

APRIL 1, 1915

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

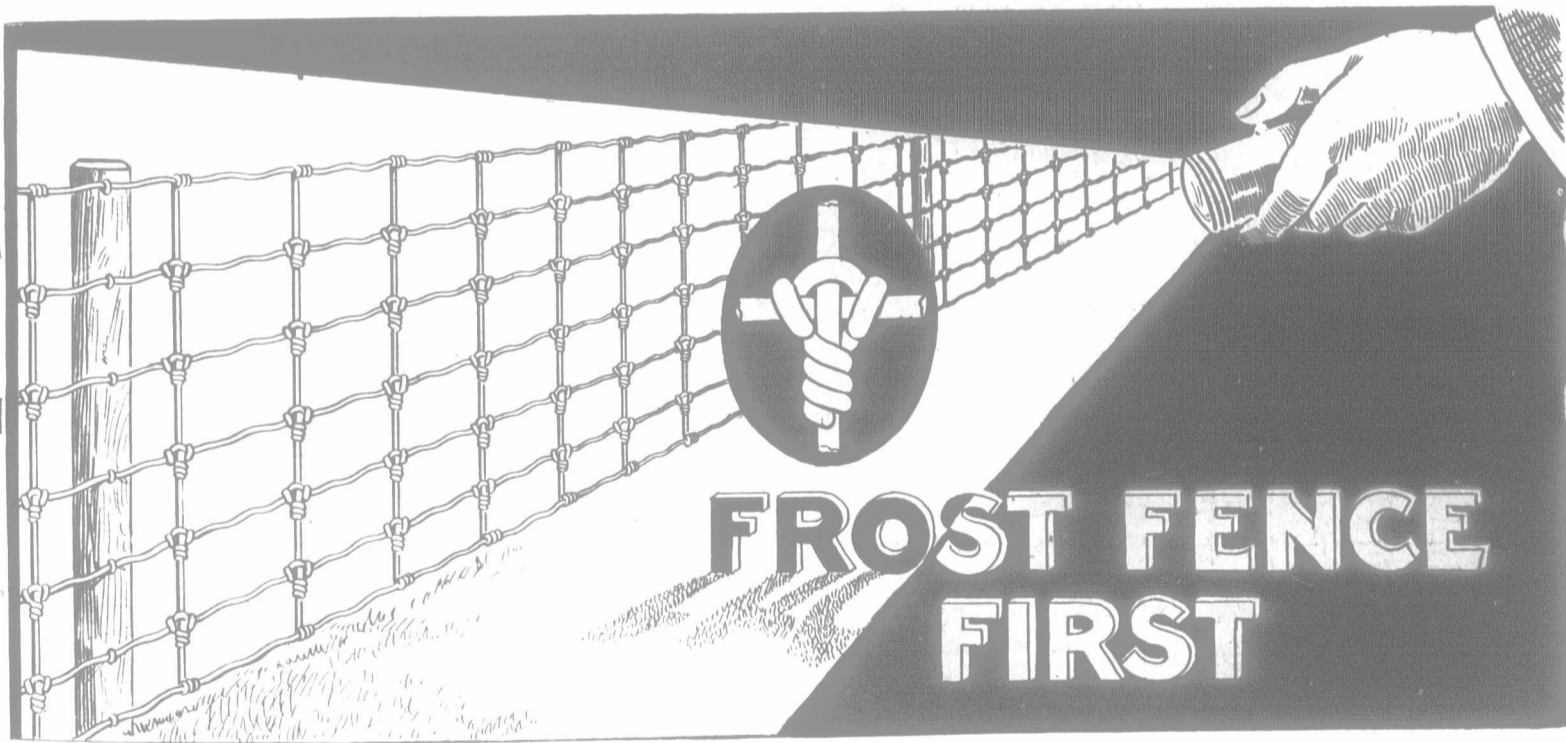
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 8, 1915.

No. 1176

Don't Buy Fence in the Dark!



Know What You Are Getting

THE 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 enforcing full No. 9 gauge wire did not affect the improved FROST FENCE; because it always has been full gauge. They were simply making the others come up to the FROST standard in size; but to make them duplicate FROST quality is another matter.

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

Dealers are, and are even solicited to, handle these same "direct" fences, and do you think they are doing it without profit? Necessity of getting rid of the goods makes any and every policy worth a trial.

If you do not already use "FROST FENCE," let us put you in touch with a dealer.

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

Clover Seeds

Government Standard

No. 1 Red Clover	\$13.00 per bus.
No. 2 " "	12.00 " "
No. 1 Alsike	12.00 " "
No. 2 " "	11.00 " "
No. 1 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 expense.

Ask for sample if necessary.

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants
Stouffville - Ontario

SEED GRAIN AT FEED PRICES

Oats, O.A.C. No. 72	\$1.30 per bus. (90 lbs.)
Oats, Banner	1.00 per bus.
Barley, O.A.C. No. 21	1.10 per bus.
Goose Wheat	1.85 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	1.65 per bus.
Longfellow	1.60 per bus.
King Philip	1.60 per bus.

White Cap, Yellow Dent	1.40 per bus. (Dent varieties)
Improved Leaming	1.40 per bus.
Flax Seed	4.00 per 100 lbs.

SEED POTATOES
Choice New Brunswick Government inspected stock.
Irish Cobblers \$1.00 per bag.
Delaware 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. Your money back if not satisfied.

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

"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. Essex Ontario.

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 refunded. White Cap, Bailey, Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7, Longfellow, Compton's Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bushel and delivered to your nearest station.

R. A. JACKSON, The Roselands, Galtam, Ontario
R.R. No. 1

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

Buy your plants direct from the grower. We have been in the small fruit business for years, and keep only the best. Write for catalogue.

W. WALKER, Port Burwell, Ontario

200 Bushels 21 Barley

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

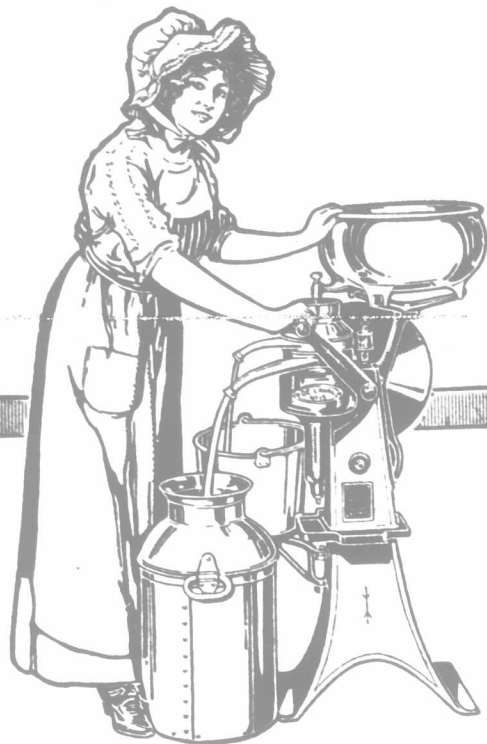
JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

Reg. Banner Oats and O. A. C. 21 Barley from prize-winning 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.

J. WATSON, Box 549, Leamington, Ontario



DE LAVAL

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.

VALUE depends upon the amount and quality of service the article gives you.

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.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

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.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

HIGH-YIELDING SEED CORN

1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High-Yielding Seed

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

Our Seed Corn is grown from selected Seed harvested when thoroughly ripe and dried in a special drying house built exclusively for the purpose. Tested before shipment. Guaranteed to give the highest yield. Write for circular.

W. W. WALKER SEED FARMS, LIMITED
Dealers
C. R. COLE, General Manager, W. W. WALKER, B.S.A., Superintendent

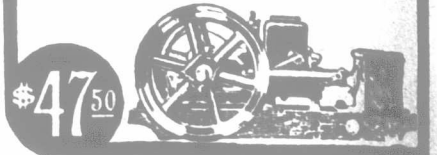
When You Buy Please Mention Advocate

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your churning, pumping, separating cream, pulp, churning, 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.

Gilson Manufacturing Co., Limited
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Ploughs—Wilkinson

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



The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited
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GILSON MFG. CO.
4509 York Road Guelph, Can.



\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario.
28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4-inch tire made to fit any axle.

Geneva Metal Wheel Co., Geneva, Ohio
Write for catalogue to **NORMAN S. KNOX** 47 Wellington St. East Toronto, Ont. 85 M

"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

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

London Concrete Machinery Co'y, Dept. B., London, Ontario
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

WAR POST CARDS

Stock has just arrived. Beautifully colored views taken at the Battle Front. 20 for 25c, 44 for 50c, 72 for 75c. For orders received this month only. Owing to increased duty and postage, prices will advance on May 1st, 1915.

Ran. A. Soanes, Box 671, Toronto

SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Write to **ED. TELLER** (St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.

ESSEX-GROWN SEED CORN Five varieties. Money refunded if not satisfied. For particulars, write to **JOSEPH TOTTEN,** R.R. No. 2, South Woodville, Ont.

LOUDEN



BOOK OF BARN PLANS FREE

If You Are Going to Build a New Barn or Remodel an Old One You Should Have This Book

LOUDEN BARN PLANS is not a catalog of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction.

The 96 pages of LOUDEN BARN PLANS are full of dollar-saving information—the best of the building ideas that the Louden Company has gathered during 48 years of barn-building and barn-equipment experience.

LOUDEN BARN PLANS contains 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, combination and general purpose barns, as well as many other designs for hog barns, pens, hay sheds, chicken house, etc.

The advantages in each design in LOUDEN BARN PLANS are pointed out, and estimate of construction cost is given. In addition to the barn plans shown in the book, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

When Writing For This Book Please State When You Expect to Build, and How Many Cows and How Many Horses You Want to House

WE HAVE DESIGNS FOR NEARLY 4,000 BARNs and our architects will give your letter personal attention if we learn your exact requirements.

to Louden barns the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labor of caring for the herd is reduced from one third to one half. The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen head of stock as for the man with hundreds of animals. The percentage of labor saved is the same.

LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT
Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns

The Louden Line of Sanitary Steel Equipment Includes:

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| Litter Carriers | Cow Stalls | Cow Pens | Hay Loft Equipment |
| Feed Carriers | Horse Stalls | Calf Pens | Water Basins |
| Milk Can Carriers | Mangers | Bull Pens | Bird Proof Barn Door |
| Harness Carriers | Manger Divisions | Hog Pens | Hangers |
| Hay Carriers | Feed Racks | Sheep Pens | Power Hoists, and |
| Feed Trucks | | | Other Barn Specialties |

CATALOGS FREE

Louden Machinery Company (Established 1867) Dept. 21 Guelph, Ont.

Please send me copy of Louden Barn Plans. I expect to build (or remodel) barn for _____ cows and _____ horses. Barn will be about _____ x _____ feet.

Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____



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n akids or on
your chores—
am, pulping.
and energy in
Johnny-on-the-
famous Gibson
a high quality
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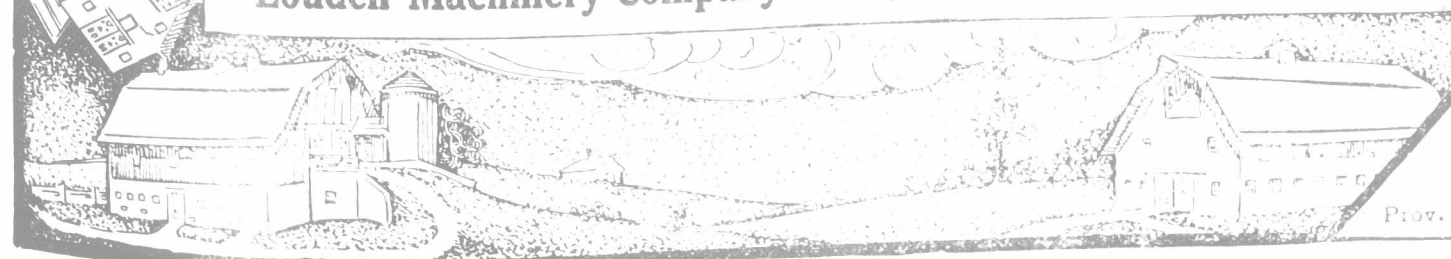
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venient and perfect
that you can use
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ST CARDS
has just arrived.
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at the Battle Front.
25c. 44 for 50c. 72
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increased duty and
on May 1st, 1915.
671, Toronto

varieties. Specially
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EED CORN
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SEPH TOTTEN,
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Ewing's Grass and Clover Seed

No. 1 Government Standard

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

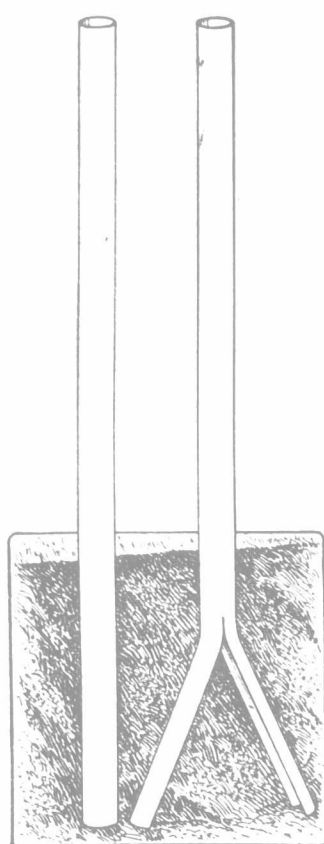
We buy the seed from the districts which we have found produce the cleanest and best strains. Then we clean and re-clean it until it comes well within the Government Standard in freedom from those noxious weeds that are so easy to introduce to your fields, and so hard to eradicate.

Some of our famous Brands :

- Ewing's "Canary" Brand Early Red Clover.
- Ewing's "Eagle" Brand Late Mammoth Red Clover.
- Ewing's "Best" Brand Alsike Clover.
- Ewing's "Sun" Brand Timothy.
- Ewing's "Moon" Brand Timothy.

All No. 1 Government Standard.

WRITE FOR PRICES TO
THE WILLIAM EWING CO. LIMITED, Seed Merchants, McGill Street, MONTREAL.



STANDARD Steel Tube Fence Posts Last Longer

But They Cost Less Than Wooden Posts

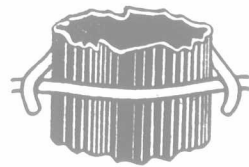
Neither insects nor water can rot them, and frost won't force them out of the ground—and you don't have to dig post-holes in setting them up.

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.

Do not buy posts or start erecting a fence until you have got our prices on STANDARD FENCE and STEEL TUBE FENCE POSTS.

Write now for prices and particulars. Address:

Standard Tube & Fence Company, Limited
Woodstock, Ontario



Front of post, showing post-hook gripping lateral wire.



Back of post, showing hook gripping post snugly.

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws

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

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

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 CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUE;

Vancouver, B.C.

St. John, N.B.

Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.



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.

Steel Rails

for Bridges and Reinforcement

Cut any Length

JNO. J. GARTSHORE

58 Front Street, West - Toronto

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"



TWENTY YEARS FROM TO-DAY

You will be fifty, sixty, perhaps seventy years of age.

WILL YOU STILL BE WORKING FOR A LIVING OR YOUR INCOME?

To-day is the time to decide.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Toronto, Canada

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

The Bissell Out-Throw 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 out-throw and in-throw styles.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.,
ELORA, ONT.


Jno. Deere Plow Co., Ltd., 77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

Potato Profits

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

IRON AGE 100 Per Cent Planters

often pay for themselves in one season on small acreage. They also plant straight, at right depth, 8 to 24 inches apart. With or without fertilizer distributor. Ask your dealer to show you this Planter and write us for booklet, "100 Per Cent Potato Planting."



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

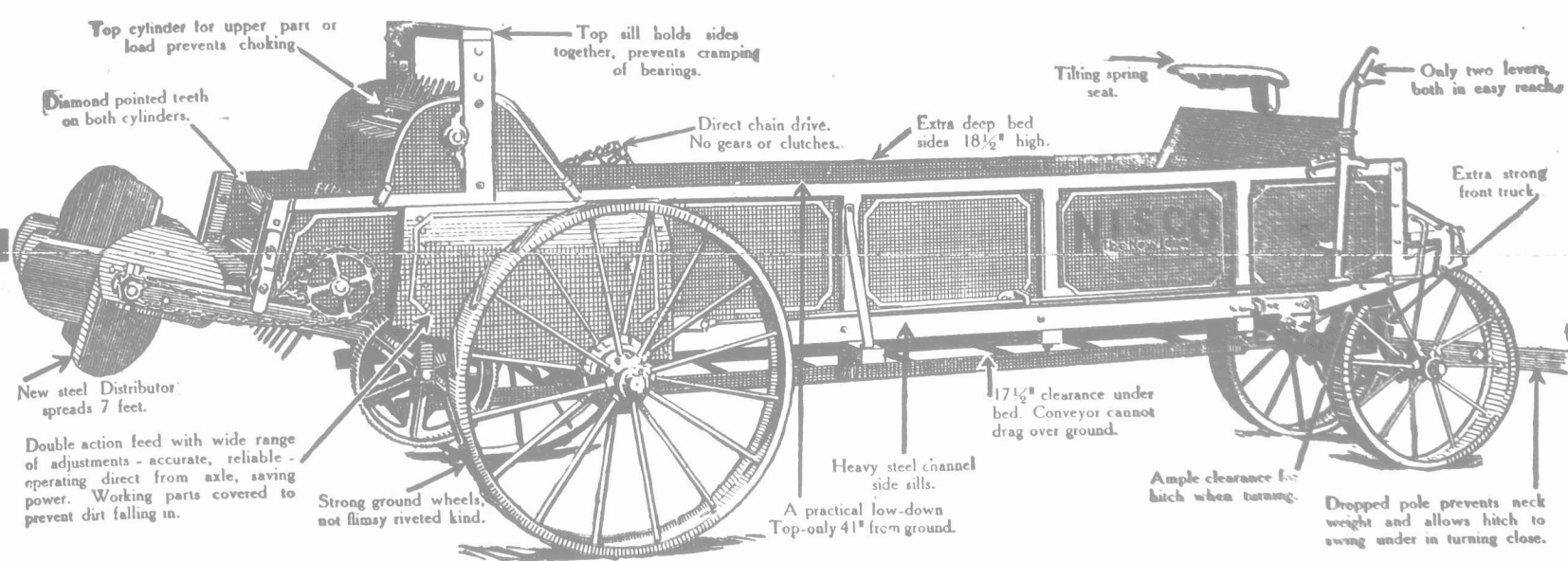
Buchanan's Self-Compressing Long Sling

—the result of 33 years 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 & CO. INGERBOLL, ONT.

We also manufacture steel Cow Stalls and Positive Lock Cow Stanchions.



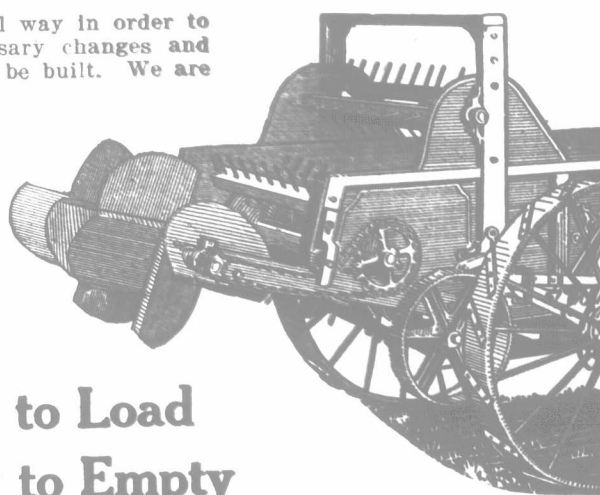
THE ORIGINAL "NISCO" OR "NEW IDEA" SPREADER Is Always Guaranteed and Bears the Trade-Mark Shown on This Page

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 distributor which spreads it wide. This is only one of the good things found on the



**Easy to Load
Easy to Empty**

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 stationary 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.



LIVE AGENTS WANTED

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 conditions in Canada and can 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, 325 MAIN STREET, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

“ AMERICAN ”

Poultry and Garden Fence

	21 BARS	58 INCH	DISTANCE BETWEEN BARS-INCHES
	20 BARS	53 INCH	5
	19 BARS	48 INCH	5
	18 BARS	43 INCH	4½
			4½
	16 BARS	35 INCH	4
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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

VOL. L.

