken up the cudgels, but Nora shot me a warning glance, and so I refrained. For as well as she knows do I know that my uncle, while hot in the temper, has one of the biggest hearts that ever throbbed with the breath of life, and would be one of the very last to carry out any of the direful threats that he sometimes brandishes, being always inclined, when it comes to the pinch, to err on the side of leniency.

But I have found that in regard to the things that are happening of late it is of no use to talk with him.—"Treason!—Disloyalty!" These are the words past which he—and most of the people whom I have met here, for that matter cannot see. Since they have never lived in the bush, they can by no means realize the hardships that must be there put



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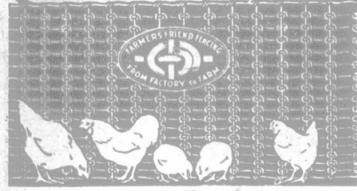
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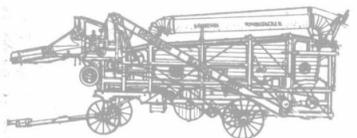
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One Danish Cylindrical Cooler, 6,000 pound capacity, in good condition, immediate shipment. WALKERTON EGG & DAIRY CO., LTD. Walkerton, Ontario

up with. And for that I do not altogether blame them; for now, having had experience of two kinds of life, I begin to understand that very seldom can people feel that through which they have not actually passed, nor, indeed, can as a rule arrive at an absolutely unbiassed judgment. For this reason, it seems to me, the public man who is likely to be of greatest use to the world, must be the one who has gone through the greatest number of experiences. And so even Poverty and Hardship, with all their ugly faces, may be to some the very truest friends that could be devised, and the most helpful in the long run.

Heigh-ho, I wonder much what will be the end of all these happenings anyway.

And now to my own affairs: As yet I have not again encountered Howard Selwyn, and, indeed, my first excitement having worn off, I begin to wonder whether I was not over hasty in jumping to conclusions, and whether he was not speaking truth when he left me to infer that he knew nothing of Barry Deveril.

I have learned that he is now staying at the Mansion House, and to-morrow, I think, having now gained command of myself, I shall try to see him, that I may ask him if he can tell me ought of his Indian guide. It seems to me that surely, if I make open confession, he will understand and will talk with me. I do not forget that there have been times when I have felt that he has a kind and even loving heart.

This evening has come home from the tailor's my suit which I am to wear to the masque ball to-morrow night. Kate and Nora planned it. I am to go as a Spanish Cavalier, and the girls go into much ecstasy over the fineness of my appearance when arrayed with cloak and feather.

But I take little interest in it. How can I be pleased with such frivolity when I know not where is the little "Indian lad" who masqued for such different purpose, yet who is so very dear to me, and who may be suffering I know not what discomfort or unhappiness? For it may truly be, as my mother once said, that the girls who go in search of adventure rarely find happiness, but often sorrow, and bitter tragedy.

To be continued.

### Gossip.

Walker's Holsteins at Port Perry. There are but few Holstein herds in Ontario more fortunate in the way of having a well-bred bull as the chief sire in service than is the well-known herd of R. W. Walker & Sons, of Port Perry. The bull referred to is Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a two-year-old son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. As most breeders already know Avondale Pontiac Echo is a son of the world's greatest milk producer, May Echo Sylvia, and is, therefore, a brother to Carnation King Sylvia, the great \$106,000 calf; the highest-priced bull ever sold at public auction. For dam Messrs. Walker's young herd sire has a 25.25-lb. four-year-old daughter of King Walker, which now has over 60 A. R. O. daughters. The first calves sired by this young herd sire were just commencing to arrive at the time we visited the farm recently, and if one may judge the quality of youngsters of this age, Sylvius Walker Raymondale their sire, has the promise of being the sire of a lot of things that will figure prominently in the show-rings of 1920. Many of these calves referred to are from daughters of the former herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, a son of King Segis Pontiac, and from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Several of the daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate in Mr. Walker's herd last fall milked up to 50 lbs. per day at just two years of age. They are big, deep heifers with nicely-balanced udders, and look the part of exceptional producers. There are also a number of young bulls in the present offering by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, and while several of their dams have never been tested these youngsters are strong enough individually to stand well up in the show-ring in almost any company and should prove profitable sires with every chance of their dams having very creditable records in the very near future. They have the breeding and the type, and are well deserving of inquiry.

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These cattle are all young cows and heifers. I honestly believe that they are, without exception, the finest lot ever consigned by one person to any sale in Canada.

Eleven of the fourteen are daughters of Major Posch Mercena, 3/4 brother to that grand cow, Madam Posch Pauline, twice a 34-lb. cow, with 125 lbs. milk in 1 day, and dam of three tested daughters, one with nearly 32 lbs.

This bull has 10 tested daughters with good records, the average daily milk production of the lot being over 65 lbs., and only two of them over two years with second calves.

Several of the lot have been prize winners at Toronto and other shows.

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Every animal will be sold with the strictest guarantee, free from all contagious diseases and right in every way.

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**Gossip.**

Attention is again drawn to Jos. Dorrance's sale of Dual-purpose Short-horns advertised elsewhere in this issue. It is an opportunity for securing big, strong Shorthorns which have proven their value at the pail. Mature cows, heifers and males are offered at the purchaser's price. The stock was bred and raised on the farm. The sale is May 14 at the farm of Jos. Dorrance & Son, near Seaforth. Write for catalogue mentioning The Farmer's Advocate.

**Holsteins at Woodstock May 14.**

An event that has promise of being of special interest to Holstein breeders who are readers of these columns, is the Snyder-Griffin-Hammer sale, to be held in the city of Woodstock, Ontario, on Wednesday, May 14. The number of cattle selling is not large, there being only 40 head catalogued, but without exaggeration one may add that a larger number of choice individuals were never before catalogued for any sale of equal numbers in Canada. Mr. Snyder is the larger contributor. With three exceptions, one blemished cow and two heifer calves, the 23 head catalogued comprise his entire herd, and among them it is impossible to find one poor individual. Breeders who have attended the exhibitions at Toronto and London during the past five years will recall the splendid winnings made each year by Mr. Snyder's entries, and always were they deserving. A combination of type, depth and conformation has always been in evidence, and to strengthen their chances they have at all times been well brought out. Breeders may feel sure of finding them in this same condition on sale day, notwithstanding the fact that all those in milk are running on official test at time of writing. Their records in all probability will be too late to be included in the catalogue, but it is certain that there will be several good ones to announce on sale day. These cows are all under five years of age and include daughters of such sires: De Kol Paul Korndyke, Correct Change, King Segis, Alcartra Calamity, etc., while the younger heifers are got by Count Paul C. Posch, the great young son of Pauline Colantha Posch, 34.32 lbs.; and the present herd sire, Sir Francys Netherland Abbecker. The latter bull, it will be remembered, was junior champion bull at Toronto and London last fall, and has an average of 30.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days for his five nearest dams. He sells with the herd, and the majority of the females will be rebred to him by sale time.

Mr. Griffin's offering comprises fourteen head, all of which are females, and twelve of these are daughters of Major Posch Mercena, the good breeding son of that great sire and grand champion winner Prince Abbecker Mercena. On the dam's side Major Posch Mercena was from the old-time Toronto champion, Madam Posch, which was also the dam of Madam Posch Pauline, a 125-lb. five-day cow with twice a 30-lb. record, and the only cow in Canada to make 28,000 lbs. of milk in one year under strictly official supervision. Of the 12 daughters of Major Posch Mercena selling, ten are in full flow of milk, and all were under official test at the time of our visit to the herd, and several were doing exceptionally well. The oldest of these is a four-year heifer, and the twelve make up as strong an aggregate as we have seen in one sale-ring from any one sire of the breed. Several were prominent winners in the show-ring at Toronto and London last fall, and each are of the sort that will win the appreciation of all on sale day. There is also one real outstanding year-old daughter of Prince Colanthus Abbecker, a 32-lb.-bred sire. Her dam, Sadie Vale Posch, a four-year-old cow also in the sale, was the winner of the class at both Toronto and London as a two-year-old, and this heifer is just bred to Count Paul Posch, A. E. Hulet's young herd sire from the great 34.32-lb. cow, Pauline Colantha Posch. The other females in the offering are bred to Mr. Griffin's chief herd sire, Prince Sylvius Ladoga, which is a son of Prince Colanthus Abbecker and Ladoga Idaline Mercena, the 28.64-lb. four-year-old show cow that sells in the Moyer Guarantee Sale in June. All requests for catalogues should be addressed to Elias Snyder, Burgessville, Ontario.

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Choice heifers bred to Queen's Edward, 1st prize Indiana State Fair. Bulls winners at Western Fair and Guelph.

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The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.

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**Aberdeen-Angus**—Several young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by "Middlebrook Abbot 2nd" (1st prize in class at Toronto and Ottawa, 1915). Apply to **A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.** 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.

**THOS. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT.**

**Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls**—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn, and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

**PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario**

**Questions and Answers.**

**Veterinary.**

**Crippled Cow.**  
Cow has been well fed all winter, but she is thin and seems stiff and sore in her legs. She groans when walking. W. K.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate rheumatic affection, which is very hard to treat successfully. Keep her in comfortable, well-ventilated quarters. Give her 2 drams salicylic acid three times daily. Bathe the affected joints well 3 times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated V.

**Acute Catarrh.**

Pigs are 4 weeks old. They have a good dry pen, but rather dark and not high enough for me to stand upright in. The pigs seem to have a cold, have difficulty in breathing, make a snuffing noise. They open their mouths to breathe. The trouble seems to be in their head. They are dying one after the other.

2. What amount of chop and milk should a breeding sow have for each meal? E. W.

Ans.—1. The pigs have acute catarrh probably contracted from want of proper ventilation. Steam the nostrils well 3 times daily by holding their heads over a vessel containing steaming water with a little carbolic acid or tincture of benzoin in it. See that they have freedom in the open air for a few hours each fine day, and see that the pen has sufficient ventilation without causing a draft. It is probable that they are in such a condition now that treatment may not be effective.

2. The amount of food for a sow of course, greatly depends upon her size. She should have three times daily all the food she will consume with a relish, but none should be left in the trough after her appetite is apparently satisfied.

In addition to the treatment recommended for the young pigs put about 3 grains of powdered sulphate of iron well back on the tongue of each 3 times daily a teaspoonful will make about 20 doses. V.

**Parasitic Bronchitis "Husk" or "Hoose."**

I raise 20 to 25 calves each year. When about 3 months old I turn them out on pasture and after being out for a month or two they commence to cough and die. Post mortem revealed thread-like worms in their windpipes. What is the cause and cure? SUB.

Ans.—This is practically a disease of calves under one year old, although it is not unknown for older animals, especially weakly ones to be affected. It is caused by entrance into the body of the ova of parasites that have escaped from other infected animals. Opinions differ as to the manner in which the parasites gain the windpipe, bronchial tubes or lungs, but probably they are swallowed in the herbage and afterwards gain entrance to the windpipe and tubes. Others claim that they are inhaled. The disease is more prevalent in the fall, especially in calves pasturing on low lying land in wet seasons, especially on land that has been previously pastured by affected animals. Prevention consists keeping the animals off affected pastures. Curative treatment is often non-effective. One method is to put the patients in a close compartment and burn sulphur so long as the operator can withstand the fumes, then open a door or window to admit air. This causes the patients to inhale the fumes, which should destroy the parasites. Treatment should be repeated once weekly until a cure is effected. Another treatment is to inject into the windpipe about a teaspoonful of oil of turpentine. It requires a veterinarian to administer this treatment. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Daughter and Wages.**

Can a female collect wages? There never was any agreement. If I can collect will I count in all time or deduct the time not spent on the farm?

Ans.—In view of the relationship and there having been no agreement for wages you are not in a position legally to compel payment of any.

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**CANADA**

**BROOKDALE HEREFORDS**

A few choice bulls of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, Dock Publisher and Beau Albany breeding, from seven to eight months of age. No females to spare at present.

**MILTON, ONTARIO**  
**W. READHEAD**

**Green Grove Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs**

Herd sire Master Marquis = 123326 = a choice son of Gainford Marquis (Imp.) = 83755 = Dam, Lady Madge 5th = 104318 = Several young bulls of service age and some females to offer, also one four-year-old Clydesdale Stallion (thoroughly broken) from imported stock of choice breeding; and Oxford yearling ewes and ewes with lambs. Geo. D. Fletcher, R.R. 1, Erin, Ont. Erin Sta. C. P. R. L. D. Phone.

**SHORTHORN BULL For Sale**

Greengill Chief = 102496 =, calved Oct. 19th, 1914, he is one of Right Sort's best bulls and is very gentle and cheap.

**WM. R. WOODBRIDGE, Arner, R.R. No. 1, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDES**

Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising one to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. **WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa.** 2 1/4 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

**R. O. P. DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 108945 = whose two nearest dams average over 13,700 lbs. of milk with an average test over 4%. He is one of the best Dual-Purpose bulls in the Dominion, he now weighs over 2,300 lbs. at 3 1/2 years old. We have in the herd "Buttercup" = 111906 = with a three-year-old R.O.P. record of 12,601 lbs. of milk and 482 lbs. of fat, and a four-year-old record of 16,596 lbs. of milk and 653 lbs. of fat in one year. We have only one bull calf 9 months of age, a good dark red, for sale. Visitors welcome to the farm at any time. **G. W. Carter (Pinchurst Farm) Alderton, Ont.**

**SOUTHVIEW FARM SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Victor Bruce, a Miss Syme by Victor. Present offering—two bulls of serviceable age by former herd sire Secret Champion, a few heifers by this sire and bred to Victor Bruce; also Yorkshire pigs either sex.

**Woodstock, Ont., R.R. No. 6**  
**C. J. STOCK.** (R. R. Station, Tavistock 1 mile)

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Present offering 2 choice bulls sired by the Duke whose dam gave 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter fat, R. O. P. test: One dark Red 8 months. The other Roan 13 months. Can also spare a number of females.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

## Mardella Shorthorns

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, Port Perry, Ontario  
R. R. No. 5

## I HAVE FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

All are of serviceable age and from good milking dams. They are sired by my former Wedding Gift herd sire which was a son of Broadhooks Prince. Also have younger calves by present herd sire Primrose Duke, as well as females bred to him. Inquiry invited. Write me also for anything in Tamworths.

A. A. COLWILL (Farm adjoining Village, Bell 'phone.) Newcastle, Ont.

## Springfield Farm Angus

I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 5th, a son of Jock of Glencairn. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire.

KENNETH C. QUARRIE  
Bellwood - Ontario  
R.R.No. 5, Bellwood, C.P.R., Fergus, G.T.R.  
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## Shorthorns For Sale

Two young Bulls fit for service, 1 roan, 1 red sired by King Dora (imp.), also some heifers in calf to King Dora (imp.) Their dams are good milkers.

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and young stock of both sexes for sale—cows bred to an Orange Blossom bull. Four generations of Scotch-topped females in the herd. (Special prices before June.)

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## An Eminent Englishman's Ideas Re Agriculture as Applied to Britain.

(Cont. from last issue.)

CONSIDERATIONS LIKELY TO AFFECT FUTURE FARMING METHODS.—But the combatant nations have had their fill of war, and now what is the agricultural policy of Britain to be? It is to be favor of a cheap food supply regardless of security, or a safe food supply regardless of cost? Are we to continue British farming as a "week-end" adventure, or are over 46,000,000 acres to be required to do more for our 46,000,000 people? Shall we adopt the system of farming that with least risk is likely to be the most profitable to the small percentage of our population now living on the returns from the land; or shall we endeavor to exploit the resources of our soils for the purpose of providing employment for more of our people?

He would be a bold man who at this stage would attempt to prophesy. Let us merely catalogue the voices that will shout loudly in the Great Palaver that will follow the signature of the Peace Treaty:—

1. There is our own. Agriculturists will undoubtedly make themselves heard; theirs will not be the loudest shout, and their cries, unless they are backed up by other sections of the nation, will not carry far, for relatively they are few in number. It follows that if the agriculturists' cry is to gain attention it must be as attractive to others as to themselves. It must be reasoned and reasonable, it must admit that agriculturists are in a minority and that their own demands must be proved to be advantageous to their fellows.

2. There will be the food-consumers' shout—the greatest of all, for all of us are consumers; but to the wealthier classes the cost of food is a secondary affair, and the consumer's shout will be a crescendo growing louder as the earnings of the consumer fall; loudest of all, therefore, from those who represent the poorest among us.

The satisfying of this cry will raise questions of extraordinary difficulty, and the agriculturist will be well advised to give it not only close but sympathetic consideration. He should, indeed, start with the study of his own programme from the standpoint of the poorest of the consumers.

3. 4. Next there will be the demands of the Free Traders and Tariff Reformers. I am on dangerous ground in attempting to express an opinion on sacrosanct subjects; but it appears to me that Free Traders are generally right in principle and often wrong in practice; while Tariff Reformers are generally wrong in principle but often right in practice. Free Trade is a perfect principle for a perfect world; but, inasmuch as the nations of the world are not yet perfect, and as the trades of these nations are not, in matters affecting public weal, superior in their honesty and disinterested devotion to the mass of the inhabitants whom they represent, Free Trade is not yet fit for acceptance as a World Trade Principle. At the same time, even those who have liked it least, the agriculturists of Britain, should admit that it served Britain magnificently in the Victorian era; and those of our industrialists who profited by it most should equally be prepared to admit that Protection served the policy of the German nation magnificently in the 20 years before the War. Let us, therefore, reserve our views on Free Trade and Protection as questions of principle, so that the special needs of particular industries may be approached without economic bias when their development is under consideration.

5. There will be a party who will claim that the "Peace of Versailles" will be the last Peace Treaty, that wars have ceased, and that henceforward the nations of the world will have no need for defence. A League of Nations would greatly lessen the danger of wars; but I hope you will not think me cynical if I express the belief that any great nation which neglects the means of defence will soon cease to be great in the world's councils. Religion and education have failed to prevent war. Is there any prospect that the rulers of mankind in the Twenty-first Century will be better men than were, say, the rulers of the Nineteenth Century? Who among us 25 years ago would have believed it

Unreserved Dispersion Sale  
Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

THIRTY-EIGHT HEAD

Wednesday, May 14th, 1919

West half of Lot 22, 5th Concession, McKillop, Huron County, two-and-a-half miles north of Seaforth.

In the offering are twenty breeding cows and heifers, twelve calves (six heifers, four bulls, 2 steers), also five fat steers under eighteen months of age. The offering is from such noted sires as Hot Scotch 52696, Royalist 71300, Royal Prince 91567, Huron's Pride 109204, and Royal Bruce 101481. The mature cows are particularly large, typey individuals, and have always been hand-milked. The calves are pail-fed. Everything in the sale was bred on the farm.

TERMS—Six months' credit on bankable paper; four per cent. per annum off for cash. Trains met at Seaforth on day of sale. Write for catalogue to

JOS. DORRANCE & SON, R.R. 5, Seaforth, Ont.  
Auctioneer: C. W. ROBINSON

## Imported Shorthorns

SIRES IN SERVICE;

Imp. Collynie Ringleader  
(Bred by Wm. Duthie)

Imp. Clipper Prince  
(Bred by Geo. Campbell)

Imp. Orange Lord  
(Bred by Geo. Anderson)

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario  
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. 'Phone Burlington.

## WANTED—A NUMBER OF REGISTERED

## Shorthorn Heifers and Clydesdales

Shorthorn heifers ages, 1 to 3 years. Colts up to 5 years; must be well made. Also wanted, a number of Registered Clydesdale Stallions, 1 to 3 years; fillies rising 1 to 3 years; must have size and quality. Unless stallions have size and quality, please do not communicate, as they are useless to me. Can also do with 20 good Shorthorn bulls, 1 to 2 years.

Anyone with above-mentioned stock for sale kindly communicate. State county and telephone exchange when writing.

W. J. McCALLUM, Stock Importer, Brampton, Ontario

## The Plasterhill Herd of Shorthorns

CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD

Herd headed by Green Leaf Record 96115; sire, Cressida's Hope (imp.); dam, Green Leaf (imp.). The majority of our females are bred to this sire. Others calving now are due to the service of Dictator, whose two nearest dams average 1,000 lbs. of milk in one year. We also have females of similar breeding and in calf to our present senior sire, Prince Lavender, which is a son of Buttercup, the 16,596-lb. yearly record cow. Come and see the line-up of big cows in our herd. They have size and quality, good pedigrees and are great producers.

ROSS MARTINDALE :: CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

## Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Several choice young bulls by our former herd sire, Commander, a son of the great sire, Burnfort Chieftain, and Missie, the 7,800-lb. R.O.P. three-year-old. These calves are from dams that have milked as high as 72 lbs. per day. We also have females of similar breeding and in calf to our present senior sire, Prince Lavender, which is a son of Buttercup, the 16,596-lb. yearly record cow. Come and see the line-up of big cows in our herd. They have size and quality, good pedigrees and are great producers.

HUGH SCOTT :: CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

## The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE

Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT :: Elora, Ontario

## Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Dominator 106224 whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd will records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. Cows in calf to Dominator priced to sell.

WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate - London, Ontario

## SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 13 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers. Priced to sell.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

## GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (imp.).

W. G. GERRIE - C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

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SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848. The great show and breeding bull, Browndale = 80112 =, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns

1919  
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Shorthorns

Imp. Orange Lord  
Bred by Geo. Anderson

males with  
females, 19  
serviceable  
the herd.

an, Ontario  
Burlington.

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ers

must be well made.  
1 to 3 years; fillies  
tallions have size  
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dly communicate.

ton, Ontario

Shorthorns

Green Leaf (Imp.). The  
the service of Dictator,  
high-priced bull calf from  
individual and from good  
r-old bull by Barrington  
I appreciate our price list.

ONIA, ONTARIO

Shorthorns

of the great sire,  
These calves are  
females of similar  
a son of Butter-  
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ONIA, ONTARIO

Shorthorns

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THORNS

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WOOD, ONTARIO

1855—FLOCK 1848.  
e herd. Extra choice  
ages. Imported and

possible that another Attila would spring up? The Hohenzollerns have gone, but even if the most ample safeguards are taken to prevent the future emergence of a Hohenzollern, who is there to guarantee the permanent suppression of Lenins and Trotskys? Meantime be it noted that Hindenburg is recrossing the Rhine "with head erect."

6. A more popular view, if I mistake not, will be that of the representatives of the Blue Water School. Britain must be secure, Britain must be defended. Her shield is her Navy, her future, like her past, will be on the waters. The magnificent work of our Navy in the present War, the no less magnificent work of our merchant service, compel our gratitude; may this not compel our reason?

What of the submarine of the future? Can we be certain that as the Navy has suppressed it, and as our merchantmen have defied it during the past four years, they would do so again? I know no more about submarines or about the devices for their destruction than do, say, 9 out of every 10 voters who will elect the first peace Parliament—in other words nothing at all beyond what I can infer from the history of the past four years—but this is how the position appeals to me: Naval construction will concentrate on the improvement of the submarine and on the development of devices for destroying it. In both there are certain to be improvements in the next generation, as there have been in the battleship, the locomotive, and the telegraph system of the past century. It is possible that the means of destruction will so far outpace the improvements of the submarine that the latter will disappear; but to the outsider it would seem that the odds are in favor of the submarine. Admiral Sims told us the other day that Germany has recently only been able to keep 8 to 9 submarines on the Atlantic at one time. The German newspapers have, within the past few weeks, bitterly reproached their naval authorities for neglecting submarine building, and have stated that at times three only were available for use on the western side of Britain.

The submarine is a small vessel, and I should suppose that a number could be made at the cost of one Dreadnought. Is it not likely that in any future naval war many will be available at the outset, and even if there are no Emdens or Moewes on the high seas a very heavy toll of shipping would be taken before the seas could be cleared.

The huge strength of the Allied fleets, the convoy system, and the very small number of effective submarines, have enabled us to struggle through this War; but unless submarine building is debarred by peace treaties and enforced by a group of powerful nations; it seems to me that Britain could only neglect the submarine menace at the risk of abandoning her position as a Great Power.

I have said enough to indicate the types of question that will occupy public attention so soon as the urgent problems of war cease to monopolize the thoughts of the public. Let us, therefore, return to a consideration of our own affair—the position of agriculture and the policy of food production as distinguished from the pre-war policy which guided the methods of landowners and farmers. ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH AGRICULTURE.—What is likely to happen? When the period covered by the Corn Production Act ends in 1922, will agriculture be treated as it was before the War or will the principle of the Corn Production Act be continued?

I think you will agree with me that in view of the great change that has been made in our electorate and the numerous issues that will be raised in our first Peace Parliament, a mere statement of opinion would not be very fruitful. Instead, let us discuss the effects of alternative policies. And first, the effects of a return to the policy of the past.

During the War we have gained something. There is no doubt that our farmers are more alert than before, that they are more ready to adapt their methods to new conditions, and that many of them will continue new practices begun during the War. We have, moreover, a much greater area under the plough. Tillage crops, other than temporary grass, now occupy 15½ million acres in the United Kingdom as compared with just under 13 million acres before the War. For a time, too, prices of corn are likely to be considerably higher than

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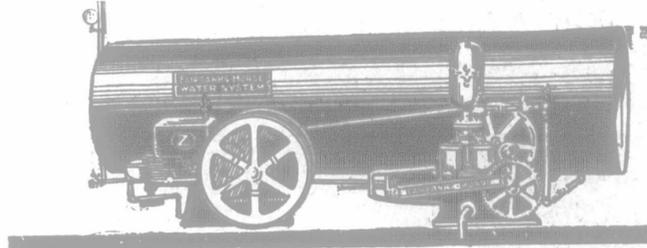
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**Spring Valley Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride =96365—. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr  
KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

**Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**  
We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rappahel (Imp.), one by Right Sort (Imp.), one by Sittyston Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (Imp.). Prices right.  
R. M. MITCHELL      R. R. No.      FREEMAN, ONTARIO

**Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns** Established 1840. Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd in Service. We are in a position to supply bulls and females of the best scotch breeding fit for either show or foundation stock. We invite inspection of cattle. Write your wants. D. BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont. Long Distance Phone. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. P. M., M. C. R.

**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**  
Herd sire Golden Duke (Imported), dam's official record 12,400 pounds milk and 595 pounds butter-fat. Hand-milked cow's daily records, Lellurias, Lavinias, Strawberrys, Emilsy, Etc  
CREDIT GRANGE FARM, Meadowdale, Ont.

**Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires**—Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power 95871, a junior champion on Canadian circuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires.  
R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, ONTARIO

**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.  
Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.  
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.

**Shorthorns Landed Home**—My last importation of 80 head landed at my farm on June the 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 Ramden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early.  
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Cobourg, Ontario  
GEO. ISAAC.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario**  
Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he had owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

**ANTICIPATION**  
will be greater than  
**REALIZATION**  
if you are not using a  
**Good Shorthorn Bull**  
I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.  
WILL A. DRYDEN  
Maple Shade Farm      Brooklin, Ont.

**SPRUCEDALE**  
**Shorthorns and Berkshires**  
Herd headed by Sprucedale Butterfly, whose dam, Orma of Northlynd 105359 (owned in herd), has a 4-year-old R. O. Period of 10,463 lbs. milk, 300 lbs. fat. Shorthorns and Berkshires of different ages and sex for sale. Inspection invited.  
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**MAPLE LEAF FARM**  
Shorthorns, Scotch bred females with calves or in calf. Berkshires, three mos.-old sows and boars by (Imp.) hog. Bowmanville all railroads.  
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**Shorthorns**—Present offering: 6 choice young bulls and a few females, their dams are good milkers and best of breeding. Prices moderate.  
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Noted for completeness of service. Plenty of pockets. Buttons can't wear off. Double and triple stitching where wear comes. Easy to slip on and off. Outwear all others. Ask your dealer for "Kitchen's," and insist on having our "Railroad Signal" brand

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### WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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## Holstein Bulls

15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.

R. M. HOLTBY  
R.R. NO. 4, PORT PERRY, ONTARIO

When writing please mention "Advocate."

before the War. For what length of time after 1922 these higher prices may continue will depend chiefly on the world's harvests. It is indeed possible that for a long time to come prices will not fall to the 1900-1914 level, since the value of money may take a long time to recover; but when measured in terms of the value of other commodities, it is probable that at no very distant time, say within 10 years, we would be likely to have very low corn values as the result of good world harvests.

While it is improbable that the value of the farmer's products would long remain above the pre-war values, it is certain that his expenses will increase, notably the price of labor. Wages have nearly doubled, and while it may be admitted that this will not double the cost of labor, I think it is certain that the cost of labor in the future will be much higher than before the War.

Even with higher wages the laborer's position is not satisfactory—the need for better cottages is pressing; these must be provided in numbers if the land is to be tilled. Will the profits of agriculture bear the burden? Even if the laborer's wage stands at the present level could he afford to pay an economic rent? For cottages built within the next 5 years I should suppose that the economic rent would be nearer 6s. than 3s. per week.

What then would be the farmer's position if we go back to our old agricultural policy?

Some years before the War I asked a prominent northern farmer how things were going with him. "Farming was never so exciting" was his reply. "How so?" said I, knowing that he farmed in a secluded and peaceful valley. "Trying to make the rent" was the quick reply; and I daresay that if we look back on the past 20 years or so we will agree that, on my friend's view of the case, farming was an exciting business for most tenants. The question that arises here is—Can farmers as a class afford to farm in any other way than they did in the pre-war period? Must their attention be concentrated narrowly on rent day, or can they afford to alter their methods in the direction of producing more food from the soil? While I believe that the end of the War will find the capital at the disposal of most farmers much increased, my personal view is that if the pre-war policy of leaving the farmer to face world competition is continued, he will soon return to the exciting pastime of rent-finding.

And the landowner and manager of estates. What is their problem? I suspect that before the War many estate agents had quite as exciting a time in finding the wherewithal to meet death duties and public or private burdens on land as farmers had in finding rent, and the War has certainly not improved their position.

The conditions during this War have been fundamentally different in their bearing on land from those that ruled during the wars of the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries. Then wages were low and laborers suffered acutely; rents were very high, and though after Waterloo corn prices were relatively greater than at any time during the present War farmers lost money and many became bankrupt. Nominally, landlords grew rich on the great rents they received. In fact, most of them did not grow rich, the money saved was invested in permanent improvements on their estates, and the capital thus sunk by them resulted in a sufficient food supply being provided during many years for the rapidly-growing industrial population of this country.

Harsh things were done by some landlords in connection especially with the enclosure of land; harsh things have been said of all of them since; but the care which landowners gave to the improvement of their estates, and the extent to which they invested the proceeds of land in the improvement of the soil between 1760 and 1820, made possible, not only the successful prosecution of our Napoleonic Wars, but the growth and prosperity of industrial England.

During the present War, while rents have not gone up, public burdens have greatly increased and interest on mortgages has risen sharply. Landowners will be in a very different financial position from that in which they found themselves a century ago. Occupying owners have, perhaps, increased their capital; but the total volume of this increase is insignificant and unless there is a great trans-



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## Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM  
Vaudeville, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE HAMILTON - ONTARIO

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 Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

## At Service—Son of Ormsby Jane King

ORMSBY JANE HENGERVELD BURKE

The services of our 18 months herd sire are now open for a limited number of approved cows—at a moderate price. Individually, he is one of the strongest young sires of the breed and his sire Ormsby Jane King is a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie (the great white heifer) 48.33 lbs. of butter and 879.40 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The dam of this great young sire, Dolly Hengerveld Korndyke is a 21.75 lb. two-year-old daughter of Earl Burke Korndyke and he again is a 31.30 lb. grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Write for particulars. Ask us also about our herds.

L. I. METCALF  
L. C. SNOWDEN

J. D. STEVENS  
R. R. STEVENS

Bowmanville, Ontario

## 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 33.28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY

(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 from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

## GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

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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, ONT.

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### YOU! MR HOLSTEIN BREEDER

How would a 16 months son of Duchess Aaggie Wayne do for your next herd sire? She is a 26.96 lb. 4-year-old and a sister to Calamity Snow Mechthilde, the Canadian champion three-year-old R.O.P. cow who has just completed another R.O.P. record of over 25,000 lbs. This youngster is a great individual and sired by Canary Hartog. We also have others younger, as well as females.

Walburn Rivers & Sons

Pioneer Farm, R.R. No. 2,

Ingersoll, Ontario

# Forty

In a great

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As announced week ill health of Snyder. He attended the London during will readily made each Although new herd has always repeatedly carried pionship honoferred to being herd sire Sir kerk—he sells majority of th him. These sires as De K Change, Coun Segis Alcartra equally as well three and fo only one, a s five years. A are now being which will be With the exce heifer calves th Breeders wish for the coming terial of this s

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I would like to su discussion by predicti which the farmer has l and the money he has selves, result in a in the tillage area o am forced to the If we adopt the pr nation tells the farm are immaterial to it will look to its ships, provide a secure bre recently ploughed up to grass and the con land to pasture will rapidly after 1922 th before the War.

Now, as to the ternative policy. It taxpayers of Britain will be for many y consent to continue as that provided for Corn Production A opinion for what it will, and I am glad th view I can cite state than my own opinio

The Prime Min Manchester on 12th use of these phrase surest preventive of a involves plenty. Yo by ensuring the best duction. We ha on others, not bec cannot produce foo never realized the i production. It interests of the com in this country sho its fullest capacity, the land is the basis and prosperity."

# Forty High-class Oxford County Holsteins

In a great unreserved sale. Drafts from the herds of ELIAS SNYDER Burgessville; J. B. HANMER, Norwich; FRANK J. GRIFFIN, Burgessville

SELLING AT RUDD'S FEED STABLES, IN THE CITY OF Woodstock, Ontario, Wednesday, May 14th, 1919

### ELIAS SNYDER.

As announced in these columns last week ill health has forced the dispersion of the entire herd of Mr. Snyder. Holstein breeders who have attended the exhibitions at Toronto and London during the past several years will readily recall the splendid entries made each year by Mr. Snyder. Although never a large entry list (the herd has always been small) they have repeatedly carried off many of the higher honors, ending up last year with championship honors. The latter honors referred to being won on the great young herd sire Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker—he sells with the herd, and the majority of the females will be bred to him. These include daughters of such sires as De Kol Paul Korndyke, Correct Change, Count Paul C. Posch, King Segis Alcartra Calamity, and others equally as well bred. The majority are three and four-year-old heifers, and only one, a six-year-old cow, is above five years. A number at this writing are now being tested, the record of which will be announced on sale day. With the exception of one cow and two heifer calves the herd sells in its entirety. Breeders wishing to fill in their herds for the coming shows will find here material of this sort.

### J. B. HANMER.

From the herd of J. B. Hanmer, the home of the new world's champion 51.93-lb. cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol comes three young cows. The oldest of these is a four-year-old heifer whose dam is a sister to the great world's champion. Both of the remaining entries are three year olds, and each are making, at this writing, better than 22 lbs. of butter in 7 days; the one already has 24 lbs. Without doubt their records will be increased by sale day, and if possible they will be bred to Mr. Hanmer's 34-lb. herd sire.

### FRANK J. GRIFFIN.

Mr. Griffin with fourteen head strengthens the offering quite as much as this number ever before strengthened a public sale of Holsteins in Canada. He has listed twelve daughters of Major Posch Mercena, that great breeding son of the undefeated sire Prince Abbecker Mercena, seven of which are in full flow of milk and will be tested for the first time in their lives between now and sale time. Two other cows now under test are Sadie Vale Posch (4-year-old) and Intha Belle Posch (3-year-old), both of which have been prominent winners at Toronto and London for the past two seasons. The latter heifer also won second at the Guelph dairy test in December. There is one lot in this consignment above four years of age, and not one lot that is not a choice individual. All are selling in excellent condition, and the entire offering should be favorably received on sale day. With the exception of the yearling show heifer from Sadie Vale Posch, which is bred to Count Paul C. Posch, the 34.32-lb. son of Pauline Colantha Posch, the females are all bred to Prince Sylvius Ladoga, the young son of Ladoga Idaline Mercena, the great 28.64-lb. show cow. Mr. Hulet is consigning to the Moyer Guarantee Sale in June.

Don't Miss the  
Most Important Small  
Sale of the Year

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO  
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ference of land to men who have made profits in other industries, it is difficult to see where the private capital necessary for the improvement of land is to come from.

On the other hand it is clear that the condition of much of our land after the War will demand a substantial investment of capital in buildings, drainage, liming, fencing and those other permanent improvements which the owner is expected to provide.

I would like to sum up the foregoing discussion by predicting that the lessons which the farmer has learned from the War and the money he has saved would, in themselves, result in a permanent increase in the tillage area of the country; but I am forced to the contrary conclusion. If we adopt the pre-war policy; if the nation tells the farmer that his corn crops are immaterial to its welfare and that it will look to its ships, not to its ploughs, to provide a secure bread supply, the land recently ploughed up will rapidly revert to grass and the conversion of old arable land to pasture will proceed even more rapidly after 1922 than it did in the period before the War.

Now, as to the prospects of an alternative policy. It is likely that the taxpayers of Britain, burdened as they will be for many years to come, will consent to continue any such guarantee as that provided for corn-growers by the Corn Production Act? My personal opinion for what it is worth is that they will, and I am glad that in support of this view I can cite statements of more value than my own opinion.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Manchester on 12th September, made use of these phrases, "Comfort is the surest preventive of anarchy, but comfort involves plenty. You can ensure plenty by ensuring the best conditions for production. We have been dependent on others, not because Great Britain cannot produce food, but because we never realized the importance of home production. It is in the highest interests of the community that the land in this country should be cultivated to its fullest capacity. The cultivation of the land is the basis of national strength and prosperity." The views expressed

Do you need a herd sire?  
Why not come to the home of

## The New Fifty-One Pound Cow

I have two young bulls; one a four-months show calf who is the only bull in the world to carry the combined blood of Rollo Mercena De Kol (the new 51.93 lb. cow) and May Echo Sylvia (the world's greatest milk producer). The eight nearest dams of this youngster average 31 lbs. of butter in 7 days and four of these are under full age. I also have a three months bull from a 28.67 lb. 3-year-old sister of the new 51.93 lb. cow. He too is a choice well made youngster and has an average of 30.87 lbs. for his 7 nearest dams. Write us about these and others of similar breeding or better still come and inspect them and at the same time see the world's first and only 51-lb. cow.

J. B. HANMER OXFORD COUNTY NORWICH, ONTARIO

## Premier Keyes Korndyke No. 33890

Born Jan. 19, 1918. Ready for service. A show bull, lots of size and nicely marked. Sire,—King Sylvia Keyes, with a 100 lb. dam, 5 sisters that average 115 lbs. milk in a day, a brother to May Echo Sylvia, the World's Greatest cow with 1,006 lbs. of milk and 41.01 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 152 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Dam,—with a 7-day record of 32.66 lbs. of butter and 755.9 lbs. of milk and 110.4 lbs. of milk in a day, over 3,000 lbs. of milk in 30 days. He is priced for immediate sale. Write for extended pedigree and this BARGAIN price.

H. H. BAILEY, Mgr. Oak Park Stock Farm, PARIS, ONT. CANADA

## Sunnybrook Farms

Send for our list of bulls, among which are, 36.51 lb. son of the \$85,000.00 bull, Avondale Pontiac Echo. 32.59 lb. Grandson of May Echo Sylvia and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Sire of the \$53,000.00 bull calf at Worcester sale. 30.93 lb. son of Six Lyons Hengreveld Segis, brother to the Sire of the World's Record Cow, Fayne Segis Johanna.

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I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record daughters of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.

T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, Bell 'Phone, Tillsonburg, Ont.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario

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Two young Registered Holstein bulls fit for service. Dams official tested of Johanna strain, sire Sir Gelsche Walker whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for price and pedigree.

T. L. Leslie, Norval Station, Halton County, Ont.

Silver Stream Holstein —Special offering: One bull fit for service, a fine individual. Dam, a daughter of King Lyons Hengreveld, whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire a son of King Lyons Colantha, his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter. We also have others younger. Write at once for prices, or better come and see them. Priced to sell.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

by Mr. Lloyd George are likely to prevail widely, after the War, among the industrial classes of Britain, whose experience of a bare breakfast-table in the past two years has discounted the benefits of the free breakfast-table of which we heard so much in the past. Whether this first conclusion from war experience is strengthened, or passes away, will depend not a little on the action of agriculturists themselves.

At best this new belief in the value of home agriculture must be but a tender plant for a generation; during this period every farmer who adopts a selfish and narrow policy, who refuses to make the most of the land at his disposal, who neglects to bring the "comfort" to his town neighbors which the Prime Minister promises them, will be a traitor to the welfare of British farming. The town-man asks for good, wholesome farm produce and plenty of it; it is our task to see that he gets it.

SETTLEMENT ON THE LAND.—But there is a second consideration that will tell powerfully in favor of tillage farming. There has been a great accession to the ranks of the workers of Britain during the War, chiefly through the influx of women. The men will come back; the women, or many of them, will not go. The demand for profitable employment will be great. Our industries will not soon recover from the shock of war. Some of them may not regain their former size in our time, if ever. Take the luxury trades which throve while nations were rich; what is to become of them while Europe is paying its debts? After the War, money will not circulate as it has done in the past, and our expenditure will be mainly on commodities which are essential to us.

Now what is Britain going to do with these superfluous workers? "Send them to her colonies" is perhaps the solution that most of us would suggest, for in the colonies there is room. But could we, as a nation, order our young men who have fought for Britain, and our young women who have toiled for Britain, to leave the land of their fathers against their wishes and commit the care of the land itself to herdsmen and shepherds? This is sentiment you will say, not

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We handle Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Feeding Molasses (in barrels) Gluten Feed, Sugar Beet Meal, Hominy Feed, Dairy and Hog Feeds, Mill Feeds, etc.

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Jersey Bull one year, dam Mabel's Poet Snowdrop, 1st prize as calf, 1st Junior Champion as yearling, 2nd prize two-year-old Toronto, four times 1st Woodstock, four times shown. Bull six months, dam Oxford's Silver Bell, milked 38 lbs. day, score 172 points at Guelph, 140 days in milk. First calf 1915. I developed and was breeder of Beauty Maid Champion four-year-old butter cow of all breeds in Canada, also Woodstock Pat, Champion Berkshire Boar Eastern Prov. 1916-17.  
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Bulls ready for service. Bull calves, some have 7 crosses of R.O.P. blood. Heifers just freshened. Two-year-olds bred for early fall. Nothing reserved at present. James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.

business. I am not prepared to agree; agriculture is the most essential of our industries; land, to borrow the language of the economist, is a prime instrument of production, and, in the circumstances in which the able-bodied men and women of Britain are likely soon to find themselves, land must be put to its fullest uses.

The land of Britain is well suited for cultivation; in most parts the climate is as favorable for mixed farming as that in any European country. The weather can be bad, we know to our cost, but we need not take fright because of our recent experiences. Ninety years ago, after the first effects of the Napoleonic wars had disappeared, although farmers were without artificial manures, without pipe drainage, and almost without machinery, Britain fed a larger population than today. If the advantages which we enjoy in the early Twentieth Century were yoked to the energy of our forefathers we might be almost or quite self-supporting in spite of our climate. It is not the case that Britain cannot grow corn, and while it may be admitted that many parts of Britain produce very fine pasture, we must guard against the assumption, too readily made by agriculturists, that land which produces fine pasture should not be tilled.

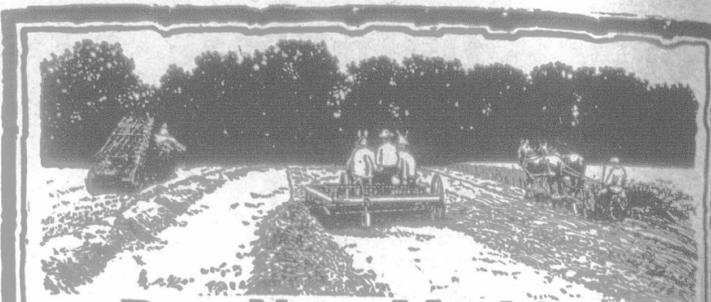
**AGRICULTURE AS A NATIONAL ASSET.**—There is a third consideration that will greatly affect our national agricultural policy after the War. It has been estimated that before the War we were spending some £250,000,000 per annum in the purchase of corn and other food-stuffs of a kind that could be grown within the country. Before the War this may have been very good business from a trader's standpoint, for we paid other countries by sending to them £250,000,000 worth of the coal, machinery, cotton goods, etc., produced in this country. After the War the position will have altered. We have incurred huge debts, and our coal and the goods which we manufacture must be exported to pay these debts. Every pound's worth of food that we can grow for ourselves will make the paying of our debts easier. If there is enough employment in other necessary industries it might possibly pay us better, as a matter of trade, to employ our workers in these industries and to export the products of their work to pay for food. But for reasons which I have already indicated, employment on necessary industries may be hard to find. If this is so, and the labor can be employed in agriculture, even though tillage may prove less remunerative to the farmer than grass farming, the nation would be a gainer by tillage; for while the farmer reckons in net values, the nation reckons in gross.

Adopting pre-war values, the following example may be given: The gross value of the produce of 100 acres of medium quality grass set aside for grazing cattle would be £300 to £400 per annum, but the corn crops, roots and temporary grass from 100 acres of medium land worked on a 4-course rotation would be worth from £700 to £800. It is obvious that if an additional £400 worth of food can be grown at home without causing other industries to suffer, the nation has £400 more with which to pay its foreign debts.

The foregoing consideration seem to me to justify the Prime Minister's Manchester programme, and I expect that after the War he will gain many adherents from urban electorates to support the propositions that "It is in the highest interests of the community that the land in the country should be cultivated to the fullest capacity. In the future we must see that its representatives have the necessary attention and encouragement."

I do not wish to read into the words of Mr. Lloyd George more than they were intended to express; but when he spoke of "attention and encouragement" he no doubt had the provisions of the Corn Production Act in view. These two things will go together. The farmer would like "encouragement," but could very well, he thinks, do without "attention." He is sick of the sight of "officials," and even his own neighbors and friends, now that they are enrolled in Executive Committees and what not, are less welcome on his premises than they were before!

But, if I am right in my surmise that we shall not return to our pre-war agricultural policy, this pair, in the farmer's view this awkward pair, "attention and encouragement," have come to stay.



## Buy New Machines

FOR years you have been cheerfully complying with Government request to save materials by repairing your old machines rather than making replacements. Now that the need for this has passed, would it not be real economy to buy new machines and be assured of uninterrupted service at a time when a break-down would mean serious embarrassment and loss.

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Successful stock breeders appreciate the importance of using tried and tested sires; you should appreciate this opportunity. We are offering our outstanding herd bulls that have proven their prepotency.

**Golden Prince**—2995—an imported son of the famous Island sire Golden Maid's Prince, and half brother to Bright Prince—2803—  
**Plymouth Prince**—3206—sired by Golden Prince—2995—and from an imported cow, one of the best we have had in our herd.  
In addition, we have several yearlings sired by **Oiga 4th's Oxford**—1746—, whose dam gave over 16,000 lbs. of milk and over 1,000 lbs. of butter.

**LARKIN FARMS**  
QUEENSTON - ONTARIO

## PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

We have a large herd, and for over 30 years we have used only first-class sires, and are now in a better position than ever before to offer some choice young cows and heifers, "both registered and high grades," due to calve in March and April. They are all in the pink of condition, and the high grades will make ideal family cows. Choice young bulls six months and younger.

**R. & A. H. BAIRD, New Hamburg, Ontario. Bell 'Phone**

## Brampton Jersey Bulls

We are offering a half dozen young bulls of serviceable age at prices that should clear them fast to make room for our coming importation. These bulls are all from R.O.P. dams and sired by our Bright Prince and Raleigh herd sires.

**B. H. BULL & SONS**  
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**The Woodview Farm JERSEYS**  
London, Ontario  
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

**CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**  
Herd headed by Imported **Champion Rowner**, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

**The Edgeley Champion Herd of Jerseys**  
Present offering: Two young bulls dropped June 1918, one sired by Brampton Prince Stephen, dam Rhoda of Pine Ridge Farm, 10,801 lbs. milk 593 lbs. fat in one year. Others sired by Edgeley Bright Prince, son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, champion butter cow of Canada.  
**JAMES BAGG & SON** (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.), EDGELEY, ONTARIO

**Homestead Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires**  
At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used on the daughters of our former sire Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp). We can spare a few R. O. P. females of this breeding and also have young bulls. MacVicar Bros. 'Phone 2253, Harriettville, Belmont, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

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I can take females with records up to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have two young bulls aged 12 and 16 months, with rich breeding at attractive prices for quick delivery. Correspondence and inspection invited. **DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, R. 2, Middlesex Co., Ont.**



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## Summer



The Sheep for the  
**Our Oxford Record**

We have at present ewes and rams, as well as lambs—the choice breeding stock

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Old-fashioned shears of hired man's time cuts. Save money. No. 9 Ball Bearing half faster; leaves scar sheep. If deal name. Write for

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Breeding ewes of K

bred to lamb in M

ewe lambs. C. H.

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Clydesdale Stallion

**W. H. Pugh**

two ch

2041, Toronto and

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come and see my he

**CULBERT MALO**

Sunnyside Chestn

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our champions. In

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If you want a broo

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Young stock, either

ported sows and bo

herd, headed by our

and prices right.

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## Invergi

Still to the fore, wi

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ng tried and tested sires; you  
standing herd bulls that have  
is Island sire Golden Maid's  
—and from an imported cow,  
Oxford—1746—, whose dam  
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ONTARIO

**JERSEYS**

e used only first-class  
before to offer some  
d high grades, due  
pink of condition,  
Choice young bulls

ntario. Bell 'Phone

**ey Bulls**

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n R.O.P. dams and sired by off

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ONTARIO

**UL JERSEY HERD**

wer, winner of first prize with five  
4, second in 1916, and again first  
very choice bull calves, ready for  
rd of Performance imported prize  
Prices right. We work our show

**of Jerseys**

Brampton Prince Stephen, dam  
Others sired by Edgeley Bright

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Jean Armour. He is being used  
We can spare a few R. O. P.  
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Is Due To -  
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THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

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Old-fashioned shearing methods take up too much  
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scar sheep. If dealer can't supply you send us his  
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**Shropshires and Cotswolds**—A lot of young  
ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe  
lambs, good size and quality, at reasonable prices  
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Breeding ewes of Kellock and Campbell breeding;  
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Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two  
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**Champion Duroc Jerseys**—Herd headed by  
two champion boars: Campbell 46,  
3941, Toronto and London champion, 1916, 1917;  
Brookwater Ontario Principal 9735 (imported),  
champion Toronto and London, 1918. Write, or  
come and see my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.**

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In  
Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from  
our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by  
our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of  
Toronto, London and Guelph winners.  
**W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

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If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the  
greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from  
prize-winners for generations back, write me.  
**JOHN DUCK - PORT CREDIT, ONT.**

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our im-  
ported sows and boars; also some from our show  
herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms  
and prices right.  
**JOHN WEIR & SON - Paris, Ont. R.R. 1**

**Invergie Tamworths**

Still to the fore, w' a bonny bunch o' gilts, bred  
and ready to breed; a few weaned laddies. Ca'  
in as ye're passin' or write me a bit note. Leslie  
Hadden, Pefferlaw, Ont., R.R. No. 2.

and we had better get used to seeing them  
go in double harness as quickly as we can.

The pair will speed the plough as  
certainly as any pair of powerful Shires  
or smart-stepping Clydes; for it needs  
no prophet to foretell that, if the British  
public once give their attention to the  
products of the land they will insist on  
an increase in the quantity of food;  
there will be but little sympathy for the  
man who comes forward with the excuse  
"Knowing that thou art a hard master  
my one talent lies buried beneath the  
grass;" the grass and the talent will  
both come up and will pass to the man  
prepared to multiply production ten-fold.

This is my forecast of the fate of our  
Food Production Policy and of the pros-  
pects for British Farmers after the War.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Feeding Geese.**

Do geese require regular feeds of grain?  
I have a young goose that has laid twelve  
eggs but has not laid for two weeks.  
She does not seem inclined to sit. Can  
I do anything to entice her to the nest?  
E. H. W.

Ans.—When there is no green feed  
geese should be fed a little grain. They  
do not require very much, and during  
the winter they relish a few pulped roots.  
The amount of grain to feed will depend  
on the condition of the geese. Care  
should be taken that they are not too fat.  
We doubt if you can do anything to  
induce the young goose to sit. You will  
have to let nature take its course.

**Cats With Itchy Heads.**

In the issue of April 24 a question re-  
garding a cat that was itchy around the  
head was answered. V. M. Bravender  
writes that he has had similar trouble  
with cats which he owns. He contends  
that it is a common occurrence with  
certain breeds, especially if their ears  
are not cared for. The trouble is due  
to ear mites and cats affected will dig  
their heads and ears terribly with their  
claws. Treatment consists in cleansing  
the ears with a boracic solution or a  
weak peroxide solution, and the following  
week use olive oil. This is done by  
rolling bits of absorbent on the end of a  
toothpick, dipping it in the solution or  
oil and thoroughly cleansing the ear,  
removing all particles of wax.

**Cedar Hedge.**

I have a cedar hedge about 10 feet  
high. It is 200 yards long and 30 feet  
out from the house. How and when  
should I trim it? What height will I  
trim the hedge?  
M. L.

Ans.—A hedge may be trimmed any  
time through May or June. Trimming is  
done by the use of a saw and a pair of  
shears. Once the hedge has been brought  
to shape the shears are the only instru-  
ment necessary, as a hedge that is trimmed  
every year only requires shaping and this  
means the removal of the small stuff.  
If you go reducing the height of your  
hedge to any great extent, it will certainly  
spoil the appearance of it for the present  
at least. Of course, you could cut it  
back, leaving a flat top and then trimming  
the sides to give a square appearance.

**Feeding A Calf.**

1. How old should a calf be before  
being put on separated milk?  
2. If a cow does not give as much  
milk as a calf will take, what would be a  
good substitute to use?  
3. What is the best feed for young  
goslings?  
A. H.

Ans.—1. We have seen calves that  
have done particularly well when fed  
whole milk for two weeks and then  
gradually changed over to skim-milk.  
It would no doubt be better for the calf  
to have whole milk for a longer period.  
2. As soon as the calf will eat it  
should have access to good clover hay,  
oats and bran. A little cornmeal and  
oil cake mixed with the oats and bran  
makes a very good ration.

3. For the first few feeds, goslings  
may be given bread soaked in milk and  
squeezed out dry. Cornmeal and shorts,  
mixed with water and baked may be  
used in place of white bread. As a rule  
goslings do not require much feed besides  
what they can pick up on pasture.

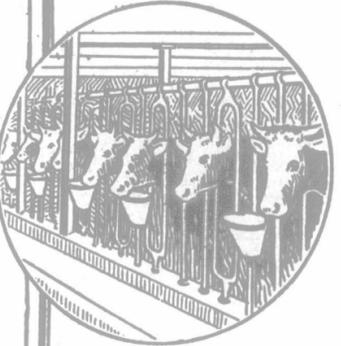
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And water—gallons of it—  
anywhere about the barn,  
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simple and efficient Em-  
pire Water Supply System  
makes all this possible at  
a cost well within reach of  
the average farmer or  
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built to stand hard usage and give great ser-  
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**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.**

We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to  
supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 902.

**Oak Lodge Yorkshires, Shorthorns**

—We have one of the strongest  
selections of young sows and  
boars we ever had in the herd.  
Write us also regarding your next herd sire. We have them from great milking dams—all good families  
**J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ont.**

**Big Type Chester Whites**—Our fourth im-  
portation has just  
arrived, including an 800-lb. sow with litter at  
side, sired by the 1,000-lb. Champion of the Na-  
tional O. I. C. Show. Ten litters March and April  
pigs for sale. **John G. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.**

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**  
Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large  
litters ready to wean. All choicely  
bred and excellent type.  
**G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ont.**

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we  
can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.**  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

**YORKSHIRES**

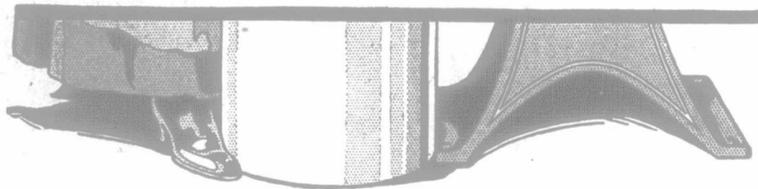
Choice male pigs from spring litters.  
**WELWOOD FARM**  
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**TAMWORTHS**

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from;  
also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write:  
**JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont**



**YOU**  
can't afford to use a  
second or third grade  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**



**Get a DE LAVAL**

Many users make the mistake of "saving" \$10 or \$15 in the first cost of a cream separator. More of them continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine simply because it still separates.

These users fail to consider what it means if the separation is not complete; if the capacity of their separator is so small that it needs to be run longer; if it is out of order a good part of the time, or if the quality of the product is not the very best it could be.

They fail to realize what a very little difference means in the use of a cream separator twice a day every day in the year, and what a difference it makes in first cost whether a machine lasts three years or fifteen years.

All these differences led to the great majority of experienced users buying De Laval machines when butter was worth 20c. a pound, and they mean just three times as much when it is worth 60c. a pound, and when every minute of time saved is worth so much more than it was a few years ago.

De Laval superiority over other cream separators is no uncertain quantity that cannot be seen or measured. On the contrary, it is capable of demonstration to every separator user, and every De Laval agent is anxious for the opportunity to demonstrate it.

If you don't know the local De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office as below and we shall be glad to put him into prompt communication with you.

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

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## Our School Department.

### The Teaching of Agriculture.

John Dearness, Principal of the London Normal School, delivered an instructive and interesting address at the recent Convention of the Ontario Educational Association, and since it dealt primarily with the teaching of agriculture in the rural school we are reproducing it, in part, in the following paragraphs:

"The chief reason why my name is associated with this subject to-day is because so much is heard of the opposition of farmers to the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools. The opposition is admitted year after year in the official reports. In the Report of the Minister just published it is repeated that "there always has been and is still a feeling among the farmers themselves in opposition to the introduction of agriculture." May I say that I was raised on the farm and have lived on it and with farmers a good part of my life, and that I believe I know the farmer's viewpoint. What he disparages—I might almost say resents—is that his neighbor's daughter, or possibly a city girl, hardly out of her 'teens should set herself up as an authority on his life-long trade or pretend to teach his children about the mistakes their father is making in farming. On the other hand, if she makes no claim to know the right culture of various crops, the methods of improving herds, and selecting and mixing the suitable fertilizers, but confines her activities to impaling insects, making drawings or collections of seeds, mounting various kinds of museum specimens and cultivating a few plots of flowers and vegetables in the name of a school garden, he thinks his children's time might be more profitably employed on what he calls the "essentials." Personally, I do not know of a single instance where the subject of agriculture was properly introduced at the first trial of it that it met with any objection from a farmer. Considerable work along this line was voluntarily done by some teachers in my inspectorate in the 'nineties and I heard nothing but commendation of it. The late Inspector Smith reported a similar reception of it in the County of Wentworth where even more work along this line was attempted than in Middlesex. The example of a school board about to lose a teacher on account of a disagreement as to salary receiving a petition from a number of parents offering to subscribe half the difference in dispute on the ground that she was the first teacher they ever had who made lessons at school about the things the children do at home shows the attitude of the farmers to the right kind of instruction. That, at least, is my experience in new ground; I admit it might be different if one had to overcome a prejudice already established.

The subject of agriculture can be taught so as to have a liberalizing value like language and science, a socializing value like civics and history and a vocational value. Prematurely forcing the vocational phases of the subject is the chief shortcoming of Ontario's present-day efforts. The experience, and opportunities for experience, of children living on the farm—and this as well as the rural-home viewpoint should be intimately known by every rural teacher—can and should be used to deepen the children's sympathies, multiply their interests and develop their powers of investigation. The gardens at school and homes and the nearby farm-yards are the almost sufficient laboratories for the realization of these aims.

The use of the time of children below the high school entrance standard in filling note-books with vocational information in paragraphs about breeds of live stock, formulas for insecticides, rules for mixing fertilizers, etc., is comparable to the nearly obsolete practice of memorizing lists of counties, rivers and capes in the geography lesson. The average child under fourteen would derive much more benefit from studying in the school-yard under intelligent direction the adaptations of the hoof,

mouth and other organs of a cow, even though she be a scrub, than by looking at pictures and learning comparisons of Holsteins with Shorthorns.

It is one thing for teacher to acquire knowledge of crops and animals, soils and insects from manuals and lectures but quite another thing to learn how to use this knowledge for the education of public school children. If we had agricultural high schools with ample areas of land and farm buildings, in these we might very well attempt vocational agriculture. In the public schools there is very little of agriculture that cannot be taught and should not be taught with a liberalizing and socializing aim as nature study granting that the term nature study is properly understood.

It is hard to see why some of the ostensible promoters of agriculture in the public schools are so much afraid of its being encroached on by nature study. They protest that the subjects are distinct. They make lists of topics that can be taught as nature study which they say would be useless for agriculture,—for example, centipedes, stars and snow-crystals. Now a chestnut horse is just as good material for nature study as a horse-chestnut, or a horse fly. It would profit more to make a list of agricultural topics that should be taught as nature study and before the list is exhausted, for children living on the farm, it will be found that all the time that can be spared for nature study is taken up and thus two birds are hit with one stone.

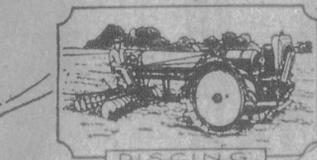
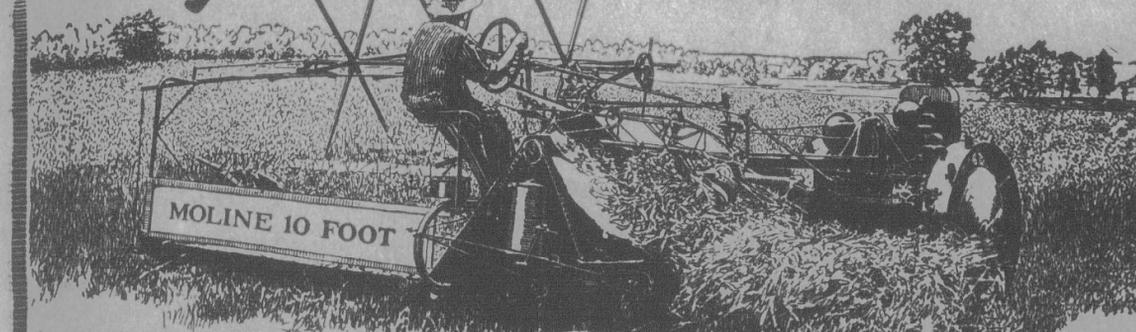
The teachers are provided with a manual of agriculture which contains one nugget of concentrated truth, namely that the development of the child is more important than the information with which his memory may be loaded. The mental development of a child naturally follows the satisfaction of his desire, especially when it is through his own research, for the why's and wherefore's of the facts. I heard a speaker say to a body of teachers that if the child asks you why the mixture in the Babcock bottle becomes hot tell him not to mind that; make him expert in the art. That to me is rank heresy. Better that he never heard of Babcock's test than that it should be used to quench his spirit of investigation. The true teacher would say: "I am glad that you asked that question; I do not know the reason myself but now that you have asked it let us both try to find out." Work ceases to be drudgery when the worker's attitude towards it is inquisitive, experimental, interested.

Does the present system of paying grants make for the improvement of the teaching of agriculture? Its purpose in the beginning ten or twelve years ago was obvious enough. It is outliving its usefulness? If grants are paid for teaching agriculture should they not have some regard to the quality and amount of agriculture taught? No objection is heard against the Legislature's bearing part of the expense for tools and equipment, but there is valid criticism of making a grant say of thirty dollars to a teacher who may be doing merely nominal work and to another of only half the sum who is doing a whole year's excellent teaching. The inspector's special grant, often more than half of what the teacher receives, can hardly be for merely checking the records. Should he not appraise the work and apportion the grant on a basis that recognizes merit? The inspector's special grant handicaps his advocacy of the subject inasmuch as it places his disinterestedness under suspicion. We are told in the 1917 Report of the Minister of Education of a greater difficulty in the way of teaching agriculture than the opposition of the farmers, indeed the chief difficulty of all is the tardiness in paying these grants and in some quarters greater promptitude was demanded on threat of "not teaching agriculture any more." The grant system seems to have some of the faults of the prize system. Why should there be grants for teaching agriculture any more than for teaching any other useful subject? Give the teachers a good all-round training and adequate remuneration and then expect and require them to do educational justice to their rural pupils. Then agriculture will receive the same honor and consideration as the other subjects of study.

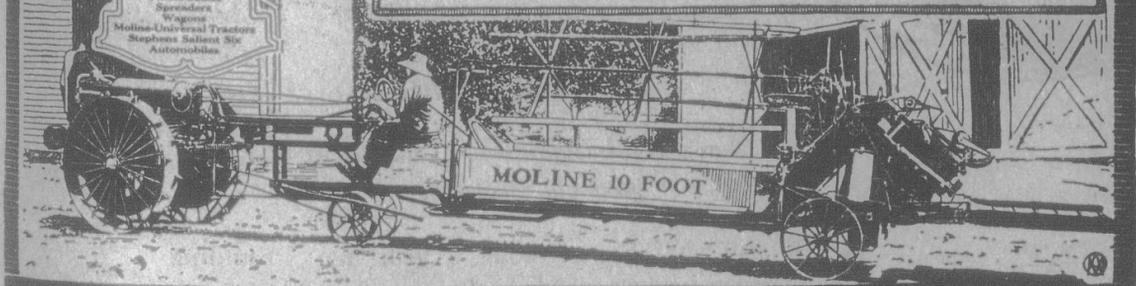
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## MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

### and the new Moline 10 Foot Grain Binder

This new Moline 10-ft. tractor binder attached to a Moline-Universal Tractor running 3 1/4 miles per hour, with one man in control of both tractor and binder, will cut 40 acres of grain in a ten-hour day. This is more than 2 men and 8 horses with two 8-ft. binders can do; and more than 3 men with any other tractor pulling two 8-ft. binders can do.

Considering the amount of work it will do, and the saving in expense, the Moline 10-ft. binder is the lowest priced binder ever made, and it will last twice as long as any other. But of greater importance is the fact that you can now harvest your grain when it is ready in half the time you ever did before—this may save you the price of the entire outfit any rainy season.

The Moline 10-ft. Binder is made to work with the Moline-Universal Tractor. One man controls both tractor and binder from the seat of the binder. The entire outfit is easily and quickly backed to turn square corners so that a full width of cut can always be maintained. The new Moline Binder is constructed heavier throughout and has much greater capacity than any horse drawn binder.

#### Equipped With Hyatt Roller Bearings

Important bearings, 32 in all, are equipped with Hyatt roller bearings. These bearings double the life of the binder, allow it to run at much faster speeds, make lighter draft and require only one oiling a season. This feature alone saves one hour or more a day. Elevator gears are enclosed and packed in grease. There are many other features about this binder which enable you to harvest faster, cheaper and better than you ever did before. A header attachment is provided so that the Moline Binder can be easily, and at small expense, converted into a header. If you have only 20 acres of grain to cut, it will pay to own this outfit. You will pay for binder cutting your own and neighbor's grain.

#### Moline Tractor Works Year Round

After harvesting you can use your Moline-Universal Tractor to run a small separator and do all the threshing in your neighborhood. There is no end of uses for the Moline-Universal Tractor. You can plow, disc, seed, cultivate, mow, harvest, etc., and do all your belt work with it.

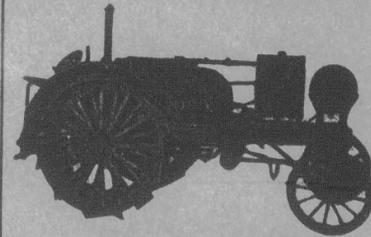
The Moline-Universal Tractor does all farm work including cultivating, and one man controls both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement.

Thousands of farmers in all parts of the country are proving every day that the Moline-Universal is the most practical, economical and efficient tractor made, that it practically doubles a man's results and reduces expense.

It will pay you to use the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline Grain Binder this year. See your Moline Tractor Dealer now or write us for full information.

Willys-Overland, Ltd., Canadian Distributors, West Toronto  
Manufactured by Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

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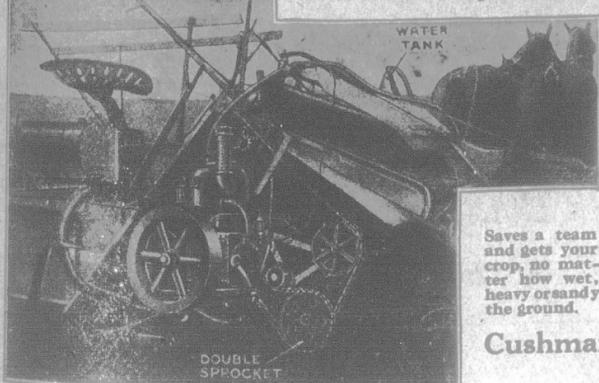
The Advocate Advt. Pay.

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These lightest weight engines give absolutely steady, quiet and dependable power, owing to their perfect balance, construction and workmanship. Four-horse engine can be used on Binder (see illustration), Potatoe Digger and for all general work that any 4-horse engine can be used for.

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15 " " "	780 "
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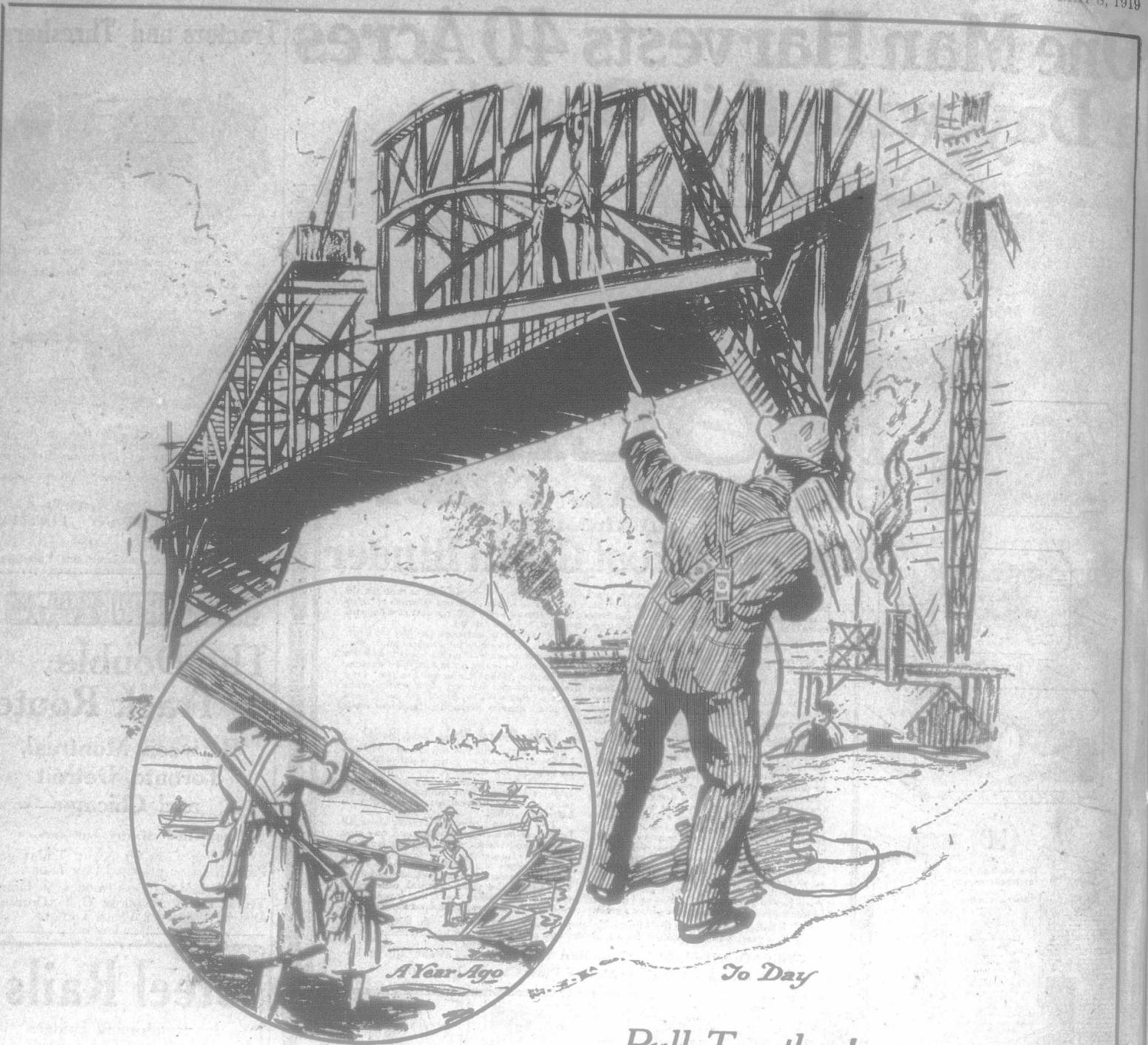
ment.

ther organs of a cow, even  
e scrub, than by looking  
nd learning comparisons of  
h Shorthorns.

hing for teacher to acquire  
crops and animals, soils  
rom manuals and lectures  
her thing to learn how to use  
ge for the education of  
children. If we had agri-  
schools with ample areas  
farm buildings, in these  
y well attempt vocational  
In the public schools there  
of agriculture that cannot  
should not be taught with  
and socializing aim as  
granting that the term  
is properly understood.

see why some of the osten-  
ers of agriculture in the  
are so much afraid of its  
ched on by nature study,  
that the subjects are distinct.  
ists of topics that can be  
ure study which they say  
less for agriculture,—for  
tapedes, stars and snow-  
w a chestnut horse is just  
rial for nature study as a  
, or a horse fly. It would  
make a list of agricultural  
ould be taught as nature  
ore the list is exhausted,  
iving on the farm, it will  
all the time that can be  
ure study is taken up and  
are hit with one stone.  
ers are provided with a  
ulture which contains one  
entrated truth, namely that  
nt of the child is more im-  
he information with which  
ay be loaded. The mental  
f a child naturally follows  
of his desire, especially  
ugh his own research, for  
wherefore's of the facts.  
er say to a body of teachers  
I asks you why the mixture  
k bottle becomes hot tell  
nd that; make him expert  
hat to me is rank heresy.  
never heard of Babcock's  
t should be used to quench  
investigation. The true  
say: "I am glad that you  
stion; I do not know the  
but now that you have  
s both try to find out."  
o be drudgery when the  
le towards it is inquisitive,  
interested.

resent system of paying  
r the improvement of the  
iculture? Its purpose in  
ten or twelve years ago  
ough. It is outliving its  
rants are paid for teaching  
uld they not have some  
quality and amount of  
ght? No objection is  
the Legislature's bearing  
erise for tools and equip-  
re is valid criticism of  
say of thirty dollars to a  
y be doing merely nominal  
other of only half the sum  
a whole year's excellent  
inspector's special grant,  
a half of what the teacher  
rdly be for merely check-  
Should he not appraise  
pportion the grant on a  
gnizes merit? The in-  
al grant handicaps his  
e subject inasmuch as  
disinterestedness under  
are told in the 1917  
Minister of Education of  
ity in the way of teaching  
n the opposition of the  
the chief difficulty of all  
n paying these grants and  
ers greater promptitude  
n threat of "not teaching  
more." The grant system  
ome of the faults of the  
hy should there be grants  
iculture any more than  
ny other useful subject?  
ers a good all-round train-  
e remuneration and then  
re them to do educational  
rural pupils. Then agri-  
ive the same honor and  
s the other subjects of



### *Pull Together!*

*Man's Work Again—for Canada in good old Peabodys*

**A**SK Bill what he was doing a year ago: Building pontoon-bridges, chasing the fleeing Boche across the rivers he had held three years, straight into Hunland. You KNOW what Bill is doing TO-DAY: He is building real bridges for peace-time GROWTH, the commerce, the prosperity, the new happiness and content of Canada. And it's a man's job. The same boys whom we outfitted with fighting clothes are back on the Job now Fighting the Bigger, Better Battle of Peace in good old Peabodys. Peabody Overalls and Peabody Gloves, worn wherever there's a big job being done by real men.

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Everybody's.  
Are They  
Yours?*

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good, old, honest Peabodys*