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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

No. 1168

## EDITORIAL.

Farmers require "more than usual" farm help.

Belgium still bleeds, starves and shivers; help allay suffering.

Barn plans in this issue should prove interesting and helpful.

The entrenched stockman should not be routed by the battle cry of more wheat.

Do you keep cows, or do your cows keep you? Testing tends to change from the former to the latter.

When oats are \$1.85 per cwt. there is a great temptation to feed the horses on turnips and straw.

Canada's stockmen are not discouraged. They know that to grow more grain means that more stock must be kept.

Where is the winter's farmyard manure? That spread on the field will mean a saving of labor in the spring which is nearing.

Farmers are waiting for the Government's plan to bring labor to the country districts and help them increase production.

Canada's stock breeders have a great opportunity now to show what Canadian stock is capable of. Importations from Europe will be few for some time.

It is up to our manufacturers to see that Canadian-made goods are worthy of Canadian patronage and then it is the business of Canadians to buy these goods exclusively where possible.

The task facing the people at the present time is a big one. What are they going to allow after this war, preparation for a recurrence or preparation for a lasting peace? It is time now to be concerned in this matter.

The most sagacious and capable of men are liable to spasms of foolishness and a good many Americans are thinking that President Wilson reached that stage when he sent the Kaiser an offensive birthday telegram.

If the stains of blood and tears were not upon their hands, the Kaiser and his war lords would not have displayed such feverish anxiety to absolve themselves from the condemnation and contempt of the world.

It is said that the greater number of guns on British Warships are placed forward, while the strongest batteries on a German Warship are placed aft. The reason seems clear, the one to pound fleeing vessels, the other for protection in flight.

One of our correspondents says that farmers should work harder and another says he would not like to see them work any harder. There must be a great difference in the men of the farming communities with which these writers are acquainted.

A very large proportion of the really efficient male population of the cities and towns has been drawn for years from the farms, but the latter get no credit for them in the military service.

Do not fault the farmer for asking a practical question about increasing the effective working force on his land and in his stables. Give him a helpful answer.

According to reports at the Experimental Union the Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds in Ontario is not very well enforced. Weed inspectors must be men with backbone and municipalities should pay more attention to the enforcement of this Act.

The chorus of Canadian platform speakers is singing to the farmers the old song, "Produce; Produce; Produce;" while farmers from one end of Canada to the other, not very appreciative of the music, cry—"Help! Help! Help!"

A Toronto newspaper proposes that the capable unemployed of the cities and towns who do not go into military service should be drafted to augment the ranks of the farm food producers. This form of conscription might not be popular with the gentry who prefer marching on Parliaments or City Councils for aid while their wives go out scrubbing.

Quick cooling of milk and cream may not seem so important when the thermometer is hovering between freezing and zero, but when the mercury soars next July the man who has ice to quickly cool his dairy products and keep them cool will supply the best grade of these products, and he should demand and get consideration for his effort.

Agricultural papers in Britain are warning farmers against sowing to wheat land which is not wheat land but suited much better to the growing of oats, pointing out that while wheat is food for man, oats are food for both man and beast and some of the best men the world ever knew had oatmeal as a ration. Potatoes and milk are also held in high favor by these writers. Wheat is not the only good food for the farmer to produce.

After enumerating a long and impossible list of rules for successful farming, a city correspondent says: "Undoubtedly every honest person will willingly try to follow these rules and principles as near as possible, and by so doing they will generally find some very satisfactory." It is marvellous the interest in the farmer's welfare which some of these brilliants show. It would be very interesting to see some of them try the old test for a successful farmer: to teach a lusty, sucking calf to drink milk out of a pail.

At any trade a beginner must serve an apprenticeship at a low wage; in most business the new beginner gets a small wage until he learns it. When slack times come the less efficient are laid off first and then the farmer is expected to take what few of these men that will go to the country as first-class farmers and pay them at the start, wages equal to those of the man who has worked on a farm for years. If he does not do it he is said to be tight and mean and not interested in increasing his output.

## The Rural Problem in 1915.

Recent issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" have contained articles expressing the ideas of several of our readers regarding "The Rural Problem," its cause and remedies. The greater number of those discussing the subject laid a good deal of emphasis upon the financial situation and we were led to believe that "The Rural Problem is one of Finance." Quite true, in average conditions; but the situation at the beginning of 1915 is vastly different from that which obtained up to the middle of last July or even in October or November. Last July peace reigned over the earth and everything was more or less normal. In October, November and even December although war of almost world-wide proportions was devastating Western Europe and the best of the men from six of the great nations and four of the smaller countries were being called to the colors and slain on the fields of Flanders, France and Poland or sent to the bottom of some near or far ocean, Canadians generally, living in their usual luxury, did not realize what this most gigantic of all struggles means to Canada and the world at large. Last year's crop was sufficient to feed Canada and send the usual amount abroad, particularly to Great Britain, and although farmers complained of a shortage of labor, which was very real, no great event up till the war had brought about the crisis, long pending. Farms all over Canada were undermanned but their owners or tenants were making a living and in most cases a little besides, were doing what they could and letting the "rest go," and were content to discuss the shortage of labor at auction sales, Farmers' Club meetings or in an article to the Agricultural Press, but the real seriousness of the situation had not been impressed upon their minds. They had no fear for the future. Farmers' Institute lecturers, other Government representatives and the Press told them to hire married men by the year and to provide cottages for these men. This was good advice and, where acted upon, has been working out to the satisfaction of all concerned. But the talk was still continued and farm labor grew scarcer and scarcer until many hundred-acre farms had to be worked by the owner alone and even some good farms of larger size—125, 150 and up to 250 acres were operated by the owner or tenant with a man by the day when available during the rush days of summer.

There was no more labor in sight for the farms until several months after the outbreak of the war. Men established in cities do not rush back to the country with the same eagerness that rural workers crowd to large centres and the situation gradually grew worse and worse until the farm labor question began to agitate some people, neither farmers nor farm laborers, but men who fully realized that some time a change must come. The war brought the change. Six months have sufficed to drive home to those at the head of affairs, to a certain extent, but yet only partially, the gravity of the situation.

Each new year turns the thoughts of farmers towards crops, and production generally, in that year. Grain prices are high, and with wheat over the dollar and a-quarter mark, oats selling at sixty cents or more per bushel and other grains in proportion it can be depended upon that the farmer is laying plans to produce all he can in 1915. On the top of his own plans and efforts comes the great "Patriotism and Production" Governmental campaign telling him why he should

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## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

### 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

### 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.

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produce more. He reads in his daily paper that there are large numbers of men out of work in the cities and if these men are any good and are willing to work he would be pleased to get their services to help him "Increase Production." Here lies the big problem for 1915 and it must be solved quickly as the men are needed early. Financial difficulties, long hours, hard work, no Sundays off, no recreation—all these general factors in the "Rural Problem" are overshadowed by the real factor in this crisis, farm labor. All these and others must be considered in ordinary times, but in war time with a nation to be fed and an army and navy to be well looked after, for they deserve the best the country can give, long hours, hard work and all these things which drive men to towns must be overlooked—they are largely imaginary anyway—and the out-of-workers must get behind the plow and help not only themselves but the country. If these men are to get on the land and the farmer is to increase production as it is hoped he will, there is need of some organization to bring the man out of work who is willing and able to do farm work and the farmer who is willing and ready to engage him together. Here is where the Government can do a great good. Last week we suggested that a man be temporarily placed in each county to facilitate the matter and look after men needing work and place them with farmers requiring help. This may not be the best method but it is at least something more than talk. There is no getting around the fact that the real problem for this year is farm labor. Give each district the required number of farm laborers at a reasonable wage and the increase in production will surprise us all. The land requires better tillage and more work. If the labor is not available it will get even less than it has been getting in the wild rush to seed and cultivate more acres. Better tillage and more acres mean greater production. The problem which our authorities must face is

that of sending laborers to the farmer. It will never be accomplished by talking. Something must be done.

### The Fertilizer Question.

With the agitation and the need for an increased production in 1915, and with the main source of one of the most-widely used commercial fertilizers cut off, farmers, gardeners and growers of special crops are beginning to ask themselves how they can fill the place of the potash which formerly came from the German mines. In a letter in this week's issue a correspondent raises the question and the matter is discussed. There is a great need of conservation of all the fertilizing ingredients in farmyard manure this winter. Save all the liquid manure possible as this contains considerable potash and nitrogen. There never was a greater need of putting forth extra precautions to prevent the loss of the liquid which is so often allowed to escape from the average stable or manure heap. The stockman's best plan is to use all the bedding procurable to soak up this moisture and then apply the manure in its green state direct to the fields, spreading as it is drawn. If all the liquid manure produced this winter could be saved and applied to the soil it would take the place of a great deal of potash which is ordinarily bought in other forms.

Then there is wood ashes. As shown in another column these are valuable. If well preserved and unleached, they should contain at least 6 per cent. of potash and possibly up to 10 per cent. They also contain from 1.5 to 2 per cent. phosphoric acid and are made up of anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. of lime compounds. Lime is valuable in that its action in the soil renders insoluble potash salts already in that soil available to plants. Continuous liming without other fertilizer would prove disastrous but its stimulating affect might be used to good advantage for a year or two in the absence of commercial potash.

Farmers should not neglect the forms of fertilizer available and required by the soil simply because potash is unobtainable. Give the land a good dressing of the fertilizers available, and supply as much potash as possible by saving liquid manure and wood ashes and by releasing as much of the potash already in the soil as the crops will need. Canada must produce big crops this year and the lack of potash should not upset the calculations of the growers of these crops.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

C. W. Beaven sends us the following description of some birds which visited the vicinity of Prescott this fall and remained into the early winter. "The male is about the size of the Red-winged Blackbird, ground color black, wing-buffs scarlet and yellow with black markings, not so bright as the Red-winged Blackbird. Head grey-brown and black, neck, upper back and two inner secondaries edged black, secondaries and coverts edged white, short tail feathers and lower part of back edged grey-brown, breast speckled grey." He states that they did considerable damage to the corn, and wants to know what they are.

These birds are undoubtedly male Red-winged Blackbirds in the first winter plumage. The young Red-wings in this plumage differ from the adult males in exactly those points which Mr. Beaven has mentioned. The unusual feature of the case is their remaining so late in the season as they usually leave about the first of November. Also the Red-wings in the East do not as a rule do much damage to crops, though the Western Red-wing often eats grain to a very considerable extent.

Eslic Carter, of Clandeboye, Ontario, writes a very interesting letter in response to our request for information on the Bob-white in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," which we quote:—

"Kindly accept my hearty appreciation of your article re Bob-white. For the past two years, through the columns of Ontario papers, I have been advocating the protection of birds and harmless wild animals. Needless to say, therefore, it is a pleasure for me to answer your queries about Bob-white. I am writing from a place approximately twenty miles north and a couple of miles west of Clandeboye, Ontario.

"Twenty five years ago the Bob-whites were plentiful here. I frequently saw flocks and in the winter they often sought food, shelter, or both in our barnyard. But with the advent of wealth,

guns became more numerous here and Bob-white was relentlessly pursued. Fifteen years ago he became scarce indeed. Ten years ago the sadly sweet, or plaintive call 'bob-white' was seldom heard. For three years, three, four or five years ago I had scarcely ever heard him. Last year I frequently heard him and good-sized flocks were seen at various places in this locality. This re-appearance and in greater numbers I attribute to the good work done by our Game Association here in educating farmers to leave the birds alone and make others do likewise by prohibiting hunting and shooting on farms. His disappearance is due to, (1) handier, better and more numerous guns; (2) Tidier farming, old logs, stumps, briars, long grass and the projecting ends of the lower rails on fences, formerly protection for the nests, have practically disappeared with the advent of wire fences; (3) Decay or fire has consumed the logs, stumps and brush heaps of the woodlot, thus his shelter is gone and in the absence of such he has been snowed in and smothered. This latter could and should be prevented by placing three or four quail shelters on each farm. If a dozen sheaves of corn or three poles and canvass arranged wigwam fashion with opening to the south would suffice for each shelter."

It is most interesting and encouraging to see that Mr. Carter records the re-appearance of the Bob-white in his locality, and to notice the reason he gives for this. The conservation of all beneficial and harmless wild life is one of the duties which this generation owes to succeeding generations. Some forms are already dangerously near extermination, and now is the time to protect and encourage them and prevent the total elimination of the species. In this conservation the farmer, as the owner of the land upon which this wild life exists, must play a most important part.

A northern bird which is paying us a visit at the present time is the Pine Grosbeak. In this species the adult male is red, with blackish-brown wings and tail, while the young male and the female are smoky gray, with the head, and rump orange-green and the breast tinged with greenish. In both sexes there are two white wing-bars. The bill of the Pine Grosbeak is conical and thick—very efficient seed-crushing apparatus. This species breeds in Labrador, Newfoundland, Northern New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, and in the territory lying round Hudson Bay.

The usual reports of the "First Robin" are now appearing, all of them founded either on individuals which have wintered over in sheltered localities, or on the Pine Grosbeak, which is not infrequently mistaken for a Robin, as no migrants of this species ever arrive in Canada before the end of February.

"There will be a vast amount of restoration work to be done in the devastated parts of Europe, but it is hardly likely that capital will become available for the execution of it immediately, and the task will probably be spread over three or four years."—Financial Times, Montreal. Centuries would probably be nearer the mark.

## THE HORSE.

### Why Mares Do Not Breed Regularly.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One reason why the percentage of foals dropped on farms is not larger is that many farmers in the breeding season neglect to see to it that their mares are bred regularly. It may seem much trouble and perhaps a waste of time to stop some important work to go and have the mare bred, but the fact remains that not to take the mare regularly on that errand is a losing policy for which there is no defence. We do not believe in running to the horse every few days after she is bred, but it is always well to consult the wishes of the owner of the stallion with which she has been mated. If his rule is that the mare be returned on a stated day; then she should be brought back on that day. Some mares are such regular breeders that they get with foal at the first service each season for a term of years. In such cases, however, it invariably happens sooner or later that the regular breeder misses, and then the owner inveighs against his carelessness in not attending to his business. Everyone knows that at the present time horses are of the most valuable and profitable animals raised on the farm. It seems likely, moreover, that this condition will continue for many years. Therefore the man is foolish who neglects any point in the business. Every brood mare on a farm that does not produce a colt is so much dead timber to the farmer, and even if she does her work and earns her keep she is not turning in the profits which may reasonably be expected from her. If a mare is simply kept for the foals she may raise, and goes over a year she is nothing but a bill of expense for that year. In any case the failure to try mares as they

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should be tried is merely work half done, and we all know what results are in the end. If it is worth while to breed a mare it is just as well worth while to return her regularly, providing some worthy reason does not later develop why she should not be returned. Merely to fail to take her to the appointed place on the plea of being busy is a very poor business policy. Suppose the corn is weedy and the weather has been wet, to stop for a half-day means to lose that much time in going over a few acres at the most. To keep on may mean not only to let the mare go barren for a year, but may also start her in a bad habit and cause her to become difficult to get with foal afterwards. If the owner of the mare agrees with the owner of the stallion to return her at a stated time and place that constitutes a binding agreement, and in the event of dispute over the payment of the fee might have a marked bearing on the outcome. In any case an agreement is an agreement and if the owner of the mare cares nothing of his own financial welfare he should at least respect his word. The business of standing a stallion is a precarious one at the best and disagreeable at all times. To make a profitable season, the man handling a horse must arrange his business in a business-like manner, and he cannot do that if he cannot depend on the return of the mares when promised.

A. H. ROWE.

Ontario Co., Ont.

**Contagious Abortion in Mares.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Contagious abortion in mares is commonly known to the stockman as "picking the foal," slinking or slipping the foal or some other phrase suggesting un-natural birth.

Until recently outbreaks of abortion were practically limited to those occurring amongst cattle. But during the last four or five years serious outbreaks of abortion in mares have occurred in several parts of the Province. At present the disease seems to be gradually spreading into the districts adjoining those primarily infected.

In some countries the disease has at times become almost as serious a menace to the livestock industry as contagious abortion in cattle. The much desired knowledge as to how the disease spreads from animal to animal and from place to place is unfortunately not at present available. An investigation made by the writer for the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the year has however, been fruitful by adding a little more information to that already possessed. Before anything worth while can be done to prevent the spread of an infectious disease a thorough knowledge of the way or ways in which the disease spreads is of course, most essential. Then the disease can be met and effectively checked like an enemy whose secret plan of attack has been revealed to the opponent.

The live-stock breeders will, I am sure, much appreciate the action of the Minister of Agriculture in starting and encouraging an investigation into this disease which is one of considerable importance to them.

There remains yet much to be learnt about this disease and such knowledge can only be obtained by co-operation between the breeder on the one hand, and those investigating the disease on the other. I am desirous of getting in touch with any who may have experienced the disease or are in any way interested in it. Let me first introduce the subject of contagious equine abortion to you, then later discuss some of the results of our investigation.

**ABORTION CONTAGIOUS AND SPORADIC.**

By abortion is meant the premature expulsion from the uterus of the foetus and its membranes. Foals born before their time but living are considered as premature births.

It is important to remember that abortion may be produced in a number of different ways. For instance, rough handling, as kicking or poking in the abdomen, a mare heavy in foal will frequently produce such a result. Backing heavy loads with a mare in advanced pregnancy is dangerous for the same reason. Feeding hay heavily infected with ergot will readily cause abortion. A severe attack of pinkeye, influenza or strangles may be followed by abortion. In fact, anything that profoundly disturbs the system is conducive to abortion. When due to these causes the term "sporadic abortion" is applied indicating that the disease is not in the epidemic form, just a few cases occurring here or there wherever some of the previously mentioned causes may have been operating. Sporadic abortion is not infectious or to use the better word non-transmissible. Thus, if a mare happens to slip and fall on the ice, and abortion results such a mare is incapable of transmitting the condition to other mares stabled beside her.

This non-transmissible type is of little significance in comparison to the contagious abortion to be considered now.

**CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.**

Most stockmen have experienced this disease amongst their cattle and know how disastrous it proves to their calf crop. The disease in both cow and mare is very similar, although the micro-organism or germ causing the disease differs with these animals. The germ causing bovine abortion has been discovered for a number of years now and named after the discoverer, the Bang Bacillus. Only quite recently, however, has the germ of contagious abortion in the mare been discovered. Already many experiments have been made which leave no doubt as to its relationship to this disease. Discovering the germ that causes a disease, although of considerable value, is not always productive of the good results which may be expected to follow in the way of preventing and controlling the disease. Many useful experiments have, however, been performed and much of practical value is being learnt about this

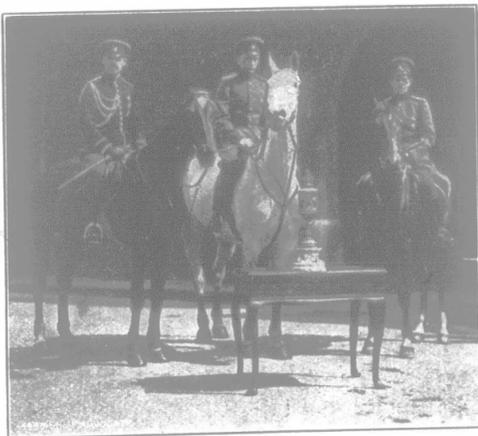


**A Belgian Officer.**  
Note the type of horse.

organism. In some of our experiments we find that this germ has marked powers of resistance to sunlight and drying. This teaches us the necessity of a thorough and efficient method when trying to rid a stable of infection. This germ lived for more than one hundred days when dried out on the end of a cotton-batting swab. Diptheria germs or tuberculosis germs would have been dead in half the time. We shall return to some of the peculiarities of the germ later.

**SYMPTOMS OF EQUINE ABORTION.**

These in many cases, are quite lacking. Generally speaking, the more advanced the pregnancy the more pronounced are the symptoms both before and after abortion. The early symptoms, unfortunately, are rarely specific, colicky pains, restlessness and occasional straining may be noticed. These in a pregnant mare, should always be regarded with suspicion.



**Three Russian Officers.**

Photo taken at the International Horse Show, London, Eng.

The vulva is frequently swollen and a mucus discharge present. Immediately previous to the act of abortion all symptoms become more noticeable.

The discharge which follows an abortion is generally very typical, being chocolate brown in color, fairly fluid and containing numerous small flaky particles. The odor is also very typical and offensive. The foetal membranes are, unfortunately, inclined to remain intact, which may necessitate their artificial removal. Common results are inflammation of the uterus and leucorrhoea or "the whites." The mortality is not high,

but the animals frequently lose in flesh and become unthrifty.

The foetus if delivered alive does not, as a rule, live long: those surviving have a pronounced tendency to develop joint ill.

The outside appearance of an aborted animal is normal, but on examining the organs, these often appear inflamed and larger than usual.

**TREATMENT IN CASES OF ABORTION.**

As soon as any symptoms suggestive of abortion appear, the mare should be isolated and placed in a box or single stall away from the other mares. Choose a place that can be easily cleaned and disinfected. Little can be done until the abortion has taken place. The uses of uterine sedatives is of little value and in contagious abortion should be avoided. The mare must be carefully watched for a day or two and if there is any evidence of fever a veterinarian should be called without delay. If the membranes do not come away with the foetus, they must be removed before twelve hours in the summer time and twenty-four hours in the cold winter weather. This is of great importance, many mares die through neglect of such a necessary measure. In all cases of valuable mares, a veterinarian should be called in to examine and thoroughly wash out the uterus.

**METHODS THAT SHOULD BE EMPLOYED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THIS DISEASE.**

Prevention is better than cure in most diseases, but especially in those that are contagious. If the following precautions are taken, the spread of the disease from place to place should be considerably minimized.

1. As soon as aborted, burn the foetus and membranes. If not burnt, bury deeply and give a liberal dose of quick-lime before covering with soil.
2. Never drag a dead foal across a barnyard and field to place of burial and thus spread the germs of the disease over the farm, but remove in a split sack or wheelbarrow.
3. After handling foetus or "cleanings" wash hands thoroughly and then rinse in a one in forty Carbolic Acid solution.
4. Remove and burn all bedding. The sides of stall should be washed with a strong disinfectant and chloride of lime sprinkled on floor.
5. Wash the vulva, thighs and tail of mare with a one to forty Carbolic solution daily.
6. Isolate the mare for at least one month, then do not allow to mix with the rest of the stock unless all uterine discharge has ceased.

**THE FOLLOWING RULES SHOULD GOVERN THE BREEDING OF SUCH MARES.**

1. A period of three months should pass before breeding a mare that has aborted.
2. Mares should not be bred if there is any evidence of a chronic discharge from the uterus.
3. Mares which have aborted should only be bred at the end of the stallion season.
4. The application of an efficient disinfectant should be made to the generative organ of the stallion after each service in districts where abortion is prevalent.

**SOME OF THE INTERESTING RESULTS OBTAINED DURING THE INVESTIGATION INTO THIS DISEASE.**

1. That the germ of the disease may still be in the womb three weeks after abortion. Therefore, the mare ought not to be bred until much later if the interests of the breeding community are to be safeguarded.
  2. That mares may be harboring the germ of abortion and yet never abort. Foals from such mares, however, generally develop joint evil.
  3. That carbolic acid used in the strength frequently employed as an antiseptic wash (from three to six tablespoons to the pail of water) does not kill the germ of abortion. The strength should be increased to one in fifty or about a teacup to a two-gallon pail.
  4. There is much evidence pointing to the stallion as an important factor in the spread of the disease. The disease is bound to spread as long as stallion owners without suitable precaution breed unhealthy and discard mares.
- In closing, let me again state my desire to get in communication with any interested in this disease.

DR. FRANK W. SCHOFIELD,  
Department of Agriculture, Parliament Bldg.,  
Toronto.

**Well Satisfied.**

"I have read with growing interest the three numbers of your paper that have already come to hand, and am confident that I shall read the succeeding issues with pleasure and much profit. The practical matter-of-fact way in which the different features of farming treated are given to your patrons appeals to me. By having your contributors evidently so widely distributed (geographically) you are able to make your paper a compendium of up-to-date knowledge of every side of the composite theme you are constantly dealing with."

H. G. ESTABROOK.

B. C.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Bean Straw for Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the large majority of farmers in my district, as far as I have been able to judge, are quite ignorant of the food values of bean straw, I thought my slight experience on this subject might be of some benefit. In most cases the farmers who grew beans at all used the straw as rough bedding, they told me, and one said that he threw his bean straw into the barnyard, and that the cows picked over the pods somewhat. But what surprised me more was the fact that some of the older hands knew no real use for this roughage whatever, unless for the bottom of the manure pile.

A year ago last fall I harvested a fair crop of Marrowfat beans (my first crop to experience).

Upon examination of the straw, it seemed probable that it might prove capital cow feed. I met with negatives, but persisted in writing to an uncle who had grown forty acres of them in one crop. He told me the straw was of good value, rather rich, and advised me to feed it only once a day. At first the cows were over eager for it but after a few minutes left it by degrees. In a week, however, they were eating all the pods off, leaving only the stalks, and in two or three weeks I could only find a little wad of the coarsest stalks after each meal rolled up in a ball. Only one cow of the eight disliked it to any extent, preferring just the leaves and odd pods, but the rest learned to like and call for it. I gave them only a medium-sized wad to each cow at a feed, just what they would clean up. As I only fed the cows twice per day before, I gave them this fodder at noon, as they would not like it as well after another meal. Upon feeding it, I at once noticed an increase in the amount of milk.

By chance, one day, I threw some miscellaneous bedding containing some of the bean straw into the calf pen. At once the littler fellows commenced stripping off the pods. I threw some more in and found, upon experiment, that the older calves left their oats and pulped roots, at times to get it. It proved its value at once, for the smaller calves that wouldn't before take any rough food began to nibble at the straw and developed a cud. A week or two and they would clean up part of the straw, like the cows. They did so well on it that I soon made it part of their daily ration. From eating it I managed to create in the calves an appetite for roughage and grain which was of great aid in the cheapness and success of feeding. I have a few beans this fall again, and will plant some more this spring, but I will keep the straw entirely for the calves. Of course, the beans were flailed, not machine threshed, thus leaving the straw in a more perfect condition.

York Co., Ont. BROWNIE R. WALLIS.

## Barns for All Classes of Stock Farms.

### Planning the New Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this season of the year, when you are planning for your new barn, or the remodelling of old ones, it is well to consider a few general

age or mixed feed, to feed all the cattle in one or two trips down the aisle. A small chop box may be carried with the truck and you can mix each individual cow's feed in the truck, as you go down the aisle. Use a litter carrier to clean out the stable, this enables you to keep the manure well back from the barn.

Stanchions have proved themselves the best method of tying.

I do not approve of the continuous manger without partitions, because if you happen to have a dry cow and a fresh cow side by side, the dry cow will steal much of the fresh cow's richer food. The swinging manger that lifts up, enables the mangers to be easily, quickly and thorough-

at the end of the row of cows and form a nice roomy box stall. By this arrangement you can increase your box stalls, or use them in the regular way to tie up cattle.

Regarding trenches behind the cattle, have at least an eight-inch drop from the level of the stall. If the trench is too shallow the cattle will rest in their droppings when they lie down. The passage way should be two inches lower than the stall level, this makes the trench only six inches deep along the passage and is easier to clean out. I do not like the sloping trench as I have seen many a beast fall, by stepping on the sloping side of the gutter. This fall may cause serious injury to valuable animals.

Regarding the material for stable floors, cement is most generally used, but where bedding is likely to be scarce, some use square-sawn wooden blocks in the stalls, so that the floor will not be so cold, but the wooden block is likely to be more slippery than the cement. There is a cork brick now made which has proven very satisfactory for horses as well as cattle, but it is rather expensive. The barn floor above is best floored by two thicknesses of one-inch flooring, with joints broken so that dust will not go through the cracks.

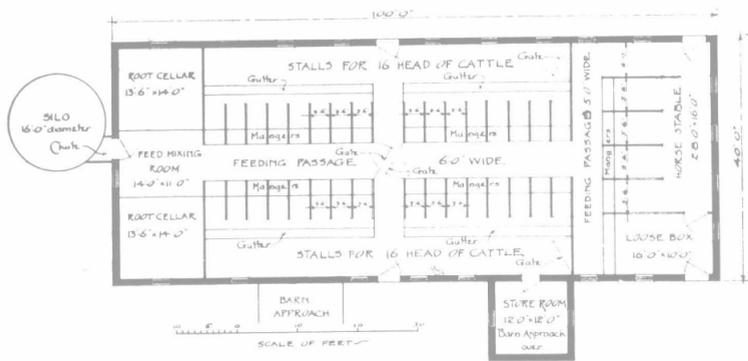


Fig. 1.—Plan of dairy barn suggested by W. H. Foster, Wentworth Co., Ont.

principles which should govern as far as possible your plans.

First, take into account the general arrangement of your farm buildings. They should be conveniently arranged so that the least possible time is lost in doing work. Consider also the appearance of your buildings from the road and from your own house and have them arranged to give the most artistic and harmonious appearance from this point of view. This is not only more pleasing for yourself and family to gaze upon, but may add many dollars to the value of your farm, in case you desire to sell at any future time.

The location of the buildings should be such as will give good drainage, so that the barnyard and surrounding yards will be as dry as possible. Take into account the direction of your prevailing wind and do not set your buildings where the odor from the barnyard or pig-pen will be carried directly to the house by this wind; likewise in the event of fire, both house and barn would not as likely be burned.

In planning your basement, have plenty of head room and an abundance of windows. You cannot have too much light and sunshine in your stable; likewise do not forget to provide for some system of ventilation. Ventilation has been sadly neglected in the majority of stables built in the past, which has resulted in damp, ill-smelling stables, which are a menace to the health of stock and an ideal breeding place for bovine tuberculosis.

I favor the long, narrow barn with one or two side drives, according to the length of the barn, with granary between the two threshing floors, because this type of barn is best suited to the economical and most healthful arrangement of the basement for stock. If possible I would invariably set the barn the long way north and south, so that the sun could shine into the basement stable, both from the east and west side, then all the cattle and every part of the stable will get an even share of sun and light. This will help to keep the stables sweet and reduce dampness and bacteria.

The interior arrangement of your stable will depend on the number of cattle you purpose keeping. Where twenty or more are likely to be kept, it is a good plan to put your silo or silos at one end of your barn and your root cellar next to the silo and feed-room. Run two rows of cows the full length of the building, providing this is necessary in order to hold the desired number. By facing the cows toward the centre of the barn, a centre feeding aisle will enable you, with a large box truck, holding enough sil-

ly cleaned and also enables you to use the bottom of the manger as a watering trough, which some prefer to the water bowls. Although the bowls are all right if they are kept clean, but too often they get foul and nasty.

Be careful to have different lengths of stalls for different sized cattle, as a small cow cannot keep clean in a stall too long for her. Do not forget to provide some box stalls for calves and freshening cows. By means of removable partitions and a grating to cover the trench behind the cow, two or three ordinary stalls may be thrown together,

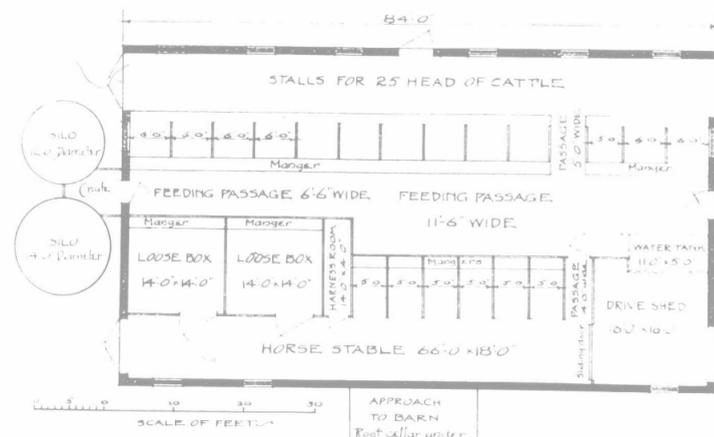


Fig. 2.—A Middlesex County barn with wide drives. Plan of barn of Fred Scott.

After completion, whitewash the whole interior of the stable and don't forget to paint the outside of the barn. The \$100 spent for paint will make the building look \$500 better.

See Fig. 1.  
W. H. FORSTER,  
Wentworth Co., Ont.

### A Handy Barn With Wide Passages.

The barn represented in Fig. 2 is located on 125 acres and is suitable for housing 25 head of cattle and necessary horses, besides two box-stalls. The drive

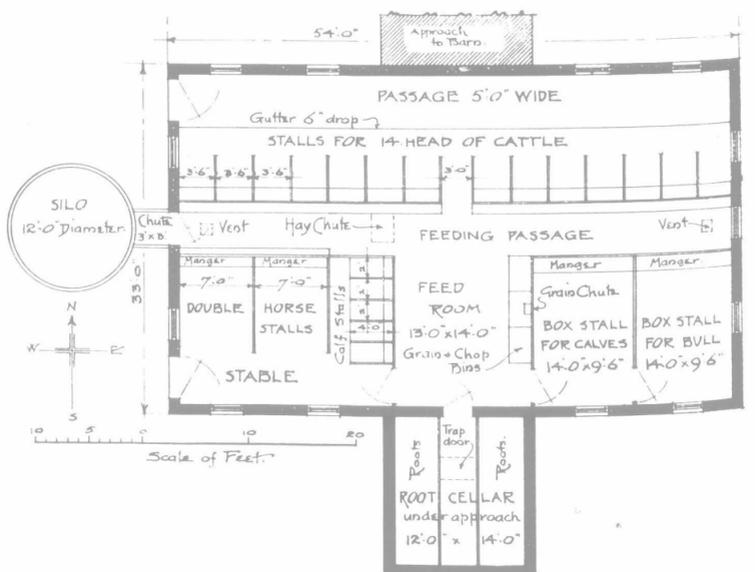


Fig. 3.—A Muskoka District barn. Plan supplied by Roy D. Riley.

shed and other conveniences are under the same roof. The commendable feature about this barn is the large-sized passageways and the abundance of light. Each window contains eight lights, size 10 by 12. The top part of the window is so hinged that fresh air may be admitted according to the temperature and prevailing conditions within the stables. The doors also are conveniently located and made very large to allow a team to pass through from end to end and if necessary haul some conveyance for cleaning out the stables. The owner of this barn, Fred. Scott, of Middlesex County, does not allow his cattle to stand upon cement. Three planks are placed for a cattle stand and old wagon tires are used to support the partitions between the double stalls in the cow stable. Some might think the space allowed for passageways too large but Mr. Scott says that for convenience in doing chores he does not prefer the passageways any smaller.

The tank indicated in one end of the stable has supplied the stock with sufficient water this winter and in spite of the cold weather the water has never frozen. The two box-stalls are used for horses not working and for mares and colts. The cattle drink from basins placed between them in the center of the stalls in front. They are tied with chains. A door not shown in the plan leads from the harness room to the large passageway.

**A Barn for a Smaller Farm.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Fig. 3 is of a bank-barn stable, 54 feet by 32 feet. In it there can be tied 14 head of cattle, 4 horses and 5 calves. There is also box stall room for a bull and a bunch of younger calves. The box stalls could be used for hospital stalls. The feed room and feed alley are both handy to silo and root cellar, for mixing purposes, also handy to grain and chop bins. It is well lighted and ventilated, there being thirteen good-sized windows. I think this stable is plenty large enough for a 75 or 80-acre farm, although we have but 40 acres at present. The main features of this stable are the mangers and stall arrangement for the cattle, to keep them clean. A cow can not get dirty, and bulls or steers keep remarkably clean.

Muskoka District Ont. ROY D. RILEY.

**A Manitoulin End-drive Barn.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The size of this barn—fig. 4—is 54 feet by 66 feet with end drive 14 feet. There are four bents 22 feet, making six mows 22 feet by 20 feet. The granary is in centre mow, north. It is 22 feet by 20 feet by 7 feet with window and door to outside driveway. The main posts are 10 inches by 10 inches by 20 feet. Purlin posts are 8 inches by 8 inches by 19 feet, setting on beam 4 feet back from barn floor, centre posts are 10 inches by 10 inches by 16 feet with a cap 10 inches by 10 inches by 66 feet on each side of barn floor. This is cross-tied at each bent with pieces 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 feet. It has a hip roof.

The advantages of an end-drive are: 1, A very strong frame as the cap timbers running lengthwise stay the building taking away all "racking." 2, Large space for the quantity of timber used can be built without much long timber. By splicing the plates and caps it does not call for any timber longer than 26 feet. 3, Convenient, the mows being only 20 feet back from barn floor, the grain does not require so much handling. We use the first two mows for sheaf grain where we have a rack lifter, the third mow on north side we use as a straw mow, in it is the water tank, it is very handy for hay fork, the fork working in each mow on a rope track.

The barn floor crosses both feed allies, we have four doors for putting down feed, also a trap-door into root cellar, the feed alley doors help to ventilate the basement which is always dry and free from drafts. It is very convenient for threshing as the grain is only 20 feet back from barn floor and the straw can be delivered by the blower into any mow.

While it may not hold as much as a side-drive of same area, yet by scaffolding it can be filled excepting a small space in centre. I am enclosing the plan of the basement.

Manitoulin Island, G. H. BOND.

**A Big Barn Made Over.**

Fig. 5 shows the large remodelled barns belonging to A. J. Golden, of Essex Co., Ont. The plan speaks for itself. The barnyard is located in the corner formed by the L and is to the southeast, well protected. Two silos are used, and the whole makes a very satisfactory arrangement in an old barn made over.

None of these plans show perfect buildings, but from them readers may get a few ideas which may help them in remodeling old barns and stables or in constructing new.

**Handling Sheep.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Comparatively few sheepmen catch and handle their stock properly. The old shepherd's crook, so humane and useful in the years that are past, is no longer to be seen on more than a very few Canadian farms. In many British flocks the crook still has its place, and with this and the intelligent dog the sheep are driven, caught and handled with comfort and facility for both man and beast.

To the sheepman it is painful to witness the rough usage accorded the gentle, timid sheep on

as is the case when one rushes in to grab a member.

To convey a sheep after it is caught, the shepherd should place his left hand beneath the lower jaw. If the animal plunges it may be gently grasped by the wool on the farther cheek. The right hand should grasp the side of the tail or the end of the stub. In this position a sheep will almost invariably walk forward at the will of the person in charge. A sheep handled in this way is neither injured nor frightened, and is conveyed in comparative comfort for itself and the shepherd.

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to market.

Few except owners of pure-bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped stock wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are probably tied and they are tumbled into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destination. Sheep should travel on their feet even when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides high enough to prevent them jumping out or boards placed on top to form a cover. Loading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep, preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the flanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

Elgin Co., Ont.

E. L.

**Settlement Satisfactory.**

The following resolution was passed at a recent Executive meeting of the Ottawa Winter Fair:—"That the Executive Committee of the Ottawa Winter Fair express their appreciation of the spirit in which exhibitors who suffered loss through the explosion at last year's show met us in the settlement of claims and for their forbearance in all cases, to throw any difficulties in the way of full settlement. This has enabled a settlement to be made of all claims within the amount of the grants, and we have reasons to believe owing to the number of exhibitors who exhibited this year with complete satisfaction to all."

**Remedy for Damp Stable.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed a letter from a subscriber wanting to know a remedy for a wet stable where the ceiling and walls were always dripping. I would like him to try the plan I have used and found very effective, and let us know the result in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," as many are troubled in the same way. I simply cover the ceiling floor in the loft above the stable with a good coating of straw, and if this is not available use buckwheat hulls, as these do not rot the boards. I have tried this plan and send it from personal experience, and am sure it will overcome the difficulty.

J. BOAST.

Que. [Note.—Better ventilation would be more successful.—Editor.]

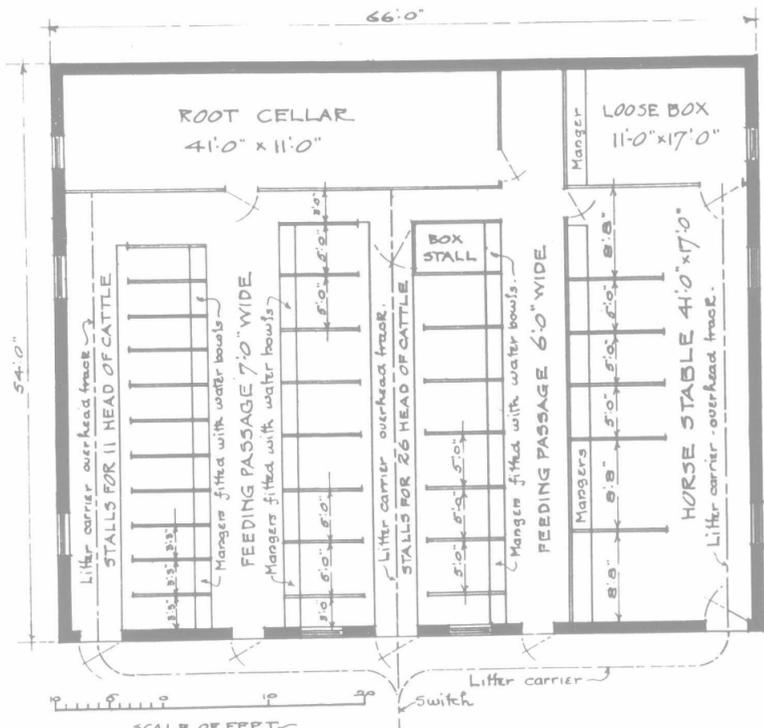


Fig. 4.—A Manitoulin Island end-drive barn, on G. H. Bond's farm.

many farms. Apart from the pure-bred flocks that are waited upon and cared for with the same gentle consideration as the family horse, many of the sheep flocks are rushed and driven, grabbed and dragged in the most inhuman way. When the flock is to be divided or an individual separated from the others the sheep are usually rushed into a corner and the victims, one by one, grabbed by the wool and hauled struggling and kicking to the point of exit. To many sheep raisers and farm hands, the wool appears to be a natural handle. If the torture inflicted by catching a sheep by the wool could be appreciated doubtless many would seek a better method. The examination of a carcass of a dressed sheep that has been lifted by its wool reveals an inflamed area resembling the effects of a severe bruise at every point over which the wool was pulled, due to the rupturing of the tiny blood vessels and creating a soreness, that must of necessity cause a stagnation in gain if not an actual loss of weight. Apart from this, if the animal is at once slaughtered, the carcass is injured in a greater or less degree according to the roughness accorded the animal.

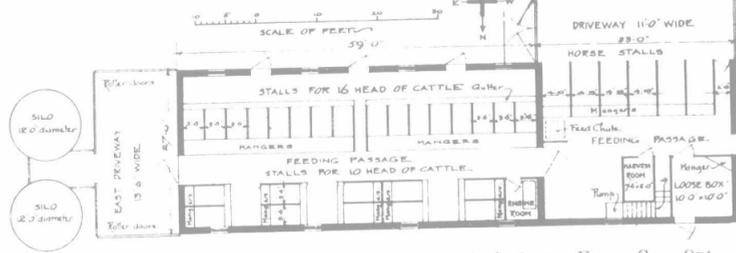


Fig. 5.—A large remodelled barn. A. J. Golden's barn, Essex Co., Ont.

The proper method of catching a sheep is by the hind leg or the head. If in a small pen in which the sheep are closely crowded it is an easy matter to secure the selected animal by the head, holding it fast until the others have moved away clearing an avenue by which it may be taken. In a larger pen a sheep should be caught by the hind leg just above the hock or gambrel joint. A properly-made shepherd's crook is of great assistance in this. The hook can be extended forward without approaching the sheep sufficiently close to cause it to plunge to make its escape. When caught by the hock joint it is drawn back until it is easily grasped by the neck. When a sheep is caught in this way the flock is not frightened,

## THE FARM.

### "Patriotism and Production".

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You ask in what direction can I safely aim to increase the production of my farm, and second, how can labor and methods be best economized to profit. I would answer, that there are several ways in which many farmers could turn their attention with considerable profit without materially increasing their own labor. I heartily agree with the present agitation for increased production for two reasons, one is that the farmer owes that duty to himself and the other is that he owes it to his country, but I am not in line with the idea that the farmer should work harder because the average farmer is working too hard now. Further, there is a danger that what has been heralded from one end of this country to the other during the past several years, (viz. more stock and better stock, which is no doubt the foundation upon which greater grain production must be laid) may get a serious setback. The danger now is a general call being made for more grain (and stock commanding good prices), that farmers will market their stock and turn their pasture fields into cultivation in order to have more grain to sell. This would in my opinion be a short-sighted policy. In the first place the help is not yet in sight to enable the farmer to crop larger areas and in the second place there is too little stock kept now to keep the farms productive, leaving aside altogether the meat supply which is gradually growing less.

I would say that the delegates that have this important work in hand should take the platform, not to tell the farmer to till more land or to work harder, but should be prepared to show the farmer how he can by more thorough methods, materially increase the production on the areas that he now tills which in many cases can be accomplished with less labor than is now used. For instance, it has been proven both in individual and co-operative experiments that seed thoroughly cleaned will produce a large amount more grain than seed only cleaned through a mill once or perhaps not at all. This can be done now before the farmer gets busy and if through that alone, five bushels of oats per acre increase may be secured, which should be reasonably expected, there would be no less than 5,398,918 bushels increase in oats in the Province of Ontario, and a similar increase could be counted for in all the other grains.

Then thorough cultivation of the soil, making a fine mellow bed for that clean, plump seed, would insure still further increase. In very many instances, many farmers would lessen their labor and increase their production by cleaning away unnecessary fences making small fields larger where they could work three or four-horse implements to advantage, thereby doing away with the time of one teamster.

Another very small matter to the individual farmer, and one which amounts to a very large matter when totalled up, is getting harness repaired, harrows sharpened, and all other farm machinery ready for work before seed time commences. How many farmers you see going to the shop to get some repairs when they should be going to the field to work! The old saying, "The early bird catches the worm," applies to the hustler in the spring time as much as it does to the bird. In short, the far-seeing farmer takes advantage of the slack season in winter, to draw home his tile, gravel, etc., etc., and to draw out the manure so that he will be able to do the largest amount of labor during the rush season in a comparatively short time, and it is all important to get all farmers moving along the same lines.

The man that can be persuaded to give his sheep better care during the winter will produce more wool and to shear them unwashed before they taste grass in the spring, will secure much more wool than the other man which would total one to two million pounds increase in the Province annually. Persuade the man to breed good quality beef animals and to finish them at fifteen to twenty months old and the annual returns will increase by millions. Persuade the dairyman to discard his poor cows and to liberally feed the good ones, and millions of dollars worth of milk, cream, butter and cheese will be the increase. I might go on along similar lines, but your valuable space will not permit. I think I should touch one other matter, viz. that our city and town authorities should do something to compel getting some returns out of the subdivided and vacant lots in and adjacent to their corporation. All such land should be producing and this might be accomplished by taxing any that was kept standing idle at double the amount of that which was cultivated and cropped. Another plan would be to allow anyone that had received charity from the corporation a small plot for vegetables, etc. One thing is sure, a great deal needs to be done and much can be done to increase production without very materi-

ally increasing labor and the best of it all is that while the farmer is doing a noble thing for his country he is at the same time improving his own condition.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

### More Seed to Increase Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Canadian farmers are asked upon all sides for an increased production from their holdings. Valuable suggestions as to how such is to be carried out are not given freely, simply because people not holding land in person really are not often in a position to suggest any solution that in the main would be easily understood and acted upon. For the last few years, and especially recently, vast improvements have taken place on a large percentage of Ontario farms, made through and backed up by enhanced prices for all products from the land. Still there undoubtedly remains plenty of room for adding to and increasing these improvements say at least twenty-five per cent.

To endeavor to increase production of wheat, a rush planting of fall wheat took place last fall. A considerable area of this increased acreage did not go into a very good seed bed. The winter so far has not been severe, yet many fields of wheat were under ice fourteen to twenty-one days ago, and all that ice did not go with the slight thaw, consequently it may be reasonable to expect winter-killing of wheat already. Should this be found to be the case, the writer suggests to all farmers who may have winter-killed wheat, to resow on same either barley or oats, and to do the sowing by hand and then thoroughly harrow and roll lightly afterwards. Farmers as a rule are frightened to use the harrow. This is a great mistake; where one plant is lost, at least five will recover by this operation. The reseedling to stop loss must be done promptly or not at all.

With regard to barley and oats, spring after spring goes by, and the same quantity of seed is sown per acre, although the fertility of the soil is decreasing. Ten years close observance of spring grain in Ontario, has left one impression only, and that is, farmers sow enough seed, that given every climatic help from sowing time to harvest, may produce a fair crop. But unfortunately, spring weather in Ontario is more often adverse to spring grain than otherwise. Consequently I am suggesting an increase of seed grain per acre for both barley and oats and we may add spring wheat, of not less than half a bushel per acre. And as in the ten years I have not seen a single field of spring-sown grain too thick in plant, if farmers would think over their failures from spring grain, the conclusion must rest with them, that had they not been so sparing with their seed grain, some of the loss, if not all, would have been saved.

This deficiency in plant, in spring grain leads up to far greater losses than a bad yield of grain. Weeds have an excellent chance given them when the grain plant is thin. In the majority of instances where a really full or good plant of grain exists, hardly a weed is to be found when the reaper does its work, every sheaf being as clean at the bottom as at the top. Increased production, often means simply the difference between a good crop and a bad one, and I will not believe one really practical farmer can be found in the whole of Ontario but who will admit that a really good crop of grain is harvested at less expense than a bad crop can be. In thousands of cases the increase in plant likely to be obtained from an increase of seed per acre would offset over and over again the slightly increased cost.

Haldimand Co., Ont. J. S. TITCHMARSH.

### A Saving on Whiffletrees.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having had considerable experience in ploughing with three, four and five-horse teams, I venture to give others a suggestion we have found very useful. When one has three or more horses in a team on a plough and plough strikes an immovable object, be it a tree root or a stone, one of four things must happen. The plough jumps out, the horses stop, the plough breaks, or the whiffletrees, harness or other connections break. When either of the first two happens no serious results occur, but if either of the latter two results it may mean anywhere from one hour to two days lost time. To avoid this we use a weak connection between whiffletrees and plough. Two or three (according to length of hitch desired) malleable chain belting links answer admirably, and if one should break by striking obstruction a fresh one is put on in a minute's time. A few should be carried in case of need. We find a 77 link right strength for four or five horses, and a somewhat weaker link for three horses. Since using these we have never broken a whiffletree or plough, but always find links give first.

Ont. Co., Ont.

H. W.

### How to Make the Best of Farming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In January 21st issue, I noticed an appeal for articles from farmers to aid other farmers in making a bigger year of 1915, with the meagre supply of farm help available. Farmers should utilize every winter day more fully than they have done in the past. Everyone cuts wood who has it to cut, and advice to lay in a year's supply is almost needless, but what about the line fence that caused you to run last summer through a field of oats with twenty or more cattle clearing out in a hurry. It costs. Haul rails on the sleigh where it is easy loading, and place them along where they can be quickly placed in the fence in April weather. Clean seed grain and select potatoes now. It will save time when planting time comes as well as improve the quality. Haul out manure where it is kept in an overshoot and where level fields need it, but often fields that are hilly are sadly neglected owing to the desire to put it out hence level fields get it all. Implements and harness requires to be repaired fully for constant work. In short, do all possible in the old slack season and what has been the rush season will then be quite pleasant indeed.

Of course, wide implements with more energetic horses are a boon to the man who is short of farm laborers, but as eighty per cent. of our farmers can scarcely obtain them, of all kinds and of greatest capacity I do not feel I should give this point the importance I otherwise would, yet we all have a certain number of old standbys and I might mention to attach a drag harrow behind a roller saves one man and at least one horse. Also to cultivate or disc a field three times three to four inches deep will be better than giving it four cuts, one and one-half or two inches and it will be one day quicker on a ten-acre field.

In haying, I prefer a side-delivery rake as it rakes and tedds it, saving time, besides putting less dust in it, and surely in harvest an eight-foot binder with four horses is ideal. Thirty acres in a large field would be small indeed by sun-down and if our hired friend falls behind some twenty acres at the end of the season as he may if the crop is large and the binder runs well, why haul what is down in first, if the weather is dry and the last field very ripe as is often the case. It will thresh out well, save labor and one-quarter more can be mowed in a barn. I have seen seventy acres hauled in at once in that manner, it needs two pitching on and then it is fully as speedy as out of shocks.

Sometimes threshing twice, once in harvest or stacking before filling the barn extremely high also saves labor.

In the fall, I would prefer to use four horses on a seventeen-tooth cultivator doing a field twice. When all is done then plough. If fields are absolutely free of stones, stumps, etc., why I should say four horses again and a two-furrowed plough. I prefer a single one though as I think better work can be done and quality right here is in the end a labor-saver, as two harrowings on a straight, deep-ploughed field leave a better seed-bed than three cuts on a field poorly ploughed. Then if some is left unploughed till spring, if the field is fairly clean give it two more deep cultivatings, and sow. It will save time and may give good results, especially if it is sandy loam and it is a dry season.

I would say despite great profits in dairying, to keep less cows and produce more beef. Let several calves do as nature would have them and see them tip the scales at nine hundred pounds at twelve months. It would mean less butter, but more of what our kakkhi-clad boys need to help them storm the heights in the months to come and less labor on the farm. We should keep more sheep and fewer hogs as they need less care at all times, especially in the summer and more mutton is wanted as it is one of the first meats given to our sick and wounded in the hospitals.

If possible, have water pumped by power into house and barn and have all gates sixteen feet wide at least. I believe I spent six hours last summer making my way with wide implements through gates. Barns and houses should be closer together, the difference between one hundred yards and two hundred yards (some are yet farther) will make a half a mile in four trips and yet eight or twelve trips are often made in a day which would mean one-half hour's travel in the latter case.

What hired help we have we should encourage. Most of us have been there and did not the fact that we know we were pleasing cause us to do more, do it better, and keep physically fit for the whole year round? We should read some books, preferably of a helpful type and a few humorous ones read after work will tend to banish care and worry from our minds and one who worries is about three-quarters of a man the next day.

We should not be over enthusiastic over the cry for increased production from headquarters. We should run our own business. When in the past, farmers have asked anything of the Government, they have been none to ready to help us.

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rather they have helped corporations and big business in our cities. Why should we not say to each other, "be steady." We must run this thing and not do things, which, while they might please some and fatten our purses for the present, yet in the near future might cause our soils to become impoverished, and full of filth of all kinds. Let us be more thorough in our work, have more quality in our product, handle our lands as if we wanted them to be yielding double in ten years and this will lead to lasting prosperity which is what our nation needs.

Dufferin Co., Ont.  
FRANKLIN E. C. BETTSCHEN.

### Adopt Business Principles.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From my point of view profitable and successful marketing of the products of the farm is the most difficult problem we have to deal with. Under present conditions farming is reduced to the level of the day laborer, or even below that. Nearly all workingmen have certain standards for wages and hours over which they have control. The farmer has none of these privileges; he produces a good article and is not able to set his prices in order to make a small margin of profit over cost of production. Good business principles in farming as well as in any other business require remuneration for the time and energy spent as well as interest on the capital invested. Co-operation and organization are the only remedies, but as the evil conditions have come on gradually the people must be educated to new conditions which will make relief rather slow and will need much perseverance. Co-operation and organization have enabled other lines of business to gain control of our markets and also enact legislation detrimental to our welfare. Farmers in different districts should specialize in growing or producing articles most suited to each district, always endeavoring to have them as uniform as possible. Co-operation should be practiced in selling in order to procure uniform prices and reach the markets of the world. If co-operative stores could be operated in each town by farmers I think it would help to keep their goods within easy reach of the consumer, which I think would help to reduce the high cost of living by buying directly from the farmer. To sum up the situation, the greatest drawback farmers have to-day is lack of organization, which leaves them to the mercy and honesty of people in other lines of business who are entrusted with the marketing of his produce. Much educational work is being done to help remedy the situation and we cannot deny that it is bearing good fruit, but it is still a long long way from perfection. When good business principles are adopted by the farmer and he gets a square deal I think the cry of finance will gradually disappear.

Lambton Co., Ont. BOB. WHITE.

### The Handling of Manure on the Central Experimental Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

All crops produced are fed on the farm, and barnyard manure is the leading source of fertility for all fields and crops. The main rotation is one of three years duration, consisting of hoed, grain and hay crops, which follow each other in the order named. The manure is applied on the sod for the hoed area, at the rate of 18 tons per acre, which provides 6 tons of manure for each year of the rotation. Where corn is the hoed crop used, the manure is taken direct from the stables to the field and spread. By this means of application, the loss of fertilizing constituents is minimized, and much time is saved, as only one handling of the manure is necessary. For roots and potatoes, the manure is applied and incorporated with the soil during the previous autumn by ploughing and frequent cultivation.

With two exceptions, the method of applying manure outlined above is adopted for every rotation that is under experiment. In these two rotations, which are of five years' duration, two applications are made instead of one during the cycle. The first dressing of 15 tons per acre is made for the hoed crop, and a second 15 tons is applied for the forage or hay crop. This dressing for the hay, especially, where it is applied for the new seeding of grass and clovers, has been beneficial not only as a fertilizer, but also as a protection to the young plants during winters of severe cold and scant snow fall. Under no circumstances has manure been applied direct to the hoed crop, and the heavy yields of grain have justified the ignoring of this method which is too commonly followed by our Ontario farmers.

Ottawa, J. H. GRISDALE.

### Do More in 1915.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your question—Greater crops with fewer men for 1915—I think we should have more men available this year as there are a great number of unemployed all over the country, and I think many will accept farm work next summer. In order to accomplish greater production, let each farmer work a little harder this year, especially with his head. Let him employ more and better labor than he has heretofore. With additional labor he will be able to give more thorough tillage, which will be more productive than to unduly increased acreage. I would advise that farmers next spring plant larger root crops than formerly, more potatoes, more beans, more turnips and mangels. This will make work for the partly-skilled labor floating about and produce food for both people and live stock. Next summer should also be a good year to make some improvements, such as clearing waste spots, and tile draining, which will increase crops for the following summer as well as quickly return money thus spent.

It is the plain duty of every farmer this year to put his shoulder to the wheel and give production a boost.

Carleton Co., Ont. E. H. HONEYWELL.

### The Fall of the Woodlot.

A correspondent some time ago sent us the accompanying illustration of the slaughter which was being done to a twenty-acre woodlot, all of which was being cleared up and not a tree left standing. The trees, as shown, were being cut into cordwood. Many another woodlot has gone the same way, and it does seem a pity, especially where the trees were vigorous, thick, and the lot



What Happened to a 20-acre Woodlot in Middlesex Co., Ont.

growing into money. The man who cuts the wood off good land worth \$100 or more per acre has, however, in many cases, something to back up his action. His land cleared would be worth money to him. With the wood on it, especially where many of the trees are dying owing to pasturing or to the fact that many of the trees, particularly beech trees, have had the tops blown off are decaying, it is of no particular ready value and decay and wind destruction are causing loss each year. There is a good reason for cutting such. But the fact remains that much land is cleared that should not be, and many woodlots slashed down which should be left standing. In preserving forest, and in replanting, the greatest benefit will surely come from confining tree areas to rough land or poor land which cannot profitably be brought under cultivation, and in keeping the newly-planted areas off land which would be of far more value under cultivation. There is another point in the illustration. Cut wood now, and more than this cut the down timber and dead trees to save waste.

### More "Patriotism and Production".

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Jan. 28th there is an article by R. J. Messenger, re Agricultural Conferences and the Unemployed, the basic facts of which are too obvious to be denied. Mr. Messenger, however, smacks a little of cynicism when he speaks of 90 per cent. of the farmers of the Dominion being men who know all that is necessary to know about patriotism, war conditions, and crop necessities. Surely, that is a statement which the wisest of men would make with hesitancy. Personally, I have farmed a little, perhaps not so much as Mr. Messenger, but could scarcely make so strong a statement conscientiously.

From Mr. Messenger's letter I am sure that he is just as independent and ready to fight as he

says he is, which is a splendid quality; but the sentiment of the letter would lead one to believe that he is carrying a chip on his shoulder, for he is assuming the role of prophet when he says, "The meetings will probably be held by a number of platform orators who are after easy money; they will be attended by a few farmers who need neither information nor aid." This is surely a strong statement, is it not, for a man assuming the role of a prophet? In the first place I understand this campaign to be a series of conferences, and a conference in my estimation is a meeting where all interested confer with one another. Then, as to orators, I may say that I have been approached to act as one of the speakers, and I do not think I have ever been accused of being an orator; and as to "easy" money, I may say that I am perfectly willing to give over my place to Mr. Messenger.

Mr. Messenger's prophesy regarding results may prove true; I hope not. It lies with those responsible for the campaign to see that it does not. Certainly there is much that a well-directed campaign could do towards enlightening the farmer regarding present conditions and prospects, which being unprecedented have created new problems which are puzzling to the farmer. For instance, wheat, oats, practically all feeding grains, and beans, peas, etc., are high in price, and we can all understand the reason and readily believe that they will remain so throughout the duration of the war. We can understand the depressing effect on the fruit trade also, but it is difficult to understand the low prices prevailing in some other staple food products, such for instance, as potatoes, and we would like to know what current conditions will affect prices in this commodity next year. The same may be said regarding meat animals, etc., etc. We cannot avoid the truth that production and market

conditions and requirements will be sadly unbalanced next year, and it surely behooves us as intelligent people to anticipate the changed conditions in the full knowledge of the best information we can obtain regarding the same. Will the forthcoming conferences give us this information? I hope so, and I will be sadly disappointed if they do not.

Still, having obtained this information, and after careful judgment decided what and how much produce he should grow, the farmer finds himself in the position of being advised to go two opposite ways at the

same time. He is advised, (and perhaps convinced that the advice is correct), that he should produce more of certain commodities than usual. This, however, means more labor. At the same time much of the ordinary supply of labor has gone a-marching off to war, and most of our newspapers and some of our prominent parliamentarians, and other worthy advisors of the farmer are exhorting more of the rural youth to enlist, and almost shaming them for their lack of patriotism, as shown by the tardiness of recruiting in rural districts as compared with urban communities. We certainly need recruits and many of them, and I do not think that any rural community wishes to shirk its duty in this respect, and I am sure that rural people would be delighted if they could possess a dual personality and thus be able to do all that is asked of them. Unfortunately, they are just the same kind of people as their complacent advisors in the cities, and I am certain that not even these men could labor in the harvest field in Canada and at the same time fight at the front in France. Whence, then, will come the supply of labor to produce the extra crop? I concur heartily with Mr. Messenger that the unemployed from the cities are of little use in solving the problem. It is a problem, however, that must be solved, and one regarding which the farmers will very likely expect some light from these conferences, and it seems to me inconceivable that they should not get it.

To refer again to Mr. Messenger's letter, the prices he quotes for apples potatoes, particularly beef and butter, seem to me to be exceptionally low, they are certainly lower than Ontario prices; still we cannot get away from the fact that increased yield does not necessarily mean more profit and prosperity to the farmer, and that any campaign to assist the farmer and agriculture must include economic questions and seek to solve the rural problems, affecting profit, which every farmer realizes are his and which he

is more or less powerless to overcome individually. On the other hand, this is a time when it is not a question of the farmer's profit alone but of supplying the needs of a starving world as well, and it seems to me that while these economic questions can not be ignored we can well afford to overlook some of them at the present time in the interests of the Empire and humanity.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

P. E. ANGLE.

### Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Owing to the, to be expected, shortage of potash from the stopping of the export from Germany, which especially in the light, sandy and gravelly loams of this part of the Province of Quebec, and many other sections, is necessary for the growing of potatoes and roots, the commercial phosphate which we are accustomed to purchase, will naturally, owing to the shortage, be very light in this chemical, perhaps reduced from 8% and 10% to 1% and 2%, or left out entirely. The question thus arises, what can we substitute for this product of the German mines? I understand that seaweed and wood ashes both have these properties. The latter is practically the only one available for our farms situated inland. As an old subscriber to the best farmer paper of the many I take, I would be greatly obliged if you would inform me, and I think there would be hundreds of others interested also, as to the value and probable result of wood ashes applied to the land for potatoes and other roots. I would be glad also if you could give an estimate of what wood ashes should be worth to the farmer, per bushel, if he could procure them at his nearest village, and also how many bushels per acre should be broadcast?

Que.

C. W. BUCHANAN.

In our issue of Oct. 29th, 1914, Prof. G. Harcourt, of the O.A.C., Guelph, had a very interesting and valuable article on this subject. Recognizing the increased interest in this subject we republish some of the statements made in that article. Good average wood ashes should contain at least 6 per cent. of potash and 1.5 to 2 per cent. phosphoric acid. They contain also considerable lime (carbonate of calcium and magnesium) which is very beneficial to some soils. Supposing ashes contain 6 per cent. potash and 2 per cent. phosphoric acid they would be worth, at the usual price of these materials in other fertilizers, about \$8.00 per ton, not allowing anything for the lime. But potash is now higher in price if procurable at all, and consequently the value placed on ashes will surely be greater. Ashes exposed to the weather and leached or partially leached are not so valuable. They may not contain more than 1.5 to 2 per cent. potash. Leaching does not affect the phosphoric acid and lime content, however. Wood ashes are of greatest value on legumes and on root and corn crops. They are also valuable on muck or swamp soils because they increase the availability of nitrogen in the soil by hastening the decay of organic matter. They are valuable in correcting acidity in a sour soil; the lime which they contain tends to render insoluble potash salts already in a clay soil more available; and the lime and phosphoric acid supplies light soils with two materials in which these soils are usually deficient. Lime as a liberator of potash already in the soil may be used to take the place of potash applications for a time, but it must not be forgotten that lime itself adds no potash to the soil and consequently liming continuously without other fertilizers tends to use up the plant food and eventually exhausts soil. Lime has a great stimulating effect, and as most of our soils contain a fairly large amount of the insoluble forms of potash more lime may be used without danger. Wood ashes, as they come from the house should weigh about 48 pounds per bushel. A ton of this material will contain 240 lbs. phosphoric acid, 360 lbs. of lime, and 240 lbs. of potash. A ton per acre should be a good heavy application, and at 48 lbs. per bushel would mean about 12 bushels per acre. The weight would be anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent. more, and the value of the application proportionate. In buying ashes, ask the dealer for an fertilizer analysis. It is better to buy a little extra on ground and apply it.

### A Solution of the Rural Problem.

By the Hon. J. M. Macpherson, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

The rural problem is one of the most important of the day. It is a problem which affects the interests of the whole country. It is a problem which has its roots in the past and its branches in the future. It is a problem which can only be solved by a united effort of the whole community. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of justice and equity. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of progress and improvement. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of cooperation and solidarity. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of peace and harmony. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of love and kindness. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of faith and hope. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of courage and determination. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of sacrifice and service. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of love and kindness. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of faith and hope. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of courage and determination. It is a problem which can only be solved by a policy of sacrifice and service.

## THE DAIRY.

### Rearing Dairy Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From now until spring many calves will arrive on dairy farms. As the future cow depends so largely on the present calf, and how it is reared, a few suggestions on this important topic may be in order.

In the first place, the calf should have been properly bred. Where pure-bred dairy stock are not kept it is necessary that calves to be reared should be from a pure-bred sire, preferably of one of the dairy breeds. A calf, properly bred, has an advantageous start over one bred from a common, or what is called "scrub" sire.

Practically all heifer calves dropped on the farm should be reared at the present time when live stock is likely to be in great demand in the near future, although we are afraid that some enthusiasts are over-optimistic on this point. It has been proved a number of times by figures which are indisputable that there is a great shortage of animals in practically all countries which produce live stock, but the farmers have not seen any great effect of this condition in causing prices to advance. If anything, live stock has tended downward in price lately, while feed of nearly all kinds has soared upward, a condition not favorable for farmers to increase their herds in number. In spite of this unfavorable condition it would seem to be wisdom on the part of dairy farmers to rear all the heifer calves possible to renew and maintain their present herds. On the average, a dairy herd needs to be renewed about every five years. There are always some cows which fail to breed, go wrong in one or more quarters of the udder, or which meet with some accident, so that the wise farmer will try to have heifers of his own breeding and rearing coming on to take the place of cows no longer profitable. To buy cows of unknown merit is always more or less unsatisfactory and expensive.

There is some difference of opinion as to the length of time a calf should remain with its dam. Some favor removing the calf at once; others leave the two together for a period of three days, while some allow the calf to suck for three to six weeks, then wean, or sell the calf for veal. For the remainder of the lactation period the cow is milked by hand. We do not think this latter plan a good one from a dairyman's viewpoint, as cows treated in this way are not likely to develop into good milkers. If the calf is to be reared for a place in the dairy herd, it would be better to remove it from the dam in from one to three days—the shorter time, if the calf is strong and healthy and the cow all right; the longer time, if the calf is weak or the cow's udder very much inflamed.

After the calf is removed, allow it to become, as farmers say, "good and hungry" before attempting to feed it out of the pail. There are calf feeders now on the market which are claimed to be an improvement over feeding calves from the pail. These we have tried did not prove very satisfactory as they were too difficult to clean. One of the Experiment Stations recently reports favorably on these calf feeders.

The young calf should have its own dam's milk for a few days, when it may be changed to whole milk from the herd for one to three weeks, and then be gradually changed to warm, sweet skim-milk. If fed skim-milk directly from the separator, the foam should be removed, as this causes indigestion.

Two points should be carefully borne in mind when feeding young calves on skim-milk—not to feed too much and to see that the pail is clean.

As to the number of times a day which a calf should be fed, this is largely determined by the milking hours and times of separation. Those who feed calves from an office revolving arm chair, advise feeding several times a day, especially when young. Those who actually feed calves on an ordinary dairy farm find that twice a day is all that the conditions on such farms will allow.

As regards quantity, or weight of milk to feed, this depends upon the calf's age and appetite or calf, but when the feeder has a normal calf, it is a good rule to weigh each feed for each calf. When a milk scale is convenient, it is not much trouble to weigh the skim milk for each feeding. A good rule is to give three wean's old, ordinarily strong calves one quart of milk for each feeding, and to give older calves one and a half quarts. If the ordinary calf should receive more than three quarts and one of pailons (10 to 15 lbs.) in a day, and one quart. If milk feed is full it may be fed with the pail until 10 or 12 months of age, and then weaned.

As regards the calf being so gaddled, it is best if it can have a bucket of milk as it may drink in a convenient spot. Feeding this will develop its digestive apparatus and tend to make it the ideal cow we are aiming at.

Some ground oats, preferably with the hulls

removed, should be put in the milk at an early stage, but as soon as the calf will eat dry grain a small box of convenient height should contain a mixture of equal parts by weight of bran and ground oats, with a little oil meal, or ground flax seed added. We have not found a better grain combination for calves than the foregoing.

Calves' stalls or pens should be kept dry. Wet stalls are very injurious to young calves, yet it is seldom we go into a stable and find the calf pen clean and dry. Extra care is needed in order to keep the calves dry and thrifty. When we consider that the treatment of the calf largely determines the character of the future cow, we see how important it is to give the calf a good start.

If calves can be kept in a separate stall or stable, and away from the cows, so much the better. This arrangement causes the air of the milking stable to be sweeter, and there is less fretting of cows and calves for each other. Calf music is not the best kind to have in a stable where there are cows milking.

Calves, like children, seem to do best when there are several in a family, therefore, it is a good plan to allow them to run together between meals, but at meal time and for a short time after, it is considered by many that the calf should be kept separate from her playmates to prevent sucking. We have seen very elaborate arrangements for this purpose, but somehow or other in the rush of work on the farm these special pens, stanchions, etc., are frequently not used, and the money spent on them is practically wasted.

Regarding the question of exercise lots, turning calves into orchards, paddocks, etc., my experience is that calves tend to go back, in appearance at least, from the day they are turned out. Theoretically calves should be turned out during the first summer to "bask in the sun's rays," breathe the "fresh, pure air of nature's breezes," etc., but it is doubtful if a dairy calf should be turned out of doors for any great length of time, under six months of age. We need to bear in mind that the offspring of the modern dairy cow is more or less artificial—a hot-house plant, if you like, and has to be coddled and fussed with more or less until it gets a fair start in the world. After that, these artificial restrictions may be done away with to a certain extent, but the young dairy calf, like the young human needs a lot of extra attention for a time at least, but it should not be continued too long.

Let each farmer dairyman try to raise as many calves as possible, and the best calves that ever were reared, during the year 1915, which promises to be a good year for dairying, if we do our part.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

### Cheese Factory or Creamery, Which?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reference to Prof. Dean's letter in "The Farmer's Advocate" re changing creamery to cheese, I wish to make a few observations. In one cheese factory that I know they changed from cheese to butter. Before this the factory was going in debt every year, but now they are paying off some of their indebtedness each year. But the circumstances were peculiar. Very few of the patrons kept many cows and the few that were kept were poor, and it cost too much to collect the small quantity of milk. In collecting cream they don't go so often, and a team can cover a much larger tract of country collecting cream than collecting milk. I think that these patrons by keeping better cows and more of them and by feeding silage could, in a short time, have sent four times as much milk. If each farmer would keep all the good cows that his farm would carry and feed them properly, I think a properly-conducted cheese factory is preferable to a creamery. In the first place it costs less to make cheese than butter. The creamery gets about three cents per pound for making the butter. Now, the milk required to make one pound of butter would generally make two pounds of cheese. We pay our cheese maker \$1.35 per 100 lbs. for making cheese, so in that way for every 23 lbs. of milk it costs about 9-10 of a cent more to manufacture into butter than into cheese.

You ask what about the calves? We feed them whole milk for about a month, and then gradually change them onto separated milk and boiled linseed meal for another month, teaching them to eat out chop and bran, and then after that sterilized whey and good pasture, or, if kept in silage and good hay, and they do very well. The best breeders say that heifer calves intended for milking cows should never be allowed to lay on much fat. I have tried two different brands of calf food, and have got better results from using linseed meal. If we have well-cured clover hay we have it run through the cutting box and put in the wash boiler and make beautiful hay tea, which the calves relish when they are used

HORTICULTURE.

A Home-made Sprayer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

R.B.K.'s query respecting the economy and satisfaction, in assembling the elements of a spraying outfit, reminds me of my own experience which followed on what was probably the same logic as his. With a fair amount of mechanical genius and lack of experience, I sought to save what seemed to me a fairly good margin on the cost of an outfit. I bought a one-horse-power air-cooled gasoline engine, new, which looked just as conceited as I was,—it seemed anxious to tackle anything. Then following my sketch of the outfit, I purchased a jack and link, and a horizontal, double-acting force pump of common pattern, using a leather belt. The cost was: Engine, \$52.75; jack and link, \$8.00; pump, \$15; belt, \$1.35; total \$76.85, not including the plank platform and oak barrel made to fit a low-wheeled farm truck. I thought I could use the exhaust to agitate the spraying mixture and at the same time muffle the busy thing so the team would stand, by leading an iron pipe with flexible joints, up across and down into the barrel to near the bottom. It was more clever than successful for it reduced the power considerably. Then I found I could get pressure enough on one line of hose one-half inch, to make easy work of washing a buggy, but the spraying business was not developing very fast. There seemed too, to be some difficulty about the air intake which was needed to maintain air cushion in the dome of the pump. Finally, as the season for active spraying arrived, I borrowed a hand pump on a barrel and did what I could with that, intending to work out a solution for my troubles at a season when time was more plentiful. Well, that one h.p. engine was put in the barn to work a pulper and a grinder head which is a combined emery wheel and drill or boring machine. The pump is in the house doing daily duty and the jack is for sale.

I bought a 2 1/2 h.p. engine made for general purposes and pumping too, fitted to an iron base which also carried an excellent high-pressure pump which will maintain 300 pounds pressure if asked to do it, with two leads of hose and a single "Friend" nozzle on each. This I purchased at a distance after correspondence with the makers, and laid down it cost me \$169.99. I have found all my early difficulties, and many more that I would have encountered when I knew enough to see them, had been very efficiently overcome. There is enough play left for my mechanical genius in operating the outfit and I might add that my hat is off to the workmen who turn out a well-made spraying outfit that gives a minimum of trouble. Either an engine or a pump is more than just that for it must be skillfully selected to stand up with a margin of power, under the special work for which it is required. The positive geared drive is the surest way of connecting the pump to the engine but a rigid base to carry both is the only way to avoid trouble. Lock nuts on vibrating parts and high-pressure hose, not larger than three-eighths inch, will save much trouble. I still have the noise and the same team but am getting a muller, second hand from an auto repair shop which will lessen that trouble. What the editor stated as to the importance of surplus power, I fully second. With two and one-half horse power, I saw wood with a twenty-six inch circular, run a grain chopper and a cutting box as required. There is too much money invested in a gas engine to pay one to have it idle only when spraying. Also you will forget the finer points of its management unless you keep in practice by making it do other work. If I were to offer R.B.K. any advice it would be to look over very thoroughly several good engine-pump combinations as well as complete outfits. I would gladly tell him the maker of mine, but cannot expect the editor to advertise him. Perhaps the editor would forward a letter to me.

York Co., Ont.

M.F.S.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Rural Life Conference on the Rural Problem.

The Conference on Rural Life and Work, held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from Friday, January, 29 to Sunday, January, 31 was the first of its kind held in Ontario, but judging by the success in point of interest, attendance and ideas, it should not be the last. The numerous speakers had been warned that facts and not theories were to be presented and for the most part observed the warning, and related their own personal observations and experiences in rural Ontario. The convention was promoted by the College Y. M. C. A.

The discussion was conveniently divided into several phases, the economic question, the social

and educative factors in country life, the place of women and the religious factors affecting rural welfare and contentment. Discussion from anyone with any experience relating to the point was invited and freely taken advantage of.

E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, opened the conference with a speech, "Attractions and Repulsions of Farm Life as I Know It." In Mr. Drury's experience farm life was intensely interesting in many ways: The actual dealing with plant and animal life, the creation of things by our own brain and muscle, and the appreciation of natural surroundings and natural beauty are all sources of pleasure to him. Mr. Drury finds joy in healthy, physical labor, and in the simplicity of rural social life. This latter factor, however, did not appeal so highly to some of the speakers following. Mr. Drury was, however, forced to admit that there was something radically wrong with the rural situation to send boys and girls away from the farm, and the rural problem he claims is the biggest thing, next to the war, that faces the Province and the Dominion. He cited as some of the disadvantages of farm life, the lack of leisure to think and talk and for healthful recreation; the actual strenuousness of the life of the farmer and his family measured in hours and hardness of work; the lack of social intercourse, slightly improved upon since the advent of the rural phone; the lack of educated leadership in rural communities; the failure of the rural school system to give any stimulus to education for oneself, and hence the failure of the farming population to develop and hold its own as the nation grew; the lack of conveniences of life, and the inadequate profit derived from farm labor. In Mr. Drury's opinion, the place of the agricultural college graduate is back on the farm.

The discussion of the economic questions emphasized the need of easier rural credit systems and more co-operation, the adoption of a system of taxation on land rather than on improvements and a lower tariff on farm machinery. W. J. Bell, a senior student at the College presented his views on the labor question, based on some years personal experience as a "hired man." The prosperous, progressive, systematic farmer, said Mr. Bell, has no labor problem. It is the opposite kind, the poor farmer who is handicapped by lack of capital, who can not or will not pay sufficient wages for a competent man, who works his men long hours, it is this farmer who worries over his help problem. From the hired man's viewpoint, the speaker advised keeping him all the year round, securing a comfortable house for married help, giving him a little recreation and treating him like a man, and there would be no complaint that farm work was drudgery.

The rural school system came in for some severe handling from several speakers, both ex-teachers and farmers' sons. Other agencies are doing more to discover the boy than day schools, notably short courses by District Representatives, School Fairs and School Clubs. It was agreed with Mr. Drury that farmers have failed to advance and organize with other interests and workers of the country, such as the manufacturers, and one great cause of this was the lack of rural education. The good must be accomplished through the present generation of boys and girls, said one speaker quoting from Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Alberta. At present our city and country schools have the same curriculum. High Schools and Collegiate Institutes have courses leading primarily to entrance to the University. Insofar as the teaching of agriculture goes, one good demonstration by a District Representative is of as much practical use as many times the number of hours teaching. The rural school teachers have no earthly paradise, judging by remarks made. The low salaries paid to men, the lack of social life, the numerous changes of location, and the badgering from trustees all make the work more or less distasteful in many instances.

The social side of rural life received considerable attention, and the gist of the matter appears to be that while social life is absent or practically so in a large number of localities, it is largely a question of energetic leadership to make the farm quite as attractive in this respect to the boys and girls as life in the city. The presence of numerous church denominations in one small community was more or less instrumental in dividing the people into smaller and smaller groups. Instead of being an active aid in making the leisure time of both young people and adults enjoyable and promoting social intercourse the effect was more to separate them, a tendency which was deplored.

Mrs. Brethour, of Burford, in the opening speech on "The Place of Women in Rural Life," expatiated on the undoubted advantages which farm life possessed for girls. Mrs. Brethour's grandfather and father were farmers, and in her opinion the girls of today enjoyed numerous blessings not vouchsafed to the girls of the previous generation. However, notwithstanding this, there is a definite drift cityward, and several girl students from Macdonald Institute gave the rea-

to it, and they do well and it is not much trouble. When whey is sterilized at the proper temperature and the tanks cleaned out every day and taken proper care of when taken home, it makes very good feed for calves about two months old. We pay our cheese maker 75 cents per ton of cheese for sterilizing the whey, and we believe it is worth it if the tanks are cleaned out every day and kept covered. Some put chop or bran in the calves' drink, whether it be milk, sterilized whey or hay tea. I think that this is not a good plan. I believe that it is better to teach the calf to eat the chop and bran dry, so that it will chew it. All changes in the feeding of calves should be introduced gradually, never change suddenly from one feed to another.

I think that the farmers in our district are getting about double the returns from the cheese factory that they were forty years ago. Of course the price of cheese is higher, but the principal reasons for the great increase are the great improvement in the breeding of the cows and in the feeding. The majority now have silos, and are able to feed the cows in a way that they could not do thirty years ago. Quite a number of our patrons have made from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per acre off their cows for the year 1914, and one farmer and his son, off a 50-acre farm, got almost \$650 from milk. I might mention that he bought tags for his cows and pastured them mostly on the road. And then we must not forget to count in the sterilized whey which enables the farmer to take in very nearly as much for his pigs as for his milk. And then also figure on the amount of valuable manure that the pigs make. If properly managed it is the best. And we must feed the land if we are to make a success of farming.

Don't keep poor cows, they are thieves and robbers. Buy two or three real good cows and a pure-bred bull of good milking strain. Raise all the heifer calves, and when they come to be cows keep the best and dispose of any that prove inferior. Have a good silo, or better still, two smaller ones. Keep all the cows possible. If you draw your own milk to the factory it costs no more to take 500 lbs. a day than it does to take 250 lbs. If all the farms in the Province of Ontario were worked up to their full productivity we could raise about 40 per cent. more than we do.

Oxford Co., Ont.

DAVID LAWRENCE.

Profitable Producers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I thought your readers might be interested in a short account of what my herd of thirty-eight cows made me in 1914. The herd consists of Ayrshires and Ayrshire grads. Including milk sent to the factory, cream shipped, and butter made, but not counting the milk used for family (which was from three to five quarts daily) and an additional family for six months, also supplying a large camp ground with from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pints per day for eight days, and an occasional quart or two to a couple other families residing nearby and besides considerable fed to young calves. The net amount of money taken, not including all this used for other purposes was for the year, \$2,953.74, or an average of \$77.73 per cow for year.

This herd is composed of twenty-eight cows, five three-year-old heifers, four two-year-olds and one farrow. Their feed ration after going on grass consisted of one quart ground oats, bran, oil cake meal, and gluten feed mixed twice a day, night and morning until they were put in stable in the fall.

Leeds Co., Ont.

ANDREW HENDERSON.

POULTRY.

Another Cure for Blackhead.

A correspondent in Elgin Co., Ont., sends the following on Blackhead in turkeys, which we pass on for what it is worth:

"Having found something which has proved more successful than muriatic acid in curing blackhead in turkeys, I will pass it on to other readers. Take a tablespoonful of castor oil and add 9 or 10 drops of turpentine; give to the diseased bird once a day, for about a week or until the bird shows signs of recovery. It can be given by warming and pouring into the bird's mouth, but I find it more easily given by mixing with dry bran and forming into pills. This dose is for a grown bird. For young birds the dose would have to be lessened. This treatment has proved successful even when given after the disease has reached an advanced stage."

John H. Leonard, Ottawa, and Alfred Eastham, Chatham, have been appointed official seed analysts for the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

sons for which they and numerous girl friends were not satisfied with rural life. Chief of these was the monotony, the lack of a supply of money, lack of social life, the insignificance of the work, the lack of conveniences which help to render the city woman's life more bearable, the difficulty of developing talent in the country, and the absence of opportunity for an ambitious girl to make her own living independently. The conclusion of all the women speakers was that something had to be done to arrest the decline of rural population, and to make the life more attractive to girls as well as to their brothers. But the problem, as Dr. Creelman expressed it, is, "What are you going to do about it?"

The resolutions read and adopted were briefly: That:—Education on practical rural credit and systems of co-operation be given to adults in rural districts.

Attention of the Government be drawn to matter of taxation of land values, and reduced tariff on agricultural implements.

Business course at O. A. C. is advisable.

A convention be called of delegates from farmers and women's societies, departmental workers and every society and organization working for betterment of life in rural districts.

Readjustment of course of studies followed in rural schools.

Organization of country or township high schools, and scheme of consolidation.

Consolidation of rural schools is a remedy for inefficient education due to rural depopulation.

Organization of departments for rural work by Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The convention favors church union.

A new class of ministers for rural work and leadership alone should be developed by Universities, choosing preferably men who have been born and bred in the country.

Establishment of summer school at Ontario Agricultural College for rural pastors and social workers. J. W.

### Nova Scotia Farmers Discuss Production.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held this year at Antigonish, the birthplace of the Association nineteen years ago, with President O'Brien in the chair. His opening address was optimistic in spite of war conditions. He reviewed the work of the year, showing that with the exception of the Halifax Exhibition, which had been called off on account of war conditions, making it almost impossible to hold such a show in a military centre like Halifax, that the various shows and agricultural activities had been carried on as before. The extension work of the Agricultural College in holding short courses in various districts of the Province had proved of great value. The Women's Institute work had made great progress under the leadership of Miss Jennie Fraser. The meetings had been well attended through the Province, and the second annual convention at Truro was full of encouragement and profit to those present.

The Mayor of Antigonish, in his address of welcome, distinguished himself by trying to make the audience believe that the farmer was the most important person on earth, that parliament and politicians only lived to do his bidding. Farmers are getting so they smile indulgently at this sort of piffle, and look for a chance to get it back on the politician.

Prof. Cumming took up the question of "Patriotism and Production," by showing the immense debt under which Canada labored, and the necessity of aiding in its reduction. Canada is paying every year an immense amount of interest. The debt has grown rapidly because of her extraordinary policy of expansion. Her credit in the past has been good, and she has strained it to the limit. Her imports in the last decade have exceeded her exports. This is a state of affairs that should not exist, and it is the duty of the producers to change the condition of affairs so that the exports should be greater than the imports. It is the farmer's opportunity to put Canada on her feet financially. Sentimentally, in the past, the farmer has been praised and magnified because of his importance, and very few believed or realized it. Now, everyone in Canada realizes fully just what the farmer means to the country, and how dependent the country is upon his activities. The speaker deplored the fact that the farmers of the Maritime Provinces were buying so much feed from the West instead of raising it on their own farms.

W. A. MacKay, Supt. of Dairying, gave an address on co-operation.

Mr. MacKay's address was followed by a discussion looking to the reorganization of County Associations, by uniting them with the Agricultural Societies and giving them powers to form co-operative associations. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of carrying out the project to report later.

J. A. Sinclair, V.S., gave an address on horse breeding, laying great stress on the necessity of using pure-bred sires. It is necessary that the breeder aim for the best, and even then the process of improvement is very slow on account of the many disappointments. We aim for better stock and often get poorer than what we have. The only way to improve is to weed out the disappointments and take the best of care in developing the excellent specimens, breeding only from these. There is such a thing as feeding too well and bringing on indigestion and similar troubles, especially when the animal is young.

In the case of foals, the dam's food should not be changed too suddenly after foaling. She should not be fed too liberal for the first week, but after that while the foal ran with her she should be fed well, and especially well if she was worked and became pregnant again, since she would then have three drains upon her. If the mare is worked she should not be made to do so until four or six weeks after foaling, and at first should not be away from foal more than three hours at a time. The foal should be allowed to eat with the mother after two or three months of age, and should not be weaned until five months old. After this it should be fed very carefully and also liberally.

Always breed to a pure-bred sire, even if the choice of sires should be between a poor specimen of a pure-bred and a good specimen of a grade.

One of the most important acts in connection with the young foal was the treatment of the navel at birth. The speaker had learned not to use carbolic acid and creolin, but rather a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000.

Prof. Trueman gave two splendid addresses on the influence of blood in breeding. He used the blackboard to show the influence of good and poor blood on the offspring, showing very conclusively the wisdom of using pure-bred sires which have been bred along some particular line for generations. The calf should never stop growing until mature, and should be fed well, beginning about two months after birth, very carefully after weaning for a short time when, if ever, he should be underfed. Change from whole milk to skim-milk and meal should be very gradual. Here is where many feeders make the mistake of being too liberal.

The slogan of the Convention was "Patriotism and Production." This was shouted at the farmer so successfully that he went away feeling that he was the greatest man, scarcely realizing that he had received no real aid or recognition, and that he was expected to produce more with fewer facilities, for a people who were only tolerant of his existence with the view and purpose of holding him a little closer to the ground. Several helpful talks were given from the production end by Prof. A. C. Harlow, of Truro; H. C. Burchell, of Windsor, and B. L. Emslie, of Ottawa. These spoke chiefly of the use of commercial fertilizers and lime in increasing crops. The influence of limestone and lime-bearing fertilizers in freeing and making available the potash in the soil was fully dealt with. An encouraging factor was the presence of limestone and more deposits in different parts of the Province. Mills for grinding these limestones are being established at different points.

A feature of the Convention was the formal opening of the live-stock pavilion, which had been recently built in the town for the judging of live stock in connection with the Short Courses held during the winter in different parts of the Province. These buildings are built partly by the Government and partly by the people of the section interested.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, A. S. McMillan, Antigonish; First Vice-President, R. J. Messenger, Lawrencetown; Second Vice-President, William Murray, Pictou; Sec.-Treas., C. R. B. Bryan, Truro.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

That steps be taken to so change the text and reading books used in the public schools as to give the study of agriculture more prominence.

That the Government be asked to pass a law prohibiting the use of barbed wire in the raising of line fences.

That an enquiry be made into grain raising conditions with a view to the encouragement of building flour mills.

That legislation be enacted to prevent and lead to the compulsory use of water, and all water capable of carrying more than one animal.

That the Government be asked to fund the running of fairs of some value.

Dr. MacPherson and Supt. Wagon gave practical talks on the selection and raising of work of the Seed Hygiene and Milk Hygiene. Supt. of Women's Institutes, Miss Fraser, President of Institute, gave a paper on the work of the year, and gave some suggestions to the men as to their part in the raising of the breed and treatment of the animals. N. S.

### Current Comment.

By Peter McArthur.

"The Farmer's Advocate" of January 28th, published a letter in the Ingle Nook, with a comment by Junia that has grieved me deeply. The letter said: "I would like if Peter McArthur would give his opinion on women in Canada learning to shoot. I think it is just what we need; we would not feel so helpless. I for one would like to learn how to use a rifle; I believe I could take some fur off a rabbit."

On this Junia made the amazing comment, "Now it is up to Peter, isn't it? I am sure he will accept your suggestion. What he will say heaven only knows!"

I think Junia should know by this time that anything I would say would be a logical and well-reasoned comment on the facts presented. Now let us consider the facts of the case. A woman who believes in learning to shoot with a rifle fires a question at me and hits Junia in the Ingle Nook. Is my comment necessary? Canada would be no place for innocent bystanders if the women organized rifle clubs.

But the question has a serious side. It may be all right for women to learn how to shoot as an accomplishment, but if war should cause Canada to be overrun they must not put their skill to use. The usages of modern warfare make it imperative that the non-combatant be absolutely patient and long-suffering. Anyone who attacks soldiers even when they are slaughtering and pillaging simply gives them the excuse they need to kill everyone and destroy all property. On the other hand, if even the most peaceful non-combatant is killed or injured there is no possibility of redress. In this war the soldier is supreme, and anyone who takes part must take part as a soldier. Soldiers can surrender and receive quarter, but a non-combatant who attacks a soldier will ask for quarter in vain. Of course, that is unjust, but justice has no place in this war. So it is just as well for the women to leave rifle practice alone. We hope there will be no call for them to face a maddened soldiery, but if the misfortune should occur they would gain nothing by attempting to defend themselves with rifles. They must leave the matter of defence to the properly organized and trained soldiers.

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I am glad to see that "The Farmer's Advocate" is giving its readers an opportunity to help the soldiers and the stricken Belgians by contributing to the "Dollar Chain." I shall forward my dollar herewith and I trust that every reader of this column will join me in helping to swell the fund. We are all proud of "The Farmer's Advocate" and of the good work it does for the farming community, and if we set our minds to it and open our purses just a little we can make its fund the most helpful of any in the country. Besides sending your own dollar drop a hint to the people who borrow your "Advocate" every week. I know of cases where copies of the "Advocate" pass through as many as five families every week, and in this cause every reader should send his dollar—especially if he gets out of paying for a subscription. No cause could be worthier. We cannot do too much for the comfort of the soldiers who are fighting for our freedom while we are enjoying peace and plenty at home, and the Belgians deserve all we can give to relieve their wretchedness. While fighting their own battle, as they were also fighting ours, and now that they are being ground under the heel of the oppressor we should hasten to their relief. But even though we may not be moved on the score of gratitude we should still give in the name of humanity. If all the people of Canada were suddenly rendered homeless and starving the misery would be no greater than now exists in Belgium and parts of France. Let us do what we can and do it at once. There is no limit to the amount that you may give, either small or great, but if every reader gives a dollar in response to the call of the "Advocate" we shall have reason to be proud of the result.

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Parliament is assembling in Ottawa as this is being written. I am hopeful that this will be a business session, though there are a few things that should be given full discussion. If there is any foundation for the reports that men who have been supplying shoes and other equipment to the soldiers have furnished inferior goods they should be exposed and severely punished. Apparently there are business men in the country who, to use a homely country expression, are "mean enough to steal acorns from a blind sow." Any man who would try to profit by cheating the Government in this crisis is a traitor, and merits the punishment due to a traitor. I hope that this matter will be thoroughly cleared up at this session of parliament. It is also becoming apparent that the Government must take some action towards stopping speculation in foodstuffs and other necessities. Some staples are now approaching famine prices although there is no shortage in the country. This speculation is an-

other form of treason that deserves sharp punishment, and both parties should be agreed in meeting out justice. Speculation in the things that are necessary to the Empire in this crisis should be stamped out relentlessly. It is also to be hoped that any changes that may be made in the tariff in order to provide revenue will be made

with discretion, and not in a way that will increase special privileges and increase burdens where they are already too heavy. I have been informed that an attempt will be made to tax the imported wire used in making fences. As most of this wire is now imported the tax can have no effect beyond giving an undue advantage

to a few firms that are in a position to draw their own wire, and at the same time it will increase the price of fencing to the farmers. The farmers will have so many burdens to bear on account of the war that I hope no new ones will be added if it can possibly be avoided.

## Canada's Stockmen are Alive to the Present Situation.

### Dominion Cattle Breeders in Annual Meeting.

The first convention of live-stock men to assemble at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, during their week of meetings was the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. From the first day of February to the fifth, inclusive, meetings were held both morning and afternoon, and many points relative to the live-stock industry came up for discussion. The Dominion Cattle Breeders being, so to speak, an amalgamation of the breeders of the various breeds of cattle, it was naturally first on the list, and met on Monday, February 1.

President, John Gardhouse, Highfield, called the meeting to order, and the first business transacted was to appoint R. W. Wade, Chief of the Ontario Provincial Live Stock Branch, as Secretary to follow A. P. Westervelt who resigned the office during last year.

Requests have come forward that the Association send "association cars" into the Maritime Provinces with stock as it has done to the West. Many sales have been lost to Ontario breeders simply because they could not afford to ship one or two animals East without co-operating with other breeders as is done through the system of "association cars." In order to accomplish something in this direction a committee of three was appointed to investigate the possibilities, and so far as expedient make arrangements to facilitate the conduction of this new combined enterprise. John Gardhouse, R. W. Wade and Prof. M. Cuming, Truro, N. S., were named to comprise this committee. Cars have been sent West for the past few years in which breeders might consign animals that were sold outside Ontario. Last year one went forward in each of the following months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July and October, but it was felt that a November car would meet with considerable approval on the part of Ontario stockmen. A motion was consequently carried to the effect that the Secretary prepare a car for November, but use his discretion as to what dates they leave Toronto. A deficit occurred last year on account of some of the cars not being full, and the Association will endeavor this coming season to make each car a profitable transaction, or, at least, incur no debt by timing the release of the cars according to the applications received for space. In order to defray the expenses incident to the cattle shippers in connection with the "association cars" the Dominion Cattle Breeders asked representatives to request a per-capita fee of ten cents from each member of the various cattle breeders' associations. This would be used to meet the deficit resulting from last season's operations, which the Dominion Cattle Breeders could not pay on account of their limited means of raising funds.

New railroad regulations were to have come into effect on January 1, 1915, whereby exhibitors of live stock at exhibitions would be obliged to pay return fare on their entries. A precedent has been established wherein this regulation was not enforced, but the Association appointed its President to confer with representatives from other associations to adjust, if possible, this difference between the railroads and exhibitors.

Two representatives were present from the West, Dr. Tolmie, the active head of the veterinary work in British Columbia, and the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Ex-Speaker of the Saskatchewan Legislature. Dr. Tolmie, in a few words, explained live-stock conditions in his Province, and said that 70,000 sheep had been imported from the State of Washington during the past year. The trade in dairy cattle was good, while horses were quiet, and beef cattle were not moving quite as easily as heretofore. Hogs had gone on the market in an unfit condition, and the logical result had materialized, namely, a drop in price. The high price of grain had also forced a large supply of poultry onto the market.

The Hon. W. C. Sutherland spoke very optimistically regarding next season's grain crop on the prairie. It was estimated that 15 per cent. more land was prepared for crop in 1915 than has been used before, and the rainfall was such in the fall of 1914 that a normal season this year will insure a good yield.

All but two of the directors of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association are appointed at the meetings of the various breed societies, and can be learned from a report of their conventions. The two directors appointed at this meeting were Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agri-

cultural College, and John Gardhouse, Highfield. Representatives to the various fair boards are as follows: Canadian National, Toronto, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Western Fair, London, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and Thos. O'Brien, London; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, W. A. Wallace, Kars, and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; Winter Fair, Guelph, W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, John Gardhouse, W. W. Ballantyne and R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Winter Fair, Ottawa, Peter White, K.C., Pembroke, J. H. Grisdale, C. E. F., Ottawa, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., and John Gardhouse.

### A Big Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel on Tuesday, February 2, 1915. This is one of the strongest breed associations in Canada, and the financial report is conclusive proof of this statement. The excess of assets over liabilities, according to the last statement, amounts to \$34,391.49, and the cash on hand is \$10,114.63. The organization has been built upon a foundation of equity and security, and during the few preceding years the Association has been reaping the reward of their principles in handsome prosperity. President Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., having occupied the chair for the period usually allotted to the head of the Association, resigned and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., was elected to the presidency.

The matter of grants was the first business to receive the consideration of the meeting. Owing to the unsettled condition of fairs and exhibitions in Canada, and the fact that some grants were not demanded last year and might not be called for in 1915, the actual stipulating of grants for the coming season will be left to the Executive. The meeting agreed, however, that the total should not exceed \$4,000, and that no Province should receive more than was allotted to its different exhibitions in 1914. The amount set aside for last season's summer, fall and winter fairs amounted to \$4,350, but approximately \$950 of this appropriation was not demanded in consequence of several events being cancelled. In case one exhibition is held in a province in 1915 where formerly two or more were held, the Executive will donate to that one exhibition the amount they consider justifiable under the abnormal circumstances. The sum of \$225 was appropriated for the use of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association to assist in meeting the deficit in connection with Association cars, and \$100 was given to the Red Cross Fund.

Three notices of motion were circulated amongst the members of the Association prior to the meeting, as the constitution requires, and were later discussed in convention. Two motions were carried, and one was lost.

Harry Smith moved that a rule be added to the Rules of Entry as follows: "No application for registration shall be considered where the sire of the animal offered for entry was less than eight months old at the time of service, or where the dam of the animal offered for entry was less than nine months old at the time of service." This motion was carried without very much discussion, as those who are intimately connected with registration work fully appreciate the evil influence of registering the progeny of such immature parentage. However, applications for entry have been received at the Record Office where the parentage of the animals in question were mated at an age much younger than is allowed in the new rule.

About ten years ago the Association amended its constitution to admit for registration, in the Canadian Shorthorn Herd Book all animals recorded in the 40th or preceding volumes of the English Shorthorn Herd Book. The Association considered the time opportune to extend that limit to the 50th and preceding volumes of the English Records, and took action to that effect. This is an amendment to Article 14 of the Constitution, and is worded in such a way that the interpretation of the same is made much easier than the original Article. As it now stands the following may be admitted to registry:

(a) "The descendants of all females recorded or eligible for record in the 50th or preceding volumes of Coates' English Shorthorn Herd Book, eligible to be held to mean that animals were born prior to January 1st, 1904."

(b) "Animals recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, provided they are descended as specified in clause (a). Animals imported since

1885 must be recorded in Coates' English Shorthorn Herd Book. Those imported prior to 1885 need not necessarily be recorded in the English Book, provided satisfactory proof of their breeding and importation is established. The ancestry of all American recorded animals must be recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book back to and including imported animals."

(c) "Animals the progeny of animals recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book."

The mover of this motion, Robert Miller, claimed that it would be to the advantage of the breed to include the additional ten volumes of the Coates' Herd Book, on account of the desirable strains of Shorthorns that have been recorded within the last twenty years. Mr. Miller was one of a committee of three appointed to confer with the officers of the American Shorthorn Association regarding the same matter, and they have adopted a similar amendment to the Constitution of the Association in the United States. The Canadian breeders consider that they have in no wise lowered the standard of registration, as they are still on a par with the American Association in this regard. The two Associations worked in harmony regarding the change in order that no complications or difficulties might arise out of the amendment.

In order to satisfy a growing desire on the part of Western breeders to have representation on the Board of Directors, fixed according to some definite plan, a motion was brought before the meeting making it possible for the election of Directors on the Board to be based proportionately on the amount of bona fide membership fees paid by each province, this to be done by dividing the total membership fees by the number of Directors in the Association, and then dividing the membership fees received from each province by the units thus furnished, which would give the number of representatives to which that particular province would be entitled. There were further provisions included in the motion providing for certain difficulties that might arise, but the meeting took objection to the plan and the motion was lost. The representatives from the West were not complaining of insufficient representation on account of the power held by Eastern breeders in consequence of their majority. In fact Ontario would gain one Director, and the number from the West would remain the same if the systems had been adopted. The loss would be to the Maritime Provinces. The Western breeders were anxious to obtain some guarantee of what their future representation might be, and to establish a workable scheme whereby Directors might be appointed in proportion to membership or registrations. Peter White, K.C., Pembroke, raised the objection that the resolution, as worded, was not workable, and should not be adopted by the Association. The motion was lost, but a committee was appointed to frame a resolution that might be acceptable to the Association and one that would probably meet with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. This will probably come before the annual meeting of 1916.

In appreciation of his services as President Harry Smith was made a life member of the Association.

Officers: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; First Vice-President, W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.; Second Vice-President, J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.; Sec. Treas., H. M. Pettit, Freeport, Ont.; Registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa; Board of Directors, A List: R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.; S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.; W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; W. R. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.; J. G. Washington, Nings, Man. B List: Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask.; C. A. Archibald, Clifton, N. S.; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; P. M. Brodt, Calgary, Alta. C List: Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Robt. Amos, Moffat, Ont.; J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.; Jas. Kyle, Drumbo, Ont. Executive and Finance Committee: J. M. Gardhouse, Chairman, Harry Smith, Peter White, Robt. Miller, and W. A. Dryden.

Delegates to National Record Board: Harry Smith, Peter White, Robt. Miller, J. M. Gardhouse, W. A. Dryden, and J. A. Watt. Delegates to Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association: Harry Smith and J. A. Watt.

Representatives to Exhibition Boards: Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Robt. Miller and J. A. Watt; Western Fair, London, Capt. T. E. Robson, London, and J. T. Gibson, Donfield; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, J. M. Gardhouse and W. A. Wallace, Kars; Canadian Indus-

trial Exhibition, Winnipeg, J. G. Washington, Nings, Man.; and J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man., and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Provincial Exhibition, Regina, Jos. Barnett, Moose Jaw, Sask., and Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.; Inter-Provincial Exhibition, Saskatoon, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask., and R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; Provincial Exhibition, Edmonton, James Sharpe, Lacombe, Alta., and A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.; Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Charles F. Lyall, Strome, Alta., and P. M. Bredt, Calgary; Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, E. V. Norton, Coaticook, Que., and F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire, Que.; Provincial Exhibition of New Brunswick, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., and A. E. Trites, Salisbury, N. B.; Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N. S., and E. E. Crowe, Old Barns, N. S.; Provincial Exhibition, Charlottetown, Thos. P. Cass, North River, P. E. I., and J. M. Laird; Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, J. M. Gardhouse, and W. R. Elliott; Ottawa Winter Fair, Jas. Smith, Rockland, and W. A. Wallace, Kars; Brandon, Regina, and Calgary Winter Fairs, same delegates as appointed to summer fairs; Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, A. N. Griffin, New Minas, and Albert Boswall, P. E. I.

### The Hereford Business Prospers.

A highly satisfactory report was presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 3. During the past year there was an increase in membership of 41, and an increase in receipts of \$234.61 over that of the previous year, and an increase in registrations of 723. During the year there were imported into Canada 171 Herefords, 15 more than the importation of all other breeds of cattle combined. While the cash balance on hand is not as great as that at the beginning of the preceding year, it is accounted for by the fact that several hundred dollars of 1913 obligations were left over to be paid last year. The financial report showed a cash balance on hand of \$1,112.23, while that at the beginning of 1914 was \$2,604.38. The total receipts for the year, including the cash balance on hand at the beginning of the year were, \$5,278.44.

The matter of grants to the various exhibitions was left in the hands of the Executive, the total amount distributed not to exceed \$1,500.00.

The question of Directorate representation to include all the Provinces was also left to be dealt with by the Executive.

On Motion a fee of 10 cents per member was voted to be paid the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, re running expenses of that Association.

Election of officers resulted in: President, L. O. Cliford, Oshawa; Vice-President, W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; Secretary, H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents for the Provinces: Ontario, Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park; Manitoba, J. E. Marples, Hartney; Saskatchewan, W. H. Harrison, Montmartre; Alberta, G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton; British Columbia, J. L. MacKay, Sinclair; Quebec, W. G. Draper, Compton; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gagetown. Directors: W. E. Butler, Calgary; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; F. Collicutt, Calgary; W. Mitchell, Oshawa; T. Skippon, Hyde Park; A. S. Hunter, Durham; J. A. McDiarmid, Stayner; H. J. Reid, Epping; S. Downie, Carstairs, Alta.; W. Readhead, Lowville; H. Reid, Mimosa; T. K. McConnell, Fairmount. Delegates to Fairs: Canadian National, Toronto, H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Central Canada, Ottawa, L. O. Cliford and John Brant; Industrial, Winnipeg, J. A. Chapman; Provincial Winter Show, Guelph, L. O. Cliford and W. H. Hunter; Eastern Ontario Winter Show, Ottawa, L. O. Cliford and John Brant; Maritime Winter Fair, Sussex, N. B., W. W. Black; Western Fair, London, M. H. O'Neil and Thos. Skippon; Edmonton, Simon Downie; Calgary, F. Collicutt; Regina, W. H. Harrison; Brandon, J. A. Chapman.

### Dominion Swine Breeders Association Flourishing.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of swine breeders that met at the annual meeting of the Association at Toronto on Tuesday, Feb. 2. President John Platt, of Hamilton, in his opening address spoke of the year just passed as the most successful financially of any year since the organization of the Association, the increase in membership for the year being 296, and the increase in registrations over 25%. While everything in connection with the Association was in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition he warned the members against too much optimism, owing to the unsettled condition of the swine industry in the West, as a reaction might, to a certain extent, be felt by the breeders of Ontario. The total receipts from registrations and membership for 1914 were \$10,354.76, and the interest accumulated \$108.71, making a total of

\$10,463.47. Expenditure in salaries, etc., \$4,756.88.

On motion the Executive Committee for 1915 was authorized to thoroughly look into the question of representation on the Directorate from all the Provinces on the basis of membership and arrange the proper machinery for the changing of the constitution at the next annual meeting.

A committee composed of the President, Vice-President and Secretary was appointed to make arrangements for the running of Association Stock Cars to the Eastern Provinces during the year.

Following were elected officers for the current year: President, J. D. Brien, Ridgeway; Vice-President, J. C. Stuart, Ottawa; Secretary, R. W. Wade, Toronto; Directors, H. Germain, St. George; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; Geo. Campbell, Northwood; Alex. Hastings, Crosshill; Wm. Jones, Mount Elgin; W. F. Wright, Glanworth; Geo. Gould, Edgar's Mills; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, and Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C. Representatives to the various Fair Boards: Canadian National, S. Dolson and J. Flatt; Western Fair, London, J. D. Brien and W. F. Wright; Canada Central, Ottawa, R. J. Garbut and J. C. Stuart; Provincial Winter Show, Guelph, John Flatt, Prof. G. E. Day, P. J. McEwen and J. D. Brien; Eastern Ontario Live-Stock and Poultry Show, J. C. Stuart, John Brant, J. S. Ferguson and Wm. Hartin.

Grants to various exhibitions: Canadian National, \$150; Provincial Winter Show, Guelph, Canada Central, Ottawa, Eastern Ontario Live-Stock and Poultry Show, and Western Fair, London, \$75 each.

### Berkshire Breeders Had a Good Year.

The annual report as presented at the annual meeting of the Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, was the most satisfactory in the history of the Society. A cash balance on hand over expenditure of \$131.21 compared with \$76.51 a year ago, 5,024 registrations for 1914 in comparison with 3,704 for the year 1913, and a corresponding increase in transfers, brought a smile of satisfaction to the faces of the large number of members present. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville; Vice-President, Adam Thompson, Stratford; Directors, W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; J. W. Cowan, Atwood; H. A. Dolson, Norval Station; T. W. Brown, Todmorden; S. Dolson, Norval Station. Executive, the President, J. S. Cowan and H. A. Dolson. Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

On motion the Secretary was empowered to send a letter of condolence expressive of the sympathy of the members of the Society to the widow and family of the late T. A. Cox, of Brantford.

A resolution that had the unanimous endorsement of the meeting stated, "that in view of the many complaints received by the Association in reference to fraudulent sales of Berkshires, due to non-registration and non-production of pedigrees by one Joshua Lawrence, that this meeting do condemn in the strongest possible terms the action of the above named former member, and that his name be dropped from the membership roll of the Society."

The following grants were made to the various Exhibition Boards: Canadian National, \$100; Provincial Winter Show, Guelph, \$100; Canada Central, Ottawa, \$50; Eastern Live-Stock and Dairy Show, Ottawa, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50.

### Yorkshire Breeders Elect Officers.

The financial report, as read at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Breeders' Society at Toronto, Tuesday, Feb. 2, showed a cash balance on hand over expenditure for the year 1914 of \$246.18, an increase over the preceding year of \$53.35. To this substantial balance must be added the sum of \$506, due the Society from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, making the total amount of cash on hand \$752.19. This with an increase of 417 registrations for the year over those of 1913 made the annual report one of the most satisfactory in the history of the Society.

Nothing of particular interest being before the meeting for discussion the President, Wm. Jones, called for nominations for the Directorate with the following elected: President, Ken. Featherston, Streetsville; Vice-President, J. C. Stuart, Ottawa; Directors, W. A. Jones, Mount Elgin; John Flatt, Hamilton; H. A. McDiarmid, Fingal; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; and Wm. Manning, Palmerston; Executive, the President, John Flatt and Wm. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Grants voted to the various exhibitions: Canadian National and the Provincial Winter Show, Guelph, \$100 each; Canada Central, Ottawa and the Eastern Ontario Live-Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, \$75 each.

### Freight Rates Discussed By Ontario Horse Breeders.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, held at Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, the following report of the Directors was laid before the meeting: The Directors of this Association recommend to the annual meeting that a committee be appointed to confer with the Executive of other organized live-stock associations with the view of organizing an executive body whose duty will be to assist the live-stock interests of the country. While this committee might be able to assist in many lines of live-stock advancement the one of vital importance now before the stockman is the question of freight rates, which have recently been so increased as to prove detrimental to the live-stock interests, and that the President ask the Executive of the different associations to meet the executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association at an early date. Considerable discussion on the question was indulged in by the members, the consensus of opinion being that it was a move in the right direction and action was urged.

A memorial from the breeders of Alberta was laid before the meeting asking that some action be taken in the form of Dominion legislation to prevent the importation into Canada of unsound and sterile breeding horses. It was decided that no action be taken by this Association, as already legislation existed for the prevention of diseased animals entering, and sterility was not diagnosable.

The President, Wm. Smith, in his opening address spoke of the unprecedented conditions that had arisen affecting the horse-breeding industry through which must ultimately result great benefits to the industry. In reference to the extensive purchases of horses for army purposes he hoped that some feasible plan could be worked out whereby the farmers would get the prices paid by the Governments, and greatly lamented the fact that men had been engaged in the purchase of army horses who possessed no qualifications that would enable them to distinguish an unsound from a sound horse.

The financial report showed a cash balance on hand after the year's business of \$184.91.

A grant of \$25.00 was given to the Open Air Horse Show at Toronto.

The officers elected for the year are: President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; from the Clydesdale Association, John Boag, Queensville; A. Scarf, Cummings Bridge; F. Richardson, Columbus; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Jas. Henderson, Belton; Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham; P. Christie, Manchester; A. E. Major, Whiteville; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Robt. Graham, Claremont; W. Milne, Green River and W. F. Batty, Brooklin. For Shires, John Gardhouse, Weston; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. For Percherons, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton and M. Hamilton, Simcoe. For Hackneys, J. W. Allison, Morrisburg and Harry Boag, Barrie. For Standard-breds, O. B. Sheppard, and Geo. Pepper, Toronto. Thoroughbreds, Col. D. McCrae, Guelph and A. E. Dymont, Toronto. For Ponies, Harry Robinson, Toronto, and W. Langdon, Toronto.

Representatives to the various Fair Boards: Canadian National, Wm. Smith, M.P.; London, James Henderson, and Geo. Charlton; Winter Show, Guelph, Wm. Smith, John A. Boag, Peter Christie and Geo. Pepper; Eastern Ontario Winter Show, Adam Scarf, Peter White, and F. Richardson.

### Thoroughbred Breeders Ask Assistance for the Breed.

At the annual meeting of the Thoroughbred Horse Society, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Monday, Feb. 1, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, to suggest that in view of the fact that the Ontario Government receives annually from special tax levied on racing associations, largely Thoroughbred Horse Associations, a sum ranging from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and from the fact that the better class of cavalry horses, for which such an unprecedented demand has sprung up, are largely Thoroughbreds and their crosses, that some action be taken by the Government to assist and encourage the breeding of Thoroughbreds. In the absence of the President, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hendrie, whose duties called him to the war zone, the chair was taken by the Honorable John S. Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The reading of the financial report showed a cash balance on hand of \$1,172.72, and an expenditure for the year just closed of \$778.92.

The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; Vice-President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Second Vice-President, A. E. Dymont, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. McCabe, Toronto; Directors: R. W. Davies, Toronto; M. D. Carling, Victoria, B.C.; Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Raymond M. Dale, Willowdale; Jos. Seagram, Waterloo; Colin Campbell, Montreal. Representatives to the Dominion Horse Breeders' Associa-

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tion: Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and A. E. Dymont, Toronto. Representatives to the Record Board: Col. D. McCrae, and A. E. Dymont. Representative to the Canadian National Exhibition, J. J. Dixon, Toronto.

**Clydesdale Horse Society.**

The annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 4; there was a large attendance of members from every Province of the Dominion, and while the usual conditions, under which the country was laboring at the present time, was materially affecting the financial affairs of the Association, through the limited number of horses being imported and the tardiness of Canadian breeders to get the eligible animals registered, the tone of the Director's report was most optimistic, every indication pointing to a period of prosperity for breeders of Clydesdales unprecedented in the history of the country. The Directors in this report, therefore, urged that every breeder having an animal eligible for registration to get it registered, for without doubt in a year or two the demand for registered Clydesdales and price they will command will pay him many times over for the expense of recording.

A motion to increase the Executive from the President, Vice-President and one Director to the President, Vice-President and two Directors was passed. In common with the action of the other associations the President was empowered to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the committees of the other associations to endeavor to work out some feasible scheme for an adequate Provincial representation on the Directorate that would be satisfactory to all the Provincial members.

The financial report showed a cash balance on hand of \$11,067.04 compared to \$16,824.39 at the beginning of 1914, the falling off in revenue being principally due to a reduction in registrations, which in 1913 was 3,678 and for 1914 2,900, making a reduction in registration fees of \$2,898.32. Several other items contributed to the falling off in receipts, such as decreased membership fees, increased expenses, etc.

The officers elected for the current year are: President, John A. Boag, Queensville; Vice-President, Wm. Graham, Claremont. Directors: Geo. Gornley, Unionville; James Henderson, Belton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; James Torrance, Markham; Fred Richardson, Columbus; Wm. Grant, Regina, Sask.; T. D. Elliott, Bolton. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces: Ontario, Peter Christie, Manchester; Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick; Manitoba, John Graham, Carberry; Alberta, D. Adams, Calgary; Saskatchewan, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; British Columbia, Capt. G. L. Watson, Westholme; New Brunswick, R. A. Snowball, Chatham; Nova Scotia, R. S. Starr, Port Williams; Prince Edward Island, Theo. Ross, Charlottetown.

**Shire Breeders Urged to Push the Breed.**

The Secretary of the Canadian Shire Horse Association at the annual meeting, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 4, in his annual report strongly advised the breeders of Shire horses to keep in mind the fact that the war of devastation now raging in Europe was one that would very materially affect the horse-breeding industry, and at the best they could not expect to be able to import fresh breeding stock for several years of any of the draft breed, and it was therefore in the interest of the Shire horse-breeding operations to increase by all possible means the supply of available breeding animals. In reference to the question of Provincial representation on the Directorate, asked for by the Western breeders, a committee composed of J. M. Gardhouse and C. E. Porter was appointed to act in conjunction with the committees of the other breed associations to devise some feasible and workable scheme.

The usual grants to the various fairs were left in the hands of the Executive for allotment. President, Andrew A. Miller, called for the reading of the financial report, which, owing to the very unusual conditions existing, was considered satisfactory, the cash balance on hand being \$1,511.71 as compared to \$1,527.35 for the previous year.

The officers elected were: President, C. E. Porter, Appleby, who, on assuming the responsibility of office, thanked the members for the confidence bestowed on him, and asked for the co-operation of the members in advancing the Shire horse interests; Vice-President, Amos Agar, Nashville. Directors: A. A. Miller, Middlemarch; G. D. Mordon, Oakville; Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; Dr. C. E. Doherty, New Westminister, B. C.; John Gardhouse, Weston; O. J. Hopkins, Anerley, Sask.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Representatives to the National Record Board, C. E. Porter and J. M. Gardhouse, Ont.; Horse Breeders' Association, John Gardhouse and Amos Agar.

**Hackney Men Enthusiastic.**

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, it was decided to take no action in the matter of a readjustment of representation on the Directorate to include all the Provinces, for the reason that on the Unit plan, as suggested in the report of the committee appointed last year to look into the question, no change of any moment would result. Upon request it was decided to take over the Hackney Pony Book and incorporate it with the Hackney Stud Book.

The following changes were made in the standard of qualification for registration: Hackneys shall be received for registration whose sire and dams are registered in the Canadian Hackney

Stud Book, and whose grandams are registered in the English Thoroughbred Stud Book; also that all mares registered in the English Hackney Stud Book shall be eligible for registration in the Canadian Hackney Stud Book. For foundation purposes it was decided that fillies out of a registered Thoroughbred mare and sired by a registered Hackney stallion shall be eligible for registration. It was also decided that the standard for show purposes of Hackney Ponies shall be 14 hands 1 inch and under.

President A. E. Yeager in his opening address spoke of the great boom being given the Hackney horse through their particular adaptability for war purposes and the flourishing condition of the Society.

The financial report shows a cash balance on hand for the beginning of the year of \$1,465.64, a substantial increase over that of the preceding year. On motion John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, was made a life member of the Society.

Officers for the current year are: President, A. E. Yeager, Simcoe; Vice-President, Harry Boag, Barrie. Directors: Robt. Graham, Toronto; C. W. McLean, Point Clare, Que.; Wm. Richardson, Columbus; E. Watson, Hudson Heights, Que.; J. R. Thompson, Guelph; J. G. Carrol, Toronto; Wm. Mossip, St. Marys; Vice-Presidents for the Provinces: British Columbia, A. G. McCrae; Alberta, W. McFarlane; Manitoba, J. Lemon; Saskatchewan, W. Grant; Quebec, J. D. Langelow; New Brunswick, R. A. Snowball; Nova Scotia, R. A. Star.

**Standard-Bred Breeders Assembled.**

The meeting of the Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, on Tuesday, February 2, was interesting in many respects. The inclusion of members at the time caused the absence of many members, and some important matters which promised some discussion were not considered. During the year there were 361 registrations and 164 transfers, while memberships amounted to \$296. The Canadian National Trotting and Pacing Harness Horse Association, which may be considered an offspring of the Association, has at last adopted a Constitution and it will be printed in a short time. The function of this new organization is to control the racing in Canada. Heretofore it has been under the control of the American Association.

Officers: Hon. President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; President, W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont.; Vice-President, Geo. S. McCall, St. Thomas; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Brant, Ottawa. Directors: Harford Ashley, Foxboro, Ont.; W. E. Baker, V. S., Hamilton; C. W. Speers, Brandon, Man.; R. J. Speers, Wilkie, Sask.; Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; Hon. John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I.; J. M. Baldwin, Killarney, Man.; Sam McBride, Toronto; S. A. Proctor, Toronto; Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, Que.; T.H. Hassard, Markham; Robt. Graham, Toronto. O. B. Sheppard was appointed representative to the Canadian National, Toronto, and W. J. Cowan and Geo. Pepper to the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

**The Canadian Pony Society Meets.**

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Pony Society was held at Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, Thursday, Feb. 4. The report of Secretary G. de W. Green showed a cash balance on hand of \$614.59 for the beginning of the year's operations compared with \$562.09 a year ago, and a total of assets over liabilities of \$617.31. Considerable discussion arose over the motion to transfer the registration of the Hackney Ponies from the Canadian Pony Book to the Canadian Hackney Book. Owing to the refusal of the Hackney men to accept for registration all ponies imported from England previous to Jan. 1, 1915, the motion was defeated.

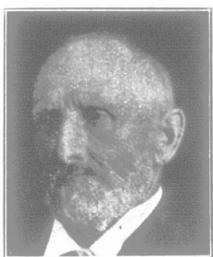
Officers for 1915 are: President, W. J. Langton, Toronto; First Vice-President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Second Vice-President, E. Watson, Hudson Heights, Que. Directors: Jos. Cruch, Lambton Mills; J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.; T. Cussion, Whithy; B. Mothersill, Oshawa; Judge Theo. McGillivray, Whithy; Robt. Graham, Toronto; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; Fred Richardson, Columbus; J. Miller, Jr., Ashburn; L. Wilkin, Myrtle Sta.

**Jersey Cattle Conditions Good.**

Jersey Cattle Breeders at their annual meeting, held at the Hotel Carls-Rite, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 4, adopted as their standard of scale-points the same as that lately adopted by the American Jersey Club. After considerable discussion relative to the action of the Railway Companies in cancelling the free return privilege of animals exhibited at the various shows, the matter was left in the hands of the Executive to act in conjunction with the executives of the other associations to take whatever action was deemed necessary. Secretary B. A. Bull, announced that closer reciprocal relations had been brought about with the American Jersey Cattle Club whereby Canadian cattle would be accepted for registration in the American Book. On mo-



J. D. Brien.  
Pres. Dom. Swine Breeders' Ass'n.



J. T. Gibson.  
Pres. Ont. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.



Col. Robt. McEwen.  
Pres. Dom. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.



John Gardhouse.  
Pres. Dom. Cattle Breeders' Ass'n.



D. O. Flatt.  
Pres. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.



John A. Boag.  
Pres. Clydesdale Horse Society of Canada.



J. M. Gardhouse.  
Pres. Dom. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.



Wm. Smith.  
Pres. Ont. Horse Breeders' Ass'n.



J. K. Featherston.  
Pres. Ont. Yorkshire Breeders' Ass'n.



H. M. Vanderlip.  
Pres. Ont. Berkshire Breeders' Ass'n.

tion it was decided to continue the awarding of premiums for R. O. P. tests. The financial report showed a substantial increase in registrations, transfers; and membership for 1914 over the previous year, while the cash balance on hand was \$1,264.33 compared with \$901.04 a year ago.

Grants for the various exhibitions were made the same as last year, with the addition of \$25 each to the Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst Winter Shows.

Following is the result of the election of officers for the current year: President, S. J. Lyons, Norval; First Vice-President, D. O. Bull, Brampton; Second Vice-President, F. L. Green, Greenwood; Secretary-Treasurer, B. A. Bull, Brampton. Directors: R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Gordon Duncan, Don; W. N. McEachren, Toronto; H. A. Dolson, Alton, and Geo. Baggs, Edgeley.

### Holstein Breeders Retrench.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was held in the Forester's Hall, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 4. This meeting was the most largely attended of any of the live-stock conventions during the week of meetings.

The President, R. F. Hecks, gave an interesting address on conditions as they have presented themselves during the past season. In the summer of 1914 the President and Secretary were delegated to an inspection trip of the Western Provinces and to see what might be done in furthering inter-provincial trade. The President explained the conditions as they were found existing in the Western Provinces, and voiced the sentiment of some of the breeders of the West with regard to the stock which has been sent out. It was arranged that a consignment sale be held in British Columbia to be contributed to by the breeders of Ontario. When the war broke out this auction sale was postponed, but during the meeting the Western Representatives asked that the members consider such a thing very seriously for the immediate future.

The slogan of the meeting was retrenchment, owing to not quite so favorable a balance as they presented in 1914. However, after much needless discussion was concluded it was found that appropriations were much as they have been in the past.

The Secretary, W. A. Clemons, presented his report for 1914. It was lengthy, but of interest to the breeders present. During the past year 931 official tests were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit, an increase of 255 over the previous year. One hundred and ninety-eight cows qualified in the Record of Performance, bringing the total number up to 633. Thirteen bulls have qualified for admission by siring four tested daughters all from different dams, bringing the total to 23. The Association during the past season constructed a vault for the protection of records and office literature. This operation incurred an expense of about \$632.89, which somewhat reduced the annual balance.

The total number of animals registered in 1914 was 8,510. The total transfers for the year amounted to 7,994 in all. There were registration of 48 farm names. The balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1914, amounted to \$1,088.17, while the total assets were given as \$16,566.41, with no liabilities. The Association now has a membership of 2,000 breeders.

Two notices of motion with intent to amend the Record of Merit rules by the addition of clauses were discussed at the meeting. The amendments as adopted are as follows:

"Retesters shall have the authority at all times to take the temperature of any cow under test, and report to the Secretary."

"In case of a retest the person sent to make such retest may take the temperature of the cow at least four times at intervals of at least four hours, and shall report same to the Secretary."

"If the report of the retester indicates that a cow is in an abnormal condition from any cause the record made shall be referred to the Executive Committee, who shall deal with and dispose of the matter as they see fit."

The rule embodying the scale of standards rendering a retest obligatory was altered by substituting the following scale:

Junior two-year-olds, 15 lbs. of fat; senior two-year-olds, 17 lbs. of fat; junior three-year-olds, 18 lbs. of fat; senior three-year-olds, 20 lbs. of fat; junior four-year-olds, 21 lbs. of fat; senior four-year-olds, 22 lbs. of fat; mature cows, 24 lbs. of fat.

The former of these two resolutions incurred considerable discussion, as it was felt by some that supervisors, and in some cases testers, were not capable of, qualified to take the temperature and physically handle cows under the strain of high production. The clause was somewhat altered from its original complexion and finally adopted.

The grants to exhibitions remain as they were last year, with the exception that the Omasoown Spring Show will receive \$100, and \$25 will be donated to every three-day fair conducting a two-day test. The Association took on a step to

wards retrenchment when they placed the limit at \$15.00 as the maximum amount that could be paid to one member conducting Record of Merit tests.

The matter of appointing delegates and judges to exhibitions was left with the Executive. The officers are: President, J. C. Flatt, Hamilton; First Vice-President, M. L. Haley, Springford; Second Vice-President, John Richardson, Caledonia; Third Vice-President, M. Michener, Red Deer Alta.; Fourth Vice-President, Neal Sangster, Ormstown, Que. General Directors: A. E. Dickie, Center Onslow, N. S., and G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont. Sec'y.-Treas., W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

### Ontario Sheep Breeders Discuss Sheepbreeding.

Although the number of sheep have been decreasing in Ontario, and in Canada as well, the meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association assembled at the Carls-Rite Hotel on Thursday, February 4, would cause one to think this fact impossible. The meeting was well attended, and each breeder was so thoroughly satisfied with the industry, so far as the individuals present were concerned, that there must in all truth be a promising opening for others to resume the enterprise or for new breeders to turn their attention, or part of it at least, towards the production of wool and mutton.

In the discussion that took place the President, J. D. Brien, Ridgeway, endeavored to have the members give expression to ideas whereby the industry might be improved. Some talked "dog," but the sentiment of the meeting turned against that trend of thought, and speakers claimed that that idea had been voiced so much in connection with the keeping of sheep that farmers credited to that source more trouble than was really due to it. It has been talked so much, in fact, that the danger is uppermost in the mind of every prospective keeper of sheep, and the time has come when "sheep" instead of "dog" should be discussed, and the merits of the wool animal laid in a logical and practical manner before the people of the country. Col. Robt. McEwen thought the sheep itself was good enough proposition to offer, bearing in mind the average prices received, and that much lamb and mutton is coming into this country to supply the demand. J. Lloyd-Jones claimed that the shepherd's business was not protected like other industries, and until wool was more favorably legislated for the number of sheep would not increase. It was considered by Geo. Telfer that farmers like to be concerned in one branch only, and that beef and dairy cattle had crowded sheep, to some extent, out of consideration. W. A. Wallace claimed that dairy cattle would suffer where they were kept in conjunction with sheep in the same pasture, and that dairying was given the uppermost thought. In opposition to this view, however, John Gardhouse stated that dairy cows would not do their best if they were obliged to graze the pasture so close that enough would not yet be left for sheep. The speaker furthermore recommended sowing clover or rape in the spring grain, and use it for autumn pasturage. Two or three pounds of rape per acre would be a fair seeding on ordinary land. J. Lloyd-Jones also advocated the growing of rye and rape to augment the regular pasture. In the mind of Prof. G. E. Day, the farmer looked about him to eliminate some line whereby to reduce labor and trouble, and as a result did away with sheep because they gave him a smaller "gross" return than other lines of live stock. If the farmer would consider the "net" return or the revenue from the money invested the odds would be in favor of the flock. The opinion of the breeders assembled was, that sheep were a profitable line (not a side-line) and that taking profit and weed-destroying into consideration sheep husbandry was worthy of the highest recognition.

The financial position of the Association is very firm, carrying a balance of \$1,361.71. In view of this situation they considered the time opportune to expend some money in the way of furthering production and assisting the needy. The Association made a grant of \$200 to the Provincial Winter Fair, \$100 to the Ottawa Winter Fair, and \$200 to the relief of the Belgians. The grant in the latter case will probably go as woolen goods, made from Ontario-grown wool, and bearing labels testifying to that fact.

Officers: President, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Vice-President, J. W. Springsted, Abbingdon; Secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Directors: Cotswolds, John Rawlings, Forest, Lincoln; J. T. Gibson, Leicesters, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; Oxfords, H. Arkell, Teeswater; Shropshires, D. J. Campbell, Woodville; Dorsets, Geoff Stubbs, Leamington; Southdowns, J. W. Springsted, Hampshire and Suffolks, G. W. Telfer, Paris. General Directors, W. Whitelaw, Guelph, and J. D. Brien, Ridgeway. Representatives to Fair Boards: Canadian National, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Western Fair, Jas. Snell, Clinton, and John Kelly, Shakespeare; Central Canada, Ottawa, W. A. Wallace, Kars.

### Dominion Sheep Breeders Will Set a Standard.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, held on Friday morning, Feb. 5, it was decided that the Executive Committee of the Association should prepare a pamphlet for distribution in which the various breeds of sheep will be represented and standards and descriptions set forth. This will assist amateurs when selecting a breed, and will establish some guide to assist judges in their work to make their decisions more uniform. This booklet will be published in French and English, and will receive large circulation.

Considerable time was spent in discussing transportation problems, representation and inter-provincial trade. Dr. Tolmie, of British Columbia, again told the Association that 70,000 head of live sheep were imported from the State of Washington last year, and that in British Columbia there was a great future for the rearing of sheep. W. H. English, Harding, Man., said that through the instrumentality of the Western Live Stock Union, stock breeders of the Western Provinces had been able to make arrangements with the railroad companies whereby two men were allowed to accompany each car load of live stock travelling on the show circuit. This is something eastern breeders have been wishing for for some years, and Mr. English said that not until the Eastern part of Canada became united into something similar to the Western Live Stock Union could they hope to accomplish much. The Executive Committee were also empowered to deal with transportation and inter-provincial trade.

The business in the sheep line during the last year has been fairly active in spite of the fact that sheep are not gaining ground throughout the Dominion. In all there were 4,826 registrations, 1,372 transfers, and \$509 were received at Ottawa as memberships. The importations into Canada during 1914 numbered 155 eighty-eight of which came from Great Britain and 67 from the United States. The registrations of the year will show a profit of about \$300, which together with the Canadian membership fees of \$563 will make a total of \$863 to be returned to the various provinces.

The following officers were elected for 1915: President, Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron; Vice-President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Directors were appointed representing the various breeds as follows: Cotswolds, J. D. Brien, Ridgeway; Leicesters, Jas. Snell, Clinton; Lincolns, Herb. Lee, Highgate; Oxfords, J. Dion, St. Sabastine, Que.; Shropshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Southdowns, Fred. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.; Dorsets, A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; Hampshires, V. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; Suffolks, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; Cheviots, A. J. McKay, McDonald, Man.; General Directors: Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, St. Anne De Bellevue; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; John Kelly, Shakespeare.

### National Live Stock Records Hold Concluding Meeting.

The convention of the Canadian National Live Stock Records was held on Friday, the closing day of the week of conventions in order that the representatives from a distance, who were representing the different provinces in the various breed associations, might attend the Records meeting without additional trouble and expense. It was somewhat disappointing after all that has been said and done during the last two years about "representation" to hear only one member from the West respond to the roll call. The Board is made up of delegates from the various associations who vest considerable power in the Record Committee, which for 1915 includes Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus, Chairman; Peter White, K.C., Pembroke, Representing Heavy Horses; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Dairy Cattle; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Beef Cattle; R.R. Ness, Howick, Que., Light Horses; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Sheep; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Swine; and Jno. W. Brant, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. Application had been made to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa requesting permission to establish a breed of horses known as the Clyde-Shire horse. This, of course, would be obtained by crossing the two breeds named in order to obtain a larger animal for use in cities where weight is demanded. The Record Board took the stand that good individuals might be obtained by the first cross but after that the results would be problematical, and they referred the matter back to the Minister with recommendation that he take no action in the matter.

The Record Committee thought it wise to alter their Constitution, and apply for incorporation under the Pedigree Act. No radical change was made in the Constitution excepting that the different associations lose the power of retaining their own Registrar. Harry Smith, Ex-Presi-

dent, of the association planned the control of service, and on the Co

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dent, of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association opposed such a move, but it was explained that the Committee must have complete control of the staff in order to insure efficient service, and the clause bestowing such power upon the Committee was adopted by the meeting.

### Annual Convention of Fairs and Exhibitions.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in the Canadian Forester's Hall, Toronto, Feb. 2 and 3, the delegates registered the complaint that they could not continue to increase production if rural labor continued to be drafted for the front. They furthermore protested against the action of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in reducing the grants to the smaller fairs.

One speaker thought that, at this time, the Ontario Cabinet should not be approached with the request that they continue in their customary grants to the fairs, but this met with opposition at once, as it was considered necessary that many of the fairs in New Ontario are in need of the grant, and to keep production up to a favorable degree at all it will be necessary to continue the full amount. Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a practical address to the delegates, gave some sound advice in the way fairs and exhibitions should be managed. He thought that improvement could be made by getting the boys interested in the different entries, and have the judges explain why the prizes were given. The ex-president, Dr. W. A. Crow, of Chesley, expressed disappointment at the cutting off of the department judges. Wrong judging, he claimed, was the cause of many exhibitors refraining from making entries. He furthermore considered that a cutting off of 50 per cent. of the grant in 1915 would be a master piece of false economy. Speaking of the unemployed Dr. Crow said that these men should either be sent out to the country where they would work for a living or accept the honorable employment of being soldiers for the King. Every man who is removed to the firing line will mean less production, and Dr. Crow considered that it would not be wise at all to encourage farmers' sons to enlist when such patriotic work as the production of food awaits their efforts here at home.

The grant of \$75,000.00 to the fairs for 1915 was based upon the expenses incurred by the fairs during previous years, and the question arose as to the propriety of the department cutting off those grants to the extent of 50 per cent, after they had passed the House in the estimates and had been granted for such purposes. The many societies in New Ontario, which are still young, will suffer severely from such action, as they were depending upon the grant which is to come to meet their deficits during the last year. It would be the death knell for many of these societies the delegates considered, and they were loud in their protests of the policy of retrenchment.

During their deliberations the delegates were preparing their argument to present to the Premier of Ontario and arrangements were made to meet him on the last days of the convention, but after filing in a large body up to the Parliament Buildings they found that the Premier was otherwise engaged, and with a few words they were dispersed by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, in his report pointed to a fairly prosperous year amongst the fairs. Twenty-four societies had suffered because of wet weather, and only \$2,285 of the \$10,000 grant had been used. During 1914 there had been 60,000 acres used in the field crop competition, against 35,000 in 1913. There were 6,400 competitors in 1914 and 3,560 in 1913. Many societies were contemplating the purchase of new grounds. He also pointed out that the fairs were handicapped because of the railways. As an example of what was being done by the railways, he said that the corn rates had been increased from 21 cents to 37 cents per hundred pounds.

Following were the officers elected: President, J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; First Vice-President, Wm. Scarf, Durham; Second Vice-President, L. C. J. Bull, Brampton; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane, Ottaville.

Directors: J. E. Montgomery, Mountain; W. J. Connelley, Cobden; T. H. Thompson, Madoc; Norman McGill, Millbrook; Geo. Downey, Bolton; Levi Moyer, Beamsville; Dr. H. B. Atkinson, Embro; T. W. Morrison, Mossley; John Farrell, Forest; Archie Crow, Tara; W. J. Hamilton, Raymond; G. H. Farmer, Steelton, and E. F. Stephenson, New Liskeard. Auditors: Dr. H. B. Atkinson, Embro, and R. Agnew, Meaford.

### Shorthorn Consignment Sale at Toronto.

The sale of 60 pure Scotch Shorthorns, conducted at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915, was well attended by Shorthorn breeders from one end of Canada to the other. Sales were made to purchasers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the East, and from the West as far as Alberta. The offerings were selected from the well-known herds of Robt. Miller, Stouffville; J. A. Watt, Elora; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, and T. E. Robson, London. In all there were 60 head brought under the hammer wielded by Geo. Burge, Monto Cello, Iowa. Prices received totalled \$9,735, making an average of \$162.25. Out of the total number 50 head sold for \$100 or over and averaged \$178.50. The highest priced individual of the sale was Superb Lavender, a young bull not then quite one year old, which went to C. McIntyre, Scotland, Ont. One-half the offerings were young bulls, and 31 averaged \$156.93. They were calves and yearlings. Fifteen bull calves averaged \$167, and 16 yearling bulls averaged \$147.50. Conditions were not the most favorable for a sale, and the prices received reflected, to a certain extent, the complexion of the times. When the good individuals came before the auctioneer it looked as though they should have brought a little more, whereas the poorer offerings changed hands at a fair price. Following is a list of all animals selling for \$100 or over with the names of the purchasers:

Scotch Genl, Henry Lister, Eden Mills.....	100
Pine Grove Flossie 2nd, Jas. Stevenson.....	125
Kenilworth.....	125
Rose Heiress, J. K. Campbell, Palmerston.....	250
Sultan of Avon, D. B. Campbell, Kingsville.....	320
Royal Count, Thos. Rankin, Wybridge.....	105
Lady Stately, C. E. Lyall, Stronie, Alta.....	265
Roan Bessie, A. L. Arner, Arner.....	130
Superb Lavender, C. McIntyre, Scotland, Ont.....	330
Tango, A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N. S.....	155
Pride's Princess, J. Palmer, Sterling.....	150
Golden Star, Philip Ashton, Bothwell.....	175
Spring Valley Buckingham 3rd, J. P. Scott, Toronto.....	120
Maplewood Sunbeam, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.....	200
Grand Master, Chas. Monroe, Shedden.....	130
Archer Sultan, F. MacDonald & Son, Woodstock.....	170
Spring Valley Leader, C. F. Lyall.....	200
Sittytion Lovely, A. Y. Hall, Ayr.....	130
Scotch Lady, M. Coffee, Webbwood.....	145
Scotch Lady 2nd, A. N. Griffin.....	130
Prince of Orange, Jas. Pate, Brantford.....	160
Meadow Beauty, A. L. Arner.....	155
Flora Queen, Robt. Mitchell, Iderton.....	245
Red Queen, Robt. Mitchell, Iderton.....	215
Mina Lass (and calf), J. Green & Son, Bartonville.....	300
Royal Princess, M. Cloughley, Webbwood.....	135
Sittytion Pride, V. J. Reynard, Zephyr, Ont.....	155
Jealousy 5th, A. G. Bowes, Concord.....	115
Lord of the Boyne, C. F. Lyall.....	260
Lord Lancaster, Peter Stewart, Guelph.....	300
English Gem, J. Green & Son.....	140
Snowstorm, Jos. Cunningham, Thorndale.....	110

Watt's Fame, K. I. Curtis, Stanstead, Que.....	140
Village Sultan, J. T. Thompson, Midway.....	300
Broadhooks 25th, C. M. Blyth, Guelph.....	\$230
Red Consul, A. L. Arner.....	110
Ythan Royal, John Fox, Udry, Ont.....	140
Bright Lustre, Geo. Ferguson, Salem.....	245
Captain Rosebud, F. W. Scott, Highgate.....	205
Joffre the Silent, F. P. Sheppard, Pembroke.....	105
Lavender Pride, R. A. Snowball.....	140
Favorite, Robt. Batty, Meaford.....	110
Royal Allan, John Graham, Carberry, Man.....	125
Donside, Peter Stewart.....	150
Duchess Heir, W. H. Morden, Oakville.....	205
Sittytion Victoria, Geo. Ferguson.....	175
Nonpariel of Sylvan 12th, Herb. Lee, Highgate.....	215
Roan Daisy 3rd, E. V. Campbell, Cainsville.....	165
Lily Ramsden 24th, Jas. Pate.....	155
Gloster Duchess 3rd, Hasting Bros., Crosshill.....	200
Mina 8th, W. J. Beatty, Guelph.....	190

### Ontario Plowmen's Association Appoints Officers.

A large number of enthusiastic delegates gathered at the annual meeting of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, in Toronto on Feb. 5. Representatives of the different associations were present, and regret was expressed that they could not procure more financial assistance to carry on their work. However they were optimistic about the future, and appointed their delegates in expectation of a successful season during 1915. Following are the officers: Honorary President, Jas. Kilgour, Eglinton; Past President, Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill; President, A. P. Pollard, Zion; First Vice-President, Wm. Doherty, Eglinton; Second Vice-President, L. W. Smith, Millbrook; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, T. A. Patterson, Ellesmere. Executive: J. McLean, Richmond Hill; A. P. Pollard, Zion; E. Allsopp, Minesing; W. C. Barrie, Galt; T. A. Patterson, Ellesmere; W. A. Dickieson, Rockwood; Wm. Doherty, Eglinton; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; L. W. Smith, Millbrook.

### Ontario Vegetable Growers in Session.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Feb. 4. Business incident to the annual convention was conducted, and the following officers elected: President, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay, Ont.; First Vice-President, J. J. Davis, London, Ont.; Second Vice-President, C. McConnell, Aylmer; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto. Executive Committee: F. F. Reeves, J. Lockie Wilson, Thos. Delworth, J. J. Davis, and Conrad McConnell.

Speaking before the Experimental Farm Superintendents recently assembled in convention at Ottawa, Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, sounded a note which is of special interest at the present crisis in Canadian agriculture. In prefacing his address he said: "Unfortunately farming during the last ten years or more has been less attractive to young men of good ability and to capital than other industries in urban centres. The problem of farm labor has been an exceedingly perplexing one, and in consequence farm systems have been modified so as to require the minimum of labor for the maximum yield of net returns. City industries have completely outbid the farm in the matter of labor, and it is probably true that at least one-third of city working men have had experience in farming. I would like to say to those men now that if the opportunities in the city looked brighter during the past ten years, the next ten years, in my judgment, assuredly belong to the farm, and the sooner they realize that the better for themselves and for all concerned."

## Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, February 8, numbered 107 carloads, comprising 2,281 cattle, 540 hogs, 220 sheep and lambs, and 30 calves. A few loads of choice cattle were on sale. Choice steers, 1,350 lbs. each, sold at \$7.50 to \$8.10; one load at \$8, and one load at \$8.10; good, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.40; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$90 each; calves, \$5 to \$11. Sheep and lambs were firm on account of light run. Sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$7.75 to \$9. Hogs—Selects fed and watered, \$8; weighed off cars, \$8.25, and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars at country points.

### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	29	259	288
Cattle.....	310	3,093	3,403
Hogs.....	409	6,221	6,630
Sheep.....	478	677	1,155
Calves.....	26	287	313
Horses.....	10	525	535

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	5	207	212
Cattle.....	35	1,718	1,753
Hogs.....	78	7,322	7,400
Sheep.....	55	920	975
Calves.....	16	203	219
Horses.....	28	8	36

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 76 cars, 1,650 cattle, 180 sheep, 88 calves, and 529 horses, but a decrease of 770 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were moderate, many of the shipments being delayed by the storms, for several days, in fact, the trade was demoralized by the storms. Trade in cattle was about steady with the previous week in all the different classes. Stockers and feeders, as well as milkers and springers, were firm, at our last quotations. Veal calves being scarce, caused values for them to be very firm. Sheep and lambs remained about steady in values, but hogs were higher, the demand being greater than the supply.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice heavy steers

sold at \$7.75 to \$8, and two loads containing 38 steers sold at \$8.25; good steers and heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.40; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$5 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice, half-fat, short-keep steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.75 to \$7.10; choice steers, feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common Eastern variety, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of calves were not equal to the demand, and prices were firmer. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; good calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, at \$7 to \$8; common, \$6 to \$6.75; inferior Eastern, \$5 to \$5.75. Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$5.75



## Sale Notes

We collect or discount sale notes for farmers.

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

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

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

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

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

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK  
in every Canadian Province, and  
in Newfoundland, West Indies,  
Boston, Chicago and New York

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to \$6.25; heavy ewes and rams, \$4 to \$4.50; choice light lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.10; heavy lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cull lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was very strong all week, closing at the following prices: Selects weighed off cars, \$8.35; \$8.10 fed and watered, and \$7.70 f. o. b. cars.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.48, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.63; No. 2, \$1.61; No. 3 northern, \$1.59, new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 59c. to 60c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2 new, 74c.; No. 3 new, 69c., track bay ports.

Rye.—\$1.12 to \$1.16, outside.

Buckwheat.—80c. to 82c., outside.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 72c. to 74c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 87½c., Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.90 to \$2, car lots, outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.05.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$6.70 to \$7.10, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.50 in jute, and \$7 in jute for second patents; strong bakers', \$6.80 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$16 to \$16.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$26 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$35.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have remained about steady; prices steady. Creamery prints, 83c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 35c. to 38c. per dozen, by the case; cold-storage eggs, 29c. to 30c., and selects, 32c. to 34c.

Cheese.—New, 16c. for large, and 16½c. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$2.70 to \$2.85; hand-picked, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Canadian, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 55c.; New Brunswicks, 60c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 16c.; ducks, 12c. to 14c.; hens, 10c. to 13c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 10c. to 12c. per lb.

### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-

cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$18.50 to \$19 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$8.75 to \$9.25 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8 per cwt.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle on the local market were rather light during last week, this being apparently due to the cold and stormy weather. Demand, however, continued on the light side also, so that the influence on prices was not at all strengthened. Lent will now shortly begin, and this of itself is a bearish influence. Best steers offered on the market sold at 7½c. per lb., and from this price ranged down to 6c. for fairly good. Cows and bulls ranged from about 4½c. to 6c. or 6½c., according to quality. Canning stock was dealt in at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., and was in fairly good demand. Choice cattle were scarce. There was a very good demand for small meats, and prices were firm. Lambs sold at 7½c. to 8½c. per lb., and sheep at 4½c. to 5c. Hogs were rather on the easy side, and supplies were fairly liberal. Selected hogs ranged from 8½c. to 8¾c., while heavies were ¾c. less, weighed off cars. Calves ranged as usual, from \$5 to \$12 each.

Horses.—Purchasing for army remounts seems to have subsided for the time being, and dealers reported a very dull market. Apparently the principal trade just now is with farmers, for which trade a cheap grade of horses seems to be required. Quite a few have been sold recently at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200, and very few seem to want to pay over the higher figure. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at from \$275 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Honey and Syrup.—The new season is still some weeks off, and prices of old crop hold firm. Prices were 85c. in tins, and up to \$1.25 in 13-lb. tins, while sugar was 10c. per lb. White-clover comb was 16½c. to 17½c. per lb.; extracted, 12c. to 13c.; dark comb, 14½c. to 15c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The price of fresh eggs showed little change, the cold weather putting the hens back. Ontarios were 41c. to 43c. per dozen. No. 1 cold-storage stock was steady, at 30c., and No. 2 was 25c. to 26c. per dozen.

Butter.—The market for butter was very steady, but dealers are looking for firmness in price this month. Choicest creamery was 30c. to 30½c. per lb., while fine was 29c. to 29½c., and seconds were 28c. to 28½c. Ontario dairy was 25c. to 26c., and Manitoba was 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices showed a firm tendency and were gradually working higher. Choicest September Ontarios were 16½c. to 17c. per lb., while October makes were 16½c. to 16¾c. per lb. Colored and white were on a parity.

Grain.—Wheat has gone out of sight, and oats were also firm. Local oats were 64c. to 65c. for No. 2, and 63c. to 64c. for No. 3; 16c. less for No. 4, per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were up to 74c. No. 1 feed were 70c.; No. 2 feed, 69c. American corn was 86c. for No. 3 mixed.

Flour.—Manitoba flour advanced 50c. per barrel in price, and Ontarios about \$1. The latter was \$8 per barrel in wood, and \$7.60 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.70. Manitoba first patents, \$8.10; seconds, \$7.60, and strong bakers', \$7.40 in jute.

Millfeed.—Feed was also bringing higher prices. Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$31 including bags. Mouille sold at \$36 to \$37 per ton for pure, and \$34 to \$35 for mixed.

Hay.—Hay was steady. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, \$20 to \$20.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50; lower grades, \$15.

Hides.—Sheepskins were steady, at \$2 each, and beef hides were 18c., 19c. and

20c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides were quoted at \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2½c. for crude.

Seeds.—The market for seeds was more active. Dealers offered \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy, per 100 lbs., and \$7.50 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$7 to \$9 for alsike, at shipping points.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Conditions of the cattle trade last week was generally bad. Chicago was closed against outgoing shipments, and this was construed to mean that New York and other Eastern killing points would need quite a few shipping cattle, but at Jersey an order was received closing the yards, by reason of the appearance of the foot-and-mouth disease, and all of the cattle on the market there Monday had to be cleaned out by noon, and this forced sale on one day had the effect of bearing the market there strongly. The result was that the condition at Jersey was reflected here in a measure, as not so many steers were wanted for New York, and order buyers from that section were slow to take hold generally, although some sales early in the day, for Eastern demand, look a full fifteen cents to a quarter higher, but taking the trade as a whole, it was no better than steady. General complaint was heard among killers at the continued bad and weak beef trade. Best shipping steers sold from \$8.85 to \$9.10, a load of yearlings making \$8.65, and the general run on the good to better kinds of handy butchering steers was from \$7.75 to \$8.25. On medium and commoner grades, it was about a steady deal, best fat cows running from \$6.25 to \$6.50 generally, some fancy ones higher, with heifers of the handy butchering best kinds running mostly from \$7.25 to \$7.50, few heavy heifers more. A few heavy fancy bulls sold up to \$7.25 and \$7.50, but \$6.25 to \$6.50 took a very desirable fat butchering kind. At the close of the market Monday, with 150 loads offered, several loads that were yarded late, went over. After Monday, it was a very slow and draggy market, and showed weakness until the end of the week. Receipts last week totaled 4,875 head, as against 3,800 for the previous week, and 4,025 for the like period a year ago. Quotations: Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.60 to \$9.10; fair to good shipping steers, \$8 to \$8.50; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$8 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.75; light common, \$6 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8.75; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good butchering heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; light butchering heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$6; medium cows, \$4.50 to \$5; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4; best bulls, \$7 to \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Monday and Tuesday were the low days for lambs last week, tops selling generally at \$9, with culls \$8.25 down. Wednesday and Thursday best desirable lambs sold up to \$9.15, few reaching \$9.25, and Friday, under a moderate supply, the bulk was landed at the latter figure. Cull lambs the latter part of the week sold up to \$8.50. Heavy and weighty lambs were unsatisfactory sale, 85 to 90-pound kinds, as a rule, underselling the handy weights by from 25c. to 50c. per cwt., while heavy lambs, kinds weighing better than 100 pounds, sold down around \$7.50. Sheep were active and firm. Choice yearlings made \$8, wether sheep were quotable up to \$7, and ewes \$6.50 down. Receipts last week totaled 31,800 head, as compared with 31,295 head the week before, and 32,200 head a year ago.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.60 to \$9; Western steers, \$5 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$7.90; calves, \$8 to \$12.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.60 to \$6.85; mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.45 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.40 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$6.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$6.10 to \$6.85; yearlings, \$7.40 to \$8; lambs, native, \$7.25 to \$8.75.

### Gossip.

N. H. McConkey is offering 34 head of Holsteins at his big sale, instead of 82, as formerly advertised.

John Pollard, Norwich, Ont., writes that he has sold the boars mentioned in his previous advertisements. His advertisement is changed in this issue. See it.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the big Holstein sale to be held at the farm of Hiram Reagh, Courtland, Ont., Tuesday, February 16. This sale includes 41 pure-breds and 10 grades. Some high-record makers are included. Trains met at Courtland. This is a sale no man wanting Holsteins can afford to miss.

### RECORDS OF SHORTHORNS.

Word has just been received from Ottawa from Chief Inspector for R. O. P., by S. A. Moore, Caledonia, Ont., that his cow, Dairymaid 86086 is the leading cow of the mature Shorthorns in the R. O. P. in Canada, having given 13,535 pounds of milk and 540 pounds fat in 358 days. Also his mature cow Burn-foot Lady 102833 has given 10,689 pounds milk and 415 pounds fat. Then another cow, Bonnie Jean 85192, has given 8,148 pounds of milk in 218 days. Also a two-year-old heifer, Jean's Lassie 104803, a daughter of Bonnie Jean that is still in the test, has given 7,100 pounds of milk in eight months, and is still giving 20 pounds a day. The two latter cows are testing over four-percent. butter-fat.

### AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

Thirty-three head of pure-bred Holstein cattle will be sold at the Monroe Farm, one-half mile east of Thorold, on Tuesday, February 16th. These cattle are the property of the Lawless estate, and will be sold on cash terms, with no reserve. Most of