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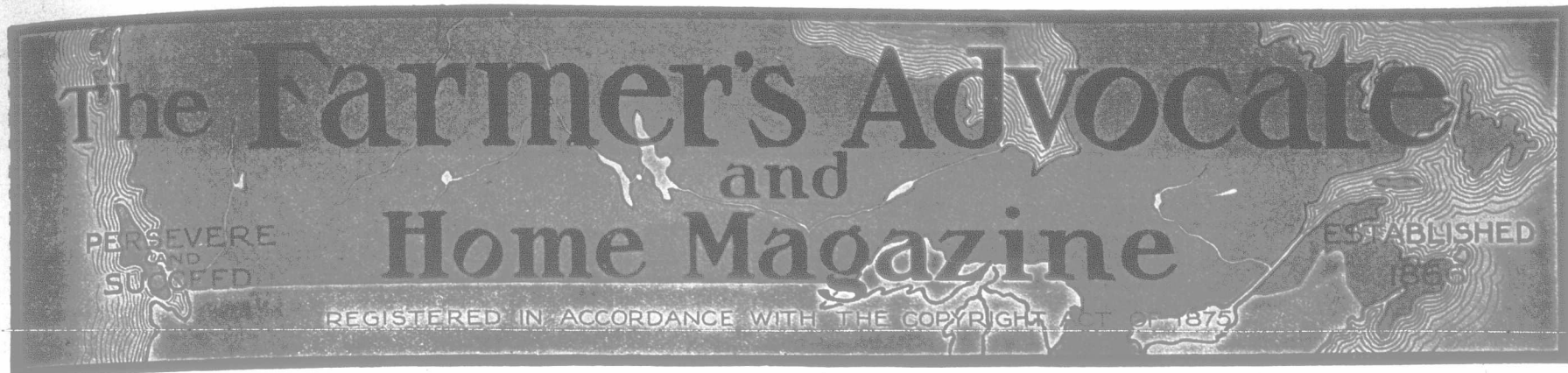
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 8, 1915.

No. 1176

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 inefficient 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 shooting 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 of all.

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 he 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 farmer—far 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 identical, 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 don't know.

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 country—first 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
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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marketing system and the farmer gets his share of the benefit, and no undue advantage is taken of him by financial, commercial and transportation 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 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 wants 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 commission, appointed must, to be any good, be composed of the biggest men in Canada—men

whose honesty and integrity are beyond question—men 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 untrammelled by any interests outside of 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 "humbly" 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. The Canadian farmer will readily recognize anything which will cure the ills 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 the work of that commission. Now is the time to act.

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 buys. 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 f. o. b., and his kind-hearted grocer designates 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 maple-syrup plant, burned up much valuable wood, paid his land tax and a liberal wage for hired help—contributing 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 delivered 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 fence-repairing 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—sleighting 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 Belgians to feed. And no doubt it will be the 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 the war, thirty-four billion dollars. Germany and Austria having precipitated the conflict the burden will fall on them as Turkey was long ago bankrupt and will be wiped off the map. Austria will 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. It

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. They 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 test.

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 war. 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.

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.

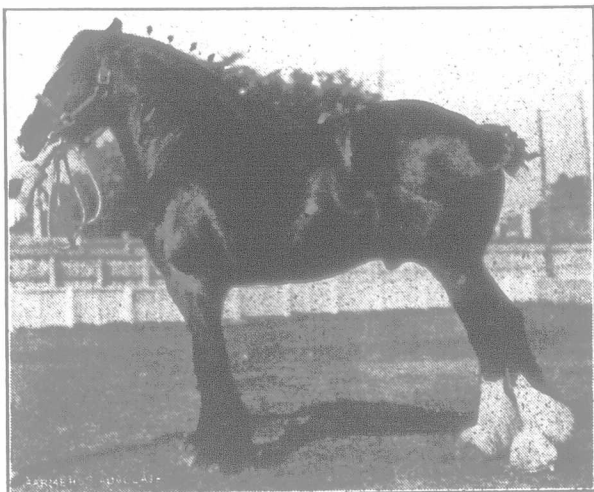
The Robins, Bluebirds, Song Sparrows and other early migrants have arrived. Some people take an interest in birds all the year through, but everybody is interested in the first arrivals in the spring. To many people it is not the disappearing of the snow, not the coming of March 21, the official beginning 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 range. 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 Fahrenheit, which is called the "isotherm of spring." 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,

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. The animal food consists almost exclusively of insects and earthworms, the vegetable food almost entirely of fruit. Of the fruit which is eaten eighty 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 place.



On Guard.

Champion Clydesdale 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 family. 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 the case of all birds there is a good deal of individual variation in the song of the Robin, and it is often possible to tell that a certain individual has returned to a certain locality for several years in succession by some peculiarity in

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 under-feeding, 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 mares 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 of popular stallions is not in proportion to the number of breeding mares. In sections where the stables of extensive breeders or importers are situated, owners always have a number of sires in the stud, hence it is seldom found necessary to over-work any of them. The season may



Growing Horse-power on the Farm.

be said to be continuous to the breeders who are willing to take their mares to one of these establishments to be bred. Breeding stallions should be kept in only moderate condition, and should be given regular work or exercise. Stallions kept in show condition seldom prove as potent as those in only fair condition.

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. The 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 night. 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 first-class 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 derangement. 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 day. 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 hearty 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 over-worked is very slow. The veterinarian is quite

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 them fat. They were always very thin. In 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. We 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. Kings Co., N.S. C. R. TAIT.

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 enjoyed as 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. The 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. One 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 Canadian-bred 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 Province 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 permanent basis.

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 world-wide scarcity. The President, Hon. W.C. Sutherland, 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. Last year 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. Bulls 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 likely become tuberculous anyway. Dr. Rutherford believed that tuberculosis was the most serious of all diseases affecting cattle, hogs and children, largely through milk. The Medical Association, 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 association.

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 co-operation in the live-stock industry was necessary. The following resolutions passed, voice to a large extent the sentiments of the Association:

"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 showing standard from that point of view. His practice was to clip out the wool around the eyes once a year. He considered it of greater 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. For a man 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 this point.

As is known, the tendency of warm air is to rise, and the cold to remain at the bottom. It 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 sturium 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

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.
N. S.

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 stock. 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 to either. 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 by-laws, 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 this 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 be.

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 itemized 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 shrinkage 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.), 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 shipped to other markets. This could be done on a co-operative basis, similar to stock shipping.

From the experience I have had in this co-operative work, from what I have 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 within our province the much-needed abattoir and cold storage facilities controlled by the producer.

This Provincial Co-operative 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 available.

Each branch could be organized with and supported by a system of 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.

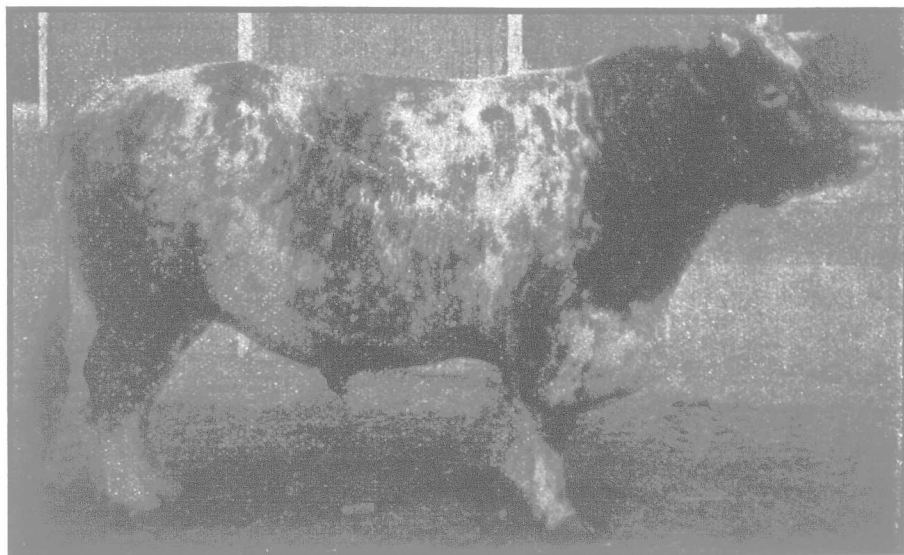
For instance, at many local points there is not sufficient stock raised for market to make up frequent carload shipments; therefore, some have to keep their stock past a time that it is profitable to keep them, others have to ship their stock before they are in a finished condition. The result is, more 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 ready.

Special stock days could be made a feature, and if the traffic warranted it, no doubt arrangements could be made with the railways to give special service on these days.

Special stock days would also have a tendency to bring more buyers 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 advantage of the producers. If we are going to make stock raising and poultry raising profitable to the man on the land, we must co-operate to organize—organize to co-operate, and then co-operate all the time.—John Ames, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

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 court-ing trouble and serious loss to expect the sow to accustom herself to her new surroundings in a few hours.

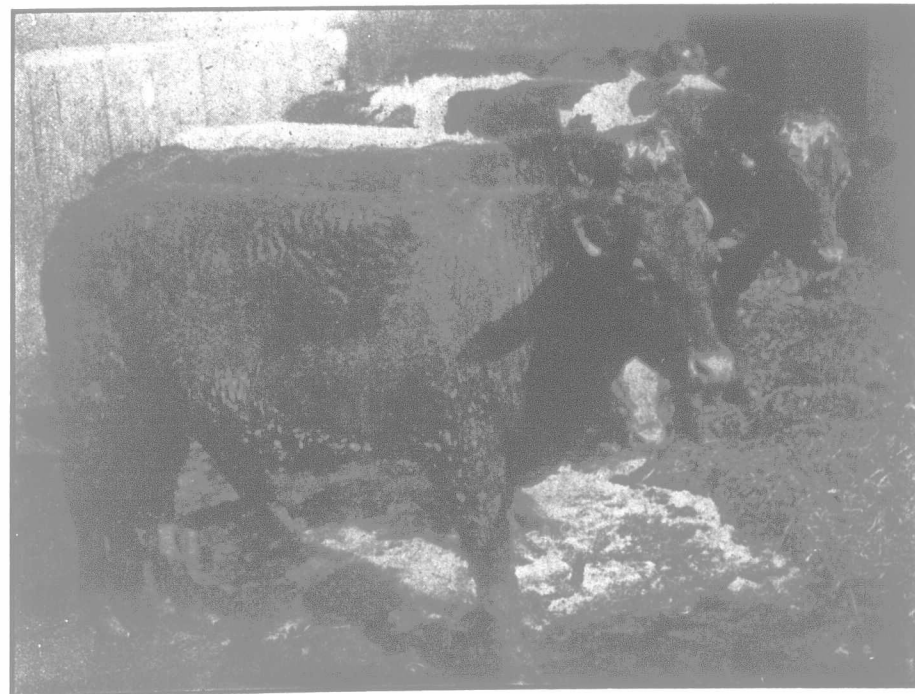


Royal Warrant Imp. = 86056 = (113205).

A three-year-old Shorthorn bull weighing 2,300 pounds. Owned by H. M. Vanderlip, Cambridge, 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 many 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

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...

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.

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.

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...

An' it wisna' lang after this that it cam' tae me, of a sudden like, that there wis ae' thing about this scrappin' business that I hadna' taken over muckle notice of...

An' of course it's the same way wi' the ither side. They keep turnin' the telescope a' the time. The richt end for their ain victories...

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.

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 be accomplished.

Life is unco' short at best an' the time we hae for fightin' it's battles should be pit tae guid use.

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...

When I'd got this far in ma writin' I handed ma paper tae the auld wumman, an' says I, "Maybe 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 might be takin' some o' yer preachin' tae yersel'."

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."

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

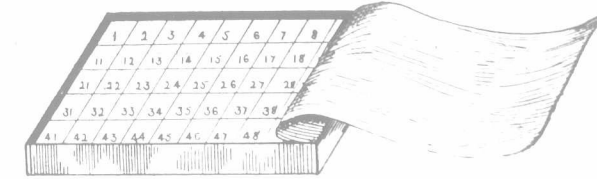
"Aye," she calls after me, "An' why dinna' ye mention yer perseverance too, Gin I mind richt ye had ma' use for that then than ye had for yer courage."

But I didna let on I heard her. It's the only w'y tae get the last word.

Glenagry Co., Ont. SANDY FRASER.

Test the Seed Corn Now.

A correspondent a short time ago informed us that he had some very good seed 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.

is time right now to test the seed and no matter how well it was matured when cut, how thorough a selection was made in the field and how carefully it has been stored during the winter testing corn to be of an inferior quality as regards germination and early growth.

If at all possible, 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.

With dent corn it has been estimated that only fifteen good ears are required to plant an acre four grains to the hill.

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...

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...

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...

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 barley. Of these the six-rowed barleys mature earliest 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. The 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 thirty-three 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 inclusive, a period of twenty-five years, nine varieties of oats were grown at the College. The three leaders were Siberian, Joannette 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 Daubeny 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 Daubeny. 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 Daubeny 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 Dawson'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 and 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 best-known 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 to the emmer, 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 increased 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 weakest.

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 Gueph 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 Blue. 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 Ontario. 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, Small White Field, Large White Haricots. Cooking 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 cane's 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 highest. Second in the trial was Early Minnesota Sugar Cane, and Early Amber Sugar Cane was

third. Of these three varieties the Early Minnesota 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-Barres.

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 1914. According to yield they range as follows: Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth, Sutton's Imperial Green Globe, Red Top, White Globe and Cow Horn.

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 it. 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 living. Of necessity they have turned to their own



A Settler's Home in New Ontario.

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 or high prices in the supply of raw materials of our industry.

"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 demand.

"But, you will say, knowledge will not enable us to produce if labor is lacking. Well, that it is 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 expenditure. 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, a cost proportionate to the extent he cultivates. That use by the poorest farmers is made possible and profitable by means of co-operative societies. 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 co-operation all the implements and machinery I have mentioned, hold it in common, and let it be 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 land.

"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 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 Advocate" 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 plan.

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 loaded. 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 couldn't 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 (I am writing this from memory of something I 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. And 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 starting 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. I shouldn't wonder. When I was asked to write on superstition I felt as badly 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 coal oil. But these were not the superstitions on which I was asked to hold forth. My attention 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 soft 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 the legs of the figure in the almanac. Solid farmers in the audience nodded their heads and whispered that they knew from experience that this is right. And that reminds me of something. 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 doesn'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 shrivel 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," we should 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 waning. 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; Highbotham, C., 869; Hefler, W., 849; Sproule, W., 836; Harrison, S., 834; Wilson, A., 833; MacLeod, E., 829; Evans, T., 793; Misener, H., 786; Sechaver, 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.

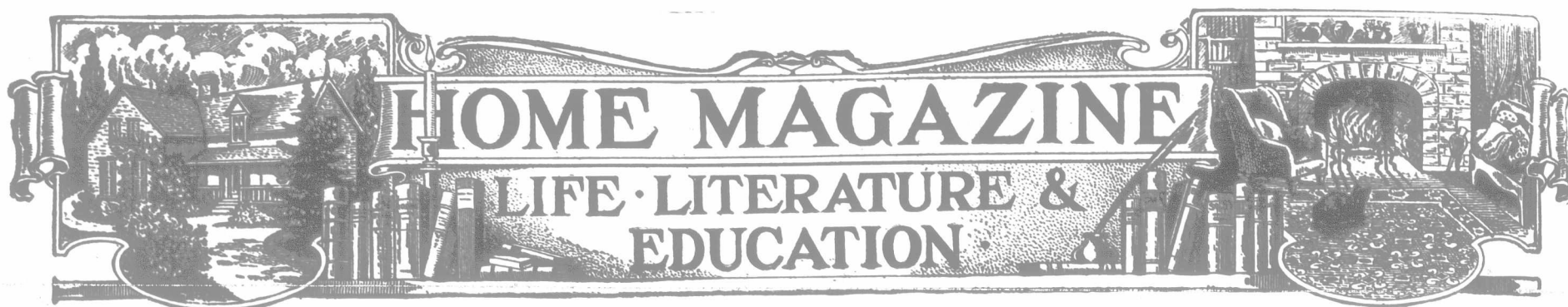
Farm Dairy Class—Archer, H., 1,007; Wallis, L., 967; MacIntyre, O., 948; Sullivan, C., 886; Boadway, J., 877; Akin, H. J., 863; Scott, J., 850; Coatsworth, E., 844; Smith, H., 799; Shutt, D., 689.

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.; Ashworth, L.; Ashworth, A.; Boadway, J.; Christoffersen, R.; Clare, F.; Coatsworth, E.; Dean, W.; Dunn, J.; Gallant, B.; Gibson, A.; Gloin, H.; Grummett, E.; Johnstone, W.; Lawler, T.; MacIntyre, O.; McLean, J.; Mitchell, A.; Scott, J.; Shaw, J.; Shepard, J.; Shutt, E.; Smith, H.; Sproule, W.; Stewart, A.; Sullivan, C.; Tople, 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.



HOME MAGAZINE

LIFE · LITERATURE & EDUCATION

Kinship.

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 heavenly 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 heavenly heat,
Here in my flesh the melodious heat
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)—"Well!—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't it on Saturday you bought me that blue wool?"
Helen (dubiously)—"No, no. I think it was Friday."
Aunt Julia (with an air of conviction)—"But wasn't it the same day you took that mountain walk to the Madonna del Sasso, and came home with one heel off?"
Helen—"Yes, I believe it was." It was, to-day, rough coming down that hill. And the next day I took my shoes down to the shoemaker. But was Sat-

urday—and the next day I went back for them, and"—
Aunt Julia (positively)—"No—not the next day. The shops are closed on 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 circus.

So we hustled off to see the market. The main street was quite animated—a 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 town, just in front of the curving colonnade of the main street, which is only a few blocks long, and has all its catches—the tourist shops, cafes, and emporiums of fashion on one side of the street; on the opposite side are a few public buildings irregularly placed, and the open space where the market is held. And

beyond that glimmers beautiful Lake Maggiore. The scene from the post office on market day is very picturesque—the shifting spectacle in the foreground, the gayly-colored crescent 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.

This 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.

and heavier loads than they came. 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 post-cards, 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 linger.

We saw a small section of the cattle market 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 it 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 was capable 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 shrieked and tugged and prodded, but the calf refused to move. Then, all at once, it got a new idea and bolted 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 Robbie 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

weeks without wearying of its attractions, and without any sense of monotony, 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 ramrod.

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 snow-clad mountains. Brione is as near an approach to cliff-dwellings as anything I have ever seen.

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.

the earthly paradise it is cracked up to be.

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.

Just as the procession reached the church steps something terrible almost happened. The women carrying the coffin seemed unable to mount the steps.

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 own sex.

our discomfort, we are snowbound in 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 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 ignominiously dumped into the lake.

Everybody is in the dumps. There has not been such a storm for thirty years. In the St. Gothard pass the snow is 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 Föhn (south wind) came, and forthwith began a great melting. The streets turned to slush, the roofs dripped, and the mountain paths became as raging torrents.

And when all was soppy, the sun sud-

denly veiled its shining face, the Föhn ceased to blow, and great storm clouds rolled over the mountain tops and emptied their heavy freight of snow upon a world already white.

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 solemn face and uplifted hands, that the 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 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 during 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 neutral, 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.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

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



8602 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



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



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



8607 Bolero Costume, 34 to 42 bust.



of groans of agony, as the nails crushed through His tortured flesh, we are forced through His tortured flesh, we are forced through His tortured flesh, we are forced...

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 sufferings— as 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 to help the wounded—be they friends or foes. But our Lord's command does not apply only to the wounded. The Good Samaritan risked his life to save a wounded foe, but Christ laid down His 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 right? "Vengeance is Mine; I will repay," 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 so 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.

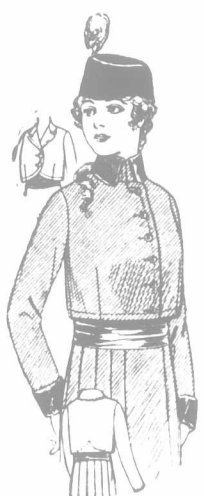
The things near by, not things afar,
Not what we seem, but what we are—
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache.

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.
—Outlook.



8481—Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.
8515—Two-piece yoke skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8606 Eton Jacket for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8603 Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years.



8612 Boy's Suit, 4 to 8 years.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers 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 thickest 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 at 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, *ad osten*, so often, that the story has become an old one, and like all old stories, has lost its savour. Then, perhaps, it may be possible to look at the Great Wonder from a new height of vision, and so 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? I love that old simile—don't you?—about going up a mountainside and seeing the view grow ever broader and more beautiful as one ascends. If it is not even so with our mentality and our outlook on life, then there is something wrong with our living.

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 occurred to you to reflect that the whole history of the Earth—and we may believe of the Universe—is of a continuous growth? Turn in what direction you 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 "Pitdown skull" if you can imagine him—with the most highly-developed 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 up-rearing cotyledons to the passing eye—yet 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 advancing. Life will teach us much, 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 absolute. All will be well. Our destiny is not merely to "escape punishment" (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 poetry 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 Thoughter,—because I can't help it." So today I give you "Growth"—perhaps "new-thoughter" to some of you—simply because I can't help it. And my love to you all. JUNIA.

SALT BEADS.

Dear Junia,—Well, how are you feeling these spring days? It will soon be time for housecleaning again. Some 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 twice as much salt as cornstarch, and add to the cornstarch a very few drops of water and of coloring matter. We 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? I 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,



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Duty.

This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field or in what uniform or with what arms we do our duty matters very little, or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty, certainly, and somewhere, somehow, to do it faithfully, makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our eyes into some feeble echo of the life of God.—Philips Brooks.

"We used to be converted to God alone and think it quite sufficient; now they mean be converted to God and the fellow creatures; no longer recognize 'thou art converted.'—Henry C. Vedder, in 'The Gospel of Jesus and the Problem of Democracy.'"

and, if you a little rubbed out weeks is

Dear J. Please let me know if you have any more of the painted paper to send to me for many of them out they have taken good over all will be letters in the warm water often as then boil the cotton and they Gillet's ly water can be an in reading the Farmer's continue Dundas

Dear J. readers for 11 paper asking for flour sack quite a n little c boiling th they have rinse out to dry. this help. Huron

Dear J. interest t but have have four formation busy month in March queries; I experience and wash For my y keep green tablespoon hot water at eight pla over the of cold w mon soda them ste white clo any col Trusting that it n the same

Delicious ordinary dessert s as follow outside r a small one egg, another. small sa water. the time Mexican milk, 3 stick of double b point; th Return 1 oz. vanilla boiler an boiling y and fla whipped Boston beans a morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ t boiling l skins bu the bear gether 1 spoons s spoons

and, if you like rub in a hair tonic, 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. Huron Co., Ont. MILKMAID.

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 soap 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 1/2 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 1/2 cup boiling water. Cook 1 minutes, sweeten and flavor with vanilla. Serve with whipped cream.

Boston Baked Beans.—Wash 1 pint beans and soak over night. In the morning rinse, cover with cold water, add 1/2 teaspoonful soda and bring to boiling point. Boil gently until the skins burst, drain again, and put half the beans into the bean pot. Mix together 1 small onion chopped, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1/2 teaspoons pepper, and 3 tablespoons

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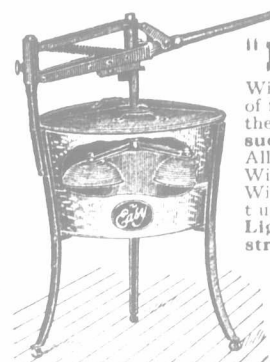
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molasses. Add a pint of boiling water and 1 cup stewed or canned tomatoes put through a sieve. Pour this mixture into the pot, place 1 lb. salt pork on top, then put in the rest of the beans. Add water to cover all, put on the lid and bake in a moderate 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 1 1/2 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, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon mustard. Add hot water to nearly cover and bake 1 1/2 hours in a moderate oven, uncovering them the last half hour.

Lima Beans in Tomato Sauce.—Soak 1 pint Lima beans over night. In the



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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, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 teaspoon onion juice, and gradually 1 cup stewed and strained tomato. 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, 2 1/2 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 2 1/2 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 1 1/2 cups salmon, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and a slightly-beaten egg. Season to taste with Worcester Sauce or nutmeg.

Cracked Corn Bread.—Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon soda. Add 1 1/2 cups sour milk, 1-3 cup molasses, 1/2 cup finely chopped suet. Turn into a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven—cut into squares.

English Snaps.—Heat 1/2 cup of molasses to the boiling point, add 1-3 cup butter, and when butter is melted add 1/2 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.

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." I 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 apparently 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 Encyclopaedia) 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 encyclopaedia, 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?"

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-

Country.

Letters are typical reply to Mr. the above subject. right to refute the or wishes to,—a regard to the one. Then the de- consideration for waiting.—Ed.] RLETON CO.

and instructive this journal were contribution which e of March 18th, the Country." I has had personal e of country life, drawn are based ents expressed by y girl. Let us a couple of the this girl's letter. I did was teach- ass." Now, why is far from tak- first and greatest good are in the al to happiness, acts them renders a Sunday School Sunday School dance hall as a d happiness, with "God help the estion would ap- y the impression interested in the of hers, but she en the test came d the class in

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READER.

OPINION. rested in reading mer's Advocate" ntry," by P. B. Editor's consent w words. In the or made a very rying, such a rains, of grasses, every species of And there is y of opinions of subject. People t from different is told of two e of the Wars of d both been in ted a certain returned to Eng-

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 re-

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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 of the ball-room. 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 the dance.

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



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And our young brood.
 A wilful boy
 Her pleading stayed,
 Who fain would take
 Our eggs new-laid,—
 Else our dear nest
 So deftly wrought
 Had by that deed
 To grief been brought.
 I, too, would give some gift of good.
 Wren (Singing)—
 And I bestow all that is rare
 Within my power,
 For, 'twas her love, her thought, her
 care,
 Which built the bower
 For us to rest beneath the fair
 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
 care
 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
 low,
 (The Dame lives solitary)
 And 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-
 ments).
 (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 Wood-
 pecker.
 Yellow-Hammer—Why should I know
 more than others?
 Rooster—Because you do sometimes hit
 a thing when you try to.
 Yellow-Hammer—Come, come. That'll
 do.
 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
 good). My wings are clipped, it is
 true,—that is the fault of the domi-
 nant party—in other words, the aristo-
 cracy of monopoly; still I feel that in-
 born right to soar, and given the
 chance I could manifest administrative
 qualities that would minimize all your
 pretensions. 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 con-
 tain the substance of sound advice on
 economic problems.
 Yellow-Hammer—Hit it faster.
 Rooster (Disregarding him)—Now, I
 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 Barnyard held so much
 knowledge.
 Rooster—There is where you err. It
 is the elementary schooling—the home
 teaching—that trains the mind to re-
 ceive 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.

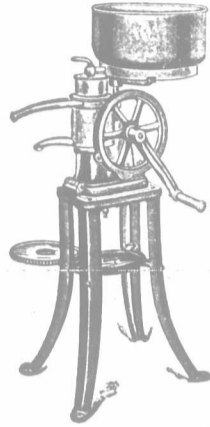
Rooster—Delighted that you agree with
 me. It shows what an excellent mind
 you have. Now, there are many use-
 ful things we might give—a sharp bill
 for instance.
 Wren—But Rosemary is a human, and
 humans don't have bills.
 Rooster—O, yes they have—I've heard
 the males talk about "footing'em"—
 don't 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 real-
 ly don't want them, and ignore them
 when it's possible). What other use-
 ful gift would you suggest?—It's out
 of the question to bestow wings—
 they're done without, anyway.
 Swallow—They are not.
 Humming Bird—That shows what an in-
 ferior origin you spring from.
 Yellow-Hammer—Of course, it does.
 Robin—I'd as soon do without claw-
 nails.
 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 claw-
 nails; 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 sun-
 shine.
 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 to you out
 yonder. And with all your bragging,
 I've done what none of you have had
 the courage to do—staid with Rose-
 mary 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
 trees).
 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 some-
 thing 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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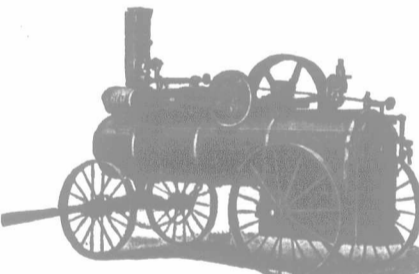
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Swallow—I'll go tell them.
 Robin—Why not marry her to some man of noble worth—the home is the first of joys.
 Wren—It is, indeed.
 Yellow-Hammer—Would you give her a home, build her one. Gather the rarest woods of the earth, oak, poplar, satin-wood; 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 the 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. (Exit).
 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

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."

NOT POSTED.

Teacher—"Where is the Dead Sea?" Tommie—"Don't know, ma'am."

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.

every day, and am going to try my Entrance next June. I have three brothers who go to school with me.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CHARLIE SAXBY. Silvestown, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember.

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casian 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 it. 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.
"Oh, I don't know. Miss Sharpley 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 hearts!

"You may answer my questions in as few words as possible. Did you five girls bring your lunch to school yesterday?"
"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 intermission?"

"Yes, Miss Sharpley. Edna and I went to Room 9 to speak to Louisa Brooks."
"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 here?"

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 morning."

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We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience, and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county. Easy money

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue entitled

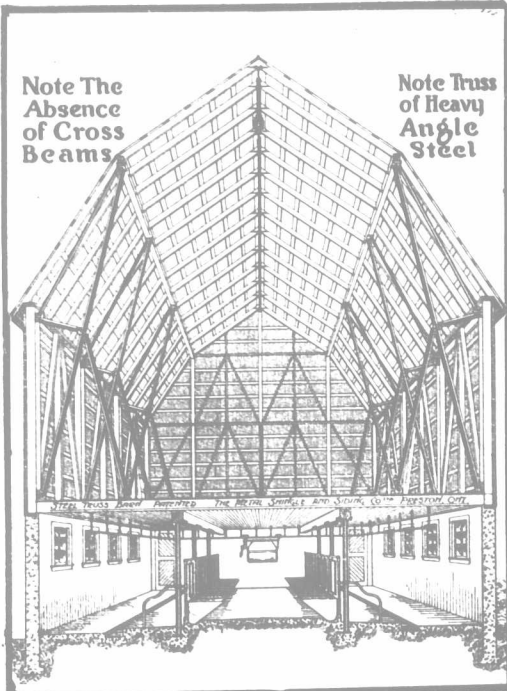
"An Advertisement to Wives"

It has an interesting message for YOU

Westervelt School
Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND
Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C. A.
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



It won't cost you a cent to get our help

Let us help you plan your barn. We'll show you how to save money and time by building the Steel Truss way. We'll show you how to have one-third more storage space for your grains—more light for your work—better ventilation for the entire building. You want to be protected from loss by Fire and Lightning—to know how to reduce your Insurance costs—we'll show you how. You will want to know how to lay out your stables so that you will have the proper amount of space for each animal—the most sanitary conditions so that your stock will thrive and bring in good returns. We'll show you how. We'll show you how to reduce your work at chore time—during harvest and during every day in the year. We'll show you the hundreds of little money savers and labor savers which we have learned in the past twenty years of barn building.

STEEL TRUSS BARN

"YOUR BUILDING QUESTION ANSWERED"

We've just issued a new book, "Your Building Questions Answered", which you will find interesting reading. Your copy is here waiting to go out to you. You will find a lot of little suggestions in it which will help you with your plans.

There's another free book which you will want to read. We call it "The Steel Truss Barn", and it deals with the Model Barn Construction which has met with such favor all over Canada. Both of these books will be mailed to you FREE of all cost if you will just sign your name and address to the coupon below and mail it to us.

Mail it to-night, so that we can send your copy of the book early next week.

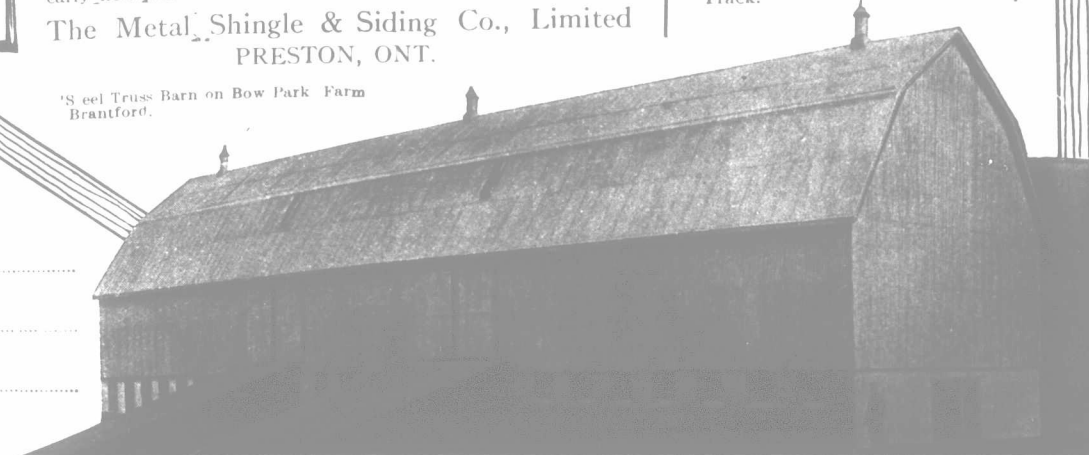
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
PRESTON, ONT.

Note These Features

- Acorn Ventilators.
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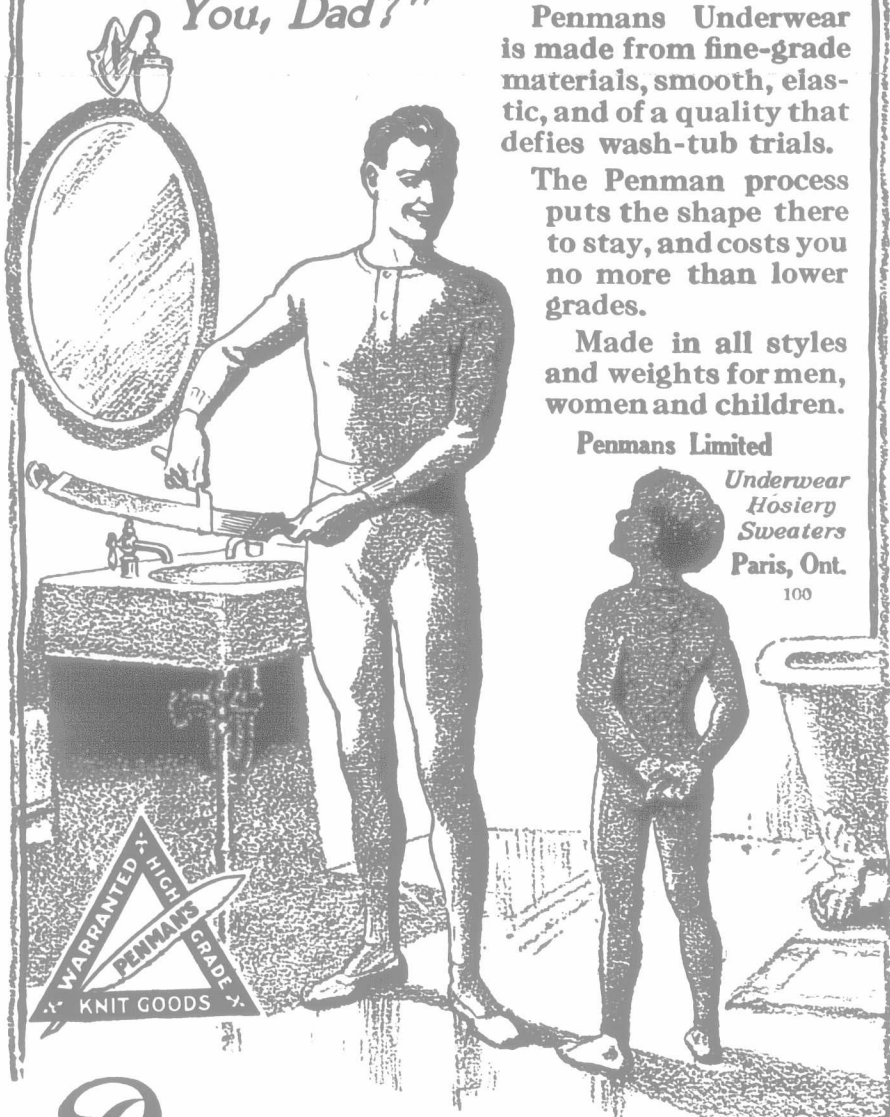
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario.

Please send barn books.



"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?"

"Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."



Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials.

The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades.

Made in all styles and weights for men, women and children.

Penmans Limited

Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters
Paris, Ont. 100

Penmans Underwear

All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

Try it one week for all baking at our risk your money back if it disappoints

"More bread and better bread"

PURITY FLOUR

38

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 done. 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 to Isabel.

"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 addressed the oversuspicious teacher:

"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 atmosphere 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 Sharpley 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 loyal 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

10 MONEY 10
BIG AND PLENTY
IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS
IF YOU GET IN RIGHT
LET US ADVISE YOU

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 hungry.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

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.

Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
76 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
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The Dayton Potato Planter

Up-to-date in all details. Operated by one man.

To Successfully meet the various conditions found where potatoes are grown. The Dayton has been designed and the old faults of other machines eliminated. As shown in the cut, the machine is short and compact. The Covering Discs are on an independent frame, being raised and lowered by an independent lever and adjustable to covering width desired. Also having spring pressure to regulate depth of covering discs. The Balance of frame is perfect, no neck weight on horses. The Dayton Planter is equipped with spur gears and the following changes of distance are possible:— Largest size drive gear drops 11 inches apart. Next to largest gear drops 13 inches apart. Next to smallest gear drops 16 inches apart. Smallest gear drops 20 inches apart. To Change Drop merely loosen two bolts and move driven pinion to desired drive gear and tighten bolts. A Successful Fertilizer Attachment can 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. Illustrated circulars and prices on application.

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Chatham, Ontario

Have You The MOFFAT COOK BOOK

—the Cook Book that 12000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents.

THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD.
Weston, Ontario

herself into her mother's arms. "Well, then you suppose whom you a pattern her after owned up girls are it!" "Isabel, Isabel's father where he He held up ment. "from the b Isabel to voice, for When she. "Now that you put it in g That seem little girl ly valued. your pocket "I don't You can s "Bring t "Why, it You can don't belie Here her "Isabel, changed fr warmer on outdoors, And now ly: "Brin Isabel, as she bro closet, fo her father as he litte its resting "My chi done by have hurt most beyo your teach wrong, yo your scho dear,"—tu

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BOOK

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for 25 cents.
D., LTD.,
Ontario

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 owned up to it. So there! And the girls are too mean for anything about it!"

"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 sternly: "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 resting-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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HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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Our cable is a woven strand cable of 36 pure copper wires, 1,000 feet on a solid wooden spool, doing away with all waste ends and faulty connections.

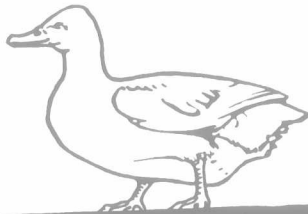
Government Bulletin 220 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., will give you full information on the heavy losses by lightning, and showing what the Government thinks of lightning rods as practically absolute protection.

Our cable being pure copper and weighing over three oz. to the foot passes Government regulations.

Our dealers and their erectors are experienced men on installing rods, and by specifying our Company's cable it insures absolute pure copper cable and the proper installation of the rods.

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A Book for Poultry Keepers.

32 pages of information on feeding, housing and rearing poultry. It is full of profit-making pointers. A FREE copy will be sent to anyone who mentions this paper.

Gunns

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Shur-Gain Poultry Foods

"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 purse in his hand. They walked silently 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 it is."

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 wait."

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

Part of a bottle of **MAYPOLE STRAW HAT POLISH** 15¢ postpaid



brushed evenly over that soiled old shape will give you a hat that's just as fresh and pretty as new, in almost any color you fancy. Dries in a few minutes, and makes a lasting, protective finish for the straw.

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FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL.

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 Sharpley 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 heal.

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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Protection Under a MUTUAL Endowment Policy the Company undertakes to pay the amount stipulated in the contract instantly upon receiving proof of the policyholder's death.

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You buy Farm Fence for SERVICE. Not to save a cent or two a rod. Perhaps you CAN buy "ordinary" fence for a trifle less than PAGE FENCE. But chances are you'll need new fence every few years. When you buy

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Every rod of PAGE FENCE is sold under an absolute GUARANTEE "Satisfaction—Or Your Money Back." Last year, 15,000 Canadian farmers bought PAGE FENCE by mail. Not one shipment came back.

PAGE FENCE WEARS BEST—because it's the best-built fence in the world. Made throughout of full No. 9 gauge wire—even to the knots. The old reliable No. 9 gauge, mind you. None of the new-fangled gauges masquerading as No. 9. We don't make a rod of that kind of fence.

All horizontal wires of even length. No humps or waves in PAGE FENCE.

PAGE Wire is made by the greatest wire company in the world. They're WIRE Specialists. We're FENCE Specialists. They can make wire cheaper and better than any fence manufacturer. They make the finest fence-wire for PAGE. By using this wire we give you the HIGHEST QUALITY FENCE at the lowest price for which GOOD Fence can be sold.

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No. of bars	Height in inches	Stays inches apart	Spacing of horizontals
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6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9
7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
8	47	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9
8	47	16 1/2	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
9	48	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9
10	48	16 1/2	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9
10	52	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8
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SPECIAL FENCE			
No. 9 top and bottom.	Balance No. 13.	Upright 8 inches apart.	
18-bar, 48-inch	\$0.46	13-ft. Gate	\$4.60
20-bar, 60-inch	.51	14-ft. Gate	4.85
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12-ft. Gate	4.35	25 lbs. Brace Wire	.75
		25 lbs. Staples	.80

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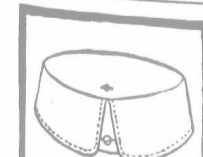
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enable high averages and make complete the pleasure and satisfaction of shooting.

Get into the game now and specify "Cannuck" when ordering your trap loads.

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deeply, she began to try to control her 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:

"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 two-year-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 of 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.
C. F. W.

Questions and Answers.

- 1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Weed Seeds.

Enclosed find some weed seeds. I 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 bad. They include ragweed, lady's thumb, and pigweed. If the alfalfa contains no others, you would be safe in sowing it.

The First Three Weeks

Pratts

Poultry Remedies

- Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c.-\$9.
- Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$5.75.
- Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 45c. qt., \$1.00 gal.
- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Roup Tablets, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
- Pratts Gape Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Condition Tablets, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 25c.-50c.

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 organs.

Pratts Baby Chick Food

is a well-balanced, scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. It has been used for years by practical poultry raisers everywhere, and the fact that they all endorse it, is the strongest recommendation of its value. Use it once and you'll never be without it.

"Your money back if not satisfied."

Your dealer has it. 14-lb. bag, \$1.00; 6 1/2-lb. pkg., 50c.; 3-lb. pkg., 25c.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is a splendid digestive tonic that will keep your flock in vigorous health. It prevents disease and ensures fertility. Your dealer has it. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$9.00; also in packages at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Write your name and address on margin of this ad., tear out and mail with 10c. for 160-page Poultry Book.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
Dept. 1 Toronto.
P-15



BIG DISPERSION SALE

45 AYRSHIRES 45

At Auction, Summerstown, Ont., on

Tuesday, April 20th, 1915

I am going out of the dairy business. All these cattle have been tuberculin tested. Among them is a number of R. O. P. cows, Fanny S. being one of them, giving 9273 lbs. milk and 400 lbs. butter-fat; average test 4.30 per cent in 327 days. There is a number of her heifers in the herd.

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.

ANDREW PHILIP
Auctioneer

G. R. PALMER

AUCTION SALE

At Lot 16, Con. 11, Floss, Simcoe Co.

On Tuesday, April 13th, 1915

There will be sold by public auction the following

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sir Roger No. 80687, 4 years old, light roan and weighing about 2100 lbs. This is a grand stock bull of the best of breeding and quality; quiet and active and fit to lead any herd. 1 Bull calf 7 months old, a strawberry roan. 1 Bull calf 2 months old, red with a few white marks. 1 Cow, Blossom No. 9349, 5 years old, red with white marks. 1 Cow, Miss Rissbud No. 493479, 5 years old, roan. 1 Heifer, Miss Purity No. 110490, 2 years old, white. A number of grade cattle will also be sold.

As we have sold the Farm, everything will be sold.
9 months credit will be given on approved joint notes or 5 per cent straight off for cash

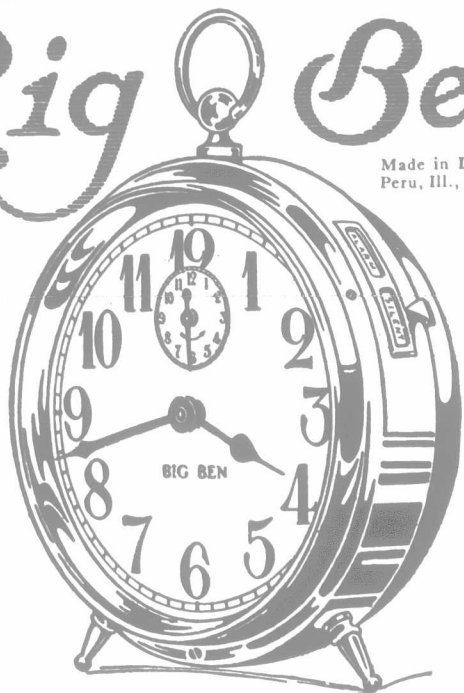
MARSHALL CHARLES,

Allanwood P.O., Ont.

When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate

Big Ben

Made in La Salle and Peru, Ill., by Westclox



—there's Big Ben

What if some important job calls for a get-up long before sunrise?

What if the household must be astir for a prompt breakfast right on the scratch?

—there's Big Ben.

Big Ben will get you up and out either way you tell him—with a straight five minute call or ten successive taps at half-minute intervals.

His pay for service is \$2.50 in the States—\$3.00 in Canada. If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will put him in your employ.

This is the Sprayer that Kills the Insects

Bigger profits per dollar of cost from SPRAYING than from anything else a farmer, orchardist, or gardener can do. What's the use of selected seeds, fertilizer and tillage, if you let the bugs and insects pull down returns? There's money in growing things—IF YOU SPRAY. The bridge from poor crops to perfect produce is the—

AYLMER SPRAYER

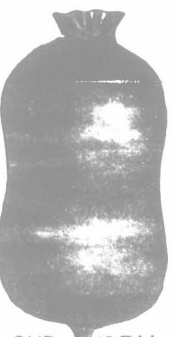
Here is a Sprayer—a standard article for many years; Has won medals at home and abroad; Used by seven Governments and by thousands of successful farmers who will tell you the Aylmer is "all it ought to be".



Send The Money and Get The Sprayer Shipped Next Freight—Prepaid

You can be absolutely sure the Aylmer Spray Pump is the last word in easy work, efficient force, fine spray, strength and durability. Outfit consists of ten feet of hose, couplings, 2 Bordeaux nozzles, brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. **\$15.25**

For barrel, add \$3.00. Delivered freight paid, any station in Ontario. Write For Folder—"How to Spray" AYLMEER PUMP & SCALE CO., LTD., 422 Water St., Aylmer, Ont.



OUR IDEAL

MANGEL "Our Ideal" Per lb. 40c.

Postage 10c. per lb.

WE ARE THE PIONEER CANADIAN

seed growers, and grow quantities of the different varieties that can be grown in Canada. If you want

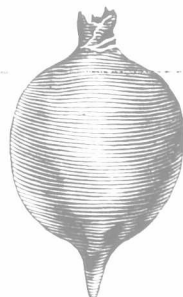
SEEDS

that will give you entire satisfaction, give us a trial. We only supply one quality, whether home-grown or imported, and that is

THE BEST

Our two "Ideal" Turnip and Mangel are the finest and best yet on the market. Write for catalogue, or have one of our collections of vegetable and flower seeds: 12 varieties 25c., 18 varieties 50c., 31 varieties \$1, postpaid. These are the cheapest and best value obtainable.

Ontario Seed Co. Successors Waterloo, Ontario



OUR IDEAL

TURNIP "Our Ideal" Per lb. 35c.

Postage 10c. per lb.

When Writing Mention The Advocate

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 forward.

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 A 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 it? READER.

Ans.—1 and 2. A certain amount of water vapor is always given off as a result 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 flaired 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 extent.

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 picture-gallery, 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 one. "What is it called?"

Dick referred to the catalogue. "Beauty and the Beast," he said. The other man looked closer at the bulldog. "Ah!" he sighed, appreciatively, "he is a beauty, too!"

LOOK HERE SIR!



You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into.

The "Burlington," \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

HOW TO GET OUR PATTERNS FREE

All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our 1915 Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business. We guarantee to satisfy you absolutely or return your money in full. Remember we've been doing business in Canada for six years.

Fill out this coupon, therefore, or write a post card and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

Mail This Coupon To-day!

MESSRS. GATESBY'S LIMITED (of London, England), Dept. 4 119 West Wellington Street, Toronto Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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Full Address.....
Farmer's Advocate

R.M.S.P.
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TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
St. John (N.B.)
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SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or to HALIFAX (N.S.) PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

STAMMERERS

can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE Berlin Ontario, Canada

We require parties to knit Men's Wool Socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand; especially for war purposes. Write for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. A, Orillia, Ont.

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best suited...
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STLY SAILINGS

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ERS

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Men's Wool at home, either ly for wat pur The Canadian rilla, Ont.

Does \$2000.00 a year look good to you



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.

This, then, is where your opportunity lies.

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.

This is practically a new business, and it will grow as the farming communities develop.

Now is a particularly opportune time for a start in this work. Skilled mechanics and automobile men are scarce, as large numbers have gone to the front.

There are men all over Canada who have started garages and are coining money—why?—because by taking my course they have learned all about gas engines and their repairs. In other words, they are Gas Engine EXPERTS.

My short and inexpensive course puts full knowledge concerning all makes of gasoline, stationary and marine engines and accessories at your fingertips.

You can repair and build engines of all kinds, and are in a position to return and establish yourself as an engine expert any place you please.

If you want to build a business of your own with ever-increasing profits, write us to-day for full particulars of our course and booklet.

NEXT CLASS STARTS MAY 1st.

TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

Ed. W. Cameron, Principal

86 Wellington St. W., TORONTO

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

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.
A. M.

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 business. 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 buy this?
S. H. B.

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 it when not busy at other work.



FREE Write us, giving some idea of your spraying needs, and we will forward, absolutely free, a copy of our valuable illustrated work on Crop Diseases, also full particulars of a

Made in Canada—No duty to pay
Spramotor
It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it.
best suited to your requirements. We make SPRAMOTORS from \$6 up. Write us to-day.
Made in Canada. No duty to pay.
B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR
2411 King St. London, Canada

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.
Descriptive literature and all further particulars on application to:

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

FOR SALE

FOUR Excellent AYRSHIRES, (Reg.)
A three-year-old heifer, foal-bred about May 1st, good milk, two splendid yearlings, one of them from a 55-lb. cow. Also an imported bull. The bull is 3 years old, quiet, an excellent handler and sure stock-getter. Bred on excellent lines. Prices very reasonable as I am anxious to sell.
J. T. Warnock, Maynooth, Ontario

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Two richly-bred bulls out of 50-lb.-a-day cows. Also a few females.
G. S. MCINTOSH, R.R. No. 5, Seaforth, Ont.

Make \$15.00 more per acre

Send for free litmus paper to test out if your soil is too acid. Also tell us to mail you explanatory booklet No. 81 on Lime as an Agricultural Profit-Maker.

Incidentally, you will learn how Mr. L. J. Rounds, by investing \$3 per acre in Caledonia Marl (Nature's only soil-lime) increased his hay output to the amount of over \$15.00 per acre the first year. With Canada as the food farm of the warring allies, you should use lime to get the most out of your land this year.

ESPECIALLY THIS YEAR, CANADIAN FARMERS SHOULD USE CALEDONIA MARL, WHICH IS NATURE'S BEST



INTERNATIONAL AGR'L CORP'N.
CALEDONIA MARL BRANCH - 510 MARINE BANK BLDG, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Free Land For the New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.
HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

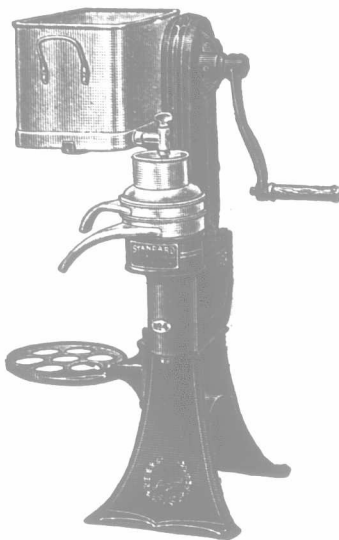
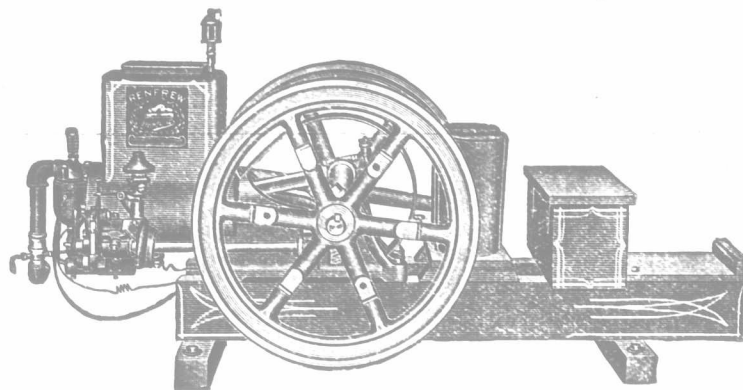
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You
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The Name

Renfrew Standard

It
Stands
For Service

When buying a gasoline engine, wisdom suggests that you get a well-known make, such as the RENFREW-STANDARD. Safety and convenience urge you to get one that "starts without cranking." Economy, to get one that has a low gasoline consumption. Durability, to get one that is built of high-grade materials and that runs smoothly and with minimum vibration. The RENFREW-STANDARD meets all these requirements, as our engine catalogue shows.



You have heard a lot about the STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR in the last few years. And you will hear a great deal more of it in the future. It is a "Made-in-Canada" machine that Canadians can justly feel proud of.

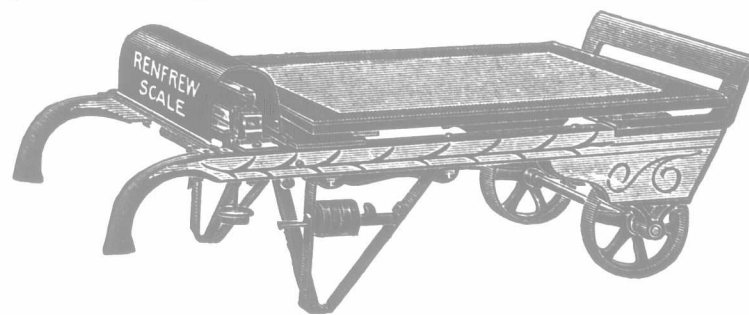
Have you seen the 1915 model? It has interchangeable capacity. One frame and gearing now do for all sizes of bowls. If you buy a No. 2, No. 4, or No. 6, and later want a larger capacity, you need not go to the expense of buying a new and larger machine. Just get a larger sized bowl.

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., have been retained. It is still the same machine improved that made those famous skimming records at Government Dairy Schools.

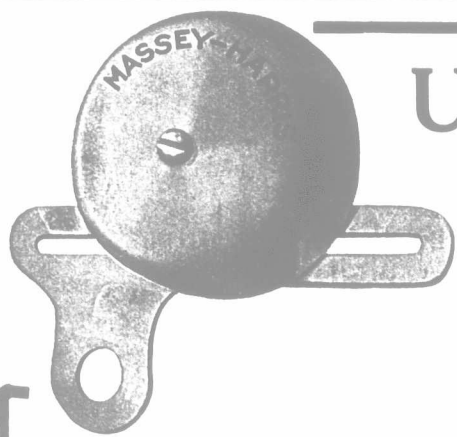
Get our separator catalogue for full particulars.

The RENFREW TRUCK SCALE has saved a barrel of money for farmers during the past few years. How much has it saved for you? If you don't weigh your cattle, sheep and hogs, feed, groceries, etc., how do you know that you don't give more weight than you are paid for, or pay for more than you get?

Our scale booklet shows how the RENFREW TRUCK SCALE will soon pay for itself. Also tells all about its construction.



The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited, HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: Renfrew, Ontario
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Uniform Separator Speed

Any Cream Separator is built to run at a certain definite speed in order to get the best results, and there is sure to be a big loss if not run at the correct speed.

Not one person in a hundred can maintain uniform speed without something to guide him, and nothing is so reliable and satisfactory for the purpose as a

Massey-Harris Simple Speed Indicator

Easily and quickly attached to any make of Cream Separator.
Can be set for any speed and is absolutely accurate.
Simple and substantial—nothing to get out of order.
No dial or pointer to watch—the Bell rings if the Separator drops below the proper speed.

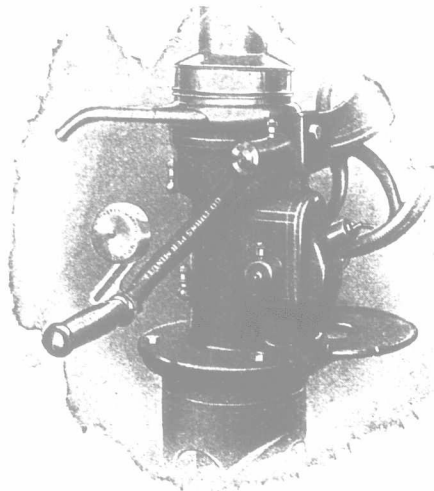
Free Circular tells all about it.

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When Writing Advertisers Will You Kindly Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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 small lump 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 issue.

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 an 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?
E. I. P.

Ans.—Inflammation is the trouble in this case, and it has resulted in a form of garget. 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 was 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 bill should continue to increase, could I take or hold the cow?
4. If so, what proceedings would I have to take?
L. A.

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 1 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 would come under the exempted list.

Questions 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.

CONSTANT READER, 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 heifer that has freshened be milked dry the first few milkings? 2. What should a sow be fed to keep the little pigs from getting too fat? 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... 2. Feed lightly on ground oats or shorts and a little skim-milk... 3. Avoid too fattening feeds, as corn, wheat, peas, etc.

Feeding Value of Potatoes—Cottonseed Meal for Cows.

1. What feeding value is there in 100 pounds of potatoes for hogs? 2. It is said that cottonseed meal will cause cows to abort... 3. It is also reported that cottonseed meal will cause cows to carry their calves over time.

A. R. Ans.—1. By experiment it has been found that from 1 1/2 to 5 pounds of potatoes are equal to 1 pound of corn meal... 2. Nothing, when the meal is fed judiciously... 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.

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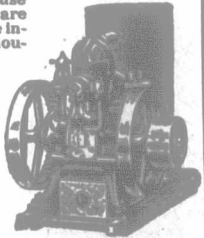
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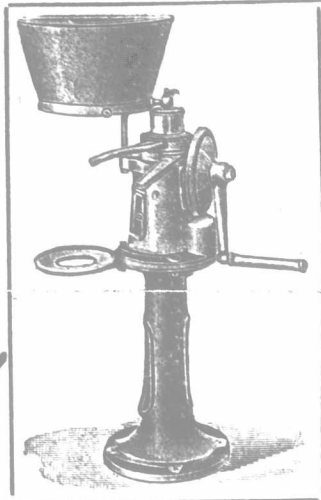
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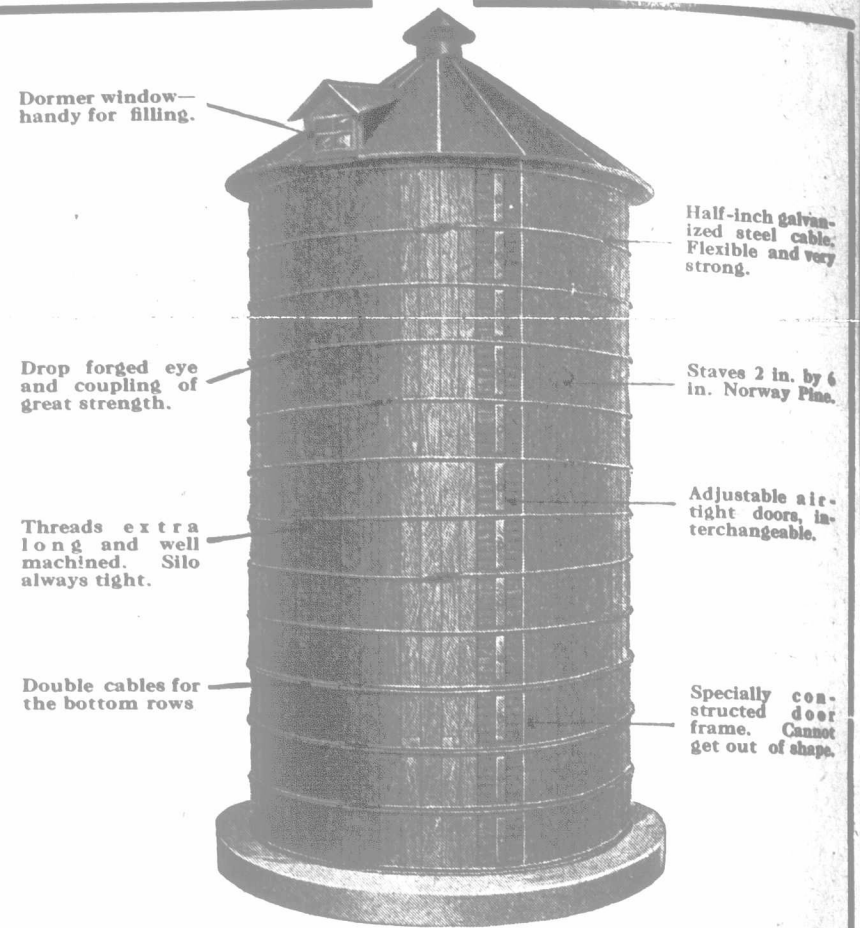
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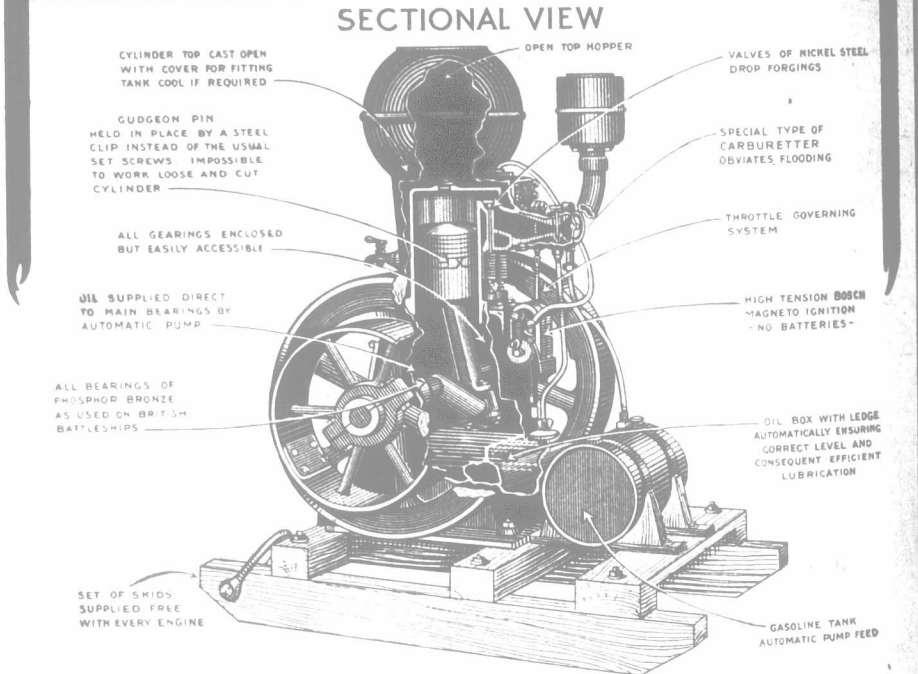
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