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VOL. L.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 8, 1915.

No. 1176

Don't Buy Fence in the Dark!



Know What You Are Getting

HE FROST WAY: Selling fence through dealers, known as the "Daylight Method," You can examine FROST FENCE before paying for it. There is no necessity for you to take the chance of sending your money weeks before you get your fence, because you can get better goods from the FROST dealer at home and pay for them only when you have them in your own possession and know they are right.

FROST FENCE is backed up by modern wire drawing and galvanizing mills. It is not in the "all alike" class of woven wire fence in which no practical change has taken place in the last fifteen years. The "FROST" knot is a strong point. It holds without putting a weakening kink in the lateral wires. Spacings of stays and laterals are just as represented. The Government regulation conforcing full No. 9 gauge wire did not affect the improved FROST FENCE; because it always has been full gauge. They were shaply making the others come up to the FROST standard in size; but to make them duplicate FROST quality is another.

The few cents per rod difference in price is the difference between "SERVICE and SATISFACTION" and "Buying in the dark," who you are told, "Direct-from-factory" method.

Dealer and are even solicited to, handle these same "direct" fences, and do you think they are doing it without profit?

Necessity: I mind to get rld of the goods makes any and every policy worth a trial.

If you already use "FROST FENCE," let us put you in touch with a dealer.

FROS WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, CAN.

APRIL 8,

Clover Seeds

Government Standard

No. 1 Red Clover....\$13.00 per bus. No. 1 Alsike " 12.00 No. 2 " " 11.00 12.00 " " 11.00 " " No. I Alfalfa (Northern).... 12.00 " "
No. 2 Timothy 4.75 " "
(Grades No. 1 for purity and germination)
No. 3 Timothy\$4.25 per bus.

Terms cash with order. Bags extra at 25c. each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight. We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our

Ask for sample if necessary.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants

Stouffville

SEED GRAIN AT FEED PRICES

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	Oats, O.A.C. No. 72 \$1.30 per bus. Oats, Banner 1.00 per bus. Barley, O.A.C. No. 21 1.10 per bus. Goose Wheat 2.00 per bus. Red Fife Wheat 2.00 per bus. "Early Centennial" Peas 2.35 per bus. "Silver Hull" Buckwheat 1.15 per bus. SEED CORN (Flint varieties) (56 lbs.) Compton's Early (56 lbs.) Compton's Early 1.60 per bus. King Philip (Dent varieties) (50 per bus. King Philip (Dent varieties) (1.60 per bus. 1.60 per bus. White Cap. Yellow Dent 1.40 per bus.
	Improved Leaming 1.40 per bus. Flax Seed 4.00 per 100 fbs. SEED POTATOES Choice New Brunswick Government inspected stock. (90 fbs.) Irish Cobblers 90c. per bag. Prices are f.o.b. Toronto (bags included). TERMS:—Cash with order. Crampsey & Kelly, Toronto "The Home of High Quality Seeds."

Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-grown seed corn. You money back if not satisfied

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"SAFETY FIRST"

SEED CORN

"GET THE HABIT"

Buy your seed from the Potter Farm. Guaranteed to germinate 95% or better.

"Wis. No. 7" Write for circular "White Cap" THE POTTER FARM
Roy D. Potter, Mgr. Esse

None Such Seed Corn

Bargain Prices To Clear Stock I guarantee that if within 10 days you are not satisfied, return corn at my expense and money will be referribed. White Cap. Bailey, Learning. Wisconsin No. 7, Longiellow, Compton's Early. A good cotton base furnished with each bushel and delivered to your nearest station. R. A. JACKSON, The Roselands
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Buy your plants direct from the We have been in the small tract for years, and keep only those that we know to be prohable.

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200 Bushels 21 Barley

Grown after roots and corn. Yield about 70 before acre; sample good; seed pure. Price \$1 per bus.; 16 oz. cotton bags 25c.

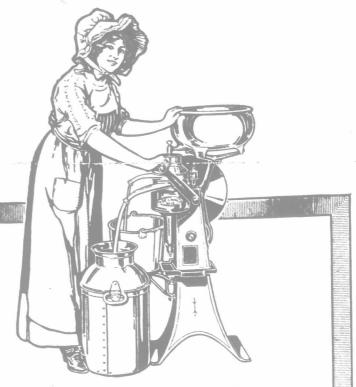
JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont

Reg. Banner Oats and O. A. C. 21 Barley from prisewinning fields. Good sample oats \$1,00 per bus. and test up to 37 lbs. Barley \$1.00 per bus. Bags 25 cents extra. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin. R. R. No. 2. L.-D. 'Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

Excellent table potatoes, white, shallow-eyed, good yielder and keeper.

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Cream Separators are by far the most economical

Real economy is never short-sighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

PRICE is what you pay for an article.

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You get by far the greatest actual VALUE for your money when you buy a De Laval - BECAUSE it will give you much better and longer SERVICE than any other separator.

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

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

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1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High-Yielding Seed

First and only large farm in Canada organized the exclusive purpose of growing SEED CORN

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C. R. Con A. McKens, y, B.S.A., Superintendent

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"Johnny-on-the-Spot." on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chorespumping, separating crehm, pulping, subtraing, washing, etc.

Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot." do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty." Line—a high quality engine at a low price WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

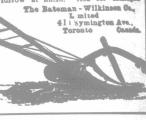
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U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in anyoni. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coulter. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock eithog and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long has makes it a very steady running plough. Shares did widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plant shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.

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Purpose
Plough.
25 styles
to choose from.





Sweet, Fresh Silage down to the last forkful. THE-HYLO-SILO

is perfectly air-tight. No from or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors that you can ensure the spoint without hammer or week. Made of guaranteed long in yellow pine Built to latting the spoint was a spoint with the spoint with the spoint was a spoint was a spoint with the spoint was a spoint with the spoint was a spoint

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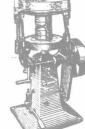


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28-inch and 32-inch dis-meter, 4-inch by %-inch tire made to fit any ark.

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Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Land profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

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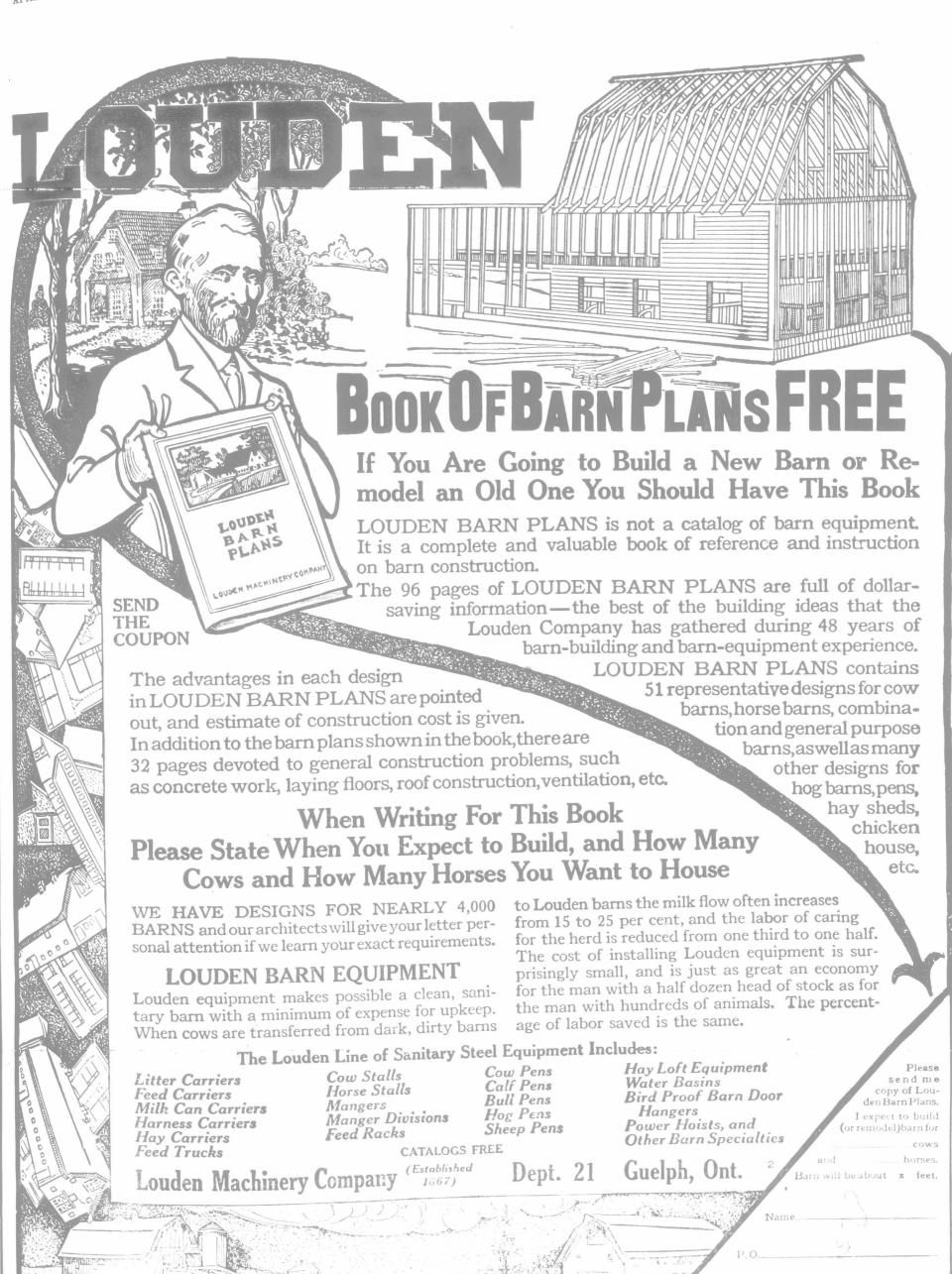
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varieties. Specially and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn.

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SEED CORN ESSEX-GROWN Five varieties. Money per For particulars, write: R.R. No. 2, South Wood-

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Fresh Silan the last forkful HYLO-SILO

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Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station ario.

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No. 1 Government Standard

has earned a high reputation for sure germination, sturdy growth and heavy crops.

We buy the seed from the districts which we have found produce the cleanest and best strains. Then we clean and re-clean it until it comes well within the Government Standard in freedom from those noxious weeds that are so easy to introduce to your fields, and so hard to eradicate.

Some of our famous Brands:

Ewing's "Canary" Brand Early Red Clover. Ewing's "Eagle" Brand Late Mammoth Red Clover.

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Ewing's "Sun" Brand Timothy.

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All No. 1 Government Standard. WRITE FOR PRICES TO THE WILLIAM EWING CO. LIMITED, Seed Merchants, McGill Street, MONTREAL.



But They Cost Less Than Wooden Posts

Neither insects nor water can rot them, and frost won't force them out of the ground-and you don't have to dig post-holes in setting them up.

A man and a boy can erect more fence with STANDARD STEEL POSTS than can three men and a boy working in the old way with wooden posts. It is the greatest time, money and labor saving fence proposition ever put before the farmer.

Back of post, showing

Front of post, showing

post-hook gripping

lateral wire.

hook gripping post

on STANDARD FENCE and STEEL TUBE FENCE POSTS.

Write now for prices and particulars. Address:

Standard Tube & Fence Company, Limited

Woodstock, Ontario

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This saw will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being used, aan any other brand of Cross-Cut Saw made. This guarantee has stood

There are two reasons for the superiority of the Simonds Saw, grinding

A saw that does not bind in the kerf cuts easy; a saw that binds is a bother. Crescent grinding insures saws ground so that the teeth are all of even thickness throughout the length of the saw and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree, consistent with a strength of blade which enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process used only on Simonds Cross-Cut Saws.

Simonds' Steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge and stay sharp for a longer time than any saw not made of Simonds Steel.

There are two reasons why you should buy Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws—Quality and Price.

Superior quality makes your cutting as easy as cutting can be.

The price is moderate for the saw value given. It is about the same as you would pay for an inferior saw, therefore why not get the best for your money,—a saw with the manufacturer's name, "Simonds" on it. It is your guarantee and your protection. The saw illustrated, Simonds Crescent Ground Saw No. 22, is the most satisfactory saw, for all usual sawing purposes. Insist on your hardware dealer supplying you with Simonds Saws. Write to the factory for further particulars.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUE: Vancouver, B.C. Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.

St. John, N.B.

Steel Rails

for Bridges and Reinforcement

Cut any Length

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THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Issues Policies which make Provision for Comfort in Old Age N.B - Write for Memo Book and Circulars.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate.



Disk Harrow

To settle all doubt about which is the BEST OUT-THROW DISK HARROW, we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out-Throw in a field competition with other Out-Throw Harrows.

The "Bissell" Out-Throw has many features that have made the name "Bissell' famous in connection with Disk Harrows. It has plates of the correct shape. One gang is set slightly ahead of the other. The gangs cannot crowd or bump together and cause the Harrow to rock when you come to hard soil-a new feature in Out-Throw Harrows. The hitch is well back, the draught is light and there is no neck weight.

The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disk Harrows, send to Dept. W for free booklet of both outthrow and in-throw styles. 72

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depend largely on how the crop is planted. Every skipped hill is a loss in time, fertilizer and soil. Every double wastes valuable seed. It means \$5 to \$50 per acre extra profit if all hills are planted, one piece in each. That is why

TRONAGE 100 Per Cent Planters

often pay for themselves in one season on small acreage. They also plant straight, a rightdepth, 8 to 24 inches apart. With or without fertilizer distributor. Ask write us for booklet.



The Bateman-Wilkin-son Co., Limited 415 Symington Ave., Toronto, Canada



experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong.

We make all kinds of Pitching Machines
— Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue,

M. T. BUCHANAN & DO INGERSOLL ONT. We also manufacture steel tow Stalls

and Positive Lock Cow Stanchions.

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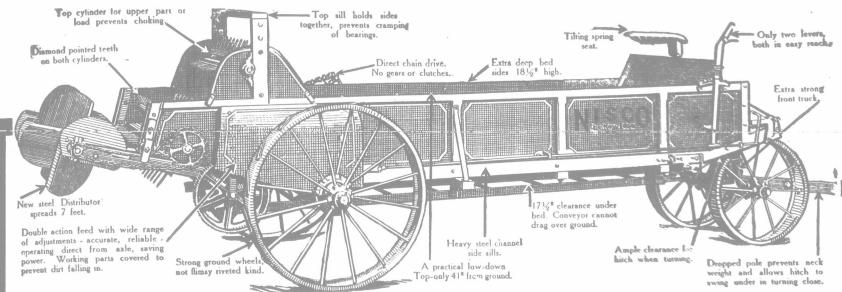
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THE ORIGINAL "NISCO" OR "NEW IDEA" SPREADER Is Always Guaranteed and Bears the Trade-Mark Shown on This Page

Look for the trade-mark "Nisco New Idea." It's the sign of a square deal for you. We stand squarely on our own feet and offer you a machine that's ours. No masking behind someone else's reputation.

There are on the market spreaders bearing names similar to "Nisco" and "New Idea." Do not be deceived. There's only one "Nisco" and only one "New Idea." They're protected by Canadian patents. The law won't let others use the features that have been developed, perfected and patented by us.

For the past few years we have been selling these machines in Canada in a small way in order to determine if they were adapted to the farmer's needs. We have made several necessary changes and we now offer a machine as near perfect for the Canadian farmer's requirements as can be built. We are now ready to go after business on a large scale.

These are the only machines that spread beyond the wagon tracks. They spread more than 7 ft., covering two corn rows at once. This is due to our special arrangement-a double cylinder which pulverizes the manure and a patented steel distributer which spreads it wide. This is only one of the good things found on the

The New Idea

It's a Forty Feature Spreader. A successful chain drive spreader. No gears to strip, break or freeze.

Axle Feed .- A great big feature. The rear axle turns with the wheels when going forward and remains stationery when backing. The sprocket wheel for driving the cylinder is fastened to one end and a set of cams for operating the feed is at the other end. This gives a steady feed and distribution with a wider range of adjustment than is possible in any other way. It is noiseless and you do not have the clicking of ratchets which is annoying to so many teams.

Steel Distributor. - Our latest improvement. Perfected after 10 years experiment. A favorite with every farmer who sees it. This distributor spreads 7 ft. wide and absolutely even. Saves you half a mile of travel per acre, which means a saving of time, horse flesh and wear and tear on the machine.

Built low down for easy loading. It's only 41 inches to the top of the sideboards yet there's 19 inches clearance under the conveyor apron. Full capacity—it can be loaded 12 inches above the sideboards because the double cylinder prevents choking.

Rear end solidly braced to prevent spreading of box or cramping of bearings. Frame is well built, thoroughly braced steel. Bearings are bolted to steel sills, thus removing all strain from sides.

Special Drag Conveyor prevents spreader mechanism from racing when going up hill. Six changes of feed or stop it altogether if desired. Light Draft.—two horses can pull it easily, or at most three on loose ground. Either the "Nisco" or "New Idea" loads easier, spreads wider and hauls easier than any other spreader on the market.



Easy to Load

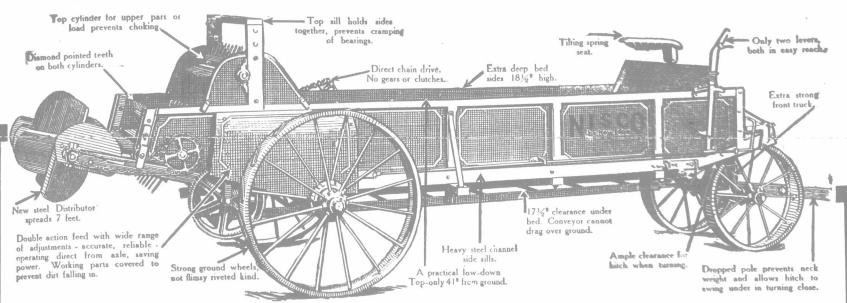
Easy to Empty

Get lined up now and make BIG MONEY. Europe will now have to depend largely on Canada for food products. This means intensive farming, which is recommended by Government experts and banks. Intensive farming requires the use of an efficient spreader, so you can see the immense market that is opened.

We want a good hustling agent in each community, a man who knows farming we want a good number appreciate the value of the "Nisco" and "New Idea" Spreaders in making this year's crops twice as large as last year's.

Write for our proposition. Or if you merely are thinking of buying a spreader for your own use send us the name of your agricultural implement agent.

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO., Spreader Specialists, GUELPH, ONTARIO. 355 MAIN STREET,



Bateman-Wilkin-on Co., Limited Symington Ave., pronto, Canada

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Per Cent

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"AMERICAN"

Poultry and Garden Fence

	21	BARS	58	INCH			BARS	BETWEEN -INCHES
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	19	BARS	48	INCH			A	5
	18	BARS	43	INCH				41/2
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Secures Enclosure For All Kinds of Poultry, Large or Small

Large Wires and Close Spacings
Between Horizontals and Uprights

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES OR WRITE

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Limited Hamilton, - Canada

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REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

EDITORIAL.

Be ready as the fields dry off.

Shut the gate after the field is finished.

Reduce the grain ration of the work horses slightly on Sunday.

Remember that what is sown is also reaped.— Clean seed means a clean harvest.

If your hens were not laying enough to supply the table with Easter eggs it is time the flock was changed.

This is the season of rush, but rushing should never mean haste which spells failure through carelessness and finefficient cultivation.

Will someone explain how to produce eggs at a profit when feed is from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. and eggs are 18 cents per dozen?

The shot that reduces the forts in the Dardanelles may also reduce the price of wheat and flour in America. This is long-range shocting but effective.

A leading United States paper assumes that the high cost of bread is due either to the war in Europe or to perfect peace and accord among the baking companies.

Keep the cattle in the barnyard. There is nothing in the fields for them to eat; they will "punch" the sod badly and such liberty causes restlessness which is not easily overcome at this Season.

Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching. Marching where? Back and forth across the fertile fields, cultivating the land and sowing crops to feed their brave brothers marching toward Berlin. Success to both!

The political truce, we are pleased to note, is very real when it comes to voting money for war purposes. The unanimity in Parliament on this point should tone down some of the caustic paragraphs in political papers and Premier Borden must be commended for offering to consider suggestions from the opposition regarding the defence of the country. This is real good government in war time.

After claiming all winter that farmers were getting too much for their produce due to war conditions some papers are now finding out that taken all around there is little if any advance over prices which obtained a year ago.—Butter is up and eggs are down.—Wheat and grain are up and beef is down and so on. The farmer has never been getting too much for his goods and if the consumer has been paying too much he better change his method of purchasing and save somebody's profit to himself.

Can A Commission Cure The Ills Of Canadian Agriculture?

Canadian agriculture has for several years suffered from a complication of three ills, any one of which would have been serious alone, but together they have drained the agricultural system and weakened it until many believe the trouble has become chronic, and while it may be relieved cannot be cured. It is claimed for the "Increase Production" campaign that it has served, by conference or consultation, to finally and unquestionably diagnose the three troubles which have been sapping the strength of agriculture in this country under the headings: Labor, Money and Markets. These are the difficulties which have been recognized for several years, but intensified when farmers are asked to produce "more than usual," when potatoes are rotting in New Brunswick or selling at 15 cents per bushel; when as was the case last fall an outlet for a big apple crop was difficult to find; when pigs must be shot in Alberta to save feed and prevent the inevitable loss from selling on a low market; and when cockerels were killed in British Columbia and fed to the pullets because they could not be fattened profitably. These are only instances. Right now feeders are finding difficulty in making pork and beef at a profit. It requires experience and careful feeding at the present time to produce eggs and net enough on them to pay for the labor involved. Milk and milk products have been little higher in price this winter than they were when feed was slightly more than half the present high rate. Grain is dearer, and the natural tendency is to sell grain and sell the stock rather than feed the grain and keep the stock. The result will be, if carried too far, another ill for agriculture-soil-mining one of the most disastrous

What is wrong is well known, but how to remedy it seems to puzzle even the agricultural officials who have been studying conditions for some time. The farmer must have a permanent, steady, efficient supply of labor. Where is it coming from? He must be able to get cheap money on short or long-term loans. Where can he get it? He must be assured of a market at a price which will return him at least sufficient profit to pay him to stay in the business. Who can guarantee him such a market and where? These are the problems. Solve them and agriculture is cured of its ills. Solve them and Canada's commerce is increased. Solve them and our financial institutions and transportation companies will benefit. Give the farmer a fair and equal opportunity with the man engaged in other business, and he will not require ''pap'' feeding from any government or any institution. How can be be given this opportunity?

For years "The Farmer's Advocate" has advised farmers to erect small, comfortable cottages for married hired men, and so far as we are able to find out where such cottages have been provided the labor problem has disappeared. The married hired man with his home and his garden is permanent, contented-a good man for himself and his employer. It is not every farmer who feels that he can afford an extra house on his farm. If this man could get the money readily he might venture, and the practical demonstration of the method would soon prove its efficiency and would spread. It has been suggested that the Government supply a fund for this purpose, to be drawn upon through the municipalities on similar conditions to those prevailing for drain-

age assistance. On the face of it there appears nothing but good to come of such a move. The idea of having a cottage for the hired man is not new, but the suggestions for help in erecting it are new and worthy of a trial if properly managed.

No one as yet has brought forward a practical solution for the financial problems of farming. Our banking system is not favoring the farmerfar from it. Long-term loans, low rates of interest, satisfactory credits are impossible with our present-day financial institutions. Co-operative banking for farmers by farmers has been suggested as the remedy, and some day this may come, but at present difficulties to be overcome are almost insurmountable. True, a system is working in a certain district in Quebec, but there the people are all one so to speak. Their ideals are the same, their interests are indentical, they are all of the same birth and nationality. Vastly different conditions are met in most sections of Canada; people are of different nationalities, are interested in many different branches of agriculture, have widely different ideals, and can scarcely be drawn together under any one system. It does not seem that our country is ready for or adapted to any of the systems which have been so successful in European countries. Then what is there to be done? Either financial institutions must help or the Government must aid. Perhaps some sort of fund might be set aside to be loaned to farmers to improve their holdings or to buy feeding cattle, and be paid back in easy payments or when the cattle were sold, the interest in any case not to be high. Perhaps financial institutions, if brought to recognize the importance of the farmer's business to their own welfare, could be influenced to see that it will not always prove profitable to take advantage of the farming population of this country, and would be ready to play fair with the farmer. We

The question of markets is a big one. It involves commercial and transportation enterprises. The products of the soil must be carried to and brought before the consuming public living usually in large centers or in thickly-populated countries or districts. Assure the producer of a profitable market for all he produces, and see how quickly production will increase. There is too much 'guess work'' as matters now stand. A farmer seldom knows what he is going to get for his products, or where he can sell them. Why? Lack of organization on the part of the producers and consumers, and organization on the part of transportation, commercial and financial institutions which has worked against the producer and consumer to the undue advantage of the institutions which go between. Canada is a big countryfirst and foremost a producer of agricultural products. At present there is no marketing system. If Canada takes advantage of the opportunities now knocking at her doors there should be evolved immediately a system of marketing farm produce which will ensure no loss, but a profit on everything produced each and every year. A national system seems to be urgently needed. This, as previously stated, involves a close relationship between commerce, transportation and farming. Some say that it would lower freight rates by giving the transcontinental lines an abundance of work during most of the year. If so let us have it at once. It should facilitate and cheapen selling, which would be an advantage. In short if it evolves a real national

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE ${\displaystyle {{\rm DOMINION}}}.$

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and fur-nishes the most practical, reliable and profitable informa-tion for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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marketing system and the farmer gets his share of the benefit, and no undue advantage is taken tion interests, now is the time to get together.

We have hinted at a "getting together." The problem of houses for the married man is one for the Government and the farmer, particularly the latter. The difficulties involved in money and the work of that commission. Now is the time marketing affect finance, commerce and transportation, or in other words, have been enhanced by misunderstandings, by unfair treatment, or by undue privileges or advantages all in favor of these interests and unfavorable to the producer's welfare. This is the situation. Canada is at war. Europe is in the throes of the most colossal struggle the world has known. Canada while at war is free to produce more than ever provided these problems are solved, and now is the time for Canadian farmers to establish their right to and importance in the markets of the world. The question arises, "Is there enough known at present about the situation to warrant action?" Some claim not, and it has been suggested that a national commission be appointed to investigate and report to the Government. Certain it is that too much cannot be learned about the conditions under which agriculture labors at the present time. The start must be made right and quickly followed up. Commissions in the past have been very satisfactory cemeteries for knotty projects. The country warts no such commission in this case. Besides the commission, if appointed, must get to work immediately, and their report should be in the hands of the Government as soon as possible after the investigation closes. Reports coming out a year after made and then shelved without action would be folly, and such action would prove just one more burden on agriculture. Any commission, let us call it national agricultural

whose honesty and integrity are beyond questionmen who are willing to forget private interest and politics and act for the good of Canada's agriculture. Party politics or "pull" must have no place on such a commission. It is also no place for office seekers and men desirous of a "fat job." Many a commission has been nothing but a joke for reasons already mentioned. It is imperative that the findings of such a commission be acted upon immediately. Government delay and red tape must not be tolerated. Finally is such a commission needed, and would it do good work? We say yes emphatically, provided the right men can be found for the commission, provided they put their best into the work for the good of agriculture and not to further the advantages of financial, commercial and transportation enterprises, provided no man is appointed for political reasons or on "pull," provided a thorough investigation is made before the report is turned in, and then provided there grows out of it immediate action, which will result in more available permanent farm labor, easier money for the farmer, and a surer and safer market for his products. It will be necessary to have representatives of transportation, finance and commerce on this commission, but it is doubly necessary that the agricultural end of it be heavy. The prime consideration is the welfare of agriculture. Its prosperity will help the other institutions. The agricultural representatives should be the first consideration on the commission. The farmer has been fleeced before, let his representation on this commission be such that his case is in safe hands. Put in professors if they are the best men, but consider the man first. Let the commission be representative of farming interests from coast to coast, and put in men untramelled by any interests outside af those making for the successful work of the commission in the interests of agriculture. The farmers of Canada will welcome any move which will aid them in solving their problems. Such a commission could no doubt do invaluable work, and it could also "humbug" the farmer again. It depends on the men selected and upon their straightforwardness, honesty and uprightness in the interests of agriculture. The farmer is doing his duty at this time. If the Government can appoint a commission as outlined, every representative of which be he railroad man, leader in financial circles or commercial enterprise will do his duty then let us have the commission at once. farmer will readily recognize anything which will cure the fills of his calling. He asks for no "pap." He is entitled to fair treatment. If a commission will give it to him he will back up

Stop Jewing the Farmer.

A citizen of one of our Canadian towns the other day in ordering a farm-product-maple syrup, by the way-grumbled at the price proposed. This is about as far as farmers can go -merely to suggest what they ought to get. The farmer is told the price of what he has to sell, and some one else dictates what he must pay for what he bays. Lately, to keep down the cost of living, it was seriously proposed that the Government regulate the price of farm products. "Buy food cheap; sell goods dear, and have the Government to back you up." That is the Sir Jingo McBore idea. The banker fixes the rate of interest the farmer is to receive on his modest savings deposit, and what he is to pay (about double) for a loan. The farmer is told what he may have, as per the other man's measurement, for his timber, but the cooper fixes the price of apple barrels, and a confidential price list to agents determines what he shall pay for wagons or binders. He bonuses a lot of transcontinental lines, and then with some moderating by the Railway Commission, to the support of which he contributes, the traffic managers decide what he shall pay for the privilege of riding on the cars, or how much will be left for him out of his hogs or wheat when marketed. He is saved the trouble of figuring out the price of sugar beets commission, appointed must, to be any good, be f. o. b., and his kind-hearted grocer designates composed of the biggest men in Canada-men what he can have for his basket of eggs, and how

many pounds of granulated sugar he will be permitted by somebody in Montreal to allow him to carry home for a dollar. He may have built a sugar shanty with boards at the regulation lumber-yard price, and installed an expensive maplesyrup plant, burned up much valuable wood, paid his land tax and a liberal wage for hired helpcontributing his own labor gratis-toiled in the snow and wet of March tapping, gathering and straining sap, boiling, several times all night long, perhaps winding up with pneumonia or a bad dose of the "grippe," and have no appeal from the doctor's bill or the corner-drug-store prescription; then haul his up-to-Inland-Revenue Standard syrup ten miles to town in cans which the tinsmith, acting as distributor for the big and judiciously nourished factory, was allowed to retail at "so much a piece" -but for him to want so much per gallon for the syrup, "oh dear me! and the sap hadn't gone up in price. It ran out of the trees just the same as last year." Why should he undertake to put the price higher, indeed? The war taxes wouldn't amount to much, and it only took a little while to strain and clarify the syrup. Certainly he had always de-Nivered it nice and in good measure right at the door in previous years, but, oh my ! what a jolt to have the man from the woods talking about the cost of production, and saying what he ought to have for things!

A Clean-up Day.

The last speck of snow has vanished from under the shrubs on the lawn and winter's deposit of slimy filth rests on the dry grass in the back yard. The chips and splinters are littered all over the wood-yard; tin cans are scattered here and there; an occasional old basket is part of the adornment and water-soaked sheets of waste paper are found stuck under some bush or lodged against the fence. The whole has an appearance altogether out of keeping with the freshness and springing into life of the growing season. It is time for a clean-up. The fence requires straightening up. The gate must be re-hung to prevent its "dragging." The hedge needs trimming. The brush from winter pruning of fruit trees should be burned as unsightly and to remove dangers from insect and disease pests. The verandah floors and outside steps need paint. The front lawn and back yard to be made presentable must be raked over to take off all rubbish and dead grass. The summer's wood should be neatly piled The clean-up should not stop at the house and surroundings. The driving shed and work room should be "straightened-up" and swept out. Winter gaps in fences should be closed and fencenepairing looked after. Brushy undergrowth could be profitably removed from fence corners, and by the way plant in its stead real trees-trees which will add to the beauty of the landscape and the efficiency of the farm, the latter as fence posts and shade for stock. Remove tumble-down "snake" fences and prepare for something better. Clean up the sleighs and put them away, not allowing them to stand out in the weather until June-sleighing is over for this season. The schools set aside an arbor day—the city man puts in a Saturday afternoon cleaning up his lawns and planting flowers; now for an arbor day or two on the farm.

Odds and Ends.

Added to the long category of pillage, robbery, outrage and murder the crowning indignity reported in a despatch from Brussels is that the Germans who are short of fodder have billeted 1,000,000 pigs (four-footed ones) upon the And no doubt it will be the Belgians to feed. Kaiser's bacon.

Jean Finot, a famous French writer has figured out on a very conservative basis that the allies will receive as indemnities for damages caused by Germany and the war, thirty-four billion dollars. Austria having precipitated the conflict the burden will fall on them as Turkey was long ago bank Austria will rupt and will be wiped off the map. be stripped of so much territory that she will probably escape indemnities in money, so the Kaiser's men will have to foot the bulk of the bill which will be awful but stretched over a long term of years they can stand it being rich.

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APRIL 8, 1915

will keep the war lords humble and they won't want to fight any more.

Serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in parts of New York State lately have caused the police and deputy sheriffs to begin a crusade against tramps who have been sleeping in cow stables and hay mows and are liable to carry the germs on their ramshackle old boots. are being corralled in poor-house and jails. * * *

In order to obtain one of the degrees in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York, young lady graduates must be able to swim and to do so in street attire as an emergency

The finally revised figures show that the cotton crop of 1914 was the greatest ever grown in the United States and its value was put at \$704,000,000. This year a great fall in value is expected because of the war.

"This is the fourth time within living memory" declared Sir Edward Grey, British foreign Secretary, lately, "that Prussia has made war upon Europe and we are determined that it shall be the last. The great issue is this, we wish the nations of Europe to be free to live independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full equal liberty whether they be great states or small states without interference from a war lord and the sword being continually rattled in the scabbard. In due time peace terms will be put forward by the Allies and one essential condition must be the restoration of Belgium to her independent national life and free possession of her territory.

Greed and graft shine conspicuously among the characteristics developed in the wake of the The agent of a Canadian house that had the placing of a war supply contract for England went to the States to get quotations. Nearly the first house he entered offered him a thousand dollars to turn them a contract and the next place doubled the proposed benefit to himself. He took fright at such tests of his honesty and came back to Canada in time to hear about a drug 'house clerk getting a \$6,000 rake-off on medical supplies for the Canadian contingents and other deals equally rascally. Those who read the Parliamentary investigations into these doings, become enlightened as to how patriots dip into the government chest and incidentally of the extortion practiced upon the people in the ordinary disposal of many manufactured products. War is not making everybody morally heroic.

Owing to the closing of so many scientific schools in Europe since the war began American Universities claim to have received large numbers of students and enquiries from prospective students on the continent.

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According to recently issued statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, on the world's crops for 1914-15 season, based on official data from the chief grain-growing countries the production of wheat will exceed by 36,000,000 quintals (220.46 lbs.) the average consumption of the past five years. Rye this year will exceed the average consumption of the past five years by 2,000,000 quintals and corn (maize) an excess of 41,000,000 quintals of the same average. This in spite of the war is re-assuring as to supplies of these great staples and hardly betoken "famine prices." The prospective production of barley and oats, however, is estimated at considerably less than the average consumption of the past five years.

Nature's Diary. A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The Robins, Bluebirds, Song Sparrows and other early migrants have arrived. Some people take an interest in birds all the year through, but everybody is interested in the first arrivals in the spring. To many people it is not the disappearing of the snow, not the coming of March 21, the official beginning of spring, but the arrival of the Robin that marks the advent of spring. The date of the Robin's arrival varies a great deal in different years. The Wellington Field Naturalists' Club records, for a period of nine years, show February 15 as the earliest and March 29 as the latest dates, while other dates are March 7, 8. 11 (twice), 18 (twice), and 23.

The Robin winters commonly from the middle States south to the Gulf States, and as it also breeds in this territory the fall migration is a withdrawal into about one-third of its breeding A few individuals winter farther (north than this-in the Northern States and Southern Canada. When the Robins begin their spring migration they travel at first about 13 miles per

day, thus travelling at the same rate as the isotherm, 35 degrees Farenheit, which is called the "isotherm of spring." By an isotherm of 35 By an isotherm of 35 degrees we mean a line drawn across the continent connecting points which have an average temperature for twenty-four hours of 35 degrees. This isotherm moves faster as it gets further north, and by the time the Robins are up to Lake Superior they have to increase their speed to 21 miles per day to keep up with it, and about April 21 they arrive at latitude 52 in central Kewatin. By this date the isotherm of spring has reached central Athabaska, and those Robins which are migrating to Alaska or the Mackenzie River Valley must double and quadruple their speed, so that in the last part of their flight they average about 70 miles per day. The speeds given are of course the average speeds per day,



On Guard.

Champion Clydcsdale stallion at Central Canada Exhibition, 1914. Exhibited by Meadowbrook Farm, Whitby, Ont.

but we must remember that the birds are often checked in their northward flight by adverse weather conditions for several days at a time, and thus the spring migration is made up of much longer flights than 13 or 21 miles per day with intervals of rest between.

The Robin is one of our most familiar birds, and ranges from coast to coast. The Robins of the Rockies and Pacific slope are termed a different sub-species from these of the East and Middle West, because they lack the white spots on the outer tail-feathers which are characteristic of the species. The Robin is a member of the Thrush One of the characteristics of this family is the spotted breast. This is lacking in the adult Robins, but the young birds show their true affinity by their decidedly spotted breasts.

This species is the earliest musician of the morning, beginning its song half an hour before dawn, or about two-thirty a.m. in June. As in it is often possible to tell that a certain individual has returned to a certain locality for in the stud, hence it is seldom found necesseveral years in succession by some pecularity in sary to over-work any of them. The season may

his song. The species also has a great variety of call-notes, and one of these-a high, whining note-is used when the bird is alarmed or annoyed.

The food of the Robin is about evenly divided between animal and vegetable matter. mal food consists almost exclusively of insects and earthworms, the vegetable food almost en-Of the fruit which is eaten eighty tirely of fruit. per cent. is wild, and twenty per cent. cultivated. The Robin often does much damage to early fruits-particularly cherries. The reason for this is that these fruits ripen earlier than the wild fruits, and in some localities are commoner than wild fruits. The best way of preventing this damage is by the planting of Russian Mulberries around the orchard, as they ripen early and are preferred to any cultivated fruit by the Robins. Taking the food of the species as a whole it does so much more good than harm that the killing of the birds could not be recommended on economic, to say nothing of aesthetic grounds, and there are many people who are willing to sacrifice a few cherries for the pleasure of having this familiar "harbinger of spring" about the

THE HORSE.

Care of the Stallion During the Stud Season.

The potency of a stallion is largely dependent upon his care, not only during the season, but between seasons. The sire that is regularly worked or driven and kept in only moderate condition between seasons makes a more successful sire than the one that spends his time in idleness, notwithstanding the care and attention he may receive in other ways.

Thoughtful and observant breeders have noticed that the strength and vitality of a foal when born, is, to a great extent, proportionate to the strength and vitality of the parents at the time of service. Hence, the produce of a stallion that, either from want of exercise and over-feeding or underfeeding, or as the result of over-work, disease, accidents or other causes, is deficient in muscular, respiratory, nervous or sexual energy, cannot be expected to be as satisfactory as that

of one in which all these systems are vigorous. One of the weakest points in horse breeding in this country is probably the shortness of the "stud season," it being practically but two months, May and June. During these months most margs are bred and it is not unusual to hear a stallioner boast that his stallion was bred to 150 or 175 mares. In some cases the statement may be correct, but if a record were kept, it would, in most cases, be observed that a small percentage of the mares had conceived; while, if the season were extended to four months, the percentage would be much greater. These conditions obtain principally in sections where the number stallions is not in proportion to the the case of all birds there is a good deal of individual variation in the song of the Robin, and stables of extensive breeders or importers are situated, owners always have a number of sires



Growing Horse-power on the Farm

The sire that stands for service at his own stable if in town or city, seldom proves sure, but if in the country he is usually turned out into a large paddock for a few hours daily, and especially during the season, will take sufficient voluntary exercise to keep him fit. But we wish to speak especially of the stallion that is on a given weekly route, spending certain hours of certain days at certain points weekly. In such cases he is usually in charge of a hired groom or stallioner whose chief ambition is to keep him looking as well as possible and breed him to a large number of mares. Under such conditions the health of the horse is in greater danger than that of the one which "stands in his owner's stable. There is a greater or less change in the quality, and often in the kind of food and water. groom cannot always get what he wants to feed and what he knows the horse should have to eat. The stallion en route gets sufficient exercise and in some cases too much. He should be well fed, especially on grain, with only a reasonable quantity of hay, especially in the morning and at noon, but should be given all he will eat at The grain ration should be oats. On general principles we prefer rolled oats, but as it will doubtless be impossible to get this in many cases it will be wiser to feed whole oats in order to avoid changes, which tend to produce digestive derangement. In addition to oats he should be given a little linseed meal or a feed of dampened bran at least twice weekly, and if a couple of carrots, or a mangel or turnip could be given daily it would be well. Some grooms add a little bran to each feed of oats and this gives good results, and as grass can usually be obtained it is well to cut a little for him or allow him to crop a little daily. While hay and oats are depended upon to produce the necessary energy, the additions mentioned are valuable in tending to prevent digestive trouble.

Water conditions are usually such that it can be given frequently, and the animal should not be stinted to water three times daily. He should be allowed water both before and after meals. There are rare exceptions to this. In some cases water after meals tends to cause colic and of course such a case should be treated accordingly. It is good practice to allow water between meals, and especially should he be given water after the evening meal when he is "fixed up" for the night. Of course all food and water should be of firstclass quality, or at least of fair quality. It is wiser to allow him to go hungry and thirsty for a time than to allow him to eat food or drink water of decidedly poor quality. The former will cause temporary suffering, while the latter will be very liable to cause serious digestive derange-All practicing veterinarians have noticed that stallions on the route are more liable to digestive diseases than those which stand at home, and they have also noticed that such cases do not yield to treatment as readily as ordinary cases and many of them prove fatal.

These facts are largely due to mistaken kindness on the part of the groom, who over-feeds or gives food of poor quality, or travels him from stand to stand too soon after a meal on a hot Sexual excitement, frequent changes of food and water and travelling in hot weather tend to weaken the digestive organs and predispose to disease of them, hence the groom should recognize the danger and endeavor to avoid exciting causes, particularly violent changes and exercise soon after a nearty meal. Digestion diseases are much more frequently caused by over-feeding than by under feeding, and even though the horse may fail in condition, too high feeding should be avoided.

The satisfactory regulation of the number of mares to which a sire should be bred in a given time is probably the most difficult problem for the groom to arrange. If stallions were limited to two services daily there would be a greater percentage of foals and much fewer return services. We know that it is hard for a groom to refuse a mare because his horse has been bred twice during the day, and provided he has been without service for a day or two he may be excused for breeding him to four mares in a day, with an interval of at least three hours between services. The average groom considers that one hour between services is sufficient and that this may take place indefinitely, sometimes well on into the night, but if he values the reputation of the horse as a sire he must recognize that even a stallion has his limits, and that breeding him to too many mares in a limited time, while it affords grounds for present boasting, cannot fail to eventually injure his reputation. Under such circumstances a stallion frequently refuses to serve and this is a great humiliation to the groom. In other cases a horse that is not overworked is very slow. The veterinarian is quite

be said to be continuous to the breeders who are familiar with such tales of woe from grooms who want drugs to act as stimulants to the generative organs. Such drugs are called aphrodisiacs. The reputable practitioner refuses to accommodate them, as while drugs of this nature will cause the stallion to apparently perform the functions of a sire, he will not reproduce and the practice is doing an injustice to the owners of the mares, who otherwise would seek the services of another horse. In addition to this the repeated administration of aphrodisiacs has a tendency to exhaust the organs from over stimulation and produce permanent impotency. Unfortunately some grooms know of drugs that act in this way and procure and use them without consulting a veterinarian or their employers, and cases are not uncommon where over doses or too often repeated doses have done serious harm. WHIP.

Better Success With Less Hay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

In a recent issue I noticed that you wanted to hear from farmers on feeding horses hay. In 1913, we fed our horses hay three times a day. In the morning we gave them all we could get in the manger and allowed about two hours for them to eat. At noon we gave them four quarts of oats and all the hay they could eat in an hour. Then at night, about six o'clock, we gave them a little hay and about half-past eight or nine o'clock we fed them another big feed of hay. The horses were working hard all the time and we found they did not do well and we could not keep They were always very thin. them fat. January, 1914, we thought we would try feeding less hay and began by feeding the way we are now feeding. In the morning we give them just a little hay and generally four quarts of oats; at noon, we feed four quarts of oats but no hay, and at night we give them all the hay they can eat in two hours, and four quarts of oats. feed this the year round but in winter we feed more oats as our horses are always working harder then. It is a good plan to give a working horse turnips every Saturday night and not so many oats at that feed and on Sunday. I think anyone who feeds too much hay does not feed to good advantage.—It is better to feed a working horse a few oats the year round than to feed no oats in the winter and feed high in the summer. C. R. TAIT. Kings Co., N.S.

LIVE STOCK.

Saskatchewan Breeders Discuss Problems in Annual Session.

Saskatchewan breeders of live stock recently assembled in Regina to arrange their plans and discuss the problems that confront the industry. They were enthusiastic in spite of the fact that breeders of horses and swine have not enj good a season as they might have expected.

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The President of the Horse Breeders' Association stated that breeders should beware of entering into production of remounts which had only a temporary demand, but rather to build up the horse industry in the draft horse, which was in constant demand. The Secretary also intimated that business would improve even after the demand for remounts ceased to exist. cause for this enlivening of the market would be the demand for breeding stock in European countries that are suffering in consequence of the war. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Live Stock Commissioner, in discussing the horse situation strongly supported the Clydes-Shire cross. The best in Britain, Dr. Rutherford claimed, were obtained by such breeding, and he recommended the formation of a Clyde-Shire Stud Book for Canada. forward step was taken by the Association, the significance of which is conveyed in the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association that instead of holding both an open and a Canadianbred class for Clydesdales at the fairs, one open class with an increased number of prizes be made, and further that the amateur class be enlarged. both as regards number and amount of prizes. Speaking in favor of the resolution, W. H. Bryce claimed that the Canadian-bred class was an admission that the home-bred horses were not qualified to compete with imported stock, whereas in many instances the Canadian-bred animal won the class. To further the Clydesdale interests of the Pro-

vince of Saskatchewan a Clydesdale Club was formed with provisional officers to draft by-laws and submit them to the Clydesdale breeders at the annual summer exhibition, at which time the new association would be established on a per-

CATTLE BREEDERS OPTIMISTIC.

In view of the future of the cattle market and the decreasing supply the cattle breeders had reason to be optimistic. The Secretary's report set

forth the present situation, indicating a worldwide scarcity. The President, Hon. W.C. Suther. land, advised more winter feeding of steers, and the marketing of them in the spring when prices were invariably high. Considerable discussion centered around the question of the Tuberculin Test for animals entered in the bull sale. vear a resolution passed that they should be tested, so that a purchaser might know the condition of the sire. Dr. Rutherford stated that he did not think this Act of much value unless more stringent measures were taken. might become infected before leaving Ontario and would not react when tested, but might react some time after the sale. Again nothing was gained by taking a bull free from tuberculosis into an infected herd, because the bull would like ly become tuberculous anyway. Dr. Rutherford believed that tuberculosis was the most serious of all diseases affecting cattle, hogs and children, The Medical Association largely through milk. he stated, were stupid in not recognizing this fact and giving greater consideration to methods of eradication. Last year's motion was finally rescinded, and a resolution passed asking the Government to take steps to eradicate the disease giving assurance of the support of the associa-

SWINE BREEDERS MUST CO-OPERATE.

Marketing facilities for live stock were discussed quite thoroughly at the meeting of the Swine Breeders. It was claimed that facilities were not what they should be, and that greater cooperation in the live-stock industry was neces-The following resolutions passed, voice sary. to a large extent the sentiments of the Associa-

"Resolved that this Association strongly petition the Government to take immediate action re establishing complete marketing facilities within our Province."
"That the Swine Breeders' Association indorse

the formation of a Provincial Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Association, and that the Executive take the matter up.

"Resolved that steps be taken to disseminate information with regard to breeding, feeding, killing, grading and marketing hogs.'

SHEEP BREEDERS HAVE GOOD FUTURE.

Breeders of sheep in the West have received liberal remuneration for their efforts with the flock, and at their annual meeting they deplored the scarcity of sheep in Western Canada.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford argued that the fad of having an extreme amount of wooling on the face of the Shropshire was a detriment to his utility value. Such heavy wooling prevented the Shropshire rams from seeing coyotes or dogs, and allowed for snow freezing around the eyes, practically blinding them at times. E. E. Baynton claimed that good wooling on the face indicated a good covering over the entire body, and therefore, objections should not be made to the showring standard from that point of view. His practice was to clip out the wool around the He considered it of greater eyes once a year. importance to breed for more size, but not to sacrifice the wool on the head, which, if done, would affect the entire covering of the sheep. J. C. Smith stated he had seen bare-faced Shropshires with well-covered bodies, and did not favor the extreme wooling on the Shropshire head. A resolution was finally passed condemning this excessive wooling.

With regard to sheep prices in Western Canada W. R. Ingram, of the Swift Canadian Company, stated that the cause for lower prevailing prices than at American points was due to poorly-fitted range stock that usually comes on the market. A good, finished article would bring a high figure, and the demand for mutton in the West was much greater than the supply. He advised farmers to give the sheep business more consideration, because of the extremely bright future of the trade.

On Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re your article on ventilation, King and Rutherford systems, no indication is given as to which of these two is the preferable. building a new barn, this is quite the important question, and, as in my mind there appears to be no doubt as to which is the proper one. I consider your readers should be correctly informed on

As is known, the tendency of warm air is to this point. rise, and the cold to remain at the bottom. follows then that all the time the cattle are warming the air around them, it is rising and taking away the heat they have generated, the result being that the cattle remain in the startum of cold air which is being still further cooled all the time by the cold draft brought right to their

feet under the Rutherford system of inlets. In the King system this cold douche is avoided, or at any rate considerably tempered, for the cold air brought in at the ceiling is diffused in the upper space of the barn, and sinks slowly down to the floor, having a considerable part of the chill taken off before it reaches the level of

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of inlets. uche is avoided, npered, for the r is diffused in d sinks slowly derable part of es the level of

the stock. Many may argue that the barn is no warmer this way than by the Rutherford method. I am quite willing to admit that while the total amount of heat units in the barn may be no greater in one case than in the other—whether the heat be going out of the barn at the top or the bottom, but the difference consists in this: In each system there are two strata of air, one cold and one warm. In the Rutherford system the stratum of cold air is at the bottom, and the warm at the top. Under the King system it is just the reverse, the warm air being at the bottom where the cattle derive most benefit from it.

There may be points of superiority for the Rutherford system which I cannot see. If so, it would be interesting to hear the views of your other correspondents.

J. PERCIVAL SPITTALL.

Co-operative Live Stock Marketing. My experience is limited to organizing and

managing the Hanley Farmers' Stock Shipping Association, and to give you practical information, I do not know that I can do better than tell you of our organization and what we have done during the first year which ended recently.

Before we organized we depended on our local butcher and an occasional drover to buy our With the butcher the supply was usually greater than his needs, and he did not pay any more than was necessary. When the drovers came there was no competition among them, and, of course, they did not pay any more than they had The results were farmers became very dissatisfied. The matter was brought up in a Grain Growers' meeting, and I was appointed to endeavor to bring about the organization of a stock shipping association. A meeting was called for the purpose. It was decided to organize and we started off with 10 members.

Our authorized capital is \$500, divided into shares of \$2.00 each, the purchase of one share entitles any one to full membership. In our bylaws, provision is made for the building up of an insurance fund, from which we expect to be able to protect shippers against loss in transit. For purpose, shippers are charged 3 cents per 100 pounds of hogs, and 2 cents per 100 pounds for cattle. So far our losses have been less than one-third of that fund.

Non-members may ship through the association, and have the same privileges and protection as members, but for the privilege a commission of one per cent. of the net proceeds of their shipment is charged. From this source, the association has made a nice profit, as slightly over 50 per cent. of our shipments have been made by non-members. Our by-laws prohibit the paying of dividends to members, except in the case of dissolution; then each member shall receive his pro rata share of the surplus, whatever it may

During the year we have made 13 shipments, all to the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, which, via Warman, is 542 miles, and has taken anywhere from 38 to 56 hours to make the trip.

We consign our shipments to our own order in care of a commission firm. This commission firm takes full charge of the shipment, and does all the business at that, end. When the sale is completed, an itimized statement of the expenses, insurance, commission, weights, etc., is mailed to us, together with a draft for the net proceeds.

On receipt of the statement and returns, the manager computes the expenses, the shrinkage on each classification, deducts these items from the sale price and mails each shipper his pro rata share of the shipment. So far it has always taken a week to get the returns into the hands of the shippers. During the year we shipped 38 cattle and 1162 hogs.

Our experience with cattle is very limited. Those we did ship were mostly stockers, and a few fat cows. These were shipped in November. At that time prices were low, the average shipping expense was 73 4-5 cents per 100, and the shtinkage averaged 3 1-3 per cent., or a little over 31 pounds per head.

Of the 1,162 hogs shipped, almost 81 per cent. were selects. The average weight was 207 pounds, with a shrinkage of 1.54 per cent., or 3 1-5 pounds per hog. The shipping expenses averaged 79 3-5 cents per 100 pounds, or 1.47 cent per mile. The average price paid the shipper for select hogs has been \$6.79 3-5 per 100, and other classification in proportion. I might say that on one occasion our select hogs netted us \$8.26 per 100 shipping weight, which was quite an encouraging price.

The association can outbuy drovers by 60 cents per 100 pounds.

At the close of the year we had 21 members, with a paid-up capital of \$42.00, of which it was only necessary to use \$28.00 to give us sufficient equipment for our needs. In figuring up we found we had done a turnover of \$18,879.95, with an expense to the association of \$7.88, and had a surplus of \$78.38 over all liabilities (78.68 per cent) cent.), placed \$25.00 to reserve, and are using balance for business and education

Figuring our first shipment on the basis of what a drover then on the ground was offering, and the balance of the shipments on the basis of the drover's customary margin, we have saved for our shippers on 1,162 hogs the tidy sum of \$1,682.38, which figures out to \$1.44 a hog, or 10.87 per cent. over drovers' prices.

You can readily see that co-operative stock shipping has been of considerable benefit to us, and so far as I know, all the shippers are satisfied.

These local co-operative stock shipping associations are a considerable improvement over selling our stock to local butchers and drovers (especially when there is no competition among them). But they come a long way short of solv-

shipped to these central markets. There, they could be sold or made up into carload lots and This could be done shipped to other markets. on a co-operative basis, similar to stock shipping.

From the experience I have had in this cooperative work, from what I hape read, and the knowledge I have of our economic conditions, I am convinced that under present circumstances the farmers of this province could not do better for the stock and poultry business than to organize a provincial co-operative association for the purpose of handling the marketing of farm stock on a strictly co-operative basis, and have as its main objects, fair treatment to the producer, improvement of the live-stock industry, and assistance in establishing within our province the

much-needed abattoir and cold storage facilities controlled by the producer.

This Provincial Cooperative Association might have at least two branches, one operating in the south, the other in the north, and each located at a point where suitable stock-yard accommodation would be avail-

Each branch could be organized with and supported by a system locals, and a local established at any and every point where there was stock to ship. An organization of this kind, could, if properly managed, bring into practice, many co-operative ideas, that are now lying dormant.

For instance, at many local points there is not sufficient stock raised for market to make up frequent carload shipments; therefore, some have to keep their stock past a time that it is profitable to keep them, others have to ship their stock before they are in a finished condition. The result is, more or less loss to each of these shippers. But with an organization such as I have suggested, regular shipping days could be arranged and arrangements made with the railway companies to stop a car at two or more places if necessary in order to get a load. In this way shippers would have the advantage of finishing their stock and shipping when they were

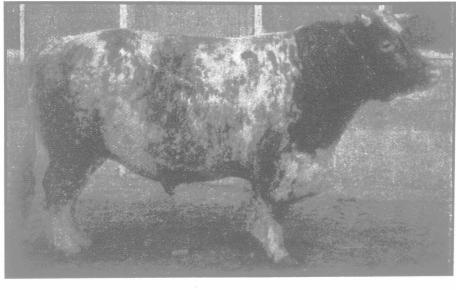
Special stock days could be made a feature, and if the traffic warranted it, no doubt arrange-

ments could be made with the railways to give special service on these days.

Special stock days would also have a tendency to bring more huyers on the market. In an organization of the kind, the responsibility of competing and paying out the individual shippers' returns could be concentrated into the branch offices, where competent accountants could be engaged and practically all the clerical work of the association could be done there, and the few persons responsible for the handling of the funds could be bonded with a great deal less expense to the association than could a manager at each local

There are many other features, an association as outlined could work out to the ducers. If we are going to make stock

raising and poultry raising profitable to the man on the land, we must co-operate to organizeorganize to co-operate, and then co-operate all the time.—John Ames, in "The Farmer's Advo-cate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.



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A three-year-old Shorthorn bull weighing 2,300 pounds. Owned by II. M. Vanderlip, Ca insville, Ont.

ing many of the difficulties in the way to the satisfactory marketing of live stock. Not until we have abattoir and cold storage facilities controlled by the producers can we expect to get a satisfactory margin of profit from the stock raising business. But under existing conditions it looks as if it would be several years before we have these much-needed facilities. But in the meantime and under present conditions we can do much to improve our methods of marketing.

In this province there should be at least two central markets for live stock and poultry, one located at some railway centre in the northern part of the province, and the other at some centre in the south. If we had these markets we could get our stock to market in better condition, with less shrinkage, less expense and fewer losses



A Line-up of Good Steers.

Five finished steers in D. Ferguson's yard, Elgin Co., Ont. These are a few of advantage of the promany good ones.

from injury and death in transit. It would also be a big benefit to farmers and ranchers within the province, who might want stockers and feeders. The required time and expenses would be considerably less to one of these markets than it would if they had to go to Winnipeg or some other market to get what they required.

Then with regard to the poultry industry: You all know how unsatisfactory the market was last fall. With central markets as suggested, provision could be made for handling poultry. When shipping hogs from local points decking could be put in the car and poultry in any quantity

If you would have good success with your brood sows get them into their pens from ten days to two weeks before farrowing. It is courting trouble and serious loss to expect the sow to accustom herself to her new surroundings in a

What is Required to Produce Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I have read with great interest some letters in your paper on producing more on the farms. Some people would lead us to believe that farmers are just roping in the money. I have been farming on my own account for eight years, and have done quite considerable bookkeeping in that time, so thought I would send you a copy of the accounts which I kept of my pig business last year. I might say I bought all the pigs at five weeks old.

Note.-The account sent showed an outlay for meal of \$557.32, and the receipts for pigs sold were \$636.90, including a small quantity of meal left on hand. The balance on the favorable side was \$79.58, not a large amount when it is considered that 45 pigs were handled and tons of feed fed.-Editor.

Besides grain fed they had five acres of a run in the orchard, in which I sow some mixed grain and some rape. If I charged anything for this I would be in the hole. They also got all the cull apples they could eat for about two months

in the fall. If some of the city chaps who are talking produce more on the farm think they can beat this I wish they would buy a farm and show the rest of us poor farmers how to do it. We should be very grateful to them. Preaching greater production will not produce any more grain or pork

Grey Co., Ont.

JOHN L. PATTERSON.

FARM.

Courage and Perseverance.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I was sittin' by the stove the ither nicht wi' ma feet on the oven door an' wunnerin' if it wad be necessary for me to gae oot an' tak' a look at the coos before gaein' tae bed, the auld wumman all at once looks up frae her knittin' an says, "Sandy" says she "why dinna ye write a letter tae 'The Farmer's Advocate' aboot the war?'' 'Weel' says I, 'I dinna' ken but what I micht. I'm a married man for nigh on tae forty years noo, an' gin onybody kens onything about war it ought tae be me." "Be quate" says she, "ye shouldna" be jokin' aboot sae serious a matter as war has come tae be, ye ken what I mean. Can ye no' see onything in a' this fightin' an' murderin' o guid men by ither men maybe juist as guid, that ye can mak' use o' as a warnin'an' a lesson for some o' us folks wha hae to stay at hame an' fight oot oor ain battles in the kitchen or on the farm." "Weel" says I, I'll think aboot it. Gin there's ony morals in this war I suppose we shouldna' overlook them.'

An' it wisna' lang after this that it cam' tae me, of a sudden like, that there wis $\omega e'$ thing aboot this scrappin' business that I hadna' taken ower muckle notice of, an' which wis of conseed-erable importance, if for naething mair than an Man is a quare sort o' an animal, object lesson. an' it's eneuch tae mak' ye lauch, gin it werna' sic a serious husiness, tae see the way he twists ilks thing that happens in this war around tae suit himsel'. Gin a ship is sunk by the Germans it was an auld hulk o' a thing that wisna' muckle guid onyway, an' was juist aboot as weel oot o' the road. An'the papers will be tellin' aboot it on their inside pages where they pit the rest o' the news that isna' muckle importance. But when we send one o' the German boats tae Davy Jones ye wilna' find the report o' that tryin' tae hide itself in sma' print on a back page. It will be a' the vay across the front o' the paper in letters twa inches high, that fairly mak' ye pit yer fingers in yer ears, it looks sae like it was shoutin' it at ye.

An' of coorse it's the same way wi' the ither They keep turnin' the telescope a' the time. The richt end for their ain victories, the wrong end for the ither fellows. On the vera same day that the Englishman reads in his paper that Germany has given up a' hope an' is at the point o' starvation, the German reads that it is juist a matter o' days until the British ships will a' be at the bottom o' the sea or driven in tae port, which will mean the endin' o' the war, wi' Germany dictatin' the terms o' peace an' fixin' the damages. It's a quare lookin' piece o' business, but what I want tae point oot there's mair to it than ye notice at the first glance. There's juist ae purpose in it a', an' that is tae keep up the courage o' the men in the trenches wha are daein' the fightin' an that o' the men at hame wha are footin' the bills. For it's weel they ken that the meenute either side get discouraged, that meenute they will be done for, for ye canna' stand up against the fire o' the enemy gin ye think that a' the guid ye'll dae will be tae stap a bullet. Let a whole nation get tae thinkin' that they canna' win oot an' they're juist as guid as beaten, richt then; but mak them believe they're on the straight road tae victory an' they're got an unco' guid chance o' reachin' it. We've seen this, or read about it often eneuch. The only trouble is, it doesna

seem to mak' muckle o' an impression on us when the chance comes tae pit the theory intae practic in oor daily work.

Noo, gin it's true wi' nations, it's true wi' individuals that the maist important thing is tae keep up the courage, gin oor purpose in life is tae There's juist one way o' getbe accomplished. tin' onything worth havin', an' that's perseverance, which is na mair than anither name for courage. Ye'll age find them baith in the same mon, onyway. Mony a time ye'll see a chap gaein' in for some line o' farmin' that looks guid tae him, but as soon as he comes against his first wee bit o' hard luck, that micht dae him a lot o' guid gin he stuck tae the job, he throws up the hale thing an' goes in for somethin' else that looks better frae the ootside than it does frae the inside a few months later. Gin ye want yer life tae count for something on this auld earth ye dinna' want tae waste time changin' jobs or jumpin' frae ae line o' business tae anither, whether it is farmin' ye are or something Ye canna' keep up yer stock o' courage gin ye dae. Whatever ye are daein', provided it's an honest way o' makin' a livin', keep boostin' it a' yer spare time, an' though ye may no' mak' the ither chap see things your way, ye'll hae a guid effect on yoursel' an' the meenute ye come tae believe ye've got hauled o' the best job on airth, that meenute it will become the best job for you, in a' probability.

Life is unco' short at best an' the time we hae for fightin' it's battles should be pit tae guid Ilka day we lose through discouragement is gone for a' time, to say naething o' the chance we run o' gettin' the habit an' gaein tae the deil a' thegither.

Sae, let us take an example frae oor soldiers over in France, an' frae the Germans too, gin ye like, for there's plenty courage on baith sides, an' hauld doon the auld job wi' the certain conviction that ye'll mak' a guid finish, an' hae something tae show in the w'y o' a strong character for yer life-work. That's a' ye can tak' wi' ye when the time comes for ye tae quit here, sae we want take be carefu' we dinna fa' doon on the

When I'd got this far in ma writin' I handed ma paper tae the auld wumman, an' says I, "Maybee ye'll no be pleased gin I dinna' let ye criticize ma' words as weel as ma actions, sae read this an' tell me gin ye think there's ony chance I hae tauld the truth for once.

She read the hale thing through an' then she says, "Sandy," says she, "Courage is a fine thing, an' perseverance is a' richt, but I'm thinkin' ye micht be takin' some o' ver preachin' tae versel' Div ye mind the time ye went intae the pig business when pigs was sae dear, an' then got rid o' them a', one way an' anither, when the prices went doon."

The auld lady had me there a' richt, but I says tae her, says I, "Pigs dinna' coont, an' ye canna' deny that I hae courage in me onyway. showed it once a' richt, div ye mind.

'When was that,' says she. "The time I asked sic a sharp auld critic as yerself tae marry says I, makin' for the door.

"Aye" she calls after me, "An' why dinna' ye mention yer perseverance too. Gin I mind richt ye had mair use for that then than ye had for ver courage.

But I didna let on I heard her. It's the only w'y tae get the last word. SANDY FRASER. Glengarry Co., Ont.

Test the Seed Corn Now.

A correspondent a short time ago informed us that he had some very good saed corn for sale. We wrote him, asking whether or not the corn had been tested and as it had not been done he immediately set to work to make a test, after





A Simple Form of Corn Tester

which he wrote us that it surprised him to find that one variety tested only 66 per cent, germination while the other tested only 82 per cent. This. man had taken good care of his corn and expected almost a perfect germination. Testing the seed of end his eyes to the fact that you cannot always depend upon appearances in connection with seed corn and he decided to look for some better seed elsewhere, and to insist upon its being tested. It

is time right now to test the seed and no matter how well it was matured when cut, how thorough selection was made in the field and how care fully it has been stored during the winter testing may still reveal many weaknesses and show the corn to be of an inferior quality as regards germination and early growth. Even though one finds that his corn tests 100 per cent. or nearly so there is a satisfaction in being assured by the only definite plan that the seed is perfect and likely, under favorable conditions, to produce the crop looked for. Testing the seed is a safe bet but sowing untested seed puts the odds against the grower every time.

It at all pessible, seed corn should be procured on the ear. This is not always available but where it can be bought it is always safer to turn down the shelled corn proposition. It is doubly important that shelled corn be tested. In buying corn on the ear the purchaser has an opportunity of forming some idea of the value of this corn as seed from the size and length of ear and the proportion of corn to cob. A little extra bulk is necessary when buying on the ear, because, in preparing the corn for planting, the small seeds at the tip end of the ear and the badly-formed kernels at the butt should be discarded. In buying in bulk these seeds are very often included in the seed and this helps to lower its quality and value. It is no big job to test seed corn and when bought on the cob individual ears may be tested separately so that the bad or questionable ears may be thrown away at the conclusion of the test and only those which germinate a full or nearly full percentage retained for planting.

With dent corn it has been estimated that only fifteen good ears are required to plant an acre four grains to the hill. If sown in drills a little more than double this amount might be needed.

Flint corn would require possibly twenty to twenty-five ears per acre, that is of the larger and best varieties. In taking corn from the cob for testing remove a kernel from near each end of the cob and one from the centre of the cob, then turn the cob over to the other side and remove three more kernels as at first. Do this on each cob of the entire supply of seed corn, keeping the kernels separate according to ears and having each ear numbered and each square into which the seed is placed to be tested numbered to correspond with the number on each ear. In this way a close check is kept on leach and every cob of corn composing the seed supply All that is required for a tester is a shallow

box something like that illustrated herewith and divided into small squares by the use of strings or fine wire. A very handy plan is to drive shingle nails in the edge of the box and run a string around them leaving the entire box marked off into squares, each square numbered as indicated in the illustration. kernels from each cob go together into separate squares where they form the best check on the value of the corn on that cob. Fill the box with moist sand up to level with these strings or wires, moist sawdust will do just well but it should first be boiled in water to kill bacteria and molds. The seed may be laid on top of this sand or sawdust and a plain moistened cloth placed over the kernels. On top of this again a sack made for the purpose and containing damp sawdust or damp sand to the depth of about two inches is placed and pressed down firmly, this done the tester is placed in a room kept at the ordinary living-room temperature. It should be where it is fairly light; a good place is in the kitchen fairly close to the kitchen range. After taking the kernels the ears should be laid in sections corresponding with the sections in the box and separately numbered so that they may be easily picked up at the time of opening the tester to see how germination has taken place. We have had good success with this kind of box filled with moist lightish earth or sand and shoving the septs down into this to the depth of one-half or one inch, not covering with a cloth at all. We have a'so used moist sand in the box, laying the seed on this in squares, covering with an old twine sack on which we spread about two inches of moist sand and kept it moist. Some advocate placing the corn on moist sand or sawdust and covering with a glass. This prevents evaporation of moisture and allows of close observation of the rate and strength of germination.

It matters not what modifications of the plan are used so long as the seed is thoroughly tested. A box 20 by 40 inches could easily be made into fifteen squares which would handle 200 ears at once or enough to plant eight to ten acres of corn in hills, smaller or larger boxes may be used, desired. It may require the best part of a half day to prepare the box and introduce the seed to he tested but it will be time well spent, especially now before seeding opens up and the rush come on. At the time of opening the tester it will be easy to see which are the strongest ears in the seed lot. Any which germinate very weakly should be discarded and those not showing a perfect germination are not desirable for planting. a simple yet important matter that should be looked after at once. Save all ears from which six seeds send up six strong, healthy sprouts; discard all those which show one or more failures.

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APRIL 8, 1915

Varieties of Farm Crops Found Best.

Inestimable work has been done by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in the experimental plots and by compiling the results of thousands of co-operative tests of grains made throughout the Province of Ontario. Bulletin 228, entitled "Farm Crops" has been issued and in it Prof. Zavitz has given advice and made recommendations regarding varieties, mixtures and cultural methods. For the benefit of our readers we are making mention of some of the varieties that have proved themselves superior and have been recommended by Prof. Zavitz.

BARLEY.-There are three distinct classes of barleys now recognized by seedsmen: six-rowed two-rowed and hulless bariey. Of these the sixrowed barleys mature excliest and give the largest yields. Two-rowed barleys are second in production but the grain usually weighs more than that of six-rowed barleys per measured bushel. Of the former class, Mandscheuri and O.A.C. No. 21 are the popular kinds. The O.A.C. 21 has surpassed the Mandscheuri in experiments at the College and in the co-operative tests carried on through the Experimental Union. It was superior in average yield of grain per acre, freedom from rusts and in both length and strength of the straw. Hanna No. 5590 and the two-rowed King have proved themselves as two of the best two-rowed varieties and Guy Mayle and Black Hulless the best of the hulless kinds.

OATS.—There are about four times the area used for growing oats annually in Ontario as for any other grain crop. In 1914 the average yield per acre was 37.3 bushels which is 1.6 bushels per acre higher than the average for the past thirtythree years. One would naturally expect to find a great number of varieties in such an important crop and such is the case for over 300 varieties have already been tested in the College plots. In the consideration of different oats it is well to bear in mind that the heaviest oats per measured bushel are usually thick in the hull and light yielders. Many varieties will show a percentage of hull above 30 per cent. some bearing even as much as 35 per cent. From 1890 to 1914 in-inclusive, a period of twenty-five years, nine varieties of oats were grown at the College. three leaders were Siberian, Joanette and American Banner in the order named. The Siberian out-yielded the Banner by an average of 3.5 bushels per acre and gave an average of 18.8 bushels per acre more than the poorest yielder in the test. As an early oat and one suitable for sowing in combination with barley the Daubeney has been popular.

Two promising varieties have been originated the O.A.C. No. 72, a selection from the Siberian, and the O.A.C. No. 3, a selection from the Daubeney. The No 72 oat requires about the same length of time to mature as does the Banner and the No. 3 oat coincides fairly well with the Daubeney as to the period of growth. Both of these improved strains have been tried out and give considerable promise of becoming the leading oats as O.A.C. No. 21 barley has popularized itself in its sphere.

WHEAT.-Of all the winter wheat grown in the Province of Ontario the leading variety is Daw son's Golden Chaff. This wheat has also given best results at the Agricultural College and second to it come Imperial Amber and Early Genesee Giant. Dawson's Golden Chaff produces a stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff and white grain. The Imperial Amber variety produces a large amount of straw which is medium in strength, a bearded head with red chaff and red grain of very good quality. The Early Genesee Giant has a compact, bearded head a grain which is sometimes classed as white and sometimes as amber.

Spring wheat is not extensively grown in Ontario at the present time but much experimental work has been carried on in connection with this crop. In a five-year test Red Fife, a variety which has been well and favorably known throughout the Province was third in the list. It was exceeded in yield by Saxonka and Climax. Red Fife has a bald head while the other two are bearded. The Marquis variety which was originated by Dr. William Saunders has made wonderful progress in the West and has to a certain extent replaced the Red Fife in many sections.

The varieties of wheat just discussed are the most useful kinds of spring wheat for flour production. There is another strain of spring wheat known as Macaroni or the hard wheats. They are very hard and require much power to grind them into flour. The Wild Goose wheat is the bestknown variety of this kind, but in a five-year test at the College it stood fourth in the list at the head of which was a variety called Arnautka. The Roumania and Kubanka also out yielded the Wild

Goose by a small margin. Emmer and spelt also come under the class as wheat. Of these two types of grain, preference is given is given to the enmer, the three varieties of which are Common, Russian and Iowa. They are also

mentioned in their order of merit. RYE.—This grain is considered a poor-land

crop but the area devoted to it in Ontario has third. Of these three varieties the Early Minneincreased in recent years. Tests of Winter rye at the College have shown Mammoth White to lead with a yield of 58.3 bushels per acre, then came Washington, Common and Thousand Fold. In strength of straw the Mammoth and Common were strongest while the Washington was the

Of the spring ryes the most popular one as a result of test is the Petkus. Second comes common and third, Prolific Spring. The O.A.C. No. 61 is a selection made from the Petkus and it has out-yielded its parent both at the College and in the co-operative tests throughout the Province.

BUCKWHEAT.—The Rye Buckwheat so favorably known in the Maritime Provinces proved superior to four competitors in a ten-year test; following it in the order of production were Common Grey, Japanese, Silver Hull and New Calcutta. All the other varieties were superior to the Rye in yield of straw per acre, but inferior as to grain per acre and weight per measured bushel



A Good Shock of White Fife Wheat.

FIELD PEAS.—The pea crop of Ontario is not as extensive as it was a decade ago, but some increase in area took place during the last two years. Considerable experimental work has been conducted in order to encourage this crop which is so beneficial to the land. Out of eight different varieties tested at Guelph for a period of 15 years the Early Britain stood highest; then came Potter, Black Eyed Marrowfat, New Canadian Beauty, White Eyed Marrowfat and Prussian Eighteen varieties have been tested over a period of four years, and in this trial several new varieties have surpassed the Early Britain.

FIELD BEANS.—During the season of 1914 there were upwards of 50,000 acres of beans grown in Ontaito. Seven varieties of beans have been grown in the Experimental Department at the College in each of fifteen years, and the following list names the varieties in their order of production: Pearce's Improved Tree, Scholfield Pea, White Wonder, Medium or Navy, Marrowfat, all White Field, Large White Haricots. Cook ing tests were also made with the Pearce's Improved Tree, and it proved very satisfactory in cooking qualities.

SORGHUM.-"Under the term 'Sorghum' is included a number of different classes of crops such as sugar cane, broom corn, kaffir corn, milo, maize, etc. Those varieties of sorghum spoken of as sugar canes in the seedsmen's catalogues but which are more correctly named sugar sorghums are used for fodder purposes in Ontario more than any of the other classes of sorghums." Out of seven varieties tested to arrive at their value for fodder purposes Orange Sugar Cane stood high-Second in the trial was Early Minnesota Sugar Cane, and Early Amber Sugar Cane was

sota produced the tallest plants, the Early Amber the most seed, and the Orange the largest amount of green fodder.

MILLET.—This crop may serve many purposes, and is often sown for hay late in the season when other crops have failed. Of the seven varieties grown at the College for nineteen years the yields of hay per acre per annum were as follows: Japanese Panicle, 4.4 tons; Holy Terror Gold Mine, 4.2 tons; Golden Wonder, 4.0 tons; Japanese Barnyard, 3.5 tons; Hungarian Grass, 3.4 tons; German or Golden, 3.3 tons; and Common, 3.2 tons.

RAPE.—The Dwarf Essex variety of rape is grown more extensively than all others combined.

MANGELS.—This plant is classified into long, intermediate, tankard and globe. Thirty-seven varieties and strains were tested during a period of five years, and the eight leading kinds are listed in order of merit: Sutton's Mammoth Long Red, Ideal, Hartmann's Sludstrup-Barres, Yellow Leviathan, Briggs' Giant Yellow intermediate, Yellow Leviathan (Rennie), Yellow Leviathan (Keith), and Hartmann's Taaroje-

TURNIPS. - Tests with many varieties of Swede turnips showed the following three kinds to be the heaviest yielders in the College plots: Garton's Model, Garton's Keepwell, and Bruce's Giant King.

Four varieties of fall turnips were grown in According to yield they range as follows: Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth, Sutton's Imperial Green Globe, Red Top, White Globe and Cow

New or Northern Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being privileged to travel through considerable of our northern Ontario lately, by team as well as by train, I feel like writing a few lines as to impressions gained. The vastness of the country cannot be imagined without travelling through The impressions formed by the average traveller are that it is all rocks, while there is a large area that in my humble opinion should be carefully protected so as it would re-timber for the benefit of future generations. There are considerable tracts of clay that will, when developed by the careful and progressive husbandman, yield good returns. I am told that clover, roots and potatoes give excellent yields almost anywhere in that country, and where they do well all classes of live stock will do well. I was surprised to find what a good market there is in these more or less isolated districts, practically at Toronto prices. I noticed turnips quoted on Port Arthur market at 75 cents per bag. I heard a party inquiring for butter in a small centre, and none could be had. In fact everything that can be grown successfully in that country can find a ready market at lumber camps, mining camps, railway construction camps, etc. I believe it is true that many settlers are seeing very hard times this winter, owing first to failure of crops last season because of drought and frost, and second to the great financial stringency which we are all inclined to charge to the war but which was being felt before war was declared. This handicapped lumber men and mining camps so that many settlers could not get work at satisfactory wages. But even this I believe has been a blessing in disguise to some; altogether too many who are located on good land, were satisfied to work a few acres of their farm and leave the remainder undeveloped, trusting to the lumbering and construction camps, etc., for their liv-Of necessity they have turned to their own



A Settler's Home in New Ontario.

which will very soon give them ample returns in crops. It is rather discouraging, if reports are true, as to what some of the farmers are getting for the pulp wood off those lands. I was told by farmers in the vicinity of Wabigoon that they could only get \$2.70 per cord on track for I thought here's a case where protection should apply, when the average price of pulp wood is \$4.00 to \$4.50, the former looks to me like a hold up. If I were asked to give advice to the Northern Ontario settler I would say to the one that has settled on the rocks, as it were, with only a few acres of arable land, to move out into the clay belt or some other belt and let nature re-clothe that farm with timber, and 1 would say to the settler on the arable farm to clean it up as fast as possible, gather a good quality class of milk and meat-producing stock around you as fast as you can, (and I might say incidently that a few sheep would be of great assistance in cleaning up the farm), and in a very few years you could boast of teing an independent farmer, but don't make the mistake that many farmers are making in older districts, viz., mining the land. Feed the land and it will feed you.

Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

The Millers' Side of It.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

In your issue of March 11 there appears an article by Thomas McMillan of Huron County, Agriculture Throttled — Consumers

I have read the article in question and insofar as Mr. McMillan makes reference to the Canadian Milling industry I feel warranted in expressing my objections to the statements made. Speaking generally, Mr. McMillan takes a pessimistic view of everything. He lays stress particularly on some of the comparatively unimportant features where the farmer suffers a disadvantage from the present shtuation in Europe, yet on the other hand he fails to express appreciation for the enormous increases in values attributable to the war. Ontario farmers this year have been paid as high as \$1.63 for Winter Wheat against 85c a year ago: the Manitoba farmers are receiving at the present time \$1.42 (No. 1 Northern wheat) against approximately 73c a year ago. The farmer is also receiving 56c per bushel for oats this year against approximately 25c per bushel last year, thus the farmer in the Province of Ontario who raises say 1,000 or 2,000 bushels of wheat is receiving eight hundred to sixteen hundred dollars more than he was last year for this grain. It is only fair, it seems to me, that Mr. McMillan should take such facts into consideration in an article such as he has written.

Coming to the Milling industry, I would point out that Mr. McMillan shows gross ignorance and great temerity to even discuss a subject about which he apparently knows so little. Mr. McMillan may know something of farming anc may be able to discuss politics but when he comes to analyze an industry he should get facts and not work on prejudice.

We have heard a great deal in the last few years about flour being sold in London, England. cheaper than in Canadian centres. Let my say that no comparison in prices or values can be made, for the following reasons :-

1. The grades offered in London under Canadian Mill brands are not the same high quality as are offered at home.

2. Freight rates on the Ocean have been, up until this last year, very low. A few years ago we could ship flour to St. John, N.B., by first passing through St. John to Liverpool, England and back to St. John cheaper than we could ship it to St. John for local consumption. could be shipped from Toronto to Egypt cheaper than it could be shipped from Toronto to Sydney N.S. We could deliver flour in Liverpool on Milling in Transit through rates in some instances cheaper than the mills in Western Ontario could deliver their product in Montreal.

3. Export buyers are keen students of market conditions, they buy in huge lots and often when our wheat here has had a rapid decline, and when no one at home will buy large quantities of flour. exporters will be most active and four purchas d at such low points and shipped on such cheap rates of freight, could be landed in London or Liverpool and the prices there offering might seem out of proportion with list prices in domestic markets.

4. Packages on export goods are much cheaper. In the ordinary export package to-day, flour can be covered at 10c per barrel. In wooden barrels as supplied to a part of the domestic trade, the cost of covering flour is approximately 50c per harrel, so that a comparison in price without identifying in each case, the package, the terms and the quantity would be vastly unfair

5. Payment for export goods is in cash, the minute the Bill of Lading is delivered to the the Caradian milling industry.

farms this winter, and are clearing a few acres are not of a very satisfactory nature, especially at the present time.

Mr. McMillan alleges a huge flour milling combine in Canada that is holding up the price of flour to the consumer and at the same time strangling the smaller milling plants. I know of no combine, understanding or price basis arrangement between any mills in Canada, on the contrary, competition is most keen and with milling capacity in Canada much greater than is needed to supply home demands, the strife is often un-Canada has a milling capacity warranted. of thirty million barrels per year, whereas the frome consumption is eight million barrels. It is vastly unfair for Mr. McMillian to state or even infer that there is a combine, and he should be called upon to prove his statement.

Mr. McMillan again shows ignorance and a failure to study his subject before making statements that cannot be supported by facts. ing broadly, the Canadian miller has nothing to fear by lowering or even abolishing the tariff against American flour, but at the same time it would not be unreasonable to expect that if the tariff were abolished against American flour, there would be inroads made on Canadian trade and when this subject was discussed two years ago with the Government it was pointed out by the mallers that if an arrangement for RECIPROCITY in flour could be made with the United States Government there could be little objection taken by the milling industry of Canada. You will see that if we let in American flour here we should be allowed to seek trade in return on American territory and we were willing to stand or fall on our ability to make flour as cheaply as

However, reverting a moment to a comparison between American and Canadian prices-the United States has approximately three hundred million bushels of wheat this year for export, Canada has approximately one hundred and twenty million ushels. Great Britain and the Continent are the great consuming markets for not only the North American surplus as above outlined, but for the surplus of other wheat producing countries, and as a consequence the price offered by Liverpool buyers makes the price of wheat the world over. for, granted a country has a surplus of wheat and seeks disposal abroad, Liverpool bids and the country offering accepts the bid, in this way one particular exporting country may sell to Liverpool for a week or two and then they may make an advance in their price. Countries are like individuals, when they are selling freely they are tempted to spek advanced prices. Immediately they raise prices Liverpool turns away and for a time will purchase her supplies from some other source. This is the way the trade is worked. Exporting countries the world over are competitors and Liverpool is the buying centre and Liverpool sets the price. There are times when the price of wheat in the United States is higher than in Canada. Usually in the Fall when heavy deliveries are pouring into Winnipeg, this is the volume of wheat coming on the market at such times carries the price down temporarily. for there are not buyers enough to absorb the heavy receipts. At such times the farmer looks with envious eyes at prices being paid for wheat across the border in Minneapolis, Liberal papers shout from the housetops as to the opportunities missed in not working reciprocity. Then again, due to unusual conditions, prices in Canada may advance to a higher level than prevails in Chicago and Minneapolis. At such times the consumer in Canada is incensed and the Government is urged to throw down the barriers and let in American flour

The great fact remains, however, that these inequalities are the exceptions and are short-lived. Year in and year out the prices in both Canada and the United States are set and regulated by foreign demand and remain practically parallel. At the present time the price of No. 2 Winter wheat on cars, Toronto, is approximately \$1.50 per bus'el, in Chicago the value of No. 2 Winter wheat is \$1.57. Toronto and Chicago are practically on a par as far as freight rates to the seaboard are concerned, or very nearly on a par. Theoretically, if there were free interchange of grain and grain products between the United States and Canada just now Canadian mills might look for a thriving business in the Unites States centres, but actually if there were free interchange of wheat and flour no such difference in prices, as above cited, would exist, for to all intents and purposes with free interchange of wheat and flour, the United States and Canada would be unified, as far as grain prices were

Mr. McWillan inggles figures to suit his arguouts, thus he tries to show that at one and the pockets of the larger mills and closes up the smaller plants. It is not the tariff we should look to, to find the reason for the disappearance of the small country miller. I repeat, the tariff s not and never will be a factor to help or hinder nearest Bank, and on this Exchange a premium the closing up and gradual disappearance of is obtained. On the other hand domestic credits, smaller country mills are in my opinion:—

1. The failure in many localities of the water power as a result of deforestation.

2. The existing belief among farmers that Manitoba Spring wheat flour is superior to flour manufactured from the wheat they grow themselves in the Province of Ontario. result of the demand thereby for Manitoba flour and the preference for Manitoba flour, small Ontario mills situated in some instances miles from a railroad have been obliged to close down, the wheat delivered by the farmers being sent on for export to Europe. Many milis have thus discontinued grinding altogether and now sell Manitoba flour brought in from mills favorably situated for grinding same.

3. Unfavorable freight rates at other than certain well-favored railroad centres.

Mr. McMillan quotes from the Canadian Census returns of 1911, giving figures as to Milling profits, capital employed, etc. I have never yet for the Company with which I am engaged been called upon by the Government to disclose profits, nor do I believe that the Census returns show figures as to profits, but in any case the figures quoted by Mr. McMillan representing profits of 50 per cent. on capital invested are incorrect and

altogether misleading.

Taking the last Annual statements of six of the largest Mills in Canada, including our own mills, the net profits on the capital invested do not quite reach 9 per cent., moreover it is safe to say that if the industry as a whole were heard from the net profits would be lessened, for it is the larger mills of Canada at the present time who are making comparatively the best returns owing to their being able to produce in quantity. Furthermore the annual net profits on turnover do not amount to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Think of it, 2½ per cent. I know of no other industry in Canada where capital is turned over for such a small reward. Mr. McMillan will also doubtless be surprised to learn that the net profit per barrel on the output of our own mills over a period of the last eight years has not exceeded 22c and the average net profit over the same period is 16c per barrel. I have no means of knowing what the profits of other large Canadian mills are, but I feel safe in saying that none make more than 25c per barrel and many a great deal In the "Toronto Globe" issue of Jan. 2, 1915, there appeared an article headed, "Millers Must Find New Markets' written by A. H. Bailey who represents "The Northwestern Miller" and who is undoubtedly in a better position to speak on the subject than anyone else. In part he says "The impression is quite general in Canada that the profits in the milling industry are excessive, they are not. The best and most progressive mills do not average 25c per barrel net on their turnwhile many make much less than that.' Would Mr. McMillan be satisfied to run his farm on a net return of 9 per cent. on his investment? Can Mr. McMillan refer to any other industry on which profits are so meagre? And yet in his article, Mr. McMillan represents the Canadian as a huge Octopus sucking from the consumer at the rate of 80c per barrel profit and making an annual return of 50 per cent. on the capital invested.

As I said at the inception of this article. Mr. McMillan has displayed gross ignorance of the facts insofar as the milling industry is concerned and demonstrates at the same time an attitude of narrow projudice that is vastly unfair especially when he shows a disposition to promulgate his opinions through such an influential organ as

The Farmer's Advocate.

Mr. McMillan goes on to discuss the revision of the tariff. He speaks of the addition of 71 per cent. as a burden on the consumer. Undoubtedly it lears on the consumer. We are all consumers, however, of certain goods upon which the increased taxation applies and it seems to me that the manufacturer and the ordinary citizen of our big centres are called upon to pay comparatively a much larger proportion of the increased taxation than the farmer. I think the farmers generally are very thankful that one of the results of the war and which is a necessity under the circumstances, is the increase in the value of farm products in which they are so much interested. Mr. McMillan should learn to boost, not knock.

D. A. CAMPBELL, General Manager. The Campbell Flour Mills Co.

Preparing for Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The preparation of ground for corn should really start the preceding fall. I always plough the land in the fall that is wanted for the corn erop the coming season. Even sod is, I think. best fall-ploughed. During the winter the ground is manured. I spread it on the field unless snow is too deep, when it is put in heaps.

Spring cultivation starts as soon ground is dry enough. If the manure has been spread in the winter I use the cultivator or disk-If it is in heaps I use the harrows before spreading the manure. My idea is to keep the ground from get

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from getting dry and hard on top and as a result losing much moisture. The land is worked over in this manner a couple, of times and then as soon in this as seeding is finished the manure if still in heaps as securing and the ground plowed and the harrows is spread and the golden and the nations kept going over each half day's plowing so as to keep ground from becoming hard. The land is now well worked with cultivator, disk and harrow now wen world. In a few days cultivate again or if it is in good condition already, simply use the harrows, then roll again. It is now ready to plant, but instead of planting, I let it stand for a few days and then work up again. This kills another growth of weeds and saves considerable hoeing and the extra cultivation puts the soil in that much better condition. After this last cultivation the land is again rolled and then planted. I plant in rows, using about a peck of corn to an acre or if it is very large seed a little more. This does not seem very much corn to an acre, but I buy the very best that can be obtained. I find that corn at three dollars a bushel on the cob and with a germination test of 95 and up is the cheapest. Corn that is properly dried and sent out in good condition will not only germinate well, but every stalk will grow and grow well.

If the ground is likely to bake, I go over it in a couple of days with a light harrow, and again when corn is up nicely it is again harrowed, crossing the rows both times of course. may pull out an odd stalk but it also pulls out

a good many weeds. The scuffler or cultivator is started as soon as the rows can be seen and is kept going once a week until corn is too high to work, and sometimes it is gone over twice a week if we happen to get a shower. It is hoed when corn is about three inches high, before it really needs it. It hoes a lot easier then. It is gone over again in a couple of weeks, before the weeds get a start. It is easier to keep ahead of the weeds than to get them out after they get a good start. I let the cobs get quite hard before cutting and putting C. H. R.

A Review.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

York Co., Ont.

Several articles have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate' during the past two months which I have been trying to get time to discuss more or less briefly.

Mr. Angle has my thanks for his courteous review of my article on "The War and the Farmer" of early winter. He has pretty good common sense even if he did take part in the useless I only Patriotism and Production Campaign. want to assure him and your readers that my bitterness against this waste of money was not owing to a sore head for I was asked to take part myself in the Campaign but refused on principles.

A few words in discussion of your editorial in

I have had all sorts of men and the only one who left before I wanted him to, came back last At first I gainspring and wanted to hire again. ed the reputation of being a hard master but the two reasons for that was that I wanted to get off the mortgage and wanted to make every moment tell, and also that my men at first were mostly Englishmen who did not know what real work was and who were not anxious to learn, but the most of them did learn and were good, industrious fellows after a time.

As I get older I think I must be less exacting and more willing to see the man's side of the question but even now it is a difficult matter for the man to take advantage. I have had for the last three years, one of the most sensitive men I ever had, and have hired him for the fourth year, but he knows how to work and is not afraid to 'take hold." Now for your editorial.-I pay him in full every Saturday night. He begins work at seven and stops work at six and in the intervening time he works; and if he finishes one job he doesn't stand around and wait for another to run against him but asks "what next?"

Of course they all have drawbacks. I consider the weekly payments and strict hours very wise principles in connection with men. They are more contented, work better and the system which it leads to is a benefit to the boss and the farm. aim to be with my man as much as possible and take an interest in him and his views and aims and I find this stimulates his interest in my work and if I have to leave him alone I look for half as much work accomplished as I would do in the same time and am generally pleasantly surprised when I return. If a hired man will not respond to decent treatment, regular pay days and regular hours he is a poor tool.—I have read with with interest and pleasure the various articles during the winter on the different phases of the question of Increased Production. I consider the letter of Thos. MacMillan in issue of March 11, the best thing you have published. All these articles have shown plainly that the writers. themselves farmers, recognized that the tiller of the soil, the producer, is the tool of the politi-

cian, not statesman, he helps send to parliament. Some of them have hinted at the remedy as lying in an organized farmers' vote. Quite right! wonder how many of them, when faced by election day, and buttonholed by the local party heeler would vote against the "Grand Old Party" even if they knew that by so doing they would immensely benefit agriculture. J. H. Grisdale advises in the Agricultural War Book, and "The Farmer's Advocate" editorials urge farmers to sow the seed at the earliest possible moment. When I began farming I was always anxious to get my seeding and planting done early and I have lost more dollars by planting too early, by putting seed in cold ground, during the cold weather of our Maritime spring than by planting too late. I think this advice is better for Ontario than the Maritime Provinces for we generally have cold, backward weather until the first of June and seed put in cold ground when the temperature rarely gets above sixty degrees will not do well. I would urge farmers to get everything ready for seeding, the plowing, cultivating, seed selection, manure hauling, etc., and be ready to put in the seed as early as it is really fit. The importance of using good seed was never before so strongly urged as this year and I have found from experience good seed is a big factor in increased production.

R. J. MESSENGER.

NOTE.—While urging early sowing, "The Farmer's Advocate" has never advised sowing before the land and weather were fit.-Editor.

Results of Fertilizers on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The campaign for Increased Production has brought artificial fertilizers somewhat prominently to the front, so that the results of experiments made last season may be of rather special interest at this time. Tests made during the past 5 or 6 years have demonstrated beyond a doubt that my soil is deficient in phosphoric acid, so that a set of plots was arranged last season to try and find out whether potash was required, and if so about how much it would pay to apply. The crop selected was turnips, previous crop fall wheat, grown with fertilizer. decidedly sandy loam, one of the lightest fields I have, and it has only had one very moderate application of barnyard manure in 15 years. was fall-plowed, and a light dressing of barnyard manure (about 10 loads per acre) was spread on during the winter. I plowed again after seeding, and worked down smooth with harrows and cultivator, then rolled. I used 5 different fertilizers, 100 lbs. of each, which was sufficient for 6 rows 38 rods long, the application being at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre. One row was put in without any fertilizer for a check. The fertilizer was put in with a potato planter that has an attachment for that purpose, and the drills were made with a double-moldboard plow. this way all the fertilizer was right under the turnip row, and there was no possibility of the To further guard different kinds getting mixed. against any possibility of naxing, through the hopper not being quite empty when a fresh lot was put in, only the 2 middle rows in each plot of 6 were weighed. Here are the results:

Plot.	Percentages.	Yield per acre.	Cost per acre.
2	10-5 2-8-5 8-10	$25\frac{1}{3}$ tons $24\frac{1}{2}$ tons $23\frac{1}{3}$ tons	\$6.30 7.30 8.20
4	nothing	$10\frac{1}{2}$ tons $24\frac{1}{3}$ tons	8.55
6	16% acid	$22\frac{1}{2}$ tons	4.50

The figures in the column under percentages represent the per cent. of nitrogen; second, the phosphoric acid, and third, the potash. There are here three fertilizers containing the same per cent. of phosphoric acid, and varying percentages of potash. One contains nearly twice as much nitrogen as another, and one none at all. Plot 3, with double potash but no nitrogen, gives a little the lowest yield, and No. 5, with nearly double nitrogen and a little more potash than No. 2, gives no larger yield. Nitrogen is of doubtful value, and an increase from 2 to 31 per cent. is apparently useless. Neither does the increase in potash give any result, see plots 3 and 5 with 10 per cent, and 6 per cent, respectively. But an increase in phosphoric acid shows plainly, (see plot 1). That some potash is of benefit can be clearly seen by comparing plot 6, which received none, with plot 1 which while not having so much phosphoric acid, received a 5 per cent, dressing of potash.

Not the least interesting part of this test is the cost of the increased yield by the use of the various mixtures. The cheapest gain was made by the acid phosphate on plot 6. Twelve tons at a cost of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton, but this is followed very closely by the 10-5 mixture on plot 1. Fifteen tons at a cost of 42 cents per ton, or comparing it with No. 6, the extra 3 tons

per acre cost just 60 cents per ton. This was certainly well worth while. The increase of 14 tons on plot 2 cost 52 cents per ton, 13 tons on plot 3 cost about 63 cents per ton, and 14 tons on plot 5 cost 61 cents per ton. Any of these show a most economical increase in production. When it is considered that not over one-half of the value of these fertilizers has been used yet: that probably one-third will be available for this year's crop, and there will still be some left for next season, we must admit that artificial fertilizers are a paying proposition, and that we are acting in a most unbusiness-like and short-sighted manner if we refuse or neglect to avail ourselves

ALFRED HUTCHINSON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

What Spring Should Mean to the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Spring, the season when man plans for his year's work, is with us again. The fields have been disrobed of their winter blanket of snow; the birds have commenced their northern migrations, and, last but not least, we see the small boy's face light up with a big smile as he watches a kettle of boiling sap and thinks gleefully of the "sugaring off," when he will have the dog's mouth filled with taffy, and will have a sugar cake to share with his schoolmates. Are these not proof enough that spring is with us

Now that spring is here in all her vernal beauty should not every true Canadian farmer resolve to produce more crops the ensuing year. and in that way serve his country which has been pressed into war against her will, just to satisfy the whims of a jealous monarch, just as much as the men and women who have given up everything, and have gone to serve their country on the battlefield. The farmer can do just as honorable a work if he stays home and faithfully produces food for his less fortunate brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. Let us be thankful that our country is situated to produce, and not in such a condition of ruin as we find the countries in Europe at the present If the farmer is going to make two stalks grow where one grew before, he must be very careful of the kind of seed he uses. It should be of one variety, not of a dozen varieties in one field, should be free from weed seeds and smut, and have a high germination test. In sowing the grains in the spring nothing but good, plump grain should be used, and the grain should be run through the fanning mill at least twice to be sure that nothing but the best seed is sown, and by so doing bad weed seeds will be cleaned out. Why will any farmer deliberately sow weed seeds when the fanning mill, operated on a rainy day, will insure freedom from weeds?

Why do not more farmers treat for smut when it can be so easily done away with? The cost of the mixture for soaking the grain is cheap. and it not only brings larger crops but makes cleaner threshings. Last but not least, why do farmers sow their grain without testing its germination? Why will farmers put one hundred grains of seed in the ground and only fifty grains grow? Would it not be better to test the germination, thereby saving seed and harvesting a far larger crop? This is most noticeable in corn. I will venture to say that fifty per cent. of the farmers of Canada plant their seed corn and never test it, and then these men wonder why their corn crop is not as good as that of their careful neighbor who has tested his and who harvests a perfect crop of corn. It does not seem very much to each man, but think of the thousands of acres of corn and grain in Canada, the yield of which could be doubled if only a few hours time were spent some rainy

day in cleaning, treating and testing seed. Potatoes are very often planted in a slip-shod manner. The seed used often consists of little potatoes and culls. Let us consider that like begets like, and the farmer that grows the poor potatoes gets just as much at the car as the man with the good potatoes. Not only that, but it lowers the standard of the crop of the farmer's potatoes who has carefully selected his seed and grows a uniform, good-eating potato.

In Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, in 1914, in the acre profit competition on potatoes, the young farmers competing grew: First, 501 bushels to the acre; second, 490 bushels; third, 478; and no yield was under 400 bushels. Each competitor will tell you that it was due to selection of seed for a number of years that it was possible to grow the crops. The crop before hand-selection started usually ran about 200 bushels. Does it pay to select your seed?

Selection of seed is not everything, but it is in my mind over half the battle. It should be accompanied by thorough cultivation to keep down weeds and preserve moisture. Let us consider this land as a large reservoir where moisture and plant food are stored by the melting of the snow and by rains. Unless the crust is broken in

Fertilization is also an important factor in the growing of a crop, and should be given due consideration. We find that in Canada to-day there are hundreds of farmers buying fertilizer simply because it is fertilizer and the agent says it is good, when probably that fertilizer is not in the proper proportions or kind most needed for their particular soil. Would it not be better to have the land analyzed, and apply what is most helpful to that particular piece of ground, and thereby save money? Or try an experiment and see what the land requires.

By spraying potatoes with the Bordeaux mixture it has been found that it so stimulates the plants, giving them greater foliage to gather their food from the air, that it is possible to grow at least twenty-five bushels more to the acre, and it only costs \$1.00 to spray an acre twice. Does any body think it would not pay the farmer to use this mixture?

Is there not a great deal of waste in one way or another in harvesting? Often grain is let get too ripe before it is cut, and before it is safely in the barn four or five bushels to the acre are lost. Could this not be avoided if the grain were looked after in the right time?

Just a word in regard to marketing. I think all farm produce should be put in proper marketable condition before being placed on the market, and if more of it could be done a greater name would soon result for Canadian-grown produce.

Middlesex County, Ont. ARCHIE D. LIMON.

Life Time of Seeds.

To a popular science volume issued by the Cassels publishing house, Alex. S. Grant contributes an interesting article of timely value at this season on the life period of a seed or the time during which seeds may retain their germinative power. He points out that within the mature seed lies the embryo or germ. While it lives it breathes, taking in oxygen and giving off carbonic acid gas, a delicate act of respiration, but a form of wastage which draws upon the little store of nourishment in the seed and finally death ensues. A dry, even temperature without extremes tends to prolong the life of seeds, and this particularly is a practical point for those who grow and store seed. However, severe cold does not seem to have the destructive effect that some suppose. With increasing are there is naturally less vigor in the seed, but also a tendency to greater fruit bearing in the resulting growth Many very old seeds will grow but th plants will be weak and practically useless. Mr. Grant ridicules the idea of the so-called mummy wheat and peas growing, though such seeds like some in the British Museum have doubtless been taken from Egyptian tombs. Those palmed off on travellers in the land of the pyramids are pure fakes, which have been doctored up to look old. black and shrivelled. Tons of such stuff have doubtless been sold to the credulous. A few cases are cited as to the length of time beyond which it is not advisable to keep seeds:

From one to two years—rye, sanfoin and maize (corn); two years, wheat and oats; three to four years, turnips, carrots and mustard; four years, peas and beans.

Many successful gardeners use held-over seeds several years old with satisfactory results, and we have cases in mind of sweet corn seed being used three and four years old with no apparent loss through non-germination, but it was thoroughly mature and dried and kept in dry, Good results have been temperate storage. secured from tomato seeds several years old. Growers who have had experience in turnip growing know what serious results may come from sowing old seeds kept under improper conditions. The Canadian Seed Control Act requires that each seed packet must bear the year date, experience of growers on these points would be timely and of value, particularly as the war is affecting the available supplies of new seeds of some sorts. We would like to know the length of time to which seeds have been kept without deterioration, specifying the kinds and varieties good, also of cases where old seeds (either vege table, grains or flowers) which have given better or poorer results than fresh stock.

In this issue there appears an article on testing seed corn. It is advisable to test all seeds, particularly those about which there is any question as to age and vitality. We would take no chances on any seeds. This is no reflection on seedsmen or others. It is simply a hint that testing is the safest plan.

THE DAIRY.

Cow Testing Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We seldom hear nowadays of the man who claims to be able to pick out cows by measuring the length of the tail, or by feeling a cow's backbone, or by any of the "signs infallible" so prevalent twenty-five years ago. The advance of dairy science has largely done away with the "cow-doctor" and the "cow-smeller." The modern plan of weighing and testing the milk from individual cows has given the dairy farmer a knowledge of his herd that could never have been attained in any other way.

It is a hopeful sign that many cow-owners are inquiring where they may obtain milk sheets for herd records. In answer to all such, allow me to say that these record blanks may be got free from both the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, at Toronto and Ottawa. In the latter case, not even postage is required on the letter of application for the papers.

There are three classes of milk sheets as regards time-the weekly, the daily for a month and the three days a month. On the whole, 'we favor the daily monthly sheet, as it takes very little time to weigh and record the weights of milk at each milking if the scales are of the spring balance type, having two hands, so that the net weight of the milk is recorded by one hand on the dial. It is also necessary to have the milk-sheet handy to the scale for easy and quick recording. To keep the milk-sheet clean it is a good plan to have the sheet set in a frame with sliding glass cover, having a space between two panes of glass for marking weights. frame with the glass can be moved up and down as nequired; as the hand of the milker rests on the glass, not on the sheet, the sheet is always clean. The glass can be wiped with a damp cloth or sponge and thus all is kept neat and clean. Neatness and cleanliness are two great needs on our dairy farms. In spite of all the preaching and writing about cleanliness and the great need for it in the dairy business, we are afraid that most men are sadly lacking in this respect. is rather a delicate subject to handle individually hence most of the talks and articles on this point are given impersonally-deal with 'glittering generalities" but do not reach the cleanly nerve of the individual man or woman on the farm.

There is great need for this kind of teaching, yet it is very difficult to deal with the matter and not give offence. Of the smaller problems of dairying, the writer has found this, one of the most vexing. To tell a person that their milk, or cream, or separator, or cans, or cows, are dirty requires more "nerve" than is possessed by the average man, yet it would seem as if it will be necessary to get after this dirt problem in some better way than we are doing at present, as it lies at the foundation of health and cleanliness in all dairy matters.

Take the one question of smoking in and around dairies. For twenty-five years we have been trying to prevent this so far as possible in the dairy buildings over which we have charge, but looking backward, we fail to see any progress -in fact matters seem to be growing worse. long since we were in a first-class dairy stable, where everything was up-to-date. The cows were being milked by men wearing white suits and where special precautions were taken to produce clean milk. The "boss" of the place was walking about the stable smoking a pipe and the stable air was filled with tobacco smoke. So far as we could see, all the money spent on building and equipment, white suits for milkers, etc., was largely wasted, because the good effects of these in producing clean milk were to a large extent counterbalanced by the fumes from a pipe, to say nothing of the danger from fire. However, we are getting away from the cow-testing question and are also running great danger of mortally wounding some or many persons' feelings.

One other point. Some dairy farmers desire to know how to calculate the butter production from weight of milk and percentage of fat, or what is commonly called "the test." The calculation is a very simple one, yet many do not know how to solve the question. The rule is as follows:—Multiply the pounds of milk given by a cow, during any period (a day, three days, week, month or year) by the test or percentage of fat, divide by 100, and add one-sixth to the quotient which is the pounds of milk-fat.

An example will make this clear:

No. days, 30; Average lbs. milk daily, 40. No. lbs milk, 1,200. Per cent. fat, 3.5.

equivalent may be calculated in any cow's, or number of cows' milk for any period of time. The reason we add one-sixth to the milk-fat is. that butter contains a certain amount of water, salt and curd, on the average about 16 per cent, hence when calculating butter from milk-fat an addition is necessary of one-sixth or approximately sixteen per cent.

To those who have never adopted the plan of systematic weighing of each cow's milk, we strongly 'advise securing a scale, milk-record sheets, and also testing the milk as often as possible during the lactation period. If samples for testing are taken for two or three consecutive days, twice during the period of milking, this will give a fairly good idea of the quality of milk produced by each cow in the herd. It is better, of course, to test oftener, say once a month.

O.A.C.

H. H. DEAN.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

O. E. Reid, of the Dairy Department, in Kansas, does not believe in milking dairy cows right up to the time of calving, nor does he favor underfeeding while dry. In his recent bulletin he states that if the cows are to make their maximum production it is essential that they be properly fed and cared for before they Each cow should be given four to six freshen. weeks rest each year. During the time the cow is dry she must be well cared for, and not turned out on a poor pasture or stalk field to care for herself. The cow needs this rest in order to repair and build up her body. At the same time there is a great demand for food to develop the unborn calf. Hence it is necessary for her to have plenty of food to meet these requirements. She should also be allowed to gain in weight. The cow that freshens poor in flesh can not be expected to milk well during the following milking period. But the cow that is in good flesh when she freshens will start off giving a large flow of milk and will keep it up for a long time.

For several days, or a week, before the cow is due to freshen her grain should consist of bran. The bran will act as a laxative, and thus the digestive system of the cow will be brought into good condition before calving. Immediately after she freshens the cow does not need, and should not be fed, a heavy grain ration. A ration of bran, fed dry or as a mash, is sufficient for several days. If the cow has surplus flesh at If the cow has surplus flesh at this time she will draw on the store and produce a large amount of milk from the start. should be given a small quantity of grain at first, this being gradually increased as the milk flow increases. After all swelling and inflammation is gone from her udder she may be given a heavier grain ration. At the end of three or four weeks, she will reach her maximum milk production, and should then be on full feed. From this time on the ration should be regulated according to the quantity of milk given.

Green Feed for the Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The great cry at the present time is for the farmer to increase production, so I thought I would give some idea how to increase the flow of milk. Large quantities of milk mean more butter and cheese, and a more plentiful supply of milk for the condenser, cheesery and creamery establishments or more for the city retail trade. Usually during the months of May and June, there is an abundance of grass, and consequently a large flow of milk. In July and August, the hot weather dries up the pastures and as result a great shrinkage of milk. To help overcome this difficulty is the purpose of this article. For many years I was in the dairy business and know from past experience the great loss of revenue on account of not having something to keep up the milk supply without having recourse to expensive feeds, such as would have to be purchased, in order that the cows would not almost go dry altogether. I have noticed where some of your correspondents have advocated Alfalfa and some corn for green feed for summer feeding, but to my mind the ideal summer feed is a mixture of oats and vetches. I would recommend for twenty to twenty-five cows, about an acre of good rich soil not too far from the place of milking, divide it in about three equal parts sow one-third of it as early in the spring as possible with a mixture of oats and vetches (black is better than the white kind) one-half of each at the rate of three bushels per acre. In ten days or two weeks after the first sowing the second part should be sown, and in a month after the first the last part should be put in the ground. In this way you will have a supply of green feed when the pastures begin to fail, and as soon as the first plot is cut the second will be ready for cutting, and so on to the third or last sowing. The cows may not eat much at the first, but they will soon get to relish it, and in this way the milk supply will be kept up. It is hard to raise them up if they are allowed to shrink very much. They can be given what they will eat up clean at each milking. If the land is rich and well fertilized you will be able to cut at least two and possibly three crops in the one season. This in the case of corn could

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not be done. You will hear some farmers say not be used seasons no green feed is required, but that some seasons from that at least nine out of it is generally found that at least nine out of every ten seasons something is needed to help overy ten the shortage during the great droughts overcome the shortest during July and August. which usually progreen feed it could be cut just before it is fully ripe, and it will make excellent winter feed, or it could be put into the silo in the green stage, for the future. Some may be a the green seage, that the vetches, might grow up in the crop the following season, but of this they need have no fear. Try it once, you will not be disappointed with the result. Give the cow a chance and if she is a good one she will pay for all the extra trouble on her behalf.

Nova Scotia. B. MACFARLANE. NOTE .- One acre seems a very little for twentyfive cows.-Editor.

What You Sell From the Farm.

Selling grain and other crops from the farm, says a Kansas bulletin on Dairy Farming, means selling soil fertility or plant food. No soil can grow crops year after year without sooner or later reaching the point where this depletion is When animals and milk products are sold from the farm only a small portion of the plant food of the entire crop is sold. The greatest food of the entire crop is sold. The greatest part of the plant food is left behind in the form of barnyard manure, and this may be returned to the soil. This is very clear when we compare the amount of plant food that is sold in milk and dairy products with that contained in the ordinary farm crops, as shown in the following

1 ton of butter contains 50 cents' worth of plant

1 ton of milk contains \$2.09 worth of plant food. 1 ton of wheat contains \$7.75 worth of plant

1 ton of oats contains \$7.26 worth of plant food. 1 ton of corn contains \$6.75 worth of plant food. 1 ton of clover hay contains \$9.07 worth of plant

1 ton of alfala contains \$9.50 worth of plant food.

POULTRY.

Some Good Poultry Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We saw in your last week's paper an enquiry about hens becoming lame at night, and being all right the next day. Your answer was, if we remember correctly, that you couldn't explain the case. Thinking it would be a help to others we would like to give our experience with the

We noticed that every time we fed our hens an, just moistened. there would as four or five at a time that couldn't walk; they seemed to lose the use of their legs. cases the legs would stick out behind, and the hen would flop along using her wings. perhaps this was due to feeding the mash at might, so we tried feeding it in the morning, but got the same results. We usually fed it at night on account of having more time to prepare it. We tried feeding it once, twice and three times a week; but the oftener we fed it the more 'lame hens' and weak-shelled eggs we got. The mash was composed of ground oats, ground barley, bran and middlings and sometimes ground corn. We allowed two quarts for fiftyfive birds. We tried different proportions of the grains, and kept plenty of grit, shells and scraps before the birds. They seemed to be always busy scratching until they got lame. For the morning feed we gave two quarts of barley and buckwheat mixed, oats, and sometimes wheat and rye or corn. We fed the whole grain in litter, and fed that quantity every time they didn't get mash. We weren't fortunate enough to have a house then, but all being well will have this spring. The hens' department was a 10 foot square wired off in the stables. They weren't confined to that space, however, but had the run of all the stables except the horse stable. They also had access to the turnip bin, and so had plenty of green food. When the mash was fed in the evenings the hens were generally lame the next day, and the day after that they were as well as could be, but we nearly always found a soft-shelled egg or the remains of one which the hen had layed.

The trouble seemed to be that the hen found difficulty in expelling the soft egg, and it affected her in the way spoken of. Why the mash should cause this trouble we do not know unless it fattened them, and yet one would hardly think it would affect them in so short a time as a day or Anyway when we gave up feeding mash we had no lame hens, and very few weak-shelled

To this we would like to add the record of our fifty hens for the year 1914. To begin with our hens were well-bred Brown Leghorns and

spring we bought two pure-bred Black Langshan own use, and also poultry for our own use. roosters and two hens. We were unlucky in getting the two hens when the hatching season was almost over, and consequently we had only a few pure-bred chickens, and they were late. We hatched about 250 chicks, but when it came to selling them we had about 170. Of course our flock had the run of the farm in summer and the sky seemed to be literally filled with hawks, and we believe it was these marauders that destroyed the greater part of our poultry crop. We've often seen three hawks at one time over a small piece of land on which the flock was foraging. We had a splendid dog which kept away crows and animals, or we would have lost more. The chickens were all hatched under hens. They seemed to resemble the male bird in appearance and weight, but the hens for activity and laying. Some of the late, June-hatched pullets which we sold began to lay well the latter part of December and kept on through the winter. We found that on a free range, as our chicks were, a good hen could successfully look after about thirty chicks. We made plenty of nests and set two or three, sometimes six hens at once, and left the sitters so they could get off at will. They needed some watching to see that they didn't stay off too long or get on the wrong nest. About the day after all the chicks of a setting were hatched we cooped them with a hen on a piece of sod in a home-made coop about three feet square. The hen was dusted with "louse killer," and a few days later we greased the chicks on the top of the head and under the wings with a bit of lard or any grease we had handy. If they looked droopy again later on we gave them another greasing, but once usually did the job. The hen always had a place to "dust" and on nice days we sometimes let her run out with the chicks. Perhaps some people think about thirty chicks too many for one hen, but we lost very few of them in the coops, some batches we lost none at all, and we've tried that plan two years.

For three or four days we fed the chicks a few bread-crumbs four times a day. After that we gave them buckwheat in the morning, boiled wheat at noon, and at night a mash composed of 2 parts bran, 1 part middlings, and 1 part corn meal or ground corn. Besides this we kept several boxes of 'tailings' where the chicks could get in them; they were real young when they would get in there and scratch. They were also given grit and plenty of fresh, clean water and sometimes sweet milk. When the chicks were a month or six weeks old we took them to the hen-house at night with the hen, and from then on they ran with the hens and had to look out for themselves. We fed the whole flock twice a day about two quarts of grain, but after a grain field was cleared we always tried to get them to it, and we usually succeeded. Sometimes a trailing of grain would take them to it, or sometimes they would come for calling. Putting them with the hens may seem to some a poor plan, but we found it the best and least troublesome. chicks grew like weeds from then on, and once or twice driving them in usually taught them where to go. Last year we didn't have any more than half a dozen die or get killed from being with the hens.

As soon as cold weather began we started selling our chickens, selling the biggest first. didn't fatten them, although no doubt it would have been better. The first lot of 60 at only 8 cents a lb. brought \$16.10. A week later we sold 41, some were very light pullets, at 8 cents, and they brought \$8.75. Later on we sold 12 very small ones at 7 cents a lb. for \$1.86. We decided to sell the remaining pullets for layers. We paid 25 cents for an advertisement and sold them all in less than a week; we believe we could have sold five or six hundred if we had had them. A dozen of the best we sold for \$4.80; then 31 smaller ones for \$9.30. We kept six of the purebreds. Besides selling these we supplied ourselves with eggs and poultry for our own use; and we tried to keep our laying birds around the fifty mark.

It would be unfair to our flock not to state that they also hatched and mothered 57 ducklings, so they should receive credit for it. We would like to add that of these 57 ducks 55 The hen was cooped and the ducks allowed free range after the first three or four days and when the weather was fine. When they began to wander too far we bought a roll of chicken wire, and shut them in three pens with a good grass run. They were fed just the same as the chickens.

We ate 20 ducks, sold the remainder without fattening, but dressed at 60 cents each, or 35 ducks for \$21.00. And we consider we've \$5.00 worth of feathers. Our ducks are Pekins, and we were rid of them all before cold weather came. We wintered over two ducks and a drake, and would have had about a hundred ducklings only we gave away several settings and used a number of eggs for cooking purposes.

Below are figures of a clear profit which was made on hens and chickens alone after deducting

Black Minorcas of a good laying strain. In the all costs of feeding, eggs for hatching and our

Total number of eggs laid 4,324 Total number of eggs sold...... 3,270 Total number of eggs used for hatching, etc., 1,054 272½ doz. or 3,270 eggs sold for.....\$65.07 or an average of almost 24 cents. 168 chickens sold for 42.67\$107.74 Feed for flock...... 25.57

or an average of a little over \$1.64

We're keeping a record this year, and hope it will be far ahead of last year; it is so far at HOWARD A. CLARK.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Chicken Coop Construction.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I thought a few helps on making chicken

coops might be acceptable to farmers' wives and daughters who have to do such work at this sea-The handy boy perhaps has gone to the I make partition chicken coops of three apartments, for the reason that they are warmer for early chicks and easier cared for. ' A very practicable size is 10 feet long, 21 feet wide, 11 feet high in back and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in front. I board the ends and back closely. The front is boarded half way down. If early chickens are not raised they may be spaced to good advantage, as it allows better ventilation. Have the lowest board thicker than the rest, or nail on an extra piece to tack slats to, also have marrow board at bottom thick enough to allow a thin board to slide in under the slats to keep chickens shut in safely at night.

The roof is boarded over first, allowing it to come over quite a little both at front and back, to protect from rain and sun. Next a layer of good building paper is put on, then shingled. Your roof will cause you no thought for years. If for early chickens put a layer of building paper on the back and ends. It will last a long time. These few extras more than pay for themselves. You can board closely or slat the partitions according to the use you expect to make of the coop. If you set five or six hens at once, as I prefer to do and give all the chickens to three hens, slat the partition. If you set one hen at a time have solid board partitions to avoid hens being cross or killing chickens of a different

Now for the floor. Do not nail boards on the bottom, for unless you are different from most people the needless extra trouble of cleaning them will mean they are neglected very often. Take a number of boards sound enough to keep out rats, weasels, etc., that are some longer than the coop, and have enough of them to come out 6 inches in front wnen coop at back. Rain runs off better when even. The six inches is used for a feed board. If you have followed instructions you have a coop that takes the place of a portable poultry house for chickens in the fall, as they can be moved more easily to fields as required. The coop should be placed on a high piece of ground, or cross pieces put under the floor to avoid flooding by storms.

If you have used any old kind of a chicken coop you will be surprised what a relief it will be not to be disturbed by thunder storms at night, or midnight prowlers such as skunks, etc. The coop is cleaned by tipping it back, taking a hoe and scraping off the boards. Leave the coop tipped back for the sun to air and dry out, especially if damp after a rain.

For hens I consider the portable poultry house the best yet. Many a bushel of grain otherwise wasted is turned into profit, and they especially enjoy life if near a corn field. Be sure to give the sitting hens a box of ashes, and they will take care of the lice. I have had young, dark chickens real dusty with ashes off the hen when in the nest. It gives the chickens a better

Northumberland Co., Ont. FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Results of Test at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition is now being carried on for the fourth time and reports are out for the twenty-first week being the period between March 20 and 26, 1915. Out of 100 pens those showing the greatest total for twenty-one weeks is a pen of White Wyandottes owned by Ed. Cam, near Preston, England. Their record is 474 eggs. Next to this is Tom Barron's pen of White Wyandottes and Eglantine Farm's Single Comb White Leghorns with records of 443 eggs. Third in the standing is Will Barron's pen of Single Comb White Leghorns with a record of 442 eggs. Each pen contains five birds and the competition is to continue for a year like previous tests at that

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For some years the farmer has been told that he gets less for his eggs than he would otherwise get if he exercised more care in selling nothing but strictly new-laid eggs and that new-laid eggs meant gathering them twice a day and shipping at least once a week. Now we have so-called new-laid eggs brought from Chicago by the carload to Toronto in order to get the price down to a figure to suit the cold-storage men and one wonders how near these eggs come to reaching the standard set for us.

Then again new-laid eggs are selling in London. England, retail at one shilling nine pence to two shillings per dozen. One would think that the Chicago dealers, if they have new-laid eggs, would do better in that market, and could not our coperative egg circles do better by shipping to England than by accepting the price offered at present in the Canadian market.

As to whether it pays to keep hens at present prices of grain and sell the eggs at what is being offered a good deal depends on how the hens and kept. Many have decided that it does not, and have been getting rid of their flocks and while the Government is calling for larger production of poultry and eggs the chances are the quantity of both will not be increased this year but rather lessered owing to the high price of feed. At the same time I believe now is the time to raise "more than usual" especially pullets and to succeed raise them early. I have a stock of White Wyandotte pullets laying now and their eggs cost me ten cents per dozen. It may interest some of your readers to know how I feed them. I uswally feed wheat and corn mixed for scratch feed, and give them all the rolled oats they will eat, but as wheat and rolled oats are both so very high in price I am now feeding nothing but corn, night and morning and at noon a mash made up of two parts chopped oats, two of bran, and one of beef scrap and this is mixed with boiled turnips or potato and hot water and they are laying as well as usual. Three pens, twelve in each gave me 151 eggs last week, or a 60 per cent. average. PETER BARTRAM. Lincoln Co., Ont.

HORTICULTURE.

A Few Sure Varieties.

There never was a time in the history of fruit growing in Canada when growers were required to exercise such good judgment as they are in the year 1915. Not only does this apply to cultural methods, but more especially to the choosing of new varieties for the plantation which is to be set in the spring. Much of the future of the apple-growing industry depends upon the varieties that are put into the ground from now on. Some authorities in a position to judge regarding the future are somewhat pessimistic while others believe that fruit growing is as good an industry to-day as it ever was during the last thirty years. The period of low prices which we have experienced are considered to be that place in the cycle which comes around periodical-It occurs in other farm crops as well as in fruit. Two facts, however, are prominently before fruit growers of this country: One is that there is an abundance of mediocre fruit, and the other is that large quantities of fruit come in from the United States to supply the demand in this country. Cases have been cited where fruit from the Yakama Valley was sold in Ontario within a mile and a quarter of the orchard where the fruit was grown that won the sweep-stake prize of the world. This is at the same time ridiculous and significant. One phase of the subject reveals the fact that there is still a demand over and above the fruit produced in this country, and the other is that the fruit is not being properly cared for and stored to meet the critical demands of the market.

In planning for the future one of the most important items for consideration is the variety of apples which are to be produced. No doubt one the improvements which will evolve in time will be a more elaborate system for storing and preserving fruit in this country, therefore, grow ers must produce fruit that will be acceptable and saleable, and at the same time capable of being stored. Summer apples must of course be gotten rid of in their season, and the same thing applies to varieties that are termed fall apples yet they may to some extent be kept over. There will probably always be plenty of the cooking class of apple, and it may be said that there will always be plenty demand for the properly-grown desert apple.

In a consideration of varieties one should bear in mind their season. There are summer apples such as the Astrachan, and Duchess; then again the fall apple, under which head comes Gravenstein, Wealthy, Alexander, McIntosh, Fameuse and Blenheim. Although these are termed fall apples they may be kept over for some time, and will stand shipping long distances. Again there is

the class of winter apples, and growers will probably be obliged to specialize on this kind. However, some individual growers may be in a position to specialize on the fall or summer varieties.

For the Duchess there is considerable demand in normal seasons, and it and the Wealthy might be grown quite extensively where the grower will take the trouble to locate for himself a market and pack the fruit according to the wishes of that demand. Gravensteins, as a fall apple, serve a purpose, and they can be shipped a long distance, as most of those grown in the Annapolis Valley are shipped to the Old Country during the months of September and October.

The McIntosh and Fameuse are two varieties for which a demand will exist. Although their flavor was considered the very best they were dropped from the variety sheets, and in many cases beautiful trees were grafted out because of their disposition to scab. However, since they are now being grown to a good size and clean, there is good profit in this variety. The Fameuse is the same as the Snow, which is especially adapted to the St. Lawrence district, but which can be grown over a much wider area.

Of the winter varieties the Northern Spy is perhaps the most called for. In the majority of cases one-third of each carload is wanted as Spys, but this is absurd, and fruit-growers' associations should spend money they have at their demand to advertise and advise the public that there are other varieties that will serve their purposes just as well. Many consumers in towns and cities could not tell a Spy from a Ben Davis, yet they will demand Spys, and, of course, the honest dealer is obliged to give them the real However, there is valuable work that mlight be done in this direction, allowing the grower and shipper to make up a good carload of apples without the usual 33 per cent. of North-The trouble with the Spy is that it does not begin to bear at an early age, and in spite of the fact that it is one of the best apples grown and the most asked for, there are others of poorer quality that will probably be just as remunerative.

The King is another excellent desert apple, yet it has two faults. It is a shy bearer and the trees are not long-lived. However, this variety might be grafted upon trees of undesirable varieties and be made profitable.

The Baldwin is an apple that has been universally in favor up to within a few years ago, but some growers are beginning to think that its qualities do not recommend it for planting. It is a cooking apple, of course, yet its capacity for bearing and its excellent appearance when well cared for still recommend it for the orchard.

The flavor and cooking properties of the Greening are well known, yet the very fact that it is somewhat green in color is a detriment to its selling qualities. The market will always take a certain percentage of green apples, yet there is a limit to the demand, and if enough apples of this complexion are grown associations may find it difficult to dispose of that color after they have supplied from ten to fifteen per cent. of the output with Greenings. If growers generally could come to some conclusion as to who should grow Greenings and who should not there would be a certain place for them, but until they do it is better for the individual to drop them entirely from the list.

The Stark apple is not generally known. Unless spraying is thoroughly done the variety is prone to scab and crack, but where cultural methods are good it is a beautiful apple, hard, will stand shipping long distances, and considering all it is worthy of a place.

These are only a few of the apples commonly grown, but they are the varieties that must in the future hold the market against all kinds of inferior quality. There is one thing certain, if growers produce the Northern Spy, McIntosh and Fameuse and pack them properly, they will always be able to sell them. Canadian growers with these varieties can meet any variety from any other country in the world and hold the market if they do the proper thing, yet in spite of this statement there are some varieties which on account of their bearing ability will probably return as large profits for a time, even at a smaller price per barrel or box.

FARM BULLETIN.

What is Expected of Agriculture in Ireland.

The following editorial article recently appeared in "The Irish Homestead." It sets forth very well indeed conditions in Ireland, and what is expected of the Irish farmer. There is something in it for the Canadian farmer as well. It is directed at the farmer and his business.

Time is hurrying on rapidly to a point where a light will beat strongly on you and all your doings, and the attention of the nation will be concentrated upon your class, and the way in which

you discharge your functions in the national life. You all know that half the world is at war. Many of you realize it painfully and intimately through brothers, sons, kin or friends who are actual participants in the fighting. In that sense you need no more reminder that the world is at war, but you do not yet realize that you are more than onlookers, that you are called on to be participants in the struggle, not as combatants, but as part of that other noble army whose business it is in many ways to heal up the wounds of the combatants, to make good the wastage in society, and to ampliorate the evil effects of the war.

"What those working under the Red Cross do for all combatants alike, without distinction between friend or foe of their country, you are called upon to do for society at large. Your occupation, always necessary in times of peace, in times of war, in periods of great human necessity, stands out prominently and assumes its eternal position as the foremost, the most necessary, of all human occupations. The longer war continues the more does farming, normally hidden behind a hundred other occupations, come to the Men think little in times of plenty of the labors which bring them the food which enables them to live and work; but let there be shortage, and a wild apprehension springs up in society, and people realize that it is upon you and your labors that they depend altogether. You become the staff on which they lean. Every other occupation almost might disappear, but yours never, without humanity disappearing, and any failure of yours in time of necessity to equal the need of the world inflicts the most terrible suffering on the world.

"Any neglect of duty in a time of necessity would be as ignoble as the act of a Red Cross contingent who on the battlefield neglected to attend to the wounded. The longer the war continues the more insistent will be the claims of the world upon you who can farm, you over whose fields no armies have marched, to supply the shortage of food brought about by the withdrawal of millions of your class in Europe to take part in a redder reaping than any the world has hitherto known.

"Those whose business it is to search most deeply into the sources of supply are those who are most deeply concerned about the future and the food supply of the civil population in I can only relate to you some facts which I believe to be accurate, and you can form your own judgment. In theory, the European countries at war can put somewhat over forty million persons into the field. The law of conscription, which prevails over Europe, allows few able-hodied men to evade the obligation of leaving their normal occupations when called upon by the government to defend their country. The gigantic extent of the war being waged at present is forcing Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Serbia and Belgium to call more and more on the reserves of humanity in these countries up to ne utmost limit ly men, to decide the destinies of haif the world.

"So great are the problems to be decided. So great is the number of people gathered to force a solution of the question at issue. A very large part, perhaps the largest part of these armies, have been called from agricultural occupations; only the women and children and the very old are left in the warring countries in Europe to till and harvest as best they can.

"It is towards the middle and latter end of this year that those who have thought most over this question look with painful apprehension. They fear, nay, they are certain of a shortage in the food supply of the world. They fear for the workers in the towns. They anticipate food riots, and a red conflagration breaking out of men and women maddened by the hunger of their families and their own hunger.

"It will be too late then to think of remedial measures. Whatever must be done to prevent disaster or to relieve it of its worst terrors and make it bearable must be done now. Food cannot be created in a day or a week the way coal can be dug out of the earth, or oil drawn from the wells. Meat and wheat, butter, fruit, vegetables, all must be prepared in anticipation many months beforehand, or years beforehand in the case of cattle.

"At first when the war broke out these economic results of the war were not clearly apprehended. Military requirements necessarily It was vaguely came before everything else. supposed that so far as the food supply in these islands was concerned it simply depended on keep ing the trade routes open; a few weeks would rid the seven seas of enemy cruisers; and then we could draw upon the world for our granary as usual. Well, we can draw upon the world, and prices are rising. It is impossible in the modern world, where countries are economically interdependent, to shelter people in one nation from a commotion which rages fiercely among neighboring nations. Prices rise in harmony everywhere, and when there is competition over a continent and a shortage of supply, no country, however open its ports, can expect to live as usual.

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"It is all very well to talk about producing more foodstuffs, you may answer me, but how are we to do it? We also suffer from scarcity high prices in the supply of raw materials of our

"I think, and my belief is confirmed by the opinion of the greatest agricultural experts-men who are not only farming but who think about farming, and who inquire beyond their own parish into the sources of supply, and the substitutes and expedients to be adopted—that you could still increase production, and do it with honor and profit to yourselves. I am loth in moments of great human necessity to mention the word profit along with the word honor, but it must be mentioned because a large number of you are poor, and it would be impossible for many to go to the expense of increasing production unless they were certain that they would receive a return which would recoup their expenditure. So I say that there is no production of beef, mutton, bacon, wheat, oats, potatoes, milk or butter possible in these islands which would not amply, in the coming year, repay the cost of labor, implements and raw materials.

"The thing you have to do is to make your farms produce to the utmost you know them capable of bearing. It is only by tillage methods that the acres which feed one cow will feed three, and it is tillage of one kind or another you must adopt if you are to produce more as the times

"But, you will say, knowledge will not enable us to produce if labor is lacking. Well, that it s also possible in large measure to overcome by the use of efficient implements and power machinery. Are we to buy all these implements, cultivators, disk harrows, potato diggers, reapers and binders, steam threshers, and what not? You will ask. That would be a huge expendi-Yes, it would, if small farmers had to buy them for individual use. It would not pay. But it pays the big tillage farmer to use such implements, and it amply pays the small farmer to use them if he only pays for the use of them, cost proportionate to the extent he cultivates. That use by the poorest farmers is made possible and profitable by means of co-operative so-Societies of small farmers have been able without feeling the cost to erect and equip expensive machinery creameries to the number of many hundreds.

"You can just as easily procure through cooperation all the implements and machinery I have mentioned, hold it in common, and let it to the members for fractional sums, and you will find in every case that the use of the machines will enable you to do much more work at less expense than when you were employing antiquated implements and hand labor. As the manual laborer leaves the land the machine comes in to supply the power, and it will enable you to pay the laborers who remain a better wage and yet produce more and more profitably from your

The one hope for helping Ireland over the darkening abyss of the next years lies in the increased activity of farmers, if they will rise to the need of the moment. They can increase production to the utmost they are capable of, and can market all they can produce. The distributive trade at least should not suffer if farmers , do their duty, and the distributive houses can, if custom is good in the country, keep many manufacturing firms employed. Ireland, if only the farmers worked energetically, could bear the shock of the war better than its mighty industrial neighbor.

"It is not merely the normal impetus towards wealth production which is expected of you, but very definite action by you to do your utmost as human beings to feed the hungry and to create plenty, so far as you can, in a world where certainly, and for all you can do, there will not be enough to go round."

A Plan Working Out.

A further proof that it is possible to get many idle city men for farm work, and that these men are in many cases competent farm hands, and further that there is a demand for such, the only weakness being the lack of a system for getting the man out of work and the farmer requiring help together, has been proven in Toronto during the together, has been proven in Toronto during the last month where the head of the farm section of the unemployment office placed over 200 Toronto unemployed with farmers and where applications have been received from many more desirous of obtaining help. "The Farmer's Adthat the suggested editorially some time ago that the Government place a man in each of the larger centres for a short time this spring to bring farmer and laborer together. A representative of the immigration department has been doing good work in Western Ontario towns and cities, and this report from Toronto further proves the advisability and practicability of the

Signs.

By Peter McArthur.

A few mornings ago as I was starting out to do the chores I heard a loud, confused, unfamiliar sound, and turning quickly saw a flock of wild geese rising from the field not twenty rods from the house. The first impulse was to rush for the rifle, but I realized at once that this would be useless, for it was in the farthest room and was not hoaded. I didn't stop to think of the game laws. I was simply flooded and overwhelmed by a fierce desire to get a wild goose, and for a moment I was rebellious at my helplessness. The emotions that surged through me were primitive and savage, and such as thrilled the bosom of Nimrod when he was "A mighty hunter before the Lord." But in a few seconds the geese, thirteen of them, were across the field and out of range, for in spite of their ungainly flight they move with remarkable speed. If I am not mistaken their ordinary rate is about ninety miles an hour, or about a mile and a half a minute. When they got going it was not long before they were simply a wavering line against the morning sky. To my surprise they were headed south instead of north, and judging from the direction they took they were going to pay a visit to Jack Miner, who appears to have overcome the predatory instincts that I also have overcome—except when I am tempted and there is a gun handy. Probably I couldnt' have hit a goose with a rifle, but I certainly did long to try. As the gamekeeper in Punch remarked when a poor shot managed to bring down a bird, "They will fly into it sometimes."

Happening to mention to a neighbor that I had seen the geese rising from the field he assured me that we might look for rough weather within the next few hours, for he had always noticed that when the passing geese came to earth there was usually a storm near at hand. Sure enough a few hours later it began to snow, and for a while we had the wildest blizzard of the season. The wind blew a gale and the snow was blinding. Now I am inclined to think that there was a sound reason for his observation. Wild geese usually fly for twelve hundred to two thousand feet above the surface of the earth (1 am writing this from memory of something have read and subject to the correction of Mr. Klugh) and if they encountered cold currents and strong winds that drove them down, it would be reasonable to suppose that we would soon have stormy weather. In any case my neighbor's prediction was verified much sooner than I expected.

By the way, I wonder if it was a sign of bad luck that there were just thirteen geese in that flock? You know thirteen is a dreadfully unlucky number, and I am surprised that anything in nature would take chances with it. But what can you expect of geese any way? If it were owls it would be different. I don't think anyone ever saw thirteen wise old owls together. all this reminds me that I have a great duty to perform. For some weeks I have had a request for an article on superstition lying on my desk, but the signs haven't been right, and I didn't dare to tackle it. And here I am starting at it after having been visited by thirteen wild geese! That is flying in the face of fate, isn't it? Wait a second........ I have just tapped on wood to ward off bad luck. I don't know why it is but tapping on wood is popularly believed to keep off bad luck when you are start ing to do something daring. People who happen to be working in the fields when they resolve to do something unusual and want to tap on wood without having any at hand are said to find tapping on their heads just as good. shouldn't wonder. When I was asked to write on superstition I felt as hadly stumped as a cow that has lost her cud. I didn't know where to begin. Haven't I been hearing all my life that it is unlucky to raise an umbrella in the house, or to break a looking glass, or to have three lamps burning in a room at the same time, and who am I that I should ridicule such things? I may as well admit that as the man who pays the bills I have encouraged the last two superstitions owing to the saving in looking glasses and But these were not the superstitions on which I was asked to hold forth. tion was directed to the popular belief that one should observe the phases of the moon and the signs in the almanac when doing farm work of all kinds. I had a vague notion that seft soap had to be made at the right time of the moon, and had heard that root crops must be planted when the moon is increasing and grain crops

when it is going back, or just the opposite, but as I had seen nothing about this in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture I supposed that these beliefs had died out. I gathered the impression that if I planted my potatoes when the soil was right and the sun was right and the manure pile was right, the crop would be right. But a little enquiry brought out the fact that people still plant their potatoes and sow their crops according to the moon. This winter I heard a lecturer for the Farmer's Institute mention with respect, if not with entire conviction, a popular belief that cattle should not be dehorned, except when the signs are going down Solid the legs of the figure in the almanac. farmers in the audience nodded their heads and whispered that they knew from experience that this is right. And that reminds me of some-I have been warned not to prune my apple trees when the moon is waning, or the bark will loosen and the trees will die. Tonight's mail brought me a notification that a couple of experts from the Fruit Branch are coming to prune my orchard to-morrow, and a glance at the almanac shows me that it is the wrong time of the moon. What should I do? Should I send them back to Mr. Hodgetts and tell him that he is making a great mistake? I'll tell you what I shall do. I shall let the pruning go on and report to you later in the season if there is any bad result. Here we have a chance to let science go against popular belief, and we may profit by making it a test case. It dosen't do to be too cocksure about these things, for only a few days ago I met a man of scientific training who told me that he knew from personal observation that if pork was not killed at the right time of the moon it would shrive, when cooking. And come to think of it I once bought some mining stock during the dark of the moon, and it not only shrivelled, but later on I found that it never had any value. But perhaps you think that the moon has nothing to do with stocks and shares. All wrong. Many that I have looked into proved to be nothing but moonshine, and I think that one should consult the almanac carefully before buying the best of them. If we are going to be guided by "The moon, the inconstant moon that monthly changes," be guided by her in everything. Now that I have ventured to make these few remarks I am wondering if the thirteen wild geese that visited me a few days ago were the forerunners of bad luck, and that I shall raise a storm about my ears on account of what I have said. Anyway I am going to try to keep track of how crops go in this year to see how those that go in when the sign is right compare with those that go in when the land is ready and the sign is wrong. By the way, I am writing this article when the moon is Now I am in for it if there is anything in this moon theory. Let her go.

Successful Dairy Students.

After a very successful course in dairying held at the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., the following list of successful candidates has been announced:

Factory class in order of proficiency-maximum 1,200—Christoffersen, R., 1,002; Trendell, P., 927; Kennedy, E., 924; Dickie, D., 890; Gallant, B., 890; Gloin, H., 879; Liddle, C., 878; Pollock, R., 870; Higinbotham, C., 869; Hefler, W., 849; Sproule, W., 836; Harrison, S., 834; Wilson, A., 833; MacLeod, E., 829; Evans, T., 793; Misener, H., 786; Seehaver, H., 775; Robinson, A., 761; Anderson, H., 759; Williams, W., 756; Smith, R., 753; Mitchell, R. (1), 723; Morse, T., 721; Brewer, E., 714; Gillespie, C., 667; Bramhill, W., 639; Bayham, L., 635; Pearsell, W. (2), 541. (1) Will be required to pass supplemental

exam. in Bacteriology. (2) Will be required to pass supplemental

exam. in Written Milk-Testing.

Farm Dairy Class-Archer, H., 1,007; Wallis, L., 967; MacIntyre, O., 948; Sullivan, C., 886; Boadway, J., 877; Akin, H. J., 863; Scott, J., 850; Coatsworth, E., 844; Smith, H., 799; Shutt,

The following is a list of students, arranged in alphabetical order, who have passed the written and practical examinations prescribed for Official Cow Testers, O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.:

Alguero, A.; Allen, H.; Allen, L.; Archer, H.; Alguero, A.; Allen, H.; Allen, L.; Archer, H.; Ashworth, L.; Ashworth, A.; Boadway, J.; Christoffersen, R.; Clare, F.; Coatsworth, E.; Dean, W.; Dunn, J.; Gallant, B.; Gibson, A.; Glom, H.; Grummett, E.; Johnstone, W.; Lawler, T.; MacIntyre, O.; McLean, J.; Mitchell, A.; Scott, J.; Shaw, J.; Shepard, 5; Shut', E.; Smith, H.; Sproule, W.; Stewart, A.; Sullivan Smith, H.; Sproule, W.; Stewart, A.; Sullivan, C.; Teeple, L.; Trendell, P.; Wallis, L.; Welsh, H.; Welsh, V.; Wilson, A.; Wood, W.

Horse Show Cancelled.

Owing to conditions arising from the war in Europe the 1915 Spring Horse Show, Toronto, has been cancelled.

Oxford Breeders' Consignment Sale. Countess Canary, Mathison Bros., Thames-

The annual sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club held at Woodstock on Wednesday, March 24, was favored with ideal weather and a large attendance. The catalogues advertised 80 head of registered Holstein-Freisian cattle and of these 55 sold for \$100 or over. Oxford County is noted for good dairy cattle and many of the foremost breeders consigned to the sale. considered that the quality of the stock offered was superior to that of previous sales held by the Club but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs the offerings did not command as high a price as their quality might warrant. The highest bid was that of \$260 which bought Annabelle Colantha. This cow was consigned by A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, and purchased by Jacob Leuszler, of Bright. Many of the stock were young individuals and a small calf only a few hours old sold for \$65.00. The following list of animals selling for \$100 and over with their purchaser's name will convey considerable information as to the character of the sale and prices paid

prices para.
Sir Paul Dewdrop, Robt. McIntosh, St. Marys\$125.00
Centre View Anna Segis, W. J. McLeod,
Woodstock, 190.00
Centre View Jewel Cornucopia, J. H.
Smith, Tillsonburg, 150.00
Maud's Butter Girl, Robt. Dunn, Owen
Sound, 245.00
Annabelle Colantha, Jacob Leuszler,
Bright, 260.00
Baroness Chase, H. V. Mann, Aylmer, 180.00

Rose Canary Chase, S. J. Monteith,

ford,	110.00
Canary De Kol Albino T. J. Tammiman,	
Curries,	135.00
Olive Schuiling Francy, Geo. R. Mc-	
Combs, Burgessville,	160,00
Combs, Burgessville,	200.00
Lizzie Ormsby, J. W. Innes, Woodstock,	115.00
Belle Pietertje, J. J. Fox, Guelph,	115.00
Mercena Mechthilde, F. S. Passmore,	155.00
Brantford,	155.00
Flora Wayne Burke, Mathison Bros	160.00
Katie Mechthilde De Kol, F. C. Dunseith,	150.00
Stratford,	150.00
Rachel Wayne Posch, Elias Ruby, Tavi-	190.00
stock,	132.00
Faforit Colantha, Mathison Bros.,	105.00
Charlotte Faforit, Mathison Bros.,	105.00
Candlemas Queen, F. E. Pettit, Burgess-	2=0.00
Ville,	250.00
Pauline Ormsby, H. V. Mann, Aylmer,	145.00
Lady Colanthus Ormsby, J. H. Guest,	10 - 00
Oakville,	135.00
Witzyde Evangeline De Kol, P. Arbogast,	00000
Sebringville,	200.00
Daisy De Kol Netherland, F. E. Pettit,	155.00
Canary Bonheur, Jas Ross, Woodstock,	150.00
Duchess Calamity Abbekerk, J. H. Hol-	
brook, Hamilton,	115.00
Centre View Segis Topsy, Ernest Siple,	
St. Thomas,	107.50
Bessie Canary Francy, J. W. Innes, Wood-	105 00
stock,	105.00
Jane Francy Ormsby, J. C. Kaulmann,	*** * * * * *
Bright,	115.00
Winnie Pride, Fred C. Dunseith,	120.00
Belle Clothilde, Wm. Meikle, Woodstock,	125.00
Bonnie Dee's Johanna, Wm. Prouse, Mt.	144 00
Elgin	145.00

	Minnie Posch Calamity, A. J. Chapin,	
,	Woodstock, Charlotte C. Posch, Gaiser Bros., Welland,	170.00
	Tongy Posch Roy Sandars St. Welland,	205.00
	Topsy Posch, Roy Sanders, St. Thomas, Janet Mercena Posch, John H. Marshall,	
	delico mecadona i oben, o unn il. Warahall	
)	Rosey Mercena Abbekerk, L. A. Everett,	105.00
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	De Kol Maple Lane Beauty, Alex. Barrow,	110.00
	Brantford,	4
	Brantford,	155.00
	De Kol Pauline Mercedes, Harold Thistle,	127.50
	Stratford	140.00
	r.cho inka. r.ckartt Yunghlutt Tavistock	3.50 an
	Mable Grove Bertha, J. H. Holbrook	100 00
	Spring Valley Eugenie, S. J. Monteith.	150.00
	Spring Valley Eugenie, S. J. Monteith, Rosie B., D. E. Sturges, Ingersoll,	100.00
	Canary Posch Francy, H. C. Schlichter	
	Ayr,	105.00
	May Ormsby Francy, Robt. Tabor,	9.5
	Curries,	175.00
	De Kol Colantha Beauty, John Knox,	£ 791
	Plattsville,	205.00
	Incorpoli	
	Ingersoll,	100.00
	Springford,	100.00
	Antillese, C. N. Hilliker, Burgessville,	100.00
	Dora Pietertje Pos, Frank Chapin, Brant-	120.00
	ford,	135.00
	Rosa Grace Fayne, W. A. Hartley, Wood-	
	stock	120.00
	Faforit De Kol Clyde, E. A. Sage, Beach-	
	ville,	130.00
	ville,	
	Thomas,	135.00
	Miss May Echo Ormshy, F. C. Dunseith,	
	Clyde Queen De Kol, Jas. Ionson,	
	Scarboro Jct.,	255.00
	T 11 . N.C. 1	

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, April 5, numbered 67 carloads, comprising 1,393 cattle, 397 hogs, 77 sheep and lambs, and 61 calves. The quality of bulk of cattle was good. Trade was slow for heavy steers of choice quality. Choice steers, \$7.75 to \$8; good to choice steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.70; feeders and stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, \$50 to \$90; calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep, \$6 to \$8; yearling lambs, \$10 to \$12; spring lambs, \$6 to \$12 each Hogs, \$9.25 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

Receipts of live stock for the past week were moderate in nearly all of the different classes. The number of cattle offered was quite equal to the demand and in the heavy class of steers and heifers the supply was ample, as prices for this class were easier by 25c. per cwt. at the close of the week. Choice handy-weight steers and heifers dressing 550 to 600 lbs., were in demand, and values for these were 10c. to 15c. higher than at the beginning of the week Trade in stockers and feeders was quite active all week, at an advance of 25c. to 30c. per cwt. for good quality steers. Receipts of milkers and springers were only moderate, scarcely enough to supply the demand. Prices were accordingly firm, but not any higher than in our last report. Veal calves of good to choice quality were scarce all week, while on the other hand, common and medium calves were plentiful and cheaper. Sheep and lambs were scarce all week, and prices higher. Yearling lambs reached a record price of \$12 per cwt. Hogs were in constant demand all week at increased values.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy export steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., sold at \$7.90 to \$8.25, few reaching the latter price loads of good to choice butchers' cattle \$7.50 to \$7.75; good butchers' steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.40; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice cows sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50 good cows, \$5.75 to \$6; medium cows \$5.25 to \$5.60; canners and cutters \$3.75 to \$4.60; bulls, \$5 to \$6.70.

Stockers and Feeders.-Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6.10 to \$6.75; stockers, 550 to 750 lbs., S6 to \$6,30; common-bred

Milkers and Springers.-Choice milkers and springers sold at \$75 to \$90 each; good, 850 to \$70; common and medium

Veal Calves - Choice quality yeals were scarce, and almos firm, at \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$8.50 to \$10, medium, \$7 geese, 13c.

to \$8; common, \$6 to \$7; common Eastern calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50, and not wanted.

Sheep and Lambs.-Light ewes of good quality sold at \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams, \$5.50 to \$6; yearling lambs sold from \$10 to \$12 per cwt.; spring lambs sold from \$5 to \$12 each, with a few as high as \$13 and \$15 each, for lambs weighing 55 and 60 lbs. each.

Hogs.-Selects, weighed off cars, sold at \$9 to \$9.15.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.43, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.61; No. 2, \$1.60; No. 3 northern, \$1.57%.

Oats.-Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 60c. to 62c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, new, $69\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 3 new, $67\frac{1}{2}$ c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—\$1.15 to \$1.17.

150.00

Buckwheat.-80c. to 83c., outside. Barley.-Ontario, No. 2, 80c. to 82c.

outside. American Corn.-No. 3 yellow, 82c.

Toronto. Peas.-No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.90, car lots,

outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.55.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$5.80 to \$5.90, seaboard; \$5.90 to to \$6, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour-Prices at Toronto were First patents, \$7.70 in jute, and \$7.20 in jute for second patents; strong bakers' \$7 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18.50 to \$20; No. 2, \$17.50. Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.-Manitoba, \$27 to \$28 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$29 to \$30; middlings, \$34 to \$35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have remained about steady, prices firm. Creamery squares, 35c. to 37c.; creamery solids, 33c. to

Eggs.-New-laid eggs remained steady at 21c. to 22c. per dozen, with prospect of lower prices next week

Cheese.—New, 18½c, for 194c. to 194c. for twins.

Honey.-Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb. combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3. Beans.—Primes, \$3.30 per bushel hand-picked, \$3.60 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, car lots, per bag track, Toronto, 45c., New Brunswicks 50c. per bag, track, Toronto

Poultry - Live-weight prices: Turkeys 18c. to 20c; ducks, 15c.; hens, 13c. to 15c. per lb.; chickens, 13c. to 15c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 15c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; skins, per lb., 14c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c. horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool. unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c. wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and cotts, washed, fine, per lb.; 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples-Spies, \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Ben Davis, \$2.75; Greenings, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. Bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bunch; grape-fruit, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; California, \$3.50 per case; oranges California navels, \$2.50 to \$3 per case; rhubarb, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per dozen bunches; strawberries, 45c. to 50c. box; beets, 50c. per bag; cabbages, \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, California, \$5.75 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; American, \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 35c. to 45c. per bag; leaf lettuce, 20c. to 25c. per dozen. Potatoes, Ontarios, 60c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. to 65c. per bag; seed potatoes (Cobblers), 80c. per bag.

Home-grown cabbage is very scarce, and the price has advanced to \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel on the wholesales.

Delaware potatoes have again dropped in price, selling at 60c. to 65c. per bag, and the Cobbler seed potatoes are also easier, selling at 80c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.-There was a large turnover of cattle on the Montreal market last week, and prices were quite high, owing to the quality offered and the demand from butchers for all best grades. Quite a large number of choice steers were offered, as is usually the case in Easter week. The best price received was in the vicinity of 8½c. per lb., this being for fancy stock. In a general way, however, the market for choice ranged from 8c. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., good stock ranged from $7\frac{1}{2}c$, to 8c., while the lower grades ranged all the way down to 5c. per lb. A few choice butcher's cows sold as high as 7c. per lb., but the price generally ranged from 5c, to 6½c. Bulls sold from 5½c, up to 7c, per lb. Spring lambs were not offering as freely as usual for the Easter trade, but they were the feature of the market. They sold at \$8 to \$10 each for the finest, while the Yearling lambs sold at 8½c. to 9c. per little change. Manitoba first patents poor stock sold at \$2.50 to \$5 each.

lb., while sheep ranged at 51c. to 6c. per lb. The offering of calves was quite large, with some very good stock. Some of the best of these sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb., but the general range was from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Demand for hogs was active, and packers picked up everything offered, at prices ranging around 9c. per b. for selects, weighed off cars. The tone of the market was strong, and it was predicted that higher prices will shortly prevail.

Horses.—The market for horses has been somewhat more active lately, and quite a few animals have been changing hands locally. The best buyers are the carters, but a few animals have been taken by farmers. Prices showed little change, being \$275 to \$300 for heavy draft, \$150 to \$290 for light, and \$75 to \$100 for old stock.

Dressed Hogs.-There was a good deprices were firm, being 124c. to 124c. per lb. for abattoir-killed stock, and 11c. to 11½c. for country-dressed, light Some Northwest hogs sold at 10½c. to 11c. per lb. Poultry.-Poultry, also, was in more

active request last week, but prices showed no change, being 12c. to 15c. per lb. for ducks and chickens, 10c. to 12c. for geese and fowl, and 17c. to 20c. for turkeys. Potatoes.—The oldest dealer cannot re-

member when the potato market was in such an unsatisfactory condition. Instead of going higher, prices go constantly lower, and are now down to 421c. per 90 lbs., carloads on track. In a jobbing way, purchases may be made at 50c.

Honey and Syrup.—New maple syrup is coming along freely. Eight-lb. tins sold at 75c. to 80c. each, and 13-lb. tins at \$1.25, while sugar was 12c. to 13c. per lb. Honey was 15c. to 151c. for whiteclover comb, and 11c. to 1112c. for extracted; dark comb, 13c. to 131c., and extracted, 8½c. to 9c. Eggs.-The market for eggs showed lit-

tle change. Supplies are coming for ward freely, and prices ranged from 211c. to 22c. per dozen, smaller lots being 23c. Butter.—Demand has recently been heavy, and prices were firm, at 311c. to 32c. for finest, other grades ranging proportionately lower. Manitoba dairy was 26c. to 27c. per lb., and Western, 27c.

to 28c. Grain.—Oats were in active demand recently, but the market held practically steady, at 67½c. for No. 3 Canadian Western, and extra No. 1 feed, 66½c. for No. 1 feed, 651c. for No. 2. Local No. 2 white, 66½c.; No. 3, 65½c., and No. 4, 65½c. No. 3 American yellow corn. 82½c., and Argentine corn, 82c.

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Sale Notes

We collect or discount sale notes for farmers.

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

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

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

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - \$ 6,500,000 Surplus - - - - 12,000,000 Total Resources over - 90,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BAN'S in every Canadian Province, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston. Chicago and New York

still sold at \$7.80 per barrel for firsts; \$7.30 for seconds, and \$7.10 for strong bakers', in bags. Ontario winter-wheat patent flour was \$7.90, straight rollers being \$7.40 to \$7.50, while the latter was \$3.50 to \$3.60 in jute.

Millfeed.—Bran sold at \$26 per ton in Middlings sold bags, and shorts at \$28. at \$33 to \$34 per ton, while mouille was \$35 to \$36 for mixed, and \$37 to \$38

Hay.-Demand for hay continued normal, and prices still ranged around \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1 hay; \$18.50 to \$19 for extra good No. 2 hay, and \$17.50 to \$18

Seeds.-Seedsmen report an active demand for seed of all kinds, and evidently farmers are going to seed down considerareas to hay. Prices hold around recent levels, being \$7 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. for timothy; \$7.50 to \$9 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike, at shipping points.

Hides.-Quality was not very good, but there was little change in the market, prices being 19c., 20c. and 21c. per lb. for beef hides, Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calfskins were 16c. and 18c., and sheep skins \$2 each.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade on cattle was very unsatisfactory last week. Previous week prices were highly inflated and all cattle bought, so killers reported, proved to be money-losers. The holidays, calling for total abstinence, had the effect of reducing meat consumption considerably, and, in addition, large numbers of laborers are out of work, and this situation is undoubtedly telling on the live-stock trade. Monday, with around a hundred cars offered, twenty-five were shipping steers. There were in the neighborhood of ten to a dozen loads of Canadians. On shipping steers generally, it was a dime to fifteen cents lower trade, some early sales on a very prime drove bringing possibly steady prices. Best steers offered ranged from \$8.50 to \$8.80, showing the highest top of any market on steers for the week. New York and Boston order buyers took quite a few steers, but at no time of the day was there any great life or action to the market. On butchering cattle, it was mostly a steady trade. Best handy steers offered ranged from \$7.75 to \$8, a load of yearlings bringing \$8.25. On medium kinds of cows and bulls generally, prices looked unchanged. Considering that no stockers and feeders are moving to market. the run was ample for all needs from

very encouraging for better prices, and some sellers are advising feeders and shippers to keep medium, half-fat kind of steers on feed until the grass is ready and then let them run out on the grass. along with a little feed, believing that it will prove more profitable than to market these unfinished cattle at this low time. Advices received here are to the effect that quite a few steers have been contracted for in Canada, one drove of a thousand head of distillers now being fed at Toronto, having been placed with an Eastern killer. Buying ahead, at what is understood to have been a pretty fair price, is construed in some quarters to mean that the packers have an idea that the country is not going to be long on good steers, and that values are liable to show improvement during the summer months on the real prime ones This is guess, pure and simple, however as the general situation of the country is such that some sellers are inclined to be bearish, and any improvement will have to follow light and moderate runs, as liberal supplies would undoubtedly keep the trade in the low channel. Receipts the past week were 2,975 head, as against 2,125 the previous week, and 4,700 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.80; fair to good native shipping steers, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and course, \$7 to \$7.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice to prime handy steers, native. \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8; prime fat heavy heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; good butchering heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; light butchering heifers, \$5.50 to \$6; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75; good butchering cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners \$3 to \$4; fancy bulls, \$6.75 to \$7; best bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Hogs.-Narrow range in prices last week, spread being from \$7.50 to \$7.65 Monday it was generally a one-price deal of \$7.50 for all grades; Tuesday bulk moved at \$7.60, and while Wednesday's top was \$7.65, the general price for mixed, medium, heavies, Yorkers, lights and pigs was \$7.60. Thursday a few heavies moved at \$7.55, other grades landing generally at \$7.60, and Friday, heavies and pigs moved at \$7.50, while other grades sold mostly at \$7.65. Roughs ranged from \$6.30 to \$6.50, and stags \$5.50 down. Receipts the past week figured approximately 25,200 head, being against 20,200 head for the previous week, and 25,280 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.-Light supply last week, there being around 10,600 head, as against 13,387 head the week before, and 25,000 head for the same week a year Demand was good, and prices both on sheep and lambs were held steady all Top wool lambs sold from \$10.75 to \$11, and best shorn lambs made \$9.25 and \$9.35. Had any choice clipped lambs been here the latter part of the week they would have sold up to \$9.50. Cull wool lambs brought up to \$10, and clipped stuff in the cull line went from \$7.50 down. Best wool wether sheep quotable from \$8.75 to \$9, and unshorn ewes \$8.25 down. Not enough clipped sheep were here to give quotations.

Calves.-Market last week was erratic. Monday top veals sold up to \$12, and Tuesday prices were declined \$1 per hundred pounds. Wednesday some tops made \$11.50, bulk \$11, and \$11.25, and the next two days best lots brought from \$10.50 to \$11, Friday's general market being \$10.50 and \$10.75. Cull grades the fore part of the week sold up to \$9, and the last couple of days these kinds were hard to place above \$7.50. Range on feds was from \$5 to \$6. Receipts last week reached a little over 3,600 head, as compared with 2,143 head for the previous week, and 2,750 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.90 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$7.75; calves, \$6

to \$9. Hogs.—Light, \$6.70 to \$7; mixed, \$6.70 to \$7; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7; rough, \$6.50 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$6.95.

Sheep and Lambs.-Sheep, native, \$7.25 killers. Immed at prospects are not to \$8.50; lambs, native, \$7.75 to \$10.15.

Gossip. Hull & Son, of Central Nurseries, have added to their advertisement an offering of Early Six Weeks Seed Potatoes. Consult the advertisement. In the issue of March 18 an illustra-

tion was used incorrectly in the adver-

tisement of the Renfrew Machinery Co.,

Ltd. See correct insertion this issue.

Attention is directed to the auction sale advertisement in this issue of Marshall Charles. Allanwood, Ont. There are several choice Shorthorns in the offering. The advertisement gives particulars. Look it up.

At Summerstown, Ont., on April 20, 1915, G. R. Palmer, will disperse his herd of 45 Ayrshire cattle to buyers at auction prices. This herd of 45 registered cattle have been bred along approved lines, and will make excellent foundation stock. The offering consists of 25 mature cows, 11 yearling heifers, 4 yearling bulls and 5 calves. The herd is headed by Glenhurst Floss King, which Mr. Palmer secured from the famous Glenhurst herd owned by James Benning. Mr. Palmer's address is Rural Route No. 1. Cornwall, Ont., but his farm is located between the village of Summerstown and Summerstown Station. Catalogues are issued, and prospective buyers interested in Ayrshire stock should write Mr. Palmer for catalogues, and get complete information regarding the breeding of this excellent herd. Accommodation will be provided for parties arriving on previous evening trains, which will be met. See the advertisement.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Crop Rotation.

In your issue of March 25 there is an article, "What is Your Cropping System," that I would like to see more thoroughly discussed, as I do not quite understand why clover should follow a grain crop when it would be more certain to get a catch after a root crop. I would like to see more about crop rota-R. W. tion.

The clover is sown with a grain oughly. crop following a hoed crop, the grain is cut, and the clover crop thus follows the grain crop. Clover is sown with grain as a nurse crop.

Formalin or Formaldehyde.

In buying formalin to treat my seed grain, I asked for formalin and the druggist gave me formaldehyde, and said it was the same. Now, I see by "The Farmer's Advocate" that I should buy formalin and not formaldehyde. Let me know if the formaldehyde will do as well, and how to mix and treat seed.

S S. H.

Ans.-As directed in the article, formalin should be used. It is a 40-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is too strong. See your druggist and find out whether you have formalin or formaldehyde. If the latter, have it diluted to proper strength.

Blister For Spavin.

Mare has sprung a jack on her leg this winter. Is there anything I can H. K. do for it?

Ans.-Blistering and firing will likely have beneficial results. Prepare blister of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Tie the animal so it cannot bite the part. Clip the hair away and rub well with the blister daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off tie up and blister again and after this, if necessary blister once every month. If blistering is not effective firing should be tried, but it should be done by a veterinarian.

Horse Whinnies.

I have a horse that is continuously whinnying while driving. Have tried whipping, but it does no good, and the faster I drive him the more he whinnies. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.-This is often noticed in colts or young horses. He will likely get over it as time goes on.

Bull Unsatisfactory.

I sold a pure-bred bull thirteen months old to a party. They are feeding him silage and he is doing very well, but he does not make any attempt to serve I advised them to feed him oats. Could you give me any advice on it through the columns of your paper? believe he has always been kept in stable until lately. He gets plenty of exercise with the rest of the herd.

Ans.-Feed well on grain, as well as other feed, and give plenty of exercise. This is all we can advise.

Hen House.

1. Re article on henhouse in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of March 25, page 485. I would like to know if the back and ends are double-boarded or not, and if building paper was used.

2. Is it on a low, cement wall, or not, and is the wall any advantage? 3. Would like to see a diagram of the interior of said building. H. O. C.

Ans.-1. No.

2. There is no cement wall under the house. The sills are placed on stones, and the inside is filled up a little and a cement floor laid.

3. A diagram is not necessary. The house is simply 24 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a 4-foot passage at the east end, leaving the house proper 20 feet The roosts are hinged to the back of the house, and the nests, as described, slide out into the 4-foot alley.

Fat Heifer-Fur Coat.

1. A bought a heifer from B in December for fattening purposes, B saying she was not in calf. I found since buying her his bull ran with his heifers all summer. Surely he would expect her to be in calf. Can I claim damages from him? She is not worth as much to me in calf.

2. I hired a man last fall. He worked with me until three weeks ago, when he left, taking with him a fur coat which he bought from me, but had not paid for. Can I make him pay for the coat? Can I have him arrested? A. B. C.

Ans.-1. You had better see B and attempt to get a satisfactory settlement. You would have to prove just what damage it was to you. Of course, B is responsible if he misrepresented the heifer.

2. Unless the man obtained the coat under false pretenses we do not see that you could have him arrested. You could take action against him to recover payment for the coat.

"If you take a look at Nature In a microscopic way, Or if you in your gazing Take the telescopic sway; In whichever way you practice There will be revealed to you, The same exact precision Which attach to all things true. If you gaze into a pansy, Or penetrate a star, You will find revealed perfection In the near and in the far."

Sincerity is essentially constructive. When light is let into dark places, the seeds of good, long hidden in darkness, begin to grow. The sincere life is full of power. Under the light of truth it gains strength, it flowers into kindness; it grows; it expands. This always follows. It cannot be otherwise. Show me a life active in deeds of kindness, powerful, fruitful and serviceable, and you have shown me the life of a sincere person; one who has not merely found and condemned his faults, but discovered and tended and encouraged his

Knicker-Jones has beaten his record as a champion "fish"-story teller. Bocker-What's his latest?

Knicker-He claims he caught a submarine, but it got away from him.

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I am aware.

As I go commonly sweeping the stair, Doing my part of the every-day care-Human and simple my lot and share-

I am aware of a marvellous thing : Voices that murmur and ethers that ring

In the far stellar spaces where cherubim sing.

I am aware of the passion that pours Down the channels of fire through Infinity's doors:

Forces terrific, with melody shod, Music that mates with the pulses of God.

I am aware of the glory that runs From the core of myself to the core of the suns.

Bound to the stars by invisible chains, Blaze of eternity now in my veins, Seeing the rush of ethereal rains Here in the midst of the every-day air-

I am aware.

I am aware, As I sit quietly here in my chair, Sewing or reading or braiding my hair-

Human and simple my lot and my share-I am aware of the systems that swing Through the aisles of creation on hea-

venly wing, I am aware of a marvelous thing, Trail of the comets in furious flight, Thunders of beauty that shatter the night, Terrible triumph of pageants that march To the trumpets of time through Eternity's arch.

I am aware of the splendor that ties All the things of the earth with the things of the skies,

Here in my body the heaven'y heat, Here in my flesh the melodious beat Of the planets that circle Divinity's feet, As I silently sit here in my chair, I am aware.

-Angela Morgan, in "The Hour Has Struck and Other Poems."-Eugene C. Lewis Pub. Co., New York

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.) Locarno, Switzerland, Feb. 4, '15.

Locarno is so quiet and uneventful, and one day so tiresomely like another, that the only way you can tell them apart is by the spelling. Half the time I haven't the vestige of an idea what day of the week it is. There's nothing to go by. This morning at the breakfast table I asked a simple little question which led to awful complications. The simple little question was :-

"What day is to-day?"

There was no answer. Complete silence for one minute. Then a preliminary cough from Uncle Ned, and this lucid and satisfactory reply :-

To - day? Why-it's-it's-(gazes fixedly into space)-Isn't it Wednesday? Aunt Julia (agitatedly)—"Surely it can't be Wednesday already! Seems to me more like Tuesday. What makes you think it's Wednesday?"

Uncle Ned (rubbing his hand over his hair)—"Weil!—It's about four days since I had a hair.cut." (He dates everything from the day he goes to the barber's.)

Aunt Julia (addressing Helen)-"Wasn" if on Saturday you bought me that blue wool?

Helen (dubiously) - Nono. I think it was Friday.

Aunt Julia (with an air of convition' -"Per wasn't it the same day you took that mountain walk to the Min-

devo to the discharge that was Sal-

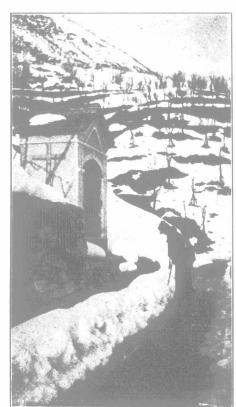
urday-and the next day I went back for them, and '-

Aunt Julia (positively)-"No-not the The shops are closed on next day. Sunday.'

Helen-"Well, it must have been on Monday, then."

Uncle Ned (turning to Helen and speaking with the satisfied air of one who has solved a difficult problem)-"And Tuesday-yesterday-we took that stiff walk up to Brione and saw that peasant funeral on the way down."

Helen-"But that wasn't yesterday. That was the day before."



A Wayside Shrine on the Brione Road.

This year the path is bordered with snow instead of spring flowers

Uncle Ned (testily)-"Couldn't have been. What did we do yesterday, then? Aunt Julia (dreamily)—"Yesterday! was there a yesterday? (gazes into her coffee cup as if she expected to find the answer there.

Helen (hopelessly)-"I guess we'll have to consult the Concierge. He knows everything."

The Concierge, on being consulted, said unhesitatingly that it was Thursday, and added significantly,-"And this is market day.

Then it really seemed quite providential that we had fallen into a discussion over the day, otherwise we might have missed seeing the market, which is only held twice a month, and is quite an "event." Think of missing anything even remotely connected with an "event" in Locarno. It would have been simply tragic. And I had been looking forward to the market with the same passionate yearning that a small boy awaits a coming

So we hustled off to see the market. The main street was quite animateda great contrast to its appearance on other days, when you can count every person in sight. Sometimes there are

no people to count. The Market Place is in the center of the fown just in front of the curving colonnade of the main street, which is only a few blocks long, and has all its catchthe taurist shops, cales, and emportums of fashion on one side of the street; on the opposite sale are a few public build-ings irregularly placed, and the open space where the market is held. And beyond that glimmers beautiful Lake and heavier loads than they came. Maggiore. The scene from the post office on market day is very picturesquethe shifting spectacle in the foreground, the gayly-colored cresent of buildings with their curtained colonnades, and back of all the great, dark mountain, towering to the sky.

The dominating feature of the market seemed to be the peasants with their huge back-baskets. The women come down from the mountain heights and from the adjacent valleys to dispose of their wares and make their purchases, and often they return with much bigger



Doing the Family Mending.

his is a very common sight in the poorer quarters of Locarno, where the natives use the street for a sitting room. Their houses are so cold that they sit outdoors in the sun to get warm—even when there is snow on the ground.



A Ticino Peasant Girl in the Costume Worn in This District.

Everything they buy they chuck into their baskets. Even little pigs are transported in this way, the peasant women seeming to be not in the least disturbed by the squirming and squeaking of piggie in the basket.

The market is a jumble of everything; there is no order about the arrangement, as in Berne, but just picturesque confusion :- a cackling hen-coop next to an odoriferous cheese-stand; a display of rusty old iron things next to a meat stall; hot roasted chestnuts next to a pile of men's trousers; picture postcards, books, music, cheap jewellery, pottery, brassware, caps, combination suits, shoes, health-bread, macaroni,these are just a few of the things I remember. And dress materials, too. Instead of being exhibited on a table, they are dumped on the ground, a protecting canvas being first spread underneath. The salesman used a pole to fish up the pieces that were too far away to reach with his hands. These dump - heaps of many colored materials made the street as gay as a flower garden. There was one dump-heap that was especially popular, and always had a ring of people around it. I squeezed in to see what was for sale, and it was nothing but scraps-scraps of lace and embroidery, bits of edging, and scraps of ribbon, velvet and silk. I think they were sold by the pound. I know the salesman

had weigh-scales. Usually there is a very large cattle market in Locarno, but this week it was small, owing to the uncertain condition of the mountain roads and the difficulty of driving the cattle over the steep, slippery places where ice and snow still

We saw a small section of the cattlemarket on the street. It was a pretty little calf, and it was giving the two women who were piloting it considerable trouble. One of the women was leading by a rope: the other one was prodding it in the rear with a stout stick, but keeping a firm grasp on the tail in case

of emergency. No one would suppose to look at that Christmas-toy-looking calf that it wascapable of doing so many extraordinary and unexpected things, such as: trying to climb over fences, turning round and round like a top, remaining fixed and immovable in spite of persuasions oral and applied, and then suddenly dashing off in an unexpected direction. Once it almost committed suicide by leaping over a bridge, but being foiled in this attempt to end its career, it dashed in front of an approaching street car and stood there snorting defiance. Nothing would induce it to budge. The street car stopped, a crowd collected, the owners of the calf shricked and tugged and prodded, but the calf refused to move. Then, all at once, it got a new idea and holted off up the hill. The rope was whipped out of the hands of the women who was leading it, but the one at the tail-end hung on firmly, scraping up clouds of dust as she was dragged along. The crowd hooted and yelled, and the calf, not understanding the reason for such an outburst, stopped abruptly and fell into a state of profound meditation from which it seemed impossible to

rouse it. I have wondered since how many hours it took those women to conduct that calf to the place they were going to. And such an innocent-looking little calf as it was-just like one of those pretty toys mother gives to Bobbie on his third

birthday. The thing to do in Locarno is to go for long walks-"half-day rambles" the local booklet calls them. It sounds much more romantic, anyway. The booklet also declares that "the visitor may roam about the neighborhood for



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of everything; e arrangement, icturesque conop next to an a display of t to a meat uts next to a picture posteap jewellery, combination l, macaroni, ne things I rerials, too. Inn a table, they i, a protecting d underneath. to fish up the away to reach ump - heaps of ade the street There was

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arno is to go rambles" the It sounds anyway. The "the visitor ghborhood for

tions, and without any sense of monot- to be. ony, but discovering constantly fresh

routes and new beauties." I have taken a great many "half-day rambles," sometimes alone, sometimes with an interesting English lady who wears hob-nailed shoes and has a primrose eye (she discovers primroses in places where others look for them in vain), and sometimes with Uncle Ned, when his legs are not too ramroddy. But even when his legs are limber, he gets awfully puny and red-faced on an upgrade.

One day we went to Brione, a queer little dorf on the mountain above Locarno. A gorgeous day it was-clear and warm and dry, the sky azure and Lake Maggiore a colossal mirror-a mirror full of ghostly reflections of snowclad mountains. Brione is as near an approach to cliff-dwellings as anything I have ever seen. The houses are very primitive affairs, built of the native rock. They are all bunched up in a heap, with the church tower rising in the center like a factory chimney. hard to tell where one house stops and the other begins, and I think it would be possible to make a grand circuit of the village by the hop, skip and jump method, without ever descending into the narrow, crooked cracks they call streets. One could easily step from the balcony of one house to the roof of the one below it.

The walk to Brione is most charming. The road meanders along the mountain side, there are beautiful views at every turn, and many interesting old houses and modern villas along the way. I can quite imagine that later on, when everything is in bloom, Locarno may be

weeks without wearying of its attraction earthly paradise it is cracked up

On the way down from Brione we saw a great crowd of people coming slowly along the road, led by a priest in vestments and several boys carrying banners and incense. It was a peasant funeral. All the women walked together at the head of the procession, and the men followed in the rear. The women were all dressed in black, with black scarfs over their heads; the men were rough peasants in patched clothes and hobnailed shoes, and they all carried their hats in their hands. There was no hearse-four sadfaced women carried the coffin on their shoulders. On either side of them waiked a number of women holding long, wax tapers in their hands, and some

Just as the procession reached the church steps something terrible almost happened. The women carrying the coffin seemed unable to mount the steps. The coffin wabbled unsteadily on its wooden frame, gave an awful lurch to one side, and ----. But just in the nick of time some women rushed forward and prevented what might have been a horrible catastrophe.

It seemed strange to see women carrying the coffin, but we were told afterwards that among the peasantry of this district it is quite customary for women to perform this sad rite for one of their

February 14th.

Snowbound! To be marooned in Switzerland by the war is bad enough, but now, to add to

Locarno, and jailed in the Hotel du Parc. What next? Perhaps there will be a flood, and we will all be up on the roof with our passports in our hands (you a world already white. can't stir these times without a passport), waiting to be rescued.

The streets are in a frightful condition; so bad that squads of soldiers have to be sent out every day from the barracks here to assist in clearing away the snow, which is shovelled into piles, heaped into carts, and ignominously dumped into the lake. The soldiers march with shovels now instead of guns. The Market Place is so covered with snow piles that it looks like a miniature Switzerland.

Everybody is in the dumps. There has who carried huge funeral wreaths. The not been such a storm for thirty years. coffin was covered with cheap, black ma- In the St. Gothard pass the snow is terial, decorated with scraps of gilt sixteen feet deep, and the people anticipate terrible avalanches when the inevitable thaw comes.

February 18th.

Still snowing!

Dumps more prevalent than ever. After a pretense at being spring, the weather suddenly veered round and leaped back into winter. Down came the snow fast and furiously-a wet, heavy snow, that weighed down the surprised trees like leaden weights and turned the telephone wires into thick, white bands.

And for six days and nights it snowed without ceasing.

And on the seventh day the sun appeared in the heavens, and the Foehn (south wind) came, and forthwith began a great melting. The streets turned to siush, the roofs dripped, and the mountain paths became as raging torrents.

And when all was soppy, the sun sud-

our discomfort, we are snowbound in denly veiled its shining face, the Foehn ceased to blow, and great storm clouds rolled over the mountain tops and emptied their heavy freight of snow upon

And the trains were blocked, and there was no mail.

And there is great discontent among the people, and much discussion regarding the unseemly behavior of the weather. The oldest inhabitant declares with

like has never been seen here before. Some say it is because Switzerland is between the Devil and the Dark Sea,between the cannonading region in the North, and the earthquake region on the

solemn face and uplifted hands, that the

South. And some there be who think the end of the world is nigh.

Constantinople.

What will be the disposition of the Dardanelles and the city of Constantinople when the Allied fleet has ended its long drive northward? That is a question that is being asked many times dur-ing these long days of waiting and watching, as guns boom and shells fly over the historic Hellespont.

Perhaps there is a general opinion that the Dardanelles, like the Suez and Panama, should be nautral, but what of the vast city of domes and minarets itself? What is to be Russia's share. won by the sacrifice of thousands of her people in Prussia and Poland, and the Caucasus?

For, that Constantinople is one of Russia's objectives in the Great War can be no secret. For over one hundred and twenty-five years it has been in her mind's eye. When, in 1787, Catherine



Constantinople, Looking from Across the Bosphorus.

But the vision was never given up. By 1871 Russia was once more powerful enough to insist on the right of keeping war vessels on the Black Sea, and in 1877, making Turkish cruelties in the Balkan States the excuse, declared war. Turkey, crushed and helpless, was at her mercy, and possession of Constantinople and egress to the Mediterranean were in sight, when Great Britain, backed by the other European Powers, intervened, and the result of the Congress of Berlin was that Russia was once more obliged to fall back within herself, her great object

Since then she has bided her time. Today her ships are waiting in the Black Sea to concert with the great fleet of the French and British slowly making way towards the "Rome of the East. What will the settlement be when the last shell has been thrown?

While nationality lasts, the possession of Constantinople must be considered a prize inestimable. Situated at the southern extremity of the Bosphorus, at the point where the famous channel enters the Sea of Marmora, on a vantage point that looks across to Asia on the eastward, and down upon the magnificent harbor of the Golden Horn on the north, it holds a position of unusual commercial and political significance, commanding the commerce alike of South-western Asia, South-eastern Europe, and the vast grain fields of the Czar beyond the Black With it and the waterways lead-Sea. ing thereto in her control, Russia would be at once tremendously advanced in the scale of world-powers. Incidentally, at the present moment, the success of her Allies must release some millions of bushels of wheat penned up at Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

The history of Constantinople is one that extends back into antiquity, the city having grown, as it did, out of the Byzantium of the ancients, already an old and fortified town before the great Roman Emperor, Constantine I., recognizing its possibilities, set covetous eves upon it, and determined to make of it an eastern capital of the great Roman dominions. In A. D. 328 he founded the "New Rome," the Constantinople that was to grow into the vast city of to-day, extending the boundaries of Byzantium in all directions, building great fortifications, causing palaces and roadways and great commercial emporiums to rise as if by magic.

Nor was the work permitted to lag with his death. Successors added walls and towers and moats, and for over one thousand years the city held high head against the assaults of barbaric nationsthe Avars, Saracens and Turks, even against the forces of the Fourth Crusade in 1203-4.

Sultan Mahommed, and on the 29th of May, 1453, the city ceased to be the capital of the Roman empire in the East.

Under Ottoman rule, to a great extent, it lost its Roman character. The streets became narrower; many of the numerous churches were destroyed; others were transformed into mosques, and everywhere the domes and minarets characteristic of Moslem architecture appeared.

Of later years, European features have been adopted, European architecture appearing along with cabs and tramways and the numbering of houses. As a cousequence, the Constantinople of to-day presents a strangely heterogeneous anpearance, yet is it still wonderfully beautiful. Seven-hilled, like Lisbon, each hill crowned by mosque or column, it looks forth from its stately promontory upon the gleaming waters of the Golden Horn on the one Land, and of the Sea of Marmora to the other, and, with its population of 1,000,000 coals, wonders little that nations should strive for its Ont., \$2.00: John Gauld, Brigden, Ont.

Perhaps the most noted building in Contributions of \$1.00 each :-

Constantinople is the mosque of St. Sophia, of which everyone has heard, "the most glorious cathedral of Eastern Christendom," and one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Originally it was built as a Christian church by the Roman Emperor, Justinian the Great, and was dedicated on Christmas Day, A. D. 538. Since the Moslem conquest, however, it has been used only for the worship of "Allah and Mahomet His Prophet." Two hundred and fifty feet in length is the great edifice, and 235 feet in width. From the floor to the apex of the great central dome measures 179 feet. The dome itself, surrounded by semi-domes, and all pierced by arched windows, is 46 feet in depth, and 107 feet in diameter; and the immense roof is upheld by pillars, 40 on the ground floor and 60 in the galleries. Of these, eight-huge columns of porphyry-originally helped to uphold the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek. They were, however, taken to Rome by Aurelian, and finally presented to Justinian by a lady named Marcia, to be set up in this church "for the salvation of her soul."

The walls, too, of this wonderful edifice, are beautiful beyond words to describe, adorned as they are with manycolored marbles set in designs, with mosaics of marvelous workmanship be-

It is to be hoped that when the great day comes on which the fleets draw up before Constantinople, the Church of St. Sophia may suffer no hurt.

The Dollar Chain.

Instituted to help increase the funds for Belgian Relief, Soldiers' Comforts, and Red Cross Hospital work:

gave me very great satisfaction to offer Magazine," London, Ont.

Doughty, Dunnville, Ont.; B. Fletcher, Melbourne, Cnt.; "Only Me," Abingdon, Ont.; S. Thompson, Southwold Station, Ont.; J. H. Clemens, Ravenswood, Ont.; John Bedford, Steelton, Ont.; Wm. Ritchie, Beeton, Ont.; Forrest Hooker, Bishop's Crossing, Que.; Gustin Abell, Aylmer, Ont.; Mrs. Alex. McDiarmid, Lucknow, Ont.; Miss Isabelle MacDiarmid, Lucknow, Ont.; "Toronto"; Roy Dawson, Tilbury, Ont.; Robt. W. Asselstine, Marlbank, Ont.; L. M. Sinclair, Cornwall, Ont.; "Wayback," Bellingham, Ont.; H. B., Hawkesbury, Ont.; Mrs. W. W. Marr, Pt. Burwell, Ont.; John Williams, Newmarket, Ont.; Daisy Thompson, Belmont, Ont.; Little Nora and George Edward Thompson (who earned the money themselves), Belmont, Ont.; Mrs. W. H. Courser, Glen Sutton, Que.; "P. J.," Wheatley, Ont.; M. Eabank, Hagersville, Ont.; Hattie Murray and Leone Sidwell (two 12-year-old girls), sent for the Belgian babies; Amy Johnston, Big Lake, Manitoulin; "A Reader," Wolfe Island, Ont.

Also the following list, collected and sent by Gertrude Waters, Kenilworth, Ont.:-

G. Farrell, \$1.00; Rev. W. D. Masson 1.00; P. Hellyer, \$1.00; A. Elliott, \$1.00; Gertrude Waters, \$1.00; A. Blyth, 50 cents; P. Waters, 25 cents; N. Farrill, 35 cents; J. Wright, 25 cents; Miss C. Wright, 25 cents; Miss Belle Waters, 50 cents.—Total, \$7.10.

Total amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30 to March 26.....\$1,070.63

Total amount to April 2nd..\$1,116.73 Kindly address all contributions to

"Ulster," a contributor, writes: "It "The Farmer's Advocate and Home



Austrian Cavalry Patrol Crossing River. The horses are swimming desperately. Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

a few links to the golden chain you are lengthening in aid of the Belgians and other sufferers through the war. This is a noble and patriotic work in which the Then appeared the hordes of the great big "Farmer's Advocate" family are doing themselves credit."

F. P. Instant, Stella, Ont., writes:

"Dear Sirs,-Enclosed you will find \$2 for Belgian Relief Fund. Instituted by "The Farmer's Advocate," this fund can hardly be regarded other than a fund of the Canadian farming community, and their credit for philanthropy and patriotism should be maintained by a response from every subscriber.'

John Williams, Newmarket

"Dear Sir,-Am sending a small link for your wonderful 'Dollar Chain,' and hope it will keep you busy putting the links in place, because of their coming in so fast. Have been getting your paper for something like 35 years, and have $n_{\rm eff}$ got enough of them yet.

List from March 26th to April Ind: Amounts over \$1.00 :-

P. MacA., Vernon, Ont., \$2,00; M. C., Princeton, Ont., \$5,00; E. B. Norwich. \$2.00.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Retaliation or Love?

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you. and persecute fou; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.—St. Matt. v.: 38, 44.

The Crucible of War.

Forgive our enemies? The task is hard. Forget ?

Impossible. To try to love them, vain. With Belgium ruined, sons and brothers slain;

We, only human, how can we? and yet-

Christ from the cross (His throne) looked down upon the men Who mocked His agony and sealed His fate:

"A Friend," Lynedoch, Ont.; Jas. A. No word from those pure lips to tell of hate 1

"Father, forgive them." He was conqueror then.

And so may we forgive, although we fight for life

And honor of our country and the right To crush the Prussian military might. No thought of hate must mar our righteous strife

Then with the "good fight" fought, the victory nobly won

By stainless valor, prayer and sacrifice Dear, we shall say, but not too dear the

price. When heaven and earth ring with the acclaim "Well done?" -Charlotte Beaumont Jarvis.

Of all the many poems called forth by the war which I have seen, the one given above pleases me best. It calls the soldiers of Christ to follow Him in His conquering strife. It demands great things from those who claim the glorious title of Christian. Anyone can love his friends-that is no sign of nobility-but if we do not try to obey our Master's commands, what right have we to call ourselves His servants? The law of retaliation-"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"-may be natural and easy. It may be the law of the world; but our Lord came down and lived among us in order to teach, by word and act, the law of heaven. He only mentions the law of retaliation in order to show how mean and black it looks beside the law of Love-"But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you."

Those words are so familiar, and easy to respect, but only by strong determination can we carry them out.

The other day I heard the story of a child who told her mother that she wished she could die and go among the angels. Her special reason for wanting to die just now was so she "could go about dropping bombs on the Germans." Of course, the child caught the spirit of retaliation from her eldersplenty of people have advocated the plan of "an eye for an eye," saying that we should drop bombs on undefended cities and destroy German cathedrals.

A short time ago we were horrified to read in the papers that a young Englishman, who was angry with his brother, had not only set fire to his brother's barns, but had stabbed to death a little boy who had not injured him in any Is not that exactly the plan action which many people are openly suggesting? Because a German commander has killed women and children in England, is it anything but a horrible murder for Englishmen to deliberately try and kill helpless women and innocent children in Germany? Is there anything noble and splendid in imitating disgraceful actions?

St. Paul says: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." It gives one a glow of satisfaction to read that when the Austrian fortress with the unpronounceable name was taken by the Russians, the conquerors at once started energetically to provide for the needs of their sick and starving enemies. would have been a savage thing to have treated those poor broken-hearted people with anything short of loving kindness.

A Jewish lecturer, who frequently held up to public scorn the teaching of the Christian Church, was one day studying the Gospel story in search of flaws in the narrative which he might expose When he came to the words: "Then said Jesus,, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do !" he was pierced to the heart. He read them over and over, and his conscience said: is not the voice of man, but of God." Like Saul of Tarsus, he was stopped short in his campaign against Jesus of Nazareth and became His loyal servant, preaching the faith which he had hated and despised.

If our Leader had hurled back on His persecutors the curses which they heaped on Him, we might have pitied Him, but never could have looked up to Him as a Divine Conqueror. But when He gave back Love in exchange for hatred, a prayer for blessing on His foes instead

APRIL 8

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of groans of agony, as the nails crushed or growth His tortured flesh, we are forced to our knees in adoration, owning Him as our King and our Master. As it has been well said: "The more His persebeen went seems. The more He sent cutors oppressed Him, the more He sent forth waves of infinite love to beat back the tide of human hatred. He saw that

Is His example so high that we are hopeless of following Him? At least we can make an attempt. If we are not yet noble enough to love our enemies, we can make a start in the right direction by praying for them. We can easily pray for the "wounded" German soldiers, and if we could relieve their sufferingsas our doctors and nurses gladly do-we would do so willingly. The spirit of Christianity has leavened modern warfare through and through, as is proved by the Red Cross workers who risk their lives t_0 help the wounded—be they friends or foes. But our Lord's command does not apply only to the wounded. The Measurement—Waist, Bust, Good Samaritan risked his life to save a wounded foe, but Christ laid down His Date of issue in which pattern appeared Life for us all. He claimed the right to forgive those who ringed Him round like lions and bulls. Don't we feel that our enemies stand greatly in need of help and pardon from God? If they have been cruel, and have brought disgrace on the name of Christian, do they not rouse our pity? If we are sorry for those who are sick in body, we have far more reason to be sorry for those who are sick in soul.

If we are cherishing feelings of hatred and ill will towards anyone, we are sick in soul ourselves. In that case we should not dare to pray, "Forgive, as we forgive!" for our Lord has solemnly warned us: "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

We have need to tell out our own sins to God, instead of spending our energy in loudly condemning the sins of other people. When a disciple questioned curiously: "Lord, and what shall this man do?" he received the answer: "What is that to thee? follow thou Me." When one asked: "Lord, are there few that be saved?" he was told to strive—himself-to enter in at the strait gate.

The judging of other men is not our business-the Son of Man is the Judge. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do "Vengeance is Mine; I will re-Pay," saith the Lord. Are we afraid He will make mistakes?

'Tis not enough to weep my sins,-Tis but one step to heaven :-When I am kind to others,—then I know myself forgiven.'

DORA FARNCOMB.

A Puslinch Friend.

I dipped down to the very bottom of "The Advocate" purse a few days ago, to buy some fuel for a sick woman, and the next day "A Puslinch Friend" sent \$2 "to provide some little comfort for Eastertide" for someone in need. It is only a little more than a month since my unknown friend in Puslinch dropped \$2 into our little fund. I should like to know her name so that my thanks need not be s_0 impersonal. In the meantime my gratitude must go out through the Paper, and the timely gift will be spent on food for two or three poor families. HOPE.

Things That Count.

Not what we have, but what we use, Not what we see, but what we choose-These are the things that mar or bless The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar, Not what we seem, but what we are-These are the things that make or break, That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true, Not what we seem, but what we do-These are the things that make our gems,

Like stars in Fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give, Not as we pray, but as we live-These are the things that make for peace, Both now and after time shall cease.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send	the	follo	wing	pattern	to	:
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8481-Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. 8515-Two-piece yoke skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



R606 Eton Jacket for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8613 Bolero Costume for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8508 Flounced Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8603 Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years.



8602 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



8607 Bolero Costume, 34 to 42 bust.



8612 Boy's Suit,

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 is In stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answert to questions to appear.] to questions to appear.]

Growth.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends, - With the turning of the cycle of the years another spring has come to us. The sign and seal of it are unmistakable. Walk along the country roads these April days, close your eyes and listen to the spring-song of the waters,—the trickling of an unwonted rivulet in the wayside ditch, the gurgling of a swollen brook in the fields. Go into the woodlands, and if your ears are sharp enough you may, perchance, hear a faint, soft, clicking everywhere, a sort of murmuring of the ground as it sucks within itself the moistures from above that shall presently elaborate into tender stem, and leaf, and woody tissue.

And everywhere the birds are calling. You never hear such notes in October or November, on the borders of the thithermost snow. They are peculiar to the dawn of the year, love-songs that usher in a May-day of hope. Vitality runs high, for the bird-body is not yet exhausted nor its mentality engrossed by the problems of the high cost of living and the care of a family at a time when every novice among inexplicable human creatures must needs carry a gun.

There is a peculiar quality in the air, too, these April days. You would recognize it were you hurled thitherward from Mars, all unwitting of the season, -a balminess, a stimulation, a soft stirring of the airs as though mighty deeds were afoot, and this soft commotion were their herald.

And, indeed, are not mighty issues afoot? Are not things being done wherever you look ?-See from the black earth moving entities emerging, little tufts of green, tiniest loops of white or pink that presently straighten up and spread forth cotyledonous promises of blossom, or tree, or fruit. Still enough they seem as the casual and careless eye drops upon them, but to him who looks long enough the movement and the unfolding appear as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. Looking patiently he beholds the miracle of growth.

If, friend, that miracle has lost its wonder and interest for you, then something has passed from you that you should try hard to recall. If you have ceased to marvel that the mysterious thing that we call "life" should sleep in that which is seemingly dead, that there should be unfolding and developing, "first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear," silently, it is true, slowly, yet as surely as that you yourself exist, then you have ceased to feel, to a great extent, the miracle of all Being. And surely that we shall recognize ourselves as a part of that great miracle is one of the bases that shall make us contented-even joyous-with Things As They Are.

It may be merely that spring and growth have come and gone, so often, so often, that the story has become an old one, and like all old stories, has lost its savour. Then, perhaps, it may he possible to look at the Great Wonder from a new height of vision, and se with a new delight, see it grow brighter, and vaster and more limitless than ever before.-For is not this the joy of living,-that things do appear vaster and more limitless as the years go on? more beautiful as one ascends. If it is outlook on life, then there is something

And so the new height of vision (it may be new to you) which I bring to you to-day is this: Has it ever oc-cirred to you to reflect that the whole history of the Earth-and we may belies of the Universe is of a continuous growing? Turn in what direction yea will-to mankind, politics, ethics, science-and the process of growth must

be evident to you. Compare, for instance, the cave-man-the creature who once owned the "Piltdown skull" if you can imagine him-with the most highlydeveloped man that you know, with your own self, if you like; compare the crude Witenagemot with the complex and efficient (despite its failings) Parliament of to-day; compare the groping methods of the ancient devotees of Aesculapius with those of the modern princes of healing, with their antiseptics, their anaesthetics, their wonderful feats of surgery and medicine; -compare whatever and wherever you will, and stand in awe before the miracle of growth

Growth, then, is clearly a universal law. Things must grow-develop-leading ever to better and better. Silent is the process, slow, pausing to look merely at the present moment it cannot be spectacular, any more than are the uprearing cotyledons to the passing eyeyet it is none the less sure.

And now here is where you and I are concerned: We are a part of Things, that is self-evident. Then are we not a part of the universal Growth? And is it not inevitable that we too must grow? Already we have advanced tremendously beyond the period when we lay "mewling and puking in the nurse's arms," and we must keep on Life will teach us much, advancing. and if we add to its lore by voluntary effort we will learn much more. A prominent educationist has definitely stated that, with sufficient mental feeding, the mind of every individual should go on gaining in power until seventy years of age; that it need not stand still then is proved by the good work done far past that age by such men as Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Gladstone, Goldwin Smith and William de Morgan, a very few on the long list of "grand old men." . . But the process does not end here.

We are on this earth now,-that is conceded .- and the most of us are convinced that our career does not end here. Indeed, we are confident enough to predict that we are going to live to all eternity, however, incomprehensible to our finite minds that vast conception may be. Now, does it stand to reason that we have been put here, in the midst of so much striving, on this speck on the limitless wheel of All-time, just that we may do nothing hereafter, but bask in an idle ease? Is it not an infinitely grander, nobler conception that looks forward to a continuous and unending growing, to infinite heights of which we can have in this life no vaguest idea? And does not such a conception add vastly to the interest of our own life here and now?

Seeing from this vantage-point we behold that we are merely poised here for a moment, just for a stage of our career of endless growth. What glorious future is ahead of us we know not, but as all things improve, so must we improve. And as with all improvement is satisfaction, so must we come to satisfaction absolute. All will be well. Our destiny is not merely to "escape punish-(that refuge of narrow and medieval minds) but to ascend to radiant heights. . . And so the small worries of the present tend to look infinitesimally small and unimportant in the face of the endless, cosmic, interesting career in advance of us

Now does this make any dark spot a little clearer to anyone? And will that one carry a new thought with her as she

goes out to work among the little green

tufts and tiny pink loops appearing in the garden beds?

I do not know how you feel about it, or have felt, but I can remember that as a little child I rebelled at the idea of a heaven where one would be compelled to walk on golden streets and be confined by walls even though studded with gates of pearl. I wanted "woods and creeks." It was the protest of the child-mind that takes what it reads literally, failing to grasp the metaphor with which oriental poesy loved to clothe its ideas. When you understand poetry, and then only, do you begin to understand those wonderful old word--pictures, ranging from the Garden of Eden to the marvellous Apocalypse. Then only do you begin to realize that the Book of the Infinite is being every

day added to, and then only do you begin to see clearly how much greater you yourself are, and how much more tremendous your career is to be, than you had thought.

I am afraid this is an Easter talk, somewhat belated, but perhaps you'll not mind. In sending us his last article, our clever "Spartan" enclosed a brief note—" 'Sunny Jim, New Thought-er'.—because I can't help it." So to day I give you "Growth"-perhaps "new-thoughter" to some of you-simply because I can't help it. And my love to you all.

SALT BEADS.

Dear Junia.-Well, how are you feeling these spring days? It will soon be time for housecleaning again. women dread that time, but for my part I always like to get at it. I always think things get so dusty in the winter with the coal fires. I like to get at them and give them a good cleaning. Well Junia, I am after information, of

course. Have you ever made any of those salt beads? I would like a good recipe. I know that you have published one before, but I seem to have mislaid it. I tried some the other day, but was not very successful. My recipe called for ½ cup corn starch and 1 large handful salt. I think it is too much starch for the salt. I warmed the salt. I have been told since that you should have the salt smoking hot. My beads did not get hard and they were a white color. Now, I saw some a few days ago that were of a pretty cream color. What would be put in to make them that color? I hope some one can tell me how to make them that has had experience.

Have you ever tried varnishing matting? I have heard that it is good for it. Now, I would like to know if any person ever tried it, and if it makes it wear longer?

Here are a couple of recipes for cake icing. Plain Icing: Mix icing sugar with cream, or milk or water will do until it is thick enough for spreading. Chocolate Icing: Take ground chocolate or I often use cocoa, melt it with a little hot water, then add icing sugar till thick, adding cream if necessary. Yours truly,

Wellington Co., Ont.

"COUNTRY LASS."

To make salt beads measure exactly wice as much salt as cornstarch, and add to the cornstarch a very few drops of water and of coloring matter. used water-color paint, but dye of any kind would do. A little yellow would give you a cream color. Heat the salt very hot, then stir in the other mixture very thoroughly. When cool enough knead the mixture until it is like putty, then make into beads, rolling each in the palm of the hand until in shape. Finally stick pins into the beads and through into a cushion, and leave to dry. If the putty has to stand any length of time before being made into beads wrap a damp cloth around it.

QUERIES.

Dear Junia,—I have been a silent reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and I have received many helpful hints from it, and now I beg to have leave to ask you a few questions. What would I use to take the sunburn off of white straw hats? What could I use to remove moles off my face? Could you tell me what to use to get my hair to grow and get thicker? will close, thanking you in advance, I am, yours truly, CHERRY BLOSSOM.

Directions for cleaning a straw hat appeared on page 495, March 25th issue. Very often it is more satisfactory to color old straw hats with one of the hat enamels now sold for the purpose at every drug-store.

Moles can only be removed by a surgical operation. You can do nothing with them yourself.

Keep the hair clean by brushing it well every night with a clean brush and washing it every two or three weeks with tar soap and warm, soft water, rinsing thoroughly. Every night massage the scalp well with the fingers,

8557-Empire Dress for misses and small women, 16 and 18 years.



8617 Cirl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

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This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims strone, tappy and as ful men, and tunes of of Gal.-Philips Brooks.

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and, if you like rub in a hair tenic, or a little vaseline. A little coal-oil rubbed on the scalp once in every two weeks is also said to be helpful.

REMOVING LETTERS.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends,-Please let me come in for a few moments for a little chat about taking painted letters off cotton sacks, in answer to Nova Scotia, S. C. M. I have for many years used this plan. Spread them out smooth, letter side up, before they have been wet at any time, then take good strong soft soap and spread over all the letters liberally, so there will be moisture enough to keep the letters moist over night; roll loosely then in the morning wash them out in warm water, two or three waters as often as is necessary to get it all out, then boil in two waters to help make the cotton clear. Put out to bleach, and they will be all right. Put a little Gillet's lye in the soap. Dissolve it in water and mix with the soap; it will be an improvement. I have enjoyed reading the Nook and Quiet Hour in "The Farmer's Advocate," and hope it will continue to grow better each year. Dundas Co., Ont. MRS. L. R. R.

ANOTHER.

Dear Junia,—We have been interested readers for some time. I saw in March 11 paper of a woman from Nova Scotia asking how to take the stamps out of flour sacks. We have taken it out of quite a number of flour sacks by putting a little caustic soda into soap suds and boiling them for quite a while, or until they have been thoroughly scalded, then rinse out of clear water and hang out to dry. Hoping S. C. M. will find this helpful.

MILKMAID. Huron Co., Ont.

LICE ON PLANTS.

Dear Junia,-I have read with much interest the Ingle Nook for seven years, but have never written to you, yet I have found some helpful recipes and information at different times. Am a very busy mother and a home-lover. I saw in March 25th edition two questions or queries; I think I can answer both from experience, killing lice on house plants, and washing letters from flour sacks. For my plants I find it very helpful, to keep green and kill lice, two heaping tablespoons of epsom salts dissolved in hot water, and a quart pitcher of cold water added to and poured to, say eight plants. The sacks I soan well all over the color and put in a wash boiler of cold water with two handfuls of common soda. Bring to a boil gently, let them stew well and rub on the board while hot, then wash them as you wash white clothes. Very seldom there is any color left in after this process. Trusting I have made this plain and that it may help some one who believes the same as I in being-THRIFTY.

Things to Eat.

Delicious Bread Pudding. - To turn ordinary bread pudding into a delicious dessert serve it with orange sauce made as follows: Mix the juice and grated outside rind of an orange, the juice of a small lemon, and 1 cup sugar. Add one egg, well-beaten, and the yolk of another. Beat all together, put in a small saucepan set in a pan of boiling water. Cook until thick, stirring all the time. This will serve four.

Mexican Chocolate.—Put 1 quart of milk, 3 tablespoons ground coffee, and a stick of cinnamon 4 inches long in a double boiler, and bring to the scalding point; then strain through cheesecloth. Return to the double boiler, and add 2 oz. vanilla chocolate, melted in a double boiler and thoroughly mixed with 1 cup boiling water. Cook 1 minutes, sweeten and flavor with vanilla. Serve with whipped cream.

Boston Baked Peans.—Wash 1 pint beans and soak over night. In the morning rinse, cover with cold water, add 1 teaspoonful soda and bring to boiling point. Burn gently until the skins burst, drain again, and put half the beans into the hean pot. Mix together 1 small only chopped, 11 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoons pepper, and 3 tablespoons **EDWARDSBURG**



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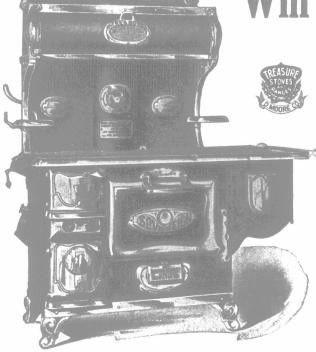
Easily, fifty thousand rosy cheeked, happy boys and girls enjoy "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup and Bread, every day in the year. Their mothers know that "Crown Brand" and Bread is a perfect diet—completely balanced —with the rich nutriment that boys and girls need to grow.

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Strawberries All the leading new varieties and the good old kinds; also the Fall-bearing strawberries. Send for catalogue. Wallace Tufts & Sons, Mount Pleasant Fruit Farm, R. R. No. 4, Welland, Ont.

molasses. Add a pint of boiling water and 1 cup stewed or canned tomatoes put through a sieve. Pour this mixture into the pot, place { Ib. salt pork on top, then put in the rest of the beans. Add water to cover all, put on the lid and bake in a moderate oven for 8 hours, adding water occasionally as needed. During the last hour bring the pork to the top and leave the lid off.

Baked White Beans.—Soak 11 cups beans and stew until nearly tender. Mix with 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 cup minced ham, 1 cup diced celery, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup tomato, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard. Add hot water to nearly cover and hake 11 hours in a moderate oven, uncovering them the last half

Lima Beans in Tomato Sauce.-Soak 1 pint Lima beans over night. In the Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



The "EASY" WASHER Will not injure the finest f fabrics. Removes all he dirt. Works by

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All metal—sanitary.
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A SET of Giant traces at \$4.00 Giant Rope Trace. An extra strong outfit for heavy work. The business end of the harness for \$11.00, all charges prepaid! (\$12.00 West of Fort William). per team. It would cost more to repair one old set of leather traces.

Can't Get More Strength.

You never saw anything stronger in You never saw anything stronger in leather than you get in these Giant traces. You never saw a leather trace that would wear longer-% inch hard tested rope with malleable ends and electric welded heel chains. Remember the price—\$4.00 (all charges paid). You can fit out four teams for the usual price of one. (West of Fort William price is \$4.50 prepaid).

Whole Draught for \$11.00.

That includes clip or hook hames, Hame straps—wide leather plow pads. Belly bands and billets—and the Griffith

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If you have trouble getting—Griffith's Grant traces Grant Halters.—Handy Ties or any of our famous harness specialties just drop

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morning drain, and cover with fresh boiling water; cook slowly for one hour. Drain again, add more boiling water, a pinch of salt and soda, and cook an hour longer in a double boiler. Then melt 1 tablespoon butter, stir in 1 tablespoon flour, add 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon onion juice, and gradually 1 cup stewed and strained tomate. Let boil up once, pour over the beans and serve very hot.

Orange Sponge.-Beat the yolk of 1 egg slightly and add 1 teaspoon sugar, 21 tablespoons orange juice, and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens; then add a few grains of salt and the white of 1 egg beaten stiff. Turn in a case made from the skin of half an orange and garnish with sections of orange. Chill well before serving.-Nice for an invalid.

Salmon.-Melt 21 tablespoons butter, add 5 tablespoons flour, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, a cup milk. Bring to boiling point and add 14 cups salmon, 1 teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and a slightly-beaten egg. Season to taste with Worcester Sauce or nutmeg.

Crackled Corn Bread.-Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal, 13 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon soda. Add 11 cups sour milk, 1-3 cup molasses, ½ cup finely chopped suet. Turn into a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven-cut into squares.

English Snaps. — Heat ½ cup molasses to the boiling point, add 1-3 cup butter, and when butter is melted add 7 cup flour mixed with 2-3 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon ginger. Drop from tip of spoon in small portions on a buttered sheet, 3 inches apart. Bake in a moderate oven, cool slightly, remove from pan with a sharp knife.

The Scrap Bag.

REMOVING STAINS.

Stains on crepe meteor or crepe de chine dresses are very easily removed by placing them over steam coming from the nose of the teakettle. Afterwards press between clean white blotters or brown paper with a warm iron,

0.0 STAINS FROM LINEN.

Try wetting the stains on your table linen with sweet milk and then plunging them at once in the tub of suds ready for washing. This usually removes fruit, tea and coffee stains.

TO WASH A COMFORTER.

Unless you have a hose for washing them out of doors it is best to have the covers of comforters removable, so that they can be easily taken off to wash and then tacked on again.

A USEFUL PINCUSHION.

A "brick" pincushion, made of a padded brick, such as our grandmothers used, is excellent for the sewing table, as it may be used as a weight for patterns, cloth, etc., whenever necessary.

* * LAUNDERING COLLARS.

In laundering the sheer white muslin collars so much used now use borax instead of starch, as it leaves them much more transparent.

CLEANING BLACK MATERIAL.

To freshen black material rub it well with a cloth wet with alcohol and press after it is dry.

A FLAPPING SHADE.

Everyone knows the importance of having bedroom windows open at the top as well as at the bottom to secure good ventilation. To prevent the shade from flapping put two or three pairs of brackets on the window frame so that the roller can be easily removed and adjusted to the desired height, leaving a free open space above.

"Adam was the only man in the history of the world who never tried to blame his downfall on heredity."-New York Times.

Dancing in the Country.

[The two following letters are typical of several received in reply to Mr. Walmsley's article on the above subject. Mr. Walmsley has a right to refute the arguments if he can or wishes to,-a rule of all debates in regard to the one who opens a discussion. Then the debate must be closed, in consideration for other matters that are waiting.-Ed.]

LETTER FROM CARLETON CO.

The many useful and instructive articles to be found in this journal were offset somewhat by a contribution which appeared in your issue of March 18th, entitled, "Dancing in the Country." wonder if the author has had personal experience in this phase of country life, or if the inferences drawn are based solely upon the sentiments expressed by one discontented country girl. Let us consider for a moment a couple of the objections voiced in this girl's letter,

First, "the only good I did was teaching a Sunday School class." Now, while this is commendable, it is far from taking first place. The first and greatest opportunities for doing good are in the home, these are essential to happiness, and any girl who neglects them renders herself unfit to teach a Sunday School class. Again, if the Sunday School teacher has to seek the dance hall as a means of inspiration and happiness, with all my heart I say, "God help the class." the teacher in question would apnarently wish to convey the impression that she was deeply interested in the welfare of this class of hers, but she tells us herself that when the test came she immediately dropped the class in preference to the dance.

I have in mind numbers of dances in my own locality, and while I admit the possibility of conducting them in a harmless way, such is seldom the case. Time and again I have heard young men who danced, express surprise that young girls would go to dances, associate with drunks, even dance with them, and allow familiarities which under other circumstances would be indignantly resented. This, I am safe in saying, is the rule in many localities. If only the exception how can parents, how can the church afford to encourage that which, under certain circumstances, seems innocent, but that under other circumstances over which they have little control; becomes

questionable. The argument that dancing is resorted to merely as a healthful exercise is false in the extreme. Should the farmer feel that excess of vital energy which impels the young of the lower animals to gambol, caper, roll, etc., (Nelson's Encyclopadia) why not go out to his barn or stable floor and there indulge in his favorite and invigorating pastime? Why not the country girl resort to the kitchen floor or her private apartments? It is not the exercise; it is the association of the dance that lures. My principle objections to the article in question are not based upon any observations the writer may have indulged in upon dancing in itself, but rather the manner in which it has been associated with sacred things. Can't religion in itself produce in us a real happiness? If we refer to the greatest enclyclopaedia, read the life of St. Paul with scores of others, surely we must answer, "yes." Has our religion degenerated to such an extent that in order to experience enjoyment in Sunday School teaching and other church work we must resort to what we are pleased to term, "the country dance?" READER.

Carleton Co., Ont.

March 22nd, 1915.

ANOTHER OPINION. I was very much interested in reading an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" on "Dancing in the Country," by P. B. Walmsley, and with the Editor's consent would like to add a few words. In the world, the Great Creator made a very great variety of everything, such a variety of trees, of grains, of grasses, in fact a variety of every species of plants and of animals. And there is also a wonderful variety of opinions of the people on the same subject. People view the same subject from different standpoints. A story is told of two knights during the time of the Wars of the Crusades. They had both been in Egypt and had visited a certain pyramid; after they returned to Eng-

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RLETON CO.

APRIL 8, 1915

land they met at a public dinner, and [one of them in his speech described this pyramid; the other one got up and flatly contradicted him, and said that it was not like that at all. In those days nothing would atone for this insult but a duel, in which they were both so severely wounded that they had to quit. When their wounds got healed up, they were preparing to try it again, when the one suggested to the other, that it might be better for them both to go together and see the pyramid, which they did and walked all the way around it, when they found out that it had a very different appearance on the one side from what it had on the other, so they were both right and they were both wrong.

Now let us look at facts not opinions. It is a fact that there is a great difference of opinion amongst church workers in regard to dancing. A great many are very much opposed to it, while many others, even clergymen, are found in the ball room. Now, why is there this difference? I think professing Christians can safely be divided into three classes. There are first the nominal Christians. Second, those who have experienced a change of heart, and third, those who have not only got converted but who have gone on and got sanctified and have fully consecrated themselves to the Lord. Now, it stands to reason that these three different classes, viewing dancing from different view points, would naturally have very different opinions about it

But let us lay aside our opinions for a time while we look at a few facts. There are quite a number who attend Dances, who get over-heated in the ball room and then go out in the cold air of the early morning and contract heavy colds which often develop into consumption and lead to an early grave. A former Bishop of New York is reBUY YOUR

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You can save from 20 to 40 cents on every dollar by purchasing your supply of staple groceries direct from us in quantities suitable for the average home. Write for our price list and full particulars.

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Buy your Dress, Costume and Blouse materials direct and secure the latest designs at a saving in cost. Ladies may always rely upon getting from Righton's the correct materials and shades for home and outdoor wear. We supply genuine high-grade Fabrics at British prices, plus carriage. Send first stating Fabrics required and we will mail free a splendid range of samples.

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WASHING FABRICS of every description for Dresses and Blouses.
Delaines Fancy and Striped Voiles, Zephyrs, Poplins, Piqués, Cords,
Linens, Tobralco, Cambrics, Drills, Oxford Shirtings, Winceys, etc.
All in fast washing colors. Catch the next Mail and address— All in fast washing colors. WM. RIGHTON, Ltd., Canada Dept., The Dress Warehouse, All Saints, Manchester, Great Britain. Est., 1880.

Righton's Dress Fabrics

ported to have said that of all the fallen girls who made confession to him 90 per cent. of them attributed their downfall to the influences af the ballroom. A number of years ago the officers of the Salvation Army Rescue Homes gave out a statement which showed that 70 per cent. of the fallen girls received into their homes had attributed their fall to the influences of

I heard a very successful hotel keeper asked the question, why he never had a dance in his hotel. His reply was that he could not keep a respectable house if he had dances in it. These are facts not opinions. A good deal has been said about it being necessary for young people to have amusement. It is just as necessary and more so for young people to have food, but they ought to use judgment in the selection of their amusements as well as of their foods. While baseball, hockey, picture shows, etc., may be all right in their places, to my mind they are not kept in their places. Some one was speaking to Sir Thomas Lipton (perhaps one of the most successful men of his generation) about amusements, and laughed and remarked that when he was young, he always took his pleasure and amusement out of work.

It has been said that dancing is good exercise and gives poise to the body. Doctors tell us that there is no better exercise than taking a good brisk walk in the open air. Then what about club swinging and drills? I have seen young women go through a beautiful drill, keeping time to music which was being played; this exercise brings into healthful play all the muscles of the body much better than the dance. The music is a great thing. The acrobats at a circus go through all their wonderful movements to it.

It is said that those who object to



Add water to milk— You weaken the milk. Add soft wheat to flour-You weaken your flour. Cheapens it too. Soft wheat costs less—worth less. Soft wheat flour has less gluten—less nutriment. Your bread is less nutritious, sustaining, economical. Soft flour has less strength, less quality gluten. Giving less good things for your money and things less good. Use Manitoba flour-Manitoba hard wheat flour. Having everything the soft stuff lacks. FIVE ROSES is all Manitoba. Without a grain of cheaper wheat. Strengthen your food values. Use FIVE ROSES.

Not Bleached

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

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"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "dat dog of yours come mighty near biting me.' "Well," replied the matter-of-fact woman "Cæsar is getting old, an' kind of careless. Every once in a while he misser somebody."-Washington Star.



dancing are narrow. The Saviour said, Chorus-'Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life." Now. I am not going to defend the Sabbath School superintendent who objected to dancing members or adherents taking active part in church work. It is quite likely that if she had exercised good judgment and tact the teacher would have rather given up the dance than the class in the Sabbath School.

In the article in "The Farmer's Advocate" a good deal is said about modera-Now, I was brought up to be a moderate drinker, never was drunk in my life, never was afraid of becoming a drunkard, but thirty years ago I began to see that my moderate drinking was leading others to immoderate drinking. So I have ever since been a total abstainer for the sake of others, and I find that I am far better off financially, physically and spiritually. We are all responsible for our influence on others. I do not go to the ball because there is to me nothing elevating in the surroundings. I can employ my time far An old Roman Catholic legend tells of a man who through heart failure dropped dead in a ball-room; his soul went to the gate of Heaven seeking admittance, and was introduced by St. Peter as one whose name was on the church roll. Satan said, "I don't care how many church rolls his name was on, he died on my premises and therefore belongs to me." The door-keeper said, "That being the case, you can have him, we have no place for him." The farmer's wife when she is raising

young turkeys has, in their early stages, to be very careful in keeping them dry. They have to be kept in while the dew is on the grass. On the other hand young ducks must be in the water in order to develop and grow. The natures of the young duck and the young turkey are entirely different, and so they require a different environment. Every form of life requires a certain kind of environment in order to develop its best. Prof. Drummond brings this fact out very clearly in his "Natural law in the Spiritual World." The nominal Christian may go to the ball-room without any compunctions of conscience, but the sanctified Christian must "lay aside every weight." The true Christian life is one of self-denial, and the sanctified Christian finds more true lasting pleasure in denving himself or herself than any one can find in the ball-room. do not ask myself the question, What harm is there in any amusement? but the question is, What good is there in it ? "Life is real: life is earnest." It is not all of life to live or all of death to die. This life is a just preparation for the next. Death is not annihilation, it is simply a change.

Middlesex Co., Ont. FREE LANCE.

The Meadowgold.

By Ada Boyd Glassie.

This charming play is published through the kindness of the Extension Division, University of Wisconsin. Complete editions of this play containing directions for costuming and all other particulars, can be obtained by anyone wishing to stage "The Meadowgold." from the University of Wisconsin, at 25 cents each.

Edge of wood. View of village in background. Day in late spring. noon.

Enter Postboy, gaily dressed. Madge, Maude, Margery skipping hand-in-hand

Postboy (Singing and cracking whip)-Come, my pretty lasses, come (Crack, crack, the whip goes round) I seek a treasure for my home-Never yet has one been found.

Crack, crack, crack, crack, crack, crack, the whip goes round. horus of Girls-

Crack, crack, the horses fly;

And to her Ull make my how Crack, crack, crack, crack, crack, crack, the whip goes now.

Slack, slack, put by the whip; He thinks instead a kiss to clip-While he's thinking, off we trip-Adieu, adieu.

Postboy (Catching Madge as the girls circle him for a last run, and kissing her on the cheek). Not so fast, my duckling.

Madge (Boxing him)-Yes, a little faster. Maude (Plucking Postboy's sleeve)-Never mind that. Postboy (Turning to catch her)-I don't.

I don't since I have you. Margery (Snatching the whip from him

and cutting him across the heels)-You have this, too. Postboy (Running after her as she skips

away)-There's yet another just as fair. (Enter Rosemary with Collie from wood. Empty basket on her arm, swinging her hat by ribbons. Postboy sees her just as he is about to grab Margery. He stops, abashed, and pulls off his cap).

Margery (Running to Rosemary and pulling her forward)-O, Rosemary, come see the Postboy from over the hills. He's gay as a butterfly. Rosemary (Laughing)-Who is he?

Madge (Running up)—Chauncy Delancey. Maude (Coming up and kissing Rosemary)-Isn't it fancy?

Margery-Let me show you how he can dance. (Cuts Postboy over heels again. Postboy snatches whip from her and runs out. Exit.)

Madge (Sitting under tree)-I'm out of breath entirely. (The others sit beside her in a half-

circle). Maude (To Rosemary)-How was the

Dame to-day? Rosemary-Very cheerful, Maude.

Maude-I should say so, with all those nice things you took her. Madge, Margery, and I went wading in the meadow stream.

Rosemary (Leaning head against tree as if tired)-I know. Wasn't it nice? (Draws deep sigh, closes eyes sleepily, hands in lap).

Margery-It would have been nicer if you'd been there, wouldn't it, Madge? Madge-A thousand times nicer, Margery. I don't see why Rosemary couldn't have gone later. It seems hard to have to take all one's holiday tramping six miles on a hot morning with a heavy basket.

Margery-And for a cross old thing like Dame Martha, too.

Maude-I begged Rosemary to come with us, but she said "duty first, and play afterwards"—I, don't see where the

duty comes in-the old Dame's no kin to her-but Rosemary knows what's right. Madge-II ne doesn't, nobody does.

Marger That's what everybody says-even dumb animals say it-in their

Madge-And the birds-did you ever see anything like it ?-they hop and chirp and sing whenever she goes into the

(A distant bell peals softly). Margery-That's noon, and dinnertime. I'm hungry as a wolf. (Jumps up). Madge (Turning to Rosemary, finds she has dozed off)—Sh-h, Rosemary's gone to sleep—tired out, poor dear.

up softly). Maude (Also rising softly)-Let her sleep a bit, her mother'll not mind her coming late. I thought she looked tired, and when she sat so still and

silent guessed she'd doze off for a wee rest. (Stoops over and kisses Rosemary lightly on the hair; the others do like-

wise, and all softly draw away. Exuent). (A pause. Rosemary still sleeps, head against tree, hands in lap. Enter Blue Jay, with swooping, flying movement). Blue Jay-I declare, I'm tired of hunting for worms. Too hot. It's simply foolishness to work when you don't want to. Silly. Like fussy Mrs. Wren, who thinks there's nothing but her brood in the whole wood, or Yellow-Hammer, who can't help pecking. (Spies Rosemary under tree). What's that ?- A Monster? I wonder if it gobbles. (Spreading wings ready to fly, Blue Jay cautiously goes forward). Why, it's a human; its got petticoats on-that kind aren't so fond of climbing. (Goes still nearer, very cautiously). Dear me, it's Rosemary—the little maiden with the big heart; why, she

wouldn't hurt a glow-worm, not so much as step on its tail. It's perfect ly silly to think of me getting scared anyway - I'm not that sort-By the way, there are some of that sort yonder down by the pond drinking-good, I like a bit of fum; I'll ge up into a tree near'm and holler—then we'll see'm scatter. Good, I'll do it.

(EXIT).

(A pause, then a bird screech is heard, another, and then a second pause, a third screech, a third pause. Enter, one at a time, much frightened, the Robin, Cardinal, Wren, and Swallow).

Robin (Fluttering wings excitedly)-What dreadful screaming. I thought a hawk was swooping down on one of our poor people. (Shudders).

Cardinal (Angrily to himself)-The Blue Jay, sure. That rascally fellow has played the trick before, and I ought to have known. (Sees the Robin). Ha, Mr. Robin, are you here?

Robin-Why, Mr. Cardinal, is it you?-And did you hear that frightful screaming?

Carhinal (Soothingly)-Oh, that was nothing. Only Blue Jay at one of his

Robin-Thank Heavens.

Wren (Coming up)-Oh, Mr. Cardinal, was it only Mr. Blue Jay screaming? -I thought I heard you say so when I came up. Are you quite sure? Cardinal-Certainly, Mrs. Wren, certain-

Swallow (Coming up quickly)-Don't be alarmed, my friends, I know it was old Bluey at his tricks-I saw him-he couldn't hide from me. It's all right. Cardinal (With dignity)-We know it, Mr. Swallow, thank you.

Swallow (Suavely)-So. (Spying Rose mary and Collie). Bless me, what have we here?-(Goes over). Why, upon my wings, it's Rosemary and our friend the Collie. (The others flutter over and cluster about Rosemary).

Cardinal - Listen! We have always wanted to do something good for Rosemary and now is the chance. (To Swallow). You have great speed, sir; tell the folks to come that we may plan to reward the maiden for her kindness.

Swallow-That will I. And be here again before a sunbeam can flit from one leaf to another!

Wren - I dwell in the vines of her balcony. Cardinal-I was born in her garden.

Robin-I am rearing a brood in the beech beneath her window Wren-Who does not love her?

Cardinal-Who, indeed? (Re-enter Swallow, followed by Humming Bird, Meadow Lark, Oriole, Yellow-Hammer (or Woodpecker) and

Blackbirds). Swallow-I have given the message. Cardinal-You know, friends, what it is that brings you here? All of you are of one mind with us, I hope.

All-We are. Cardinal-Good. Now singly, let us take a vote. Mrs. Meadow Lark is it to be a gift?

Meadow Lark-It is Cardinal-Mrs. Blackbird? Blackbird-A gift.

Cardinal-Mr. Humming Bird? Humming Bird-A thousand. Cardinal-Mr. Yellow. Hammer?

Yellow-Hammer—Aye, aye. Swallow-Old Yellow-Hammer has been pecking it into my ear that this ought to have been done long ago. Yellow-Hammer-So it ought.

Cardinal-Me, she has watched when young and featherless,

What time some wanton hand had killed my mother

And left my father, sad, to care for 'Twas she, Rosemary, shielded our frail

nest From other harm, and watched us day

by day; Thus by Rosemary's love the brood

found growth, And by our growing, learned to love her well.

Now would I prove to her my gratitude. Robin (Singing)-

I too, have cause For gratitude, I and my mate

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Within my power,

Wistaria flower. Swallow (Spoken, to music if desired)-The Cardinal, the Robin and the Wren, Have cause to thank Rosemary, For she hath stayed the idle hands of

men, And creatures yet more wary. I have not chanced beneath her gentle

For things of wing and feather; But I have seen of other deeds as fair .-

And all good goes together: I nest within an old Dame's chimney

(The Dame lives solitary) there, with dainties, flowers, fruits, I know

Has often gone Rosemary. Cardinal-Then she shall have a gift, say you? Robin-I do, I do.

Yellow-Hammer-And I agree. Oriole-Be sure of me. Humming Bird-My voice is there. Meadow Lark-I too, would share. Blackbird-And I, and I.

Swallow-Who would deny? Wren-I think no one beneath the sun. Cardinal-Then it is done.

(Here, while the birds discuss their plan, a group of butterflies may enter and go through dance or fancy move-

(Enter the Rooster).

All (In surprise)-Mr. Rooster. Rooster-Well, what of that? Cardinal (Very politely)—Pray, sir, what is it you seek here?

All (Superciliously)—From a Barnyard! Rooster—That doesn't signify—'tis a necessary evil.

Cardinal-But what do you want? Rooster-The same things all of you do.

Swallow-What are they? Rooster-Ask Yellow-Hammer-the Woodpecker.

Yellow-Hammer-Why should I know nore than others? Rooster-Because you do sometimes hit

a thing when you try to. Yellow-Hammer—Come, come.

Meadow Lark-He's got a good idea, I'm sure. Cardinal-Perhaps. Let's have it then.

Rooster-Well-I will be plain with you. I believe that everybody should have a chance (both to prosper and to do trees). good). My wings are clipped, it is true,-that is the fault of the dominant party-in other words, the aristocarcy of monopoly; still I feel that inborn right to soar, and given the chance I could manifest administrative qualities that would minimize all your pretentions. Having done much scratching into hard foundations, I have sometimes unearthed live truths, which are, to the wise, toothsome morsels. Having thus fed myself up-

on earth's inexhaustible store, I contain the substance of sound advice on economic problems

Yellow-Hammer-Hit it faster.

Rooster (Disregarding him)-Now, know Rosemary, and having received kindness at her hands, deem it clear wisdom to place her in a position where she may do more kindness. Do you follow me?

Cardinal-I had to. Oriole—He seems very learned. I didn't know the Barmard held so much knowledge.

Rooster-There is where you err. It is the elementary schooling—the home teaching-that trains the mind to receive wisdom.

Swallow-But what has this to do with Rosemary?

Rooster-Why, I love Rosemary and would serve her. Do you understand? Swallow-You are right there.

Rooster-Delighted that you agree with me. It shows what an excellent mind you have. Now, there are many useful things we might give—a sharp bill for instance.

Wren-But Rosemary is a human, and humans don't have bills.

Rooster-O, yes they have-I've heard the males talk about "footing'em"don't know how it's done, seems to be an awful job.

Swallow-I never saw any bills and I've lived among humans all my life. Wren-Pardon me, nor have I.

Rooster-You are not so intimate with humans as I and my ancestors; but, to return, let us assume that these beings haven't any bills (for they really don't want them, and ignore them when it's possible). What other useful gift would you suggest ?-It's out of the question to bestow wingsthey're done without, anyway. Swallow-They are not.

Humming Bird-That shows what an inferior origin you spring from.

Yellow-Hammer-Of course, it does. Robin-I'd as soon do without claw-Cardinal (Emphatically)—Certainly.

Rooster—But how would you scratch? Yellow-Hammer-I never do, I use my beak.

Humming Bird-it is more seemly. Rooster-Well, if you don't want my advice, which is based on solid ground, I shall not try to force it upon you. (Starts to go).

Meadow Lark (Gently interposing - I quite understand your feeling, both as to bills and wings, and even clawnails; I could not nest in the meadow -(green and rich and bountiful)-if all these attributes were not equal. And I am sure I understand what all wish to do-show Rosemary that bird-folk like other folk appreciate goodness. Each of us in his way, has tried to show her his.

Wren-Yes, I sing to her every morning to wake her gently.

Cardinal-When the weather is gloomy I fly up in the tallest tree near the manor house and sing my greatest notes that she may not miss the sunshine.

Robin-My mate and I take the crumbs from her hand, for it makes her happy (and her face is bright with smiles).

Blackbird-I fly in and out among the gay flowers, because my sable robe sets off their hues and makes them bright-

er. Rooster-I have been trying to find her a pearl all my life. .

(Re-enter Blue Jay). Blue Jay-I've been listening yonder. And with all your bragging, I've done what none of you have had the courage to do-staid with Rosemary all winter when snow covered every branch and the wind whistles through my feathers.

(A silence. The birds shiver, shriek, and draw closer together as a cold whistling of the wind is heard in the

Collie (Wakes at sound of birds)-What does this gathering mean? You surely are not planning mischief against my

mistress. Yellow-Hammer-No, indeed; quite the contrary. We wish to give her something that will please her. What shall

it be? Collie That will be hard to say - she never asks for anything. Swallow-Why not give her swiftness of

foot, that wherever she goes, for pleasure, or for goodness, time and space may not hinder her?

Oriole-I would keep her heart glad. Blackbird-I would fill her house with perpetual plenty.

Humming Bird-The poppy has rare honey in its cup, shall we not give her that?

I have drunk the heart-deep draught of every flower, And gleaned the silent secret of its

power; As I swayed upon the breeze to win each potion,

I caught the magic melody of motion; I am come with knowledge sweet and gorgeous laden And would freely give to our endeared

maiden. Collie-Very pleasant all these ideas, but why not ask those other friends of the meadow whom Rosemary loves as well-the rabbit and the frog?

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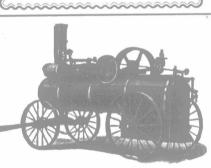
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Swallow-I'll go tell them.

Robin-Why not marry her to some man of noble worth-the home is the first of jovs.

Wren-It is, indeed.

Yellow-Hammer-Would you give her a home, build her one. Gather the rarest woods of the earth, oak, poplar, satin-wood; inlay it with rose; make her a couch of the softest moss, weave her a coverlet of fairest flowers, a carpet of scented grass, she will thank you for these.

(Enter Rabbits, Frogs and Ducks). Meadow Lark-Ah, I will tell you-you all know it-Rabbit and Frog will surely approve - think a moment -

think-get her the Meadowgold. All (Fluttering wings, etc., with delight) The Meadowgold!

Swallow-Skimming low over the meadow at sunrise, I have been dazzled by its glistening in the stream.

Meadow Lark-It gleams in the meadow stream by my nest every morn. If we might get her a handful of it, she will have the purest life. She will understand all creatures and will know even better how to serve them.

Collie-That will please her most Rabbit—But can you obtain it?

Cardinal-She must have it. All (But Meadow Lark)—Yes. How get it for her? It belongs to the Gnomes.

Meadow Lark-I will see my cousin the Skylark: he will ask his friend Nightingale to seek the forge of the Gnomes at midnight and beg of them the gift of the Meadowgold.

Cardinal-So be it done. She must have the Meadowgold. Wren-I will awaken Rosemary at dawn

by my song that she may be in the meadow by sunrise.

Cardinal (To Meadow Lark)—Go and seek your cousin and beg him to ask the Nightingale ere sunset, that we may know.

Meadow Lark-Indeed I will. Cardinal-Then we may go. We meet by the pond to know the issue at set of sun, say you?

Robin-I do. Yellow-Hammer—So say I. Swallow-Let us fly. Wren-To the bower.

Humming Bird-And the flower. Oriole-To the hill. Blackbird-And the rill. Blue Jay-Bathe and play.

Life is gay. Meadow Lark-To the nest. Cardinal—Duty's best. All (Flying out in different directions-

and with devious paths)-We fly. Good-bye. (Exeunt). Rooster-Cock-a-hoo, I too.

(Exit.)

(A pause, then Rosemary slowly awakens, and rubbing her eyes as she sits up, looks about her wonderingly).

Rosemary-Dear me, I must have been dreaming. Such a thing I never saw. (Looks around again). I am sure the birds have been flying about me and making a great to-do. I'm positive there was something about Meadowgold-I never heard of it before. I wonder what it is. (Muses a moment). Oh, Grandpa will know, he's very



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The above machines have been slachtly used but a term met class report, and mast be sold to close the estate. Another to

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learned (Springs up). Time I was going anyway. (Looks up at sky). Why, it must be long after one: Grandpa will have finished the mid-day meal and gone into the garden to nap,but he's glways ready to explain anything I want to know. I think he'll be awake when I get home, I'll wait if he isn't (Picks up hat and basket). Dear Grandpa. (Going). Yes, I'll ask him-he'll laugh at my dream, maybe, but the birds were here; what were they chirping and twittering about? I wonder what the Meadowgold is. (Shakes head). I'll find out:

> (Exit.) (Curtain).

ACT II.

Midnight. Underground dwelling of the Gnomes. Forges, refineries, etc. Enter Gnomes, in fantastic march, followed by the King of Gnomes. After their march they proceed to their tasks, the king sitting upon his throne in the center of the stage.

King (Singing)-

Work, my people, work ennobles; Strength and skill are allies true; If you win them to your service, There's no task will baffie you.

Chorus of Gnomes (Singing and working)-

Gold, pure gold, tried in the fire, Flow as sunlight through the earth; Silver, molten into showers, Bring abundance into birth.

Diamonds, clear and cold, translucent As the eye of knowledge is; Rubies, like the blood of heroes Pearls enwrought from sorrow's kiss

Emeralds, the promise fulfilled From the deep of nature's heart. Come, ye metals; come, ye jewels; In our labors do your part.

Work, my people, work ennobles: Strength and skill are allies true: If you win them to your service, There's no task will baffle you.

1st Gnome (Bringing a golden helmet, sings)-

Rock-deep caverns, mountain torrents. Hid from me the precious ore; Then I struck my stroke of magic-

Caverns, torrents bared their store. I have wrought in this my token All the marvels of my lore. (Places gift on throne step, King bows graciously).

2nd Gnome (With silver urn, sings)-

In this graven urn I bring you Waters from the fountain fair, That renews to earth her verdure, And replenishes the air. Man has sought the healing waters,-

But I only may go there. (Leaves gift beside helmet and retires King bows again, well pleased).

3rd Gnome (With delicate dagger, diamond studded, sings)-

I have pierced the brain of sages With this stone of clearest light; Winning for the mind of mortals

Through the mysteries of night. Bringing in this gift, a symbol Of life's hidden source of might. (He also leaves gift and retires. King well pleased).

(To be continued.)

News of the Week

Great Britain is now practically in control of all shipments of American copper to any part of Europe.

One million women have been called for to do agricultural work in England. They are also being extensively employed to replace men on the railreads as porters, and in the stations

An average of 25,000 letters a day dealing with the liquor question are being received by Mr. Lloyd-George, If versa, forbidden even to private cellars

It is now known that four days after the taking of Memel, the Baltic seaport, by the Russians, it was regained by the Germans. The latter accuse the Russians of burning fifteen villages in the vicinity and wilfully destroying private property, and in retaliation have imposed an indemnity of \$250,000 on the captured city of Lodz, and \$25,000 on the town of Suwalki.

On the withdrawal of Russian troops from North-western Persia it was ravaged by Kurds and Persian Moslems, 70 villages being burned and thousands of Christians killed. Fifteen thousand are now sheltered at the American Presbyterian Mission at Urumiah, but neither they nor the missionaries are safe.

John Redmond, on April 4th, reviewed 30,000 Irish National volunteers in Dublin. The recruits represented every county and town in Ireland.

. . . .

German treatment of the British passenger vessel "Falaba," torpedoed last week before the passengers had time to take to the boats, is creating a strong demand for guns on merchant ships. During the first two days of April, three steamers, British, Dutch and Norwegian, and three trawlers, were sunk by German submarines and mines, the British steamer "Eton" being torpedoed off the coast of Spain, 700 miles from the submarine . Since then two British vesbase. sels, the "City of Bremen" and the "Lockwood," the French" l'aquerette," and the American "Green Briar," have been lost through the agency of mines and torpedoes. Four lives only were lost.

The heaviest fighting of the week has taken place in the Carpathians, where, the Russians have been pushing their attack upon the Austrian positions in the Lupkow and Uszok Passes, and the most important news concerns the taking, after a week's fighting, of the central crest of the Beskid range, a victory which will open a new way into Hungary. The Hungarians are said to be completely discouraged, and ready for peace at any price. . . From the Dardanelles, at time of going to press, nothing of importance is reported, unfavorable weather having delayed operations. In the Black Sea Russian battleships have begun to bombard the outer defences of the Bosphortory fighting still goes on, artillery attacks by the Germans being reported from the coast of Flanders. The heaviest fighting has taken place in France, between the Meuse and the Moselle, where the French report the capture of the village of Regnieville. A serious battle is expected in this vicinity.

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When Multiplication is Vexation.

The wind is sweet; the little clouds Are soft against the blue. What difference does it make to me That two times one is two t

The woods are beckoning to me And calling through the door. It's half an hour till three o'clock-And two times two is four.

The brook is laughing 'cause we have To study 'rithmetics. We might as well be wading there-But two times three is six.

It's washing down the dam we built Last night, but we must wait Until the teacher's sure we know That two times four is eight.

And so we sit and watch the clock, And wait and wonder when The hands will get around to three-And two times five is ten.

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Two old Scots matrons were discussing current events. "Eh, woman," said one, "I see by the papers that oor sodgers have been victorious again."

"Ah, nae fear o' oor sodgers," replied the other. "They'll aye be victorious. for they ave pray afore they engage wi

the enemy.' "But do you no think the Germans 'ill pray too?' "The Germans pray! Yatterin' cra-

turs! The Laird would no ken what hey said."



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Funnies.

Ethel used to play a good deal in Sunday school, but one day she had been so good that the teacher said in praise: "Ethel, my dear, you have been a very

good girl to-day." "Yeth'm," responded Ethel. "I couldn't help it. I dot a stiff neck."—Pittsburg

NOT POSTED.

Teacher-"Where is the Dead Sea?" Tommie-"Don't know, ma'am." "Don't know where the Dead Sea is?" "No, ma'am. I didn't even know any of them was sick, ma'am."-Yonkers Statesman.

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your Circle, and I would like to join very much. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five or six years, and could not do without it. I like to read the Beavers' letters very much. I have read some books. Some of them are: "Alex's Victory," "Tony the Tramp," "Wee Davie," and "Black Beauty." I like to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Harris. I am in the Fourth Grade. We have a horse called Nelly. We can play all around her and ride on her back. All my sisters and brothers and I had the fever, and had to get our hair cut off. We looked so funny. Everybody called us little boys. We had a pet lamb last summer. We had a fine time with him at first, but he got very cross, and our little baby brother could not go outside for four dollars. We had a little colt last summer. Its mother would not own it, so we had to feed it by hand. It was chestnut color, and was very quiet, and would follow us around the yard, but it died. I guess my letter is getting too long, so I will close. Wishing your Circle every success, I am your lit-JEAN SMITH. Central Ponds, Pictou Co., N. S., Box

balky. I live on a farm of about one hundred and sixty acres. My brother and I caught four rabbits this winter. Last month my youngest brother was coming home from school and he saw three foxes fighting. He sat down on his sleigh and watched them for a while, then came home and got my gun and went back to them again. There was only one left. He fired at it, but it ran away. I think I will close now

30, R. M. D.

SIDNEY PENNEY. Shennamers, Port Carling.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, and we all like it fine. I have three brothers and two I like reading the letters that the other boys and girls write, and enjoy them very much. I read library books in school, and sometimes I bring some home and read them. I have read the "Introduction and First Book of Geography," "First Book of Literature." and several others. My sister and I go to school every day we can. Our teacher's name is Mr. McDonald. We like him fine. We have two miles and a half to go to school. I guess I will close with a riddle.

Why does a dog wag his tail? Ans.-Because the tail can't wag the dog. I wish some of the little Beavers would write to me.

HILDA M. BERG. (Age 11, Class Sr. III.) Hickson, Ont.

Dear Puck and Peavers,-My brother some time, and I have been looking at your column, but never had the courage to write. This is not first time, so I won't have much to say. I go to school teacher; I like her fine-

every day, and am going to try my Entrance next June. I have three brothers who go to school with me. The school is about half a mile from our place. I read a great many books. My favorites are: "Cinderella and the Sleeping Beauty," "Bunny and Furry," "The Blind Rat," "Alice in Wonderland." "The Faithful Dog," and "The Runaway Donkey." Well, I guess I will close now, sending a riddle.

What is the best ship in the world? Ans.-Courtship,

MARIE LEESON (age 10). Thamesville, Ont., R. R. No. 1. P. S.-I wish some of the Beavers to

write to me.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your charming Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and father says he wouldn't be without it. I live on a farm named Sunnyside. I have about two miles to go to school. I go every day I can. Our teacher's name is Miss Sadie McQueen; we like her fine. She had a nice Christmas tree for our school, and I got some presents. I have two pretty dolls named Alexandria and Florence. Well, I guess I will close.

FLORENCE DAVIS (age 9). Simcoe, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my second letter to your charming Circle. As I did not see my other one in print, I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for six years, and could not do without it. I have three sisters. Their names are Emma, Alma and Kathleen. For pets, or he would hurt him, so we sold him I have a dog; his name is Collie. A calf's name is Pinkie. I have a colt; her name is Bonnie. I go to school every day; our teacher's name is Mr. Bouke. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close.

> BESSIE HELEN DALTON. R. R. No. 1, Nebo, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your charming Circle, I am not going to write a very long one. Dear Beavers,—As I did not see my last go to school every day, and do not like letter in print I thought I would write to stay at home. I take music lessons again. For pets I have two hens, three every Saturday. My father has taken pigeons, and a pair of rabbits. I broke "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I in another Jersey steer last fall, but I can remember, and I like it very much. got tired of him because he was so I am called a bookworm. I have read a great many books. For pets, I have bantams, one little calf, and one colt. Well, I will say goodbye. Wishing you great success, your little friend.

GRAEME KEIRSTINE (age 10). Walkerton, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I live about thirty miles north of Toronto. I have three goats, a dog, and three cats for pets. I have a garden in the summer. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and my grandfather over since "The Farmer's Advocate" was started. My school-teacher's name is Miss E. Cale, I like her, and I like to go to school. I am in the Third Book. I will close now. Good-bye, Puck.

WILLIE LINTON. Vandorf, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to the Beavers. I am going to school every day. I am in the First Book. It is about half a mile. I have four brothers and two sisters. We have two cows. For pets, I have a calf and two pigeons; one was killed by an owl. I am going to work out in the summer I guess I will close my letter. I hope the w.-p. b. is not hungry now. CHARLIE SAXBY.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my second letter to your Circle. We have has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. I go to school every day I am abie. Our teacher's name is Miss Overholt. She is a good

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GUARANTEED FLOURS Cream of the West (for bread) Toronto's Pride (for bread) Queen City (blended for all purposes) Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	\$3.95 3.60 3.50
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FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
	Per 100-lb. bag

These prices are not guaranteed for any length of time owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

Every bag of Flour ordered entitles purchaser to two bags of bran or middlings at ents per bag less than the prices given above. Special prices to farmers clubs and others buying in carload lots.

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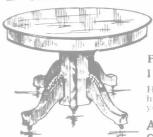
BOOKS

Helen's Babies
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Tom Brown's School Days
Adam Bede
David Harum
Innocents Abroad
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
The Lilac Sunbonnet
The Serilet Pimpernel The Scarlet Pimpernel

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ANCONAS, S.-C., dark, vigorous, free range birds; greatest laying strain of large eggs; hatching eggs guaranteed. Harvey Gampp, New Hamburg, Ont.

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BEAUTILITY" strain of White Rocks. Trapnested the year round. Only hens as breeders that proved worth while pullets. Eggs 22 the 15. J. A. Butler, M.D., Newcastle, Ont. BIG, husky, heavy-laying White Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. W. B. Powell, Galt, Ont.

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BARRED Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, true bred-to-lay strains the result of years' selection and breeding "All stock hen-hatched, farm-raised, big, healthy, birds that produce fertile eggs; \$1 per 15. Send for circular. "Ingleside Farm," Rural

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EARLY and persistent layers of highest quality are produced from our Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns. Bred from America's greatest laying strains. Individual records from 200 to 245 eggs per year. Eggs \$1.25 fifteen, \$7.00 hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free; safe delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue gives full particulars. Charles Watson, Londesboro, Ont.

EGGS from choice Single-Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ernest Charlton, Denfield, Ont. EGGS For Sale—Pure Bred Barred Rocks, fanc

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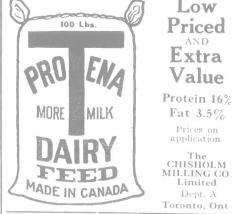
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We are getting about ten eggs a day. My father has been in bed for nearly three weeks with blood-poison in his I have eight brothers and two I have to test my eyes pretty soon. Now, my letter is pretty long, so will end up with a riddle.

A far-back dungeon and a deep cave; a living man in a living grave. Ans .-Jonah in the whale. I will close, hoping this letter will luckily escape the w.-p. b. Yours sincerely,

STANLEY F. GIBSON. (Age 10, Second Book.) Mount Pleasant Farm, Drumbo, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I am writing to your Circle for the first time. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and likes it very well. I enjoy reading your letters. have four sisters and two brothers. Five of us go to school. We have two miles and a quarter to go. My teacher's name is Miss Clark; I like her fine. I am in the Senior Second Class. I have said enough for the first time. Wishing you

every success.

MERLE HOGG (age 10). Thamesford, Ont.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Letters sent by Trypha Fleming, Margaret Hogg, Emma Treffry, and others, had to be left out because written on both sides of the paper.

Gertrude Ellis (age 8), Walkerton, Ont., wishes some of the little Beavers would write to her.

Riddles.

What makes more noise under a gate than a pig? Ans.—Two pigs. Sent by Charlie Robinson.

The Windrow.

The United States battleship California will be the first battleship to be driven by electric motors. Coal will be used, however, to drive the electric generators.

Lieut.-Col. Guy L. B. Du Maurier, son of the late George Du Maurier, the noted artist and writer, has been killed in action in the war in France. He was born in 1864, and was the author of "An Englishman's Home," which stirred up a controversy over military matters. The book dealt with a suppositious invasion of Britain by Germany, and emphasized the treatment of civilians who opposed the armed forces of the enemy.

"Kitchener does not look at all like the photographs one sees of him. His face, to quote one of his fellows, 'looks as if it had been hacked out of mahogany with a broad-axe.' There is nothing smooth about it. It is weather-beaten, and seamed with deep lines around the mouth and eyes. The eyebrows and moustache are bushy, flecked with gray, rather untidy. He is a huge man, bigger than Big Bob, the 220-pound infant of our company. His eyes, cold and expressionless, seem to hore right into you. He does not look at you; he looks through you. I don't think any of us will ever forget the feeling we got when he stopped and sized us up."—Pte. H. R. Gordon, in Canada Monthly.

Modern Western art has often pictured the women at the tomb of Christ attempting to "roll away the stone." The uninstructed imagination has in most cases pictured a boulder that closed the tomb's mouth, but archaeological research now shows us a stone that was made to roll, and so formed like a cart-wheel or mill-stone. Many tombs still exist in Palestine that were fitted with such

The suffering and destitution in Poland because of the war is said to be even worse than that in Belgium. The price of food commodities has almost doubled, and the farmers are without seed and draft animals. Many of the people are living almost wholly upon potatoes. In

all, so far, 120 towns and 400 villages in Poland have been destroyed, and 10,-000,000 of people are without food or shelter.

A fleet of "Zeppelin - destroyers," invented by Thomas Rutherford Macmechan. President of the American Aeronautical Society, has been built for the British Government in anticipation of a raid of Zeppelins from Germany. Each destroyer is equipped with a torpedo-gun. * * * *

In the Austrian Fremdenblatt appears a poetic protest against Lissauer's famous thou ignominious "Chant of Hate to England." The protest is a credit to the nation in which it originated, seeing as it does. The poem is as follows:

Sing not the song of hate,

It is a hateful song, And foreign to the Austrian nature.

We are fighting, not for hate, But against hate, and faithlessness, and

greed, and envy, Which have set the world in flames;

We are fighting for honor and right, For Fatherland, home, morality, and civilization;

And we would prefer to fight with a pure conscience and pure heart.

Hence must we uphold, within ourselves, that love of our fellow men which our noble troops have shown, When they have handed over bread to the

starving enemy in the trenches, And which we are all in need of, despite the sorrow and suffering that is

breaking the hearts of our old folk and women and children; In order to go forward with confidence

and courage; To fulfil our duties, and to restore

order and security. Poison not the souls of the children with

hate, Nor with the thoughts of vengeance.

We are fighting for the later generations That we may establish such a peace that never again shall the nations be

roused to fury. And brought to terrible crimes through reckless, hate-fanning, systematic

lving. Just as the Austrian soldier is not cruel, So let the citizen at home keep his Austrian goodness of heart, and ever look upon the enemy as a fellow

human creature. Who soweth hate shall reap hate. We are fighting for the peace of the

world. And may the Lord God in His grace soon grant it unto us

. The Independent thus summarizes The Great War

The Great War has now been raging for eight months. Four million men have been killed,

crippled for life, wounded, or stricken with disease. Many men, women and children are now

living in cellars, barns, chicken - houses, and dog kennels. ('hildren have been mutilated or starved

to death. Thousands of square miles of territory

have been laid waste. Nearly ten thousand million dollars

have already been expended in the work of devastation. The war is costing fifty million dollars a day for military expenses alone, taking no account of the loss due to the stoppage of business and industry.

And the war has not yet begun, says Lord Kitchener.

A Story with An Easter Ending.

Out in the big hall the electric gong announced with decision that the afternoon period of school was to be closed immediately. In Room 10 there was. an expectant hush as Miss Sharpley, with dignity and coldness, stood up.

There seemed to be an unusual awfulness in her bearing this afternoon. It trembled in the primness of her puffed hair, it followed her erect figure to the very floor of the rostrum, it glared from her eyes behind her glasses. More than one little girl searched her conscience for a forgotten misdemeanor.

"Mary Francis Robbins, "-always full names were announced when the ocAPRIL

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casion was serious,-"Georgian Louise Myer, Edna Grace May, Eloise Bacon and Gertrude Dorothy Gardiner may remain."

The door was opened, and far off down the long hall came the sound of marching feet, joined by others and still others, until Room 10 was added to the ranks, and out of the great doorway the grades of School Number 5 passed, and at last were free.

A little group of girls lingered at the corner before parting. One was saying in a low tone :

"Yes, I know I left it in my desk. I brought it to school yesterday. I just couldn't wait for you girls to see it. It was real mother-of-pearl, with the sweetest light blue lining and a silver chain. Aunt Julia gave it to me the night before. It was the dearest little purse, I wouldn't have lost it for anything, and to think that it should have been taken from my desk while I was home for luncheon! No, there wasn't any other place where I could have put If I had carried it home, it would have been in my coat pocket. Just before I got back to school I felt in my pocket, and it was not there; then I remembered putting it in my desk, and hurried in, for I knew it was careless of me to leave it, and it was not there ! I tell you, girls, there's a thief in that school!'

"But not in our room!" came in shocked voices.

Miss Sharpley "Oh. I don't know. asked me lots of questions. The thief will be found, mark my words!" And Isabel, with her imperious manner, fairly forced suspicion and judgment into their minds, as perhaps she had already done in the more mature mind of Miss Sharpley.

In Room 10 the five little girls were waiting to learn their fate. Miss Sharpley stood above them, with no mercy in her heart. Miss Sharpley was not only judge and jury; she was constable; she was attorney and counsel for the prosecution, and there was no one to take care of the case for the defendant. No wonder that the verdict was decided before the cross-examination began! No wonder that those little girls had white faces, cold hands and violently beating

"You may answer my questions in as few words as possible. Did you five girls bring your lunch to school yester-

'Yes, Miss Sharpley.''

How little they looked and how weak their sweet voices were!

Georgiana, did you leave the room at any time ?" "Yes, Miss Sharpley. Eloise and I

ran down to the corner stand to buy an orange to eat with our lunch." "And you, Gertrude, did you leave

this room during the noon intermis-"Yes, Miss Sharpley. Edna and I

went to Room 9 to speak to Louisa "And you, Mary, did you leave this room at all ?"

"No, Miss Sharpley, I was here all the time."

"Did any of the other children happen to come into the room while you were

Miss Sharpley's voice had acquired sharpness, positiveness and awfulness as she proceeded, and poor little Mary Frances felt that she was being led in some mysterious way into a dark and dreary place whence there would be no retreat.

"No, Miss Sharpley."

"Did you go to Isabel's desk for anything ?"

For some reason the air seemed full of foreboding when Mary hesitated a moment before answering. Was it to think, that she might answer correctly, or why was it? Miss Sharpley knew.

She was no longer a grade teacher; she was a detective finding the clue. She forgot that the little girl before her had always been marked by truthfulness and sweetness; she forgot the child's gentle bringing up; she saw only a thief, self-convicted, before her, much too innocent-looking in a white apron and modest little dress.

"Answer."

"Yes, Miss Sharpley, I put back the history book she let me take yesterday



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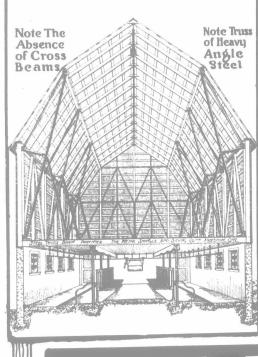
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You will want to know how to lay out your stables so that you will have the proper amount of space for each animalthe most sanitary conditions so that your stock will thrive and bring in good returns. We'll show you how.

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

"Georgiana, Gertrude, Eloise, Edna, leave the room. Go home."

Ah, Miss Sharpley, how could you, how could you? Where is the tender insight a teacher should ever have? And where, oh, where, just now, is the guardian angel of little Mary?

"When you went to Isabel's desk, you took her purse which she had left there during the noon hour, did you not? You need not deny it. You were the only person alone in the room."

Sometimes, after a certain amount of tension and high pressure, people do not know just what they have or have not Mary Frances Robbins sat benumbed while the words repeated themselves: "You took Isabel's purse." She could not have told, if you had asked her, whether she had or had not taken it. She wondered, vaguely, where she had put it if she had taken it; her desire was to get it quickly and give it

"We will go to your mother. Put on your hat and coat."

Trembling from head to foot, the child obeyed. How they reached home, she never remembered. Was she a thief walking through the streets? Were people looking? What would mother say? Now the door of her house opened, and from the inner room came a cheerful, loving voice: "Is that you, darling? How late you are!" And because of the pause that followed, mother came, with a look of apprehension on her face. "What is it? Is my child ill or hurt,

Miss Sharpley? Mary, tell mother." How many, many times in the past had the words, "Tell mother," brought

her to her mother's arms; but now she stood rigid and unresponsive.

"Miss Sharpley, what is the matter with my child ?"

Miss Sharpley, more certain than ever of her position as judge and jury, related the charge and the verdict. There seemed no appeal. But the defendant was no longer without counsel and support. Mother stood with gathering wrath in her gentle eyes, with heightened color in her cheeks, with immense dignity in her slight frame. But before the case was opened for the defense, the prisoner at the bar was gathered into her mother's arms, with the words:

"My precious child, they have made you think you really did it. Mother knows you did not."

Sitting and clasping her child, she ad-

"Miss Sharpley, some day you will find you have made a very grave mistake. When that time does come, I shall expect you to come to me and Mary and tell us. You may go now.'

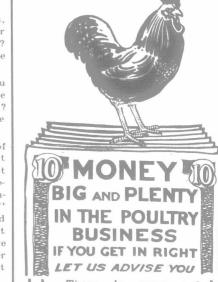
Miss Sharpley found herself outside the door, walking down the street. Something had charged the gtmosphere round her, and her head was pounding. Doubts of herself shot like little pains through her heart. What if the child had not taken it?

Now incidents of this kind are not so quickly closed as could be desired. On the following day, even before the noon intermission had come there was not a pupil in Room 10 but was whispering or writing or saying, "They say Mary Robbins took Isabel's purse. It doesn't seem possible " Gertrude, Eloise, Georgiana and Edna had heard Miss Sharpely say so when they had lingered in the hall after their dismissal. "And she didn't deny it." "Why didn't she come to school to-day if she didn't do it?" But there were staunch and loval little friends, who said, "I'll never believe

it in this living world unless Mary tells me so herself!" Room 10 took sides, and to their

credit, the majority were on the side of Mary, whose empty seat seemed a reproach to every one. Miss Sharpley was not unaware of the tenseness of feeling; her nerves were like needles, her voice sharper than ever, her face forbidding. She started when books dropped or doors closed suddenly. It was a relief to her when the noon hour came.

Isabel somehow felt that the girls were "down on her." "Just as if it was my fault that my purse was stolen!" She did not realize how cruel it seemed to Mary's companions that any circumstances could have arisen like these. Isabel, excited, keyed high by her apparent unpopularity, fairly flung



There is peace and plenty for the man or woman who will take up seriously the question of Poultry Raising.

Year after year the prices for eggs have soared higher and higher. The markets are simply

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You are interested in this question and have doubtless said over and over again you would start in, but there is no time like the present, and we want to show you how you can be successful.

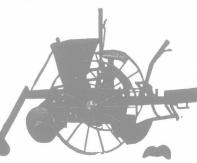
There is a right and wrong time to start, as also a right and wrong way. Are you willing to make this your opportunity to start on the road to prosperity? If so, send to-day for our book on Poultry Raising, and enclose 4 stamps for postage. Advice given free. Mail to address nearest your home.

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weight on horses.

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be furnished. The quantity of fertilizer to be sown is regulated by a gate valve and any amount from 50 lbs. to 2,500 lbs. can be sown per acre.
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APRIL 8

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herself into the room at home where her mother and her grandmother sat.

"Well, the thief is found, and whom do you suppose it is? Mary Robbins, whom you've always thought was such a pattern for me! Miss Sharpley kept her after school last night, and she girls are too mean for anything about

"Isabel, what is this all about?" Isabel's father came from the library, where he had been reading his paper. He held up his hand to quiet her excitement. "Now tell me the whole story from the beginning."

Isabel told it in a somewhat subdued voice, for her father looked very grave. When she had finished, he said:

"Now tell me once more. You say that you took your purse to school and put it in your desk over the noon hour. That seems a very singular thing for a little girl to do with a new gift so highly valued. Why did you not put it in your pocket and bring it home?"

"I don't know, father, but I didn't. You can see, can't you?"

"Bring the coat you wore that day." Why, it is this coat I have on now. You can look in the pockets if you don't believe me.

Here her grandmother's voice broke in: 'Isabel, wasn't that the day you changed from your thin coat to your warmer one at noon? It was so sharp outdoors, you know."

And now her father spoke more stern-"Bring me the thin coat."

Isabel, already frightened, was crying as she brought the coat from the hall closet, for there, from the right-hand pocket, dangled the bright chain, and her father's face was both sad and stern as he lifted the pretty little purse from its festing-place.

"My child, do you see what you have done by your thoughtlessness? You have hurt one of your schoolmates almost beyond amends, you have caused your teacher to put herself in the wrong, you have made dissension in your school. What do you think, my dear,"-turning to Isabel's mother,-

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"may be the feeling of Mary Robbin's mother while her innocent little girl stands accused of this deed?"

What a silent luncheon that was for them all! How utterly miserable was poor Isabel! Her father was at the door when she had made herself ready for school again. He had the little ly to Number 5, and when she had removed her hat and coat, he followed her into the schoolroom; and after the clanging gong had given its signal for the opening of the afternoon session, he rose to address the school.

"Children," he said, "through the thoughtlessness and forgetfulness of my daughter Isabel, a great wrong has been done in this school. A sweet and innocent little girl has been accused of taking what did not belong to her. She did not take it. No one took it. Here

He drew the purse from his pocket. "It has never been stolen by any one. Isabel did not leave it here at all, but took it home with her in the pocket of a coat which she ceased to wear that noon. I am more sorry than I can say about this, and as yet I cannot see how Isabel and I can make it right with Mary. The first thing was to tell you, who are her schoolmates and friends. I am glad to know that so many have been loyal and true friends. Never judge any one until you know, past doubting, that the accusation is true. If ever you are tempted to judge quickly, remember Isabel and her purse, and

Without another word, Isabel's father walked out of the room. He seemed very straight and tall and wonderful to all the girls. Such a father seemed almost to make amends for Isabel's fault and mistake. They would have liked to go to the schoolroom windows to watch him as he passed down the street.

If they had done so, they would have seen him turn at the corner and go into the house where Mary Robbins lived. He had a long, quiet conversation with Mrs. Robbins. Perhaps she thought it harder to be in the place of Isabel's

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APRIL 8

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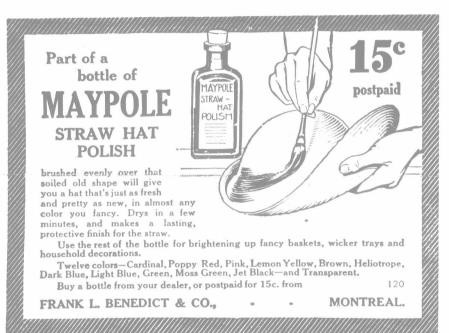
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father than in the place of Mary's mother. At any rate, they were friends when they came out of the library. Isabel's father stooped to take Mary's hand as she passed through the room, and then kissed her forehead. Many years before, he and Mary's father had been school-boys together, and close friends always.

Mrs. Robbins told Mary of the finding of Isabel's purse, and her father's sorrow that trouble should have come to them through it. She did not talk very much about it, or blame Isabel. She seemed to make little of the whole thing, as if that dreadful suspicion of the day before were of small account and had better not be talked about.

The clock had hardly struck four when the door-bell rang again, and in came Miss Sharpley, white, and almost as trembling as Mary had been the day before. Mary fluttered to her mother's side like a wounded bird, but Mrs. Robbins stood waiting with gentle dignity for Miss Sharpley to speak. Miss Sharpley tried to speak, but somehow her voice failed her. To the surprise of Mary, the stern and unbending teacher sank into a chair and wept, just as any woman might do who had been under a nervous strain for twenty-four hours, and had not slept the night before.

Mrs. Robbins still said nothing, but waited until, in feeble words, Miss Sharply framed her sorrow and chagrin. She reproached herself, she begged for Mary's presence at school. She told of the visit of Isabel's father, of Isabel's grief; but above all she dwelt upon her own too quick suspicion and judgment, and humbly asked to be forgiven by both Mary and her mother. Of course forgiveness was granted, but all the time Mary's mother had a far-away look in her eyes, for, being a real mother, and knowing her little girl, she knew that an injury had been done to a child's heart and nature that only time could

The next day Mary was at her desk in school, when the commanding voice of the gong made its morning announcement. She seemed the same Mary, only more quiet. To the other girls it was, in a day or two, as if nothing had happened, but not to Mary. Miss Sharpley, more sensitive now, perhaps, to temperament in children, saw that this child feared her, saw her quick, nervous start whenever her voice became sharp and fault-finding. And for the sake of the little girl whom she had hurt so



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sharpness of temper and hasty judgment. She found herself looking at the class before her as if they were all Marys, some more noisy, some more merry, some more dull. Her insight deepened, her voice softened, her manner became more gentle, until one day a little girl said at home :

deeply, she began to try to control her

"Someway, school's different from what it used to be; we all like Miss Sharpley now."

But gentle little Mary apparently saw no difference. Her attitude seemed to be just the same as it was on the first day when she returned to school. If Miss Sharpley's hand touched her shoulder, she shrank from it; if Miss Sharpley's eyes sought hers, hers dropped. And so things went on, and Mary's ever-vigilant, far-seeing mother knew all about it, and wondered in her soul.

One day, when the Easter holiday was fairly in sight, Mrs. Robbins had a little talk with Mary. What her gentle voice said or how she reached the heart of her child may never be known,-would that all mothers knew her secret !-but from that time there seemed to be a little thought budding and beginning to open like a flower in Mary's heart. It corresponded to her own beautiful Easter lily that stood in the warm sunshine in the south window, and that one morning opened its pure white petals as if in joyful wonder at its birth.

Mary looked at it in the morning and again at noon, lingered by it, caressed it with her hands, and early the next morning she cut it tenderly, lovingly.

Miss Sharpley found it on her desk, a lovely messenger of forgiveness and of peace.-Youth's Companion.

Raising Heifer Cows.

The records of two herds of dairy cows owned by two neighbors furnish a striking example of the utility of dairy records to the man who really wants to build up a good herd. The first man has been cow-testing for four years, and has selected his cows carefully, studying their various preferences and capacities, each one as an individual. He raises heifers from his best cows; four twoyear-olds gave last year an average of 7,144 pounds of milk, while his herd of ten gave an average of 8,059 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of fat.

The neighbor considers it simpler to buy just what cows he can; he does not raise any calves. Last year his nine cows, all upwards of six years old, except two heifers, gave an average of only 4,240 pounds af milk. This only just about one-half as much milk per cow as in the first herd. The best cow gave only 6,355 pounds, less than the average of the four heifers in the first herd. He has nothing on which to start building up a good dairy herd, unless it be his judgment in "picking a winner," which judgment, by the way, does not appear to be of A1 quality. The owner of the first herd has the advantage of four years of dairy records, practically indispensable to the real dairy farmer, besides matured judgment in handling cows to better advantage. Cow-testing pays.

Ouestions and Answers.

Ist—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate are answered, in the department free.

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

of the writer.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Weed Seeds.

Enclosed find some weed seeds. would like to know, through your paper, how many noxious weeds there are in the lot, and if you think alfalfa seed with that many seeds to one cup of seed would be good seed to plant. I bought it for first-class seed, and it had a Government test of 98 per cent. pure, with no noxious seeds marked on the ticket. G. B.

Ans.-None of the weed seeds enclosed are very had. They include ragweed, lady's thumb, and pigweed. If the alfalfa contains no others, you would be safe in sowing it.

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> Remedies Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c. \$9. Pratts Baby Chick Frod, 25c. to \$5.75.
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are the most dangerous of a baby chick's life. To raise every chick it is necessary that the first food should be nourishing, strengthening and of a kind that builds without taxing their delicate

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All trains will be met the morning of the sale. Any person from a distance wishing to come the day before, will be met at the train and overnight accommodation provided them. Lunch served at noon.

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As we have sold the Farm, everything will be sold. months credit will be given on approved joint notes or 5 per cent straight

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APRIL 8

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Home-made Brooder.

Could any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" tell me if they have had good success with homemade brooders, and would they please give plans through these columns? F. S. P.

Ans.—On page 458, in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," March 18, homemade brooders were discussed, but some new ideas may have arisen, and they will find space in "The Advocate" if readers will be good enough to send them for-

Damages for Breeding.

A put out four young cattle to pasture at B's ranch last season. Two of them were pure-bred Shorthorn heifers thirteen months old. A, going to see how his cattle were coming on, discovered three young scrub bulls running with the drove, which B had also taken in. A went to B and told him to take out bulls or have them castrated at once. B stated before a witness that either one would be done at once, but B failed to do so. and A's heifers got with calf. The pasture, in full, amounted to \$11.25, and Λ offered B \$10 to settle, but B wants it all or he will put it in court for collection. He says it is no damage to the young heifers. What would you do in a case of this kind? What would you consider the damage would be in having those young heifers with calf to a scrub bull? Don't you think the ten ought to be coming A's way instead of B's?

J. F. M. Ans .- Pay the amount for pasture and then take action for damages. It certainly is a damage to have good, young, pure-bred heifers served by scrub bulls, and if the heifers are real good individuals, much more than \$10 should be asked. It depends on your agreement and warning to B whether or not you can collect. See a local solicitor.

Leaky Stove Pipes —Potatoes Darken Tapping Maples.

1. Could you tell me the cause of pipes leaking? It is like soot and water together, and it runs out of the stove-pipes where joined.

2. Could you give me a remedy? 3. What is the cause of potatoes turning dark when cooked? They appear all right when peeled, but as soon as cooked

they are dark.

4. Does it injure a maple tree to tap READER. Ans.-1 and 2. A certain amount of sult of combustion, and under ordinary conditions it passes off with the smoke, but if the pipes pass through a cold room the vapor is liable to condense and become mixed with soot, making the offensive drippings which leak from the pipes. Sometimes the pipes can be shortened and the trouble overcome. Failing this, the room should be warmed. By admitting a current of air into the pipe above the stove the objectionable feature may be done away with to some

3. It is due to poor quality, owing to the soil being heavy, perhaps, or to an unfavorable season. It is a common circumstance, and if the potatoes that act thus are kept very long they will rot. It is prevalent some years, and absent other seasons.

4. If maple trees are tapped judiciously it will not injure them very much. Young trees that are desired to grow quickly to a good size should not be tapped, but aged trees will give no evidence of being tapped if too much sap is not drawn from them in a season. Read Nature's Diary, issue of March 18.

Two farmers, attired in corduroys and gaiters, were strolling through a picturegallery, where they looked, and apparently felt, decidedly out of place. But at last they brought up before a picture which really seemed to please them-a portrait of a lovely girl with a particularly ugly bulldog.

"This is something nice, Dick," said

"What is it called?"

Dick referred to the catalogue. " 'Beauty and the Beast,' " he said. The other man looked closer at the

"Ah!" he sighed, appreciatively, "he is a beauty, too!"

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You can make it with a little ambition and hustle.

Everybody knows the number of uses of the gas engine on the farm, such as churning, sawing, pumping, etc., but have you ever met a man who knew all about the engines themselves and could repair them? No.

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With your own garage you are able to handle not only the local automobile trade and repairs, but also the repairs of every kind and make of gasoline engine.

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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring. 1915, has now been sold and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20, delivered free at any Ontario Station, cash with order.

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Amount of Silage in Silo. Give me the number of tons of silage in a silo 12 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, and how much per ton it would be worth. I have sold my farm, and the man that bought it is getting the silage. The silo is 32 feet high and was well filled last fall. The silage has kept well.

Ans.—This depth of silage in a 12-foot silo would amount to 18 tons. Silage is worth practically \$3 a ton in the silo, after it has been grown, harvested and ensiled. At the present price of grain, silage might be worth even more than \$3 per ton. It is a very arbitrary matter, and no one is in a position yet to state exactly what silage is worth per ton. In addition to its value, according to the constituents of feed which it contains, it has a remarkably good effect upon the system of the animal, and upon other feeds fed in conjunction with it.

Buying Manure.

I am a renter of 90 acres of land, and follow the dairy buginess. I ship all milk to Toronto, so try to grow all the feed possible. This farm is run down. Would it pay me to buy manure by the carload from Toronto, costing 75c. a ton in Toronto, freight being \$15 to \$18, and would have to draw it two miles, as I only have this place for two more crops as far as I know just now. Several farmers buy manure from Toronto, but they own their farms. Would you kindly let me know through your paper whether it would be wise for me to S. II. B. buy this?

Ans.—It might pay you all right, but if you are thinking of leaving the farm after two years, quick-acting commercial fertilizer and clover might give better returns. The clover, of course, would not come on until next year, and might not be quick enough. Can you not produce more manure on the farm? One would necessarily have to be more familiar with your farm, your cropping system, and future plans, to give a definite answer. The price is reasonable, if you can haul lit when not busy at other work.

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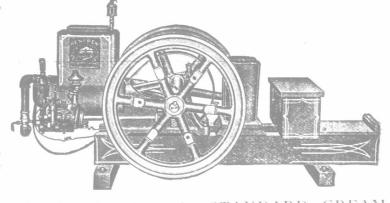
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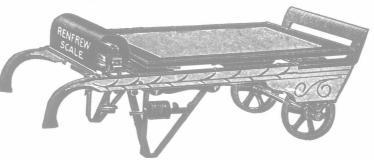
Have you seen the 1915 model? It has interchangeable capacity. One frame and gearing now do for all sizes of bowls. If you buy a No. 2, No. 4, or No. 6, and later want a larger capacity, you need not go to the expense of buying a new and larger machine. Just get a larger sized bowl.

There are other new features to our 1915 model. Also, all the old-tried and tested features, such as self-oiling system, easily-cleaned discs, curved winged centre, etc., etc., have been retained. It is still the same machine improved that made those famous skimming records at Government Dairy Schools.

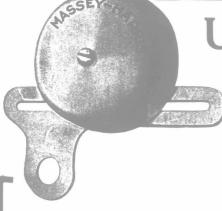
Get our separator catalogue for full particulars.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Garget.

1. In one quarter of cow's udder there seems to be a partial closing, not allowing the milk to come in the udder fast enough to be milked out freely. There is no soreness nor swelling, only a smalllump quite high in the bag. Could you inform me the cause, and give treatment for same?

2. Could you tell me the number or date of the issues in which something of the same nature was discussed? L.N.

Ans.-1 and 2. This is probably garget, due to a cold or injury. For treatment, see query entitled "Garget," this

Udder Trouble.

1. I have a cow due to calve in a few days whose udder is terribly caked and swollen on the left side. She met with and accident when pasturing in the bush last summer. It seemed as though she had received a blow from a stick on the side of the udder. There was quite a bruise, which I had some trouble to reduce. I used hot fomentations three times a day, followed by rubbing with castor oil. This is the same treatment as I am using now. The welt never quite disappeared, and about a week ago it started to get worse. Is the treatment I used good?

2. Will the trouble be apt to recur?

Ans.-Inflammation is the trouble in this case, and it has resulted in a form The hot fomentations were quite consistent, and should be continued. The udder should be bathed three times a day with hot water, and the parts should be rubbed gently and persistently. After the udder has been rubbed dry it should be anointed with a mixture of goose grease and turpentine.

2. Any exciting causes are liable to cause a recurrence of the trouble. Colds, injuries, or lying on cold floors, is liable to cause trouble again.

Tenant Does Not Pay Rent.

I have a fifty-acre farm on which I have a small orchard, a house, and barn with stable. I do not live on the place. I offered the house and stable for rent, \$2 for the house and 50c. for stabling, with the understanding that the tenant look after things and keep watch when I not around. It has been rented now about two years, and up till the beginning of last winter the rent was always paid, but the tenant was out of work all winter and has not paid rent since last December. I am also feeding his cow for him at \$2 per month. Since the 10th of January I have received no money for it. He has worked for me, helping to cut straw a day and a half, for which I allowed him \$2.50. He has in his possession at present: One cow milking, one January calf, some hens, and two pigs. He has a wife and family of four. Some time ago I offered him work at 75c. a day and dinner, cutting wood, but he declined.

1. What proceeding should I take to

get my money? 2. Could I claim the calf?

3. If the hill should continue to increase, could I take or hold the cow? 4. If so, what proceedings would I

TH

ADEI

have to take? Ans.-1, 2, 3 and 4. The exemptions for debt include 1 cow, 6 sheep, 4 hogs. and 12 hens, in all not exceeding the value of \$75, and food therefore for 30 days, and I dog. Such information may be found in the Statutes, 9 Ed. VII. Chap. 47. Where there has been a fixed rent agreed upon and the tenant is in arrears, the landlord may distrain or issue a distress warrant authorizing a bailiff to levy on such property as the tenant may hold outside of the exempted list. Distress must be made within six months after the determination of the lease, and during the continuance of the landlord's title or interests, and during the possession of the tenant from whom the arrears became due. The distrained animals or chattels must be impounded and sold. Probably the calf could be taken, but the other property nould come under the exempted list.



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Pay Rent.

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Miscellaneous.

Questions and Answers.

Silo-Block or Slop Wall.

I am going to build a silo. Am undecided as to building a slop-wall cement or cement block, as we have both in the neighborhood. Some claim the block is the better. Which would you advise to

Ans.—The slop wall is generally favored of these two constructions.

A Canadian Law Book.

Has one to have a lawyer to draw up deeds, mortgages, wills, etc., or is there a law book with forms so anyone can do it? This kind of a book was mentioned in some of the papers about a year ago, and I think it was "The Farmer's Advocate." Could you kindly let me know about this book, the name, the price, where to get it, etc.? M. H. S.

Ans.—Such a book was mentioned in "The Farmer's Advocate." A book entitled "The Canadian Lawyer" contains such advice and forms, and may be procured through Carswell Co., Ltd., Toronto. The price is reasonable.

Fertilizer for Corn and Onions.

Would you kindly tell me what commercial fertilizer should be used on heavy clay loam for the production of onions and corn crops? The soil is in a fairly fertile condition at present, but we aim at extra heavy crops. W. N. G.

Ans.-Onions are heavy yielders where the soil is fertile and adapted to that crop, but there are portions of Ontario where no fertilizer is applied at all. is the same old matter of knowing what the particular soil lacks. A mixture of 250 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 450 lbs. of basic slag, acid phosphate or bone meal, and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre is a suitable mixture. It is practically impossible to obtain muriate of potash this spring, so wood ashes would be the next best source of potash for a home-mixed fertilizer. It would require about 30 bushels of good hard-wood ashes to be equivalent to 200 lbs. of muriate of potash, but the ashes would contain some phosphates and lime as well. Firms advertising in these columns supply fertilizers mixed especially for garden crops that would give good results. The corn crop requires considerable nitrates and phosphates. A mixture of 120 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 340 lbs. of basic slag, bone meal or acid phosphate, and 140 lbs. of muriate of per acre would make ture if the potash were obtainable. Complete fertilizers for corn would also serve the purpose.

Summer Pasture—Oats and Vetches.

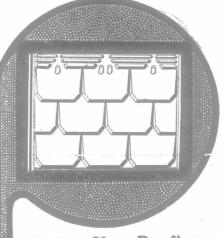
1. I am going to be scarce of pasture this coming summer, and was thinking of sowing five acres to vetches and oats. Do you think it would be satisfactory? Could you suggest any mixture that would be better? Land is clay loam.

3. What time would be best to sow? 4. Will hairy vetches stay in the ground all winter?

5. Would you advise the use of Kaffir corn ahead of Compton's, to feed green through the summer?

Ans.-1, 2 and 3. As a crop to cut and feed to the cattle in the stable, perhaps peas, oats and vetches, would be as good as anything, but if it is to be pastured there are other mixtures we believe would be more suitable. As an annual pasture, a mixture consisting of 51 lbs. of oats, 30 lbs. of early amber sorghum, and 7 lbs. of common red clover should result in a good pasture. The oats and sorghum are mixed together and sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the clover is sown from the grass-seed box placed in front of the tubes of the drill. If this is sown about the first week in May, it should be ready for pasture somewhere between the 20th and the last of June. Twelve pounds of sorghum seed per acre, sown in drills 28 inches apart and cultivated for some time, also makes an estimable summer

4. Yes. 5. There will not be a great deal of difference between the Compton's and Katlir corn if they are sown thickly in drills. Kaffir corn is a variety of sorghum previously alluded to. See article on varieties this issue.



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(2) Imported Hackney Mare, (22342) Towthorpe Applause, =846=dark chesnut, 4 years, sire, Beckingham Squire 9, sire Polonius, with foal to Dainty Duke of Connaught.

(3) Black Clydesdale Mare, Lady Nell (imp.), (31465) [29100], 4 years coming May, sire, Silver Cup, with foal to Dunottar (imp.),

(4) Dark Bay Clydesdale Mare, Shotton Beauty, (imp.) (31462) [29099], sire, King's Pilot, by Slver Cup, with foal to Dunottar The above horses are all of show calibre,

and have won many prizes. They are in ordinary, but good breeding condition. The mares are all with foal.

The Hackney Stallion is a son of the great Garton Duke of Connaught, out of the famous champion and show mare Dainty by Denmark; champion and show mare Dainty by Deminark; as his breeding would indicate he is is a sire of marked prepotence and a very sure foal-getter. I am offering him because I have owned him seven years and most of the eligible young mares of the district are his daughters. The mares are offered because of lack of room. Many other mares to select from, and I am offering them at a price that, having the prospective future of the horse market in view they ought to prove a profitable investment.

Write For Particulars Write For Particulars.

B. ROTHWELL, R. R. No. 1, - Ottawa, Ontario

For Sale Percheron Stallion

For Sale Percheron Stallion

Royal George [1608], light chestmut, star and snip, both hind Leels white, fooded April 25, 1912, bred by Colin McGregor, Dutton.

Dam Admentable [12.63], 64407, 2nd Dem Pink, Dam Admentable [12.63], 64407, 2nd Dem Pink, 4th Dame Chalos, pt. [36], 4298 (1434), 5th Dame Chalos, pt. [36], 4298 (1434), 5th Dame 5 Moray (16), 5th Printe (44.500), by Kleher (44943), by Facton (62200), by Normalier 7,28, by Sans Parell (6870), by Numa 2,297, by Romenlar 873 (785), Dame Monchette (18040), by Damoeles (6050), by Domb (4560), 2nd Dam Mathilda (6871), by Waterloo 2,199 (7.35), by Jean Batt (716), by Bayand, 3nd Dom Bellone (4524), by Coce, by Margot, 4th Dam Doeile.

Will be sold reasonable as Lam getting too old to handle him. Sound in every particular.

d in every particular.

R, - DUTTON, ONT. COLIN McGREGOR,

Clydesdale, Percheron French - Coach and **Hackney Stallions**

HENRY M. DOUGLAS & COMPANY

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE Show Cold A. C. HARDY,
Avonded agree - Brockette

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Pasture Mixtures—Pasture for Swine. 1. I have been in search of a mixture that will be suitable for a pasture that is to come on at different periods of the season. I read in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 11, page 414, regarding a mixture that would be suitable for low-lying land such as I have. Along

with this recommendation I read in bullet us and other literature that oats, early amber sugar cane, soy beans, hairy vetches, cow peas, etc., are all good when mixed together, along with the clovers and timothy. I am not familiar with such grasses as meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, tall oat grass, orchard grass, and sorghum, as they are not grown in this locality, and I should like to know if they could not be sown through the seedbox of the drill so all the seed recommended in these pasture mixtures might

be sown at the same time. 2. I should also like to know what to sow for a permanent pasture crop in order to be ready to meet the drought which we generally have in July. My land is mostly clay loam, not heavy, and

will not lie on the ground to any ex-3. What could one sow along with rape that would do in the summer to turn hogs on so they would not have to be

fed much of anything except water until about a month from the time they are

sloping enough that the water in spring

to be finished for mark(et? Ans.-1. It has been found advisable to sow the particular grasses and grain seeds that have been recommended to be sown separately by hand, as the difference in size would make it difficult to feed them uniformly from the grain box. In order to get a proper seeding of the land, the little extra time required to sow these particular seeds by hand would

be time profitably spent. 2. The permanent pasture mixture recommended in our issue of March 11, might be suitable if the land is in any wise low. If it is well drained, the mixture might be improved by a few pounds of alfalfa seed. This crop will come on throughout the different periods of the summer. Another crop for pasture that might help to meet conditions would be a mixture of 51 lbs. of oats 30 lbs. carly amber sorghum, and 7 lbs. common red clover. The oats and sor ghum are mixed together and sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the placed in front of the tubes of the drill. This is for (n summer only. See query on summer pasture and oats and vetches

of this issue 3. It would not be practicable to sow anything with the rape that would nourish the hogs during the summer. A small plot sown to peas, oats and vetches, would help to augment the rape pasture. but we do not believe that swine can be grown satisfactorily on pasture alone and then finished off economically. It will be wise to give them a little grain throughout the summer.

New Stud Books Issued,

Volume 3, of the Canadian Shire Studbook, is now in circulation. The volume was compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada, and contains stallions numbering from 706 to 1189, and mares numbering from 535 to 1037. Breeders, horses and prizewinners are all listed and indexed.

The 36th volume of the Shire Horse Studbook has been prepared and edited under the direction of the Editing Committee of the Shire Horse Society, and published at the Society's offices, at 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England. This is a large volume, containing stallions numbering from 32000 to 32952, and marcs from 76582 to 80176, together with complete indexes, and prize winners at recent fairs.

Volume 32, of the Hackney Studbook has been compiled by the Editing Committee of the Council of the Hackney Horse Society, and published at their offices, at 12 Hanover Sudare, London, W., Frighard. This volume of the Hack-ney Stialhook numbers in stallions from 12545 (c. 12776, and in marcs from 23110 to 23828

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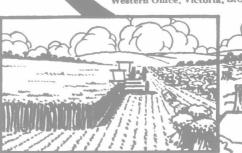
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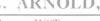
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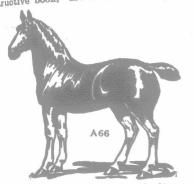
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Golden Ray [11886] (15655).

Dam—Islay Queen (23833); by Loch Sloigh (11398), by Hiawatha (10467), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673).

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Will be sold reasonable, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawling's Farm, Forest, Ontario.

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Medical Wonder 100 bottles to horse ra fair trial. Guarthe Lungs, Bowels, etc. Send 10 cents Dr. Bell's Veta men who will give the West let a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammatical of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemparts etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. As Assaulted Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

More Poultry Needed,

Canada is short fifteen hundred thousand hens, averaging one hundred eggs per year. Canada, in 1914, imported two hunired thousand dollars' worth more poultry than she exported, and imported eggs to the enormous amount in value of \$2,500,000 in excess of her shipments abroad. These are the somewhat surprising, if not alarming, statements made by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, from which also emanates the important announcement that Britain took from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, in the available months of 1914, three million dollars' worth of poultry and 136,000,000 dozen, or sixteen hundred and thirty-two million eggs -sufficient to give two million two hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixteen people two eggs apiece for every day in the year. Such facts must surely convey a world of meaning to poultry breeders in Canada. These facts are further emphasized by the statement that the average egg yield per.hen in this country is but 80 eggs per year, which we are further assured by experts, could, by careful selection, feeding and housing, be increased to 180 eggs per hen per year. As the head of the Division at Ottawa remarks, "It would be a profitable thing to strive for." Pamphlets particularly bearing on the subject, which can be had free on addressing the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, are: No. 1, "Winter Egg Pro-duction," by W. A. Brown; No. 2, "The Crate Fattening of Poultry," by T. A. Benson; No. 3, "The Candling of Eggs," by W. A. Brown; No. 4, "The Organization of Co-operative Egg Circles," by W. A. Brown; No. 5, "Plan of Permanent Laying House for Poultry," by W. A Brown and T. A. Benson, and No. 6, "The Payment of Eggs According to Quality," by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault. Other publications that can be had are by F. C. Elford, dealing with "Incubation" and "The Farmer's Poultry House," and by Victor Fortier, on "Duck Raising" and "The Management of Turkeys and Geese."

Gossip.

GREENGROVE SHORTHORNS.

A flying visit by a representative of this paper to the noted Greengrove herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by Geo. D. Fletcher, near Erin, Ont., found the herd in prime condition and up to the usual high standard of excellence. This is one best herds, both as ind viduals and popular breeding, and the splendid condition in which they are kept from calfhood up, brings out the best there is in them and creates a high opinion of them as a herd in the mints of all whose privilege it has been to visit the farm. Good care, generous feeding, high-class breeding, and the use of strictly high-class sires, has been the order of things for many years, and the results are there to be seen. For the last year or so the sire in use was Barmpton Sailor, by the great sire, Springhurst, and out of an English Ladybred daughter of the renowned Royal Sailor (imp.). This bull was sire of all the yearlings, including three of the best young bulls ever bred in the herd. One is a Lady Languish, a roan, twenty months old, his dam being sired by the great Joy of Morning (imp.). Another ten months old, is a Marr Roan Lady, his dam being imported. The other is nine months old, a Marr Missie, his dam being sired by Imp. Benachie. All three are rich roans, remarkably well fleshed, and put up on show lines, a strictly high-class lot of young herd-headers Now in service is Victor Stamford, a Stamford-bred son of the noted sire and prizewinner, Mildred's Royal. This young bull was fourth in his class at Toronto last fall, being handicapped by age. He is a thick, mellow young bull, and will surely do great good on this great herd. A few high-class helfers can

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Mr. Goodman-"What" You broke Pat (apologetically) - Well, sorr, 'twas

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T COSTS TOO MUCH to chase a crop all over ten acres of land when five acres will do the trick. Get ten acres' yield from five and save handling the extra land.

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I did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head; 17 Clyde Stallions and 4 Mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

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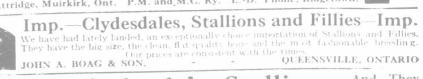
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thing worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, we ever had.

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You save all the milk of the cow
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Garget.

About five days before freshening, one half of cow's udder became swollen and was very hot. We milked the swollen teats and the milk was like thick matter. It is hind and front quarters on left side. After freshening the milk was clear and the swelling went out of the udder. The milk is clear in the four teats, but in the half of udder which was swollen the cow only gives half the quantity she gives in the right half, and when milked dry the left half feels harder than the other half, and the teats look smaller. I thought she took cold in the udder. She lies on a cement floor.

1. Will this get all right when on grass? 2. Can you recommend a cure, as she

is a very valuable cow? W. O. P. Ans.-1. The cow should receive treat-

nent at once. It should not be allowed to go until the cow is turned to grass.

2. The cow was affected with garget Purge with one to one and one-half pounds of Epsom salts, and follow up with a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice daily for a week. The latter can probably be fed in the grain. Bathe the udder with hot water containing a little vinegar, then rub dry. After this annoint the udder with a mixture of goose grease and spirits of turpentine.

Making Maple Syrup.

Please let me know, through your paper, how to make maple sugar so that it will be loose and flaky, and so it can be used for baking. Also, where should maple syrup be stored in summer. I have trouble in keeping it. The jars get moldy on top and the syrup sours R. S. B.

Ans.-The keeping quality of syrup depends to a large extent upon the way the sap is gathered and the treatment it receives. The sap should be gathered at least once a day, and evaporated the same day. It should be strained three or four times during course of handling, and kept free from all impurities and foreign matter. When boiling, it should be kept as thin in the evaporator as one-half to three-quarters of an inch. In removing from the evaporator it should be strained through a piece of felt filter or flannel cloth folded doubleply. The syrup should be drawn into a andon that codiment impurities may be gotten rid of. Syrup should be as uniform in grade as possi ble. It may not be possible to produce the best at all times of the season, but if it is strained through a felt or flannel cloth whenever handled, and by getting out all the sediment and nitre, the syrup will present a much better appearance. An imperial gallon of syrup properly strained and afterwards allowed to set tle, should weigh, when cold, 13 lbs. 2 ozs. If it is heavier in weight or thicker in texture it will easily grain. If lighter or thinner it may sour. Syrup cans or tight jars will keep the product satisfactorily if the syrup is right to begin with After the syrup has settled properly it can then be evaporated to the granulated stage, which may be ascertained by a thermometer, which will register at 242 or 245 degrees F. By dropping a little of the boiled product into a cup of water the maker will be able to learn when it is ready.

Gossip.

Geo. Miller, of Caledonia, Ont., writes that he has sold the two stallions which he had advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of March 11. Grandeur Last a ton horse, and a good breeder, went to Wm. Fulford, Fairmont, Ont Scotland's Knight went to Richard Doris Peterborough, Ont. This colt, not yet three years old, weighs 1,825 pounds He is sired by a son of Baron's Pride and is out of last year's Guelph cham-

The Kaiser sits writing out an extensive offer of Austrian territory to Italy for helping Germany in the war. Old Emperer Joseph, looking over his shoulder, remarks: "Den't be too free givling away my property, William."



Special Price DEEN Imported A

We are offering a few of our imported Angus cows with CALVES AT FOOT. Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy some choice stock at special prices. Come and make your own selection, or write us how many cows you want and we will send you descriptions and pedigrees. Prices reasonable.

A tew choice CLY-DESDALE, TEAMS LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT



Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

We have a few bulls from one to two years. Cows with calves at foot by good bulls, also heifers, different ages. Address: Guelph, Ontario James Bowman :: :: Box 14 :: ::

Canada's Champion Hereford Herd For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers.

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WILL. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R.

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Young Shorthorn bulls of Showyard Quality, sired by Superb Sultan and other great
improved sires from the best imported and Scotch-bred cows to be found, some of them
great milkers, ready to sell at moderate prices and delivered at your home station.

Cows and heifers supplied too; write for what you want.

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Escana Farm Shorthorns —100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington, Jct. JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis. For sale: a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot.

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H. SMITH, - HAY P.O., ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many reifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by-Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. WM. SMITH & SON, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers For Sale A number of promising young bulls from ten to sixteen mos. old, from large good milking dams, also choice heifers from one to three years old. Write phone or call on

H. J. DAVIS, Woodholme Shorthorns and Clydesdales For Sale: Eight young Shorthorn bulls of good quality and breeding, sired by Lord Gordon Imp. and other good sires, and out of good milking dams. Also a show Clydesdale stallion rising three years old. Farm adjoins C.P.R. station.



THREE SHORTHORN BULLS Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class herd-headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2. L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R. Ques

Silage

APRIL

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from Burlington, Jct.

OTLAND, ONTARIO NT. Write your wants.

VS ever bred. Wedding by-Broadhooks Prime.

Sale e good milking dams, r call on

DSTOCK, ONT.



representation and a deal is our motto. We f to the heels. Come ımbus, Ont.

IORN BULLS

all choicely bred and will be priced worth the mp) = 86055 = (112,654) solicited. L.D 'Phone solicited. L.D Phone 2, Stratford, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

| [Silage Freezing—Strength of Wire. 1. A speaker at our Seed Fair made the statement that even in the coldest sections the silage in a silo never freezes except from the top, and if the edge is kept considerably lower than the center, the silage can be taken out without being frozen, except a little on top. I, on the contrary, am of the opinion that especially in the colder parts of the province a circle of silage freezes all around the silo, extending from top to bottom, and cannot be prevented by the above method from so doing. Can said speaker's statement be demonstrated to

be true ? 2. Suppose two sets of whiffletrees are joined by a wire encircling them and force applied, does the wire have the resistance of two strands or one? J. R. F.

Ans.-1. In cold climates, silage may freeze a little around the outside before it is touched. Most of the freezing is due to improper methods of taking out the silage. Keep the center always high and the edges low, and much less loss will result.

2. Of one, at the weakest point.

Shafting and Pulleys.

I am using a four-horse-power gasoline engine for threshing and crushing grain, using a 14-inch pulley on the engine and a 6-inch pulley on the cylinder, and by running the engine at about 350 revolutions per minute, that gives the cylinder about 900 revolutions per minute, which is about right. I want to put the thresher on the loft and connect to a shaft. Now, if I connect the engine to a six-inch pulley on shaft, and a 14-inch pulley on shaft to drive cylinder, will that give the cylinder the same number of revolutions per minute as if connected direct to engine. I want to drive a pump-jack from same shaft. What size pulley will I use? Would 14-inch pipe inside measure do for shafting, as I have it, and boxes to suit? Is 12 feet too long for a shaft, a pulley at each end without a box in center ? W. W. \mathbf{W} .

Ans.-With a 14-inch pulley on the en gine and 6-inch on the shaft, the shaft would turn at the same rate as the cylinder now does, which you say is about 900. Hence, if you use a 14-inch on the shaft and 6-inch on the cylinder, the latter would run 2,100 revolutions per minute. There are two ways by which you can get the cylinder to run 14-inch on engine to drive 6-inch on shaft, then use 6-inch on shaft to drive 6-inch on cylinder. Second, use 14-inch on engine to drive 14-inch on shaft, and 14-inch on shaft to drive 6-inch on cylinder.

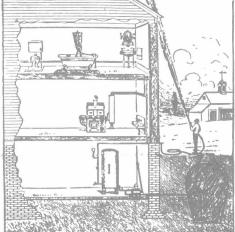
Regarding pump-jack, we must first decide at what rate a pump should run. Perhaps 60 strokes a minute, that is 1 per second, would be about right. Now, if you use 14-inch on engine to drive 6inch on shaft, then you have a speed of 900 revolutions per minute on the shaft, and it would be very difficult to cut this speed down to 60 strokes per minute. The pulley on the shaft would have to be very small, and that on the jack very large. If, however, your shaft runs at the same speed as the engine, that is 350 revolutions per minute, and if there is no gear in the jack, then the pulley on the shaft to run the jack should be one-sixth as large as that on the jack, e. g., if your jack pulley is 12 inches in diameter, that on the shaft to run it should be 2 inches in diameter. While 60 strokes per minute is possibly about right for pumping, yet you could run as high as 120 per minute all right. For this speed, if the shaft runs at the same rate as the engine, and there is no gear in the jack, then the pulley on the shaft should be one-third as large as that on

Regarding the 11-in h pope I am somewhat doubtful of this being satisfactory for shafting, there would probably be too much twist and spring to it.

"I have been thinking it over, and I have concluded that two can live as cheaply as one, and so ""

"So have I; and that being the case, you and I will convious to be two instead of becoming ore.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



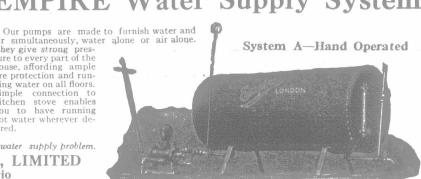
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From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country are from Imported dams. Write at once for particulars.

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Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

"Thistle Ha" Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. is now offering for sale 10 young brid bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.

Glaremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

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10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone.

W. C. Pottit & Sone Frances Out. Bell Telephone.
Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying. Also females of the leading families. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; G.P.R. ½ mile from station.

Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch or the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch or the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch or the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch or the best young bulls we ever bred. Scotch or the best young bulls are the bull of the best young bulls.

Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Clin GLENALLEN FARM, allandale, ONTARIO SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthoin bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy, that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way. that will size the best kind of section daily each way.

J. A. WATT, - - ELORA, ONTARIO

Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butter-breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; w Claremont C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clausman = \$7809 = , also four choice fillies, all from imported stock. A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, - L.D. Phone - STRATHROY, ONT.

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For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred. BERKSHIRE PIGS Sale—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months 3 months, from choice Imported English

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6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out. before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Shorthorns For Sale The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For infor-

mation address the Secretary.

James Douglas, Pres.
Caledonia

Geo. L. Telfer, Sec.
Paris, R.R. No. 2

Cedarsprings Shorthorns and Tamworths

Present offering: 1 young bull out of heifer that in five months R.O.P. Test has given 4,000 lbs.; another just as well bred, both sired by a son of a 60-lb. cow. Tamworth specialty, young sows bred.

J. M. McCallum Shakespeare, P. O., and Station

1854--Maple Lodge Stock Farm--1915 We have now for sale one red bull, 18 months, a typical dual-purpose Shorthorn and a real good animal. A full sister is now in R.O.P. test, making very creditable record. Two others, good ones about one year.
(Miss) C. Smith, Clandeboye, R.R. 1, Ont.
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Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. nsden 83422. Can supply a few of either s KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO 'Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

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Good Jersey Bull I year old, sure and registered Dentonia, No. 4014. Highest scoring Jersey cow at Guelph, 1913. Prior low, IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario

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15 A. Mackalane, Kelso, Onebec

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Speedy Stroke.

While driving colt on track he hit his knee with the shoe of the opposite foot, and as a result there is an enlargement

very hard to reduce. Of course, the aim rest or protecting the knee by wearing a boot. Get a liniment made of 4 draws each of todine and todide of otassium, and 4 ounces cach of alcohol and glycerme, and rtb a little well into the enlargement once drily. Have ratience, and continue treatment, as quick results are not likely to be noticed. A

Lumps on Jaw.

Calf six weeks old has had a lump the size of a hickory nut about four inches back from mouth for three weeks. eats and drinks well. Some of my neighbors call it "calf mumps.

Ans.-We have never heard of "calf mumps." We do not think that this is of a contagious nature, but it would be well to isolate the calf in case it may be. Cut into each lump. If matter be present it will escape, and then flush out the cavity twice daily until healed with a five-per-cent, solution of carbolic acid. If it be a tumor dissect out and dress with the carbolic lotion until healed. If the bone is enlarged it will be wise to destroy the caif.

Spinal Trouble.

Two weeks ago horse staggered when walking. He eats and drinks well, but has continued to stagger. When standing he is natural. There is no swelling. Temperature and pulse normal, but when he is moved he appears stiff, especially when turning. He appears to lose control of himself. He has fallen once or twice, but immediately regained his

Ans.—This is due to a diseased condition of the spinal cord. It is called covery is very slow. Keep him as quiet

Hair Falling Out of Tail.

The bair is falling out of my horse's

cases it is due to disease of the skin of tichiness, the probabilities of reproduc-tion are slight. Get a solution of corresive sublimate, 30 grains to a pint of Fahr, and rub a little well into the four days. Then get an aintment made of 1 dram cantharides to 2 ounces vase-If this commences to blister, add more

Deering Manure Spreaders



X7HEN I bought my first manure spreader, I was thinking more of my horses than I was of my land. I bought a 'light weight' machine. It went all right empty, or with a half load, but it warped and jammed so after a few full loads that soon the horses couldn't move it. A spreader must have some weight if it is to do good work and last any length of time. The spreader I own now is what some might call a heavy machine. The beauty of it is that it neither warps nor jams and it works as easy when fully loaded as it does when nearly empty. As my neighbor said when he bought one like mine, 'I could spread soft coal with it.' I find it is much better for the horses, better for the land, and better for my pocketbook."

This farmer owns a **Deering** manure spreader built for efficient work, and field-tested in every feature. The weight is put into places where weight counts. It helps to make the machine stiff and

strong. It prevents jamming, twisting, warping and sagging.

See the Deering local agent who handles these machines and let him show what the features on **Deering** spreaders are put there for. Or, write us for information and we will give you our agent's name.



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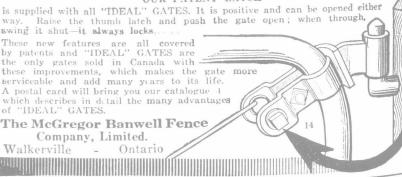
The Improved "Ideal" Farm and Stock Gates Possess Features That No Other Gates Have

Should the BRACE WIRE in an ordinary gate become slackened or broken, you know from experience that it cannot be tightened or replaced so as to make the gate as serviceable as when you OUR PATENT HINGE-CLIP

With attached BRACE TIGHTENER overcomes this disadvantage. In "IDEAL" GATES the brace wire can be adjusted or replaced in less than two minutes with an ordinary wrench and then you practically have a new gate. Our new Hinge Clip also carries the weight of the gate direct from the top hinge belt thus relieving the frame from any unnecessary strain. OUR PATENT LATCH

way. Raise the thumb latch and push the gate open; when through, swing it shut—it Blways locks. These new features are all covered by patents and "IDEAL" GATES are the only gates sold in Canada with these improvements, which makes the gate more serviceable and add many years to its life. A postal card will bring you our catalogue 4 which describes in detail the many advantages of "IDEAL" GATES.

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Don Jerseys Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario

Brampton Jerseys
We are basy. Sites were never more abundant Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cost.

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Some stock are from R. O. P. cows, sied by bulls from Rec. of Dams.

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Write, or come and see. JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. I, St. Thomas, Ont.

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and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life there my other lyred. There's money for you, if than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

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Sires From R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams We have several choice ones. 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby sired by Paladin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14.691 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, uried researchly. priced reasonable. Write or come and see them. P. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario

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Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by Sn. by sizes as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde." Settings of Indian Runner Dreks

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FOR SALE Pine Bred Holstein Bull Bary 29, 1914. Sire: King Lyons Hengerveld, No. 8913, one of the stromest bred young sires in Canada. The records of his dam and granddams average 32.19 pounds of better in seven days and that of his four nearest dams 31,90. Dam: Calantha Mercedes Tehec, a tighty bred Record of Merit heifer of great promise. The bull is well grown, a good individual, color markings about equal. Fit to head any herd, Address: —G. F. Mahon, Woodsbrock, Ortorio.

G. F. Mahon, Woodstock, Ontario Holsteins—This time 1 offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, bull rising 3 years of age, butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 29.16. This bull's dam is rising five rears of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st as a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and a a jr. 3-year-old 23.32 stamp her as a sure 30-lb. row. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each. James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario

The Maples Holstein Herd offers ready for service, sons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne (standard) and Canadian (hampion two-year-old test butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Write: Walburn Piccola.

Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont. Holsteins, Yorkshires and Cotswolds R. Honey & Sons, R.R. No. 1, Dartford, Ont.

formerly Brickley, offers are ac bull whose four-war-old dam and stress to each dam average flow like and the stress of the stress of the stress flow like and the stress of similar breeding. We

HOLSTEIN BULL in the case, Grand individual, nicely marked a work bright. Dann 17,000 lbs, of milk. It sees with certificate. Glenoro Stock Farm, Redaiev. Ont.

WANTED Description of the product of the control of the control of the control of the case of the

WANTED PROPERTY CALVES OTTO HEROLD.

OTTO HEROLD. WHI DWDALE FARM.
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THE FAIRVIEW HOLESTELL HERD effects
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Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Sowing Clover.

Would you please tell me what you consider the best method of sowing clover or timothy seed with a disc drill. I have been accustomed to sow before the drill, but thought that perhaps the disc turned too much of the surface soil on the seed, as the greater part of the soil next disc. This causes the seed to be very slow in germinating.

CONSTANT READERA Ans.-Sow in front of the drill. Do not put too much pressure on the drill.

Milking Cow Feeding Pigs.

1. Should a cow or herier that has freshened be milked dry the first few

2. What should a sow be fed to keep the little pigs from getting too fat? We have some little pigs, extra fat, and they breathe as if they were choking

3. How should growing pigs be fed to keep them from getting too fat? H. J.

Ans.-1. Many claim not. It is generally advisable to stick as close to nature as possible, and the young calf if allowed to suck certain! does not take it all for a time.

2. Feed lightly on ground oats or shorts and a little skim-milk, and give plenty of exercise. Cut down the feed

and let the pigs out in a yard. 3. Avoid too fattening feeds, as corn, wheat, peas, etc. Feed on shorts, oats,

Feeding Value of Potatoes-Cottonseed Meal for Cows.

roots or grass and skim-milk.

1. What feeding value is there in 100 pounds of potatoes for hogs? Are they good to feed to cattle and horses?

2. It is said that cottonseed meal will cause cows to abort. Is there any-

thing in the statement? 3. It is also reported that cottonseed meal will cause cows to carry their calves over time. Is there anything in that? A. R.

Ans.-1. By experiment it has been found that from 11 to 5 pounds of potatoes are equal to 1 pound of corn meal. They should be cooked for hogs and mixed with meal. In this way they have a value and will replace consider able meal. For cattle and sheep they should be sliced and fed. They also have a considerable feeding value for such stock. For horses they are only

2. Nothing, when the meal is fed judiciously. Abnormal quantities of any kind of feed will sometimes cause 3. No.

Share Farming -Hired Help.

I am renting a farm on shares and furnish stock, implements, seed-grain, and feed to last till May 15, pay the taxes and the term expires March 1, 1916. The tenant does all work, furnishes all help for farm, road-work, and threshing, and gets one-third of everything but the hoed crop, of which he gets half. Who should pay for blacksmith's bills, threshing machine, and any feed bought, such as bran, shorts, pig feed, anyth ng needed and not grown on the farm, and when should the products by divided, and, who should pay for feed supplied till May

2. What Scotch or English Journal would be lest to advertise in for a practical man to work farm on shares in this country?

Ans.-1. This is a matter to be decided upon by the parties concerned. It might

be divided as are the products, or the owner of the farm each! pay all.

2. The Scattish Large of Glascow Scotland, or the large star's Journal of Lendon. First We digit whether, at present, resits we all the got, because, owing to the way there is a given shall an entire that the start of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

rather the worse has a text the electric with his horse felt down. The farmer hand at him a manner ware the district. and then exclaimed:
"Get up, you old fast" that are or

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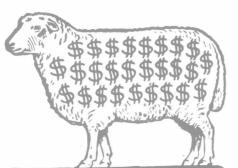
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Ouestions and Answers

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Condition Powders.

Give prescription for condition powders Ans.-Equal parts by weight of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda

Pose, tablespoonful three times daily. V Sequel to Distemper.

Horse nine years old had distemper in November and December. Is all right now and doing fairly well. When drinking, water comes out of nostrils. Will this come all right when the weather gets warmer? J. H. C.

Ans.-He will likely be all right.

Barn Building.

About a year ago I saw in one of my farm papers a description of a barn, the roof being half-circular, and the rafters were constructed by nailing thin strips of elm together after bending them around a circular form, breaking joints of course, with each ply. It was claimed for this construction that the roof was self-supporting, and that far less bracing was required than in the plank-frame style.

1. Was this style of barn described in The Farmer's Advocate"?

2. Can you tell us how to brace this frame to give sufficient strength and to keep all plumb?

3. What size stuff should be used for

4. Which would be the better way to make the rafters, long enough to frame a plate up fifteen feet above the sills? 5. Would live - foot centers be close enough for rafters if 2 x 4 ribs were

6. What size should the rafters be? elm for sills. We have abundance of ash and elm of good quality.

S. Am sending rough plan of barn for Ans.-1. Round-roofed harms have heer described in this paper, but we do no

2. In order to insure strength in round-roofed barn frame, it is necessary in a plank-frame, where the long, inclin ing purlin post planks run from the foot of the side post to a point about midway between the wall plate and the ridge of the roof. A knee brace runs The foot of this brace is secured to the cross sills out from the side post about 5 ft. 7 in. Another easy and very effective means of gaining stability in this style of barn would be to buy a set of steel trusses and holt these to the side posts and up to the circle at a point about half-way to the ridge of the roof

3. If you use wood, secure 2 x 10 in material of a suitable length, and us three thicknesses of this at each arch which should not be over 16 feet or

most and roof arches all in one piece

5. Set the posts and arches 12-16 ft irches 6 x 10 in on a 10 ft. span, and

7. Use good herelock for sills.

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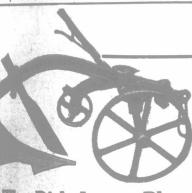
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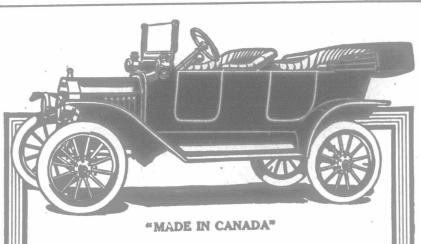
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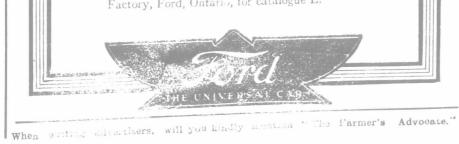
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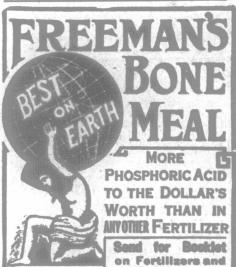
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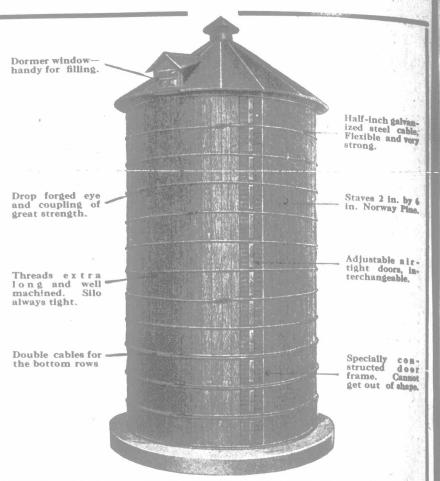
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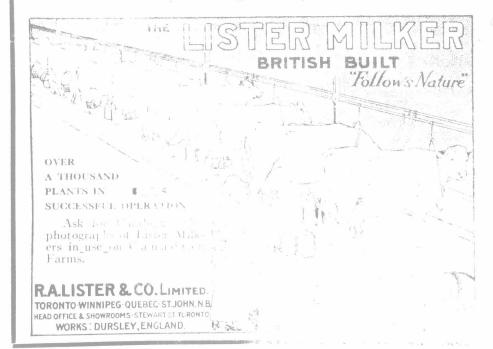
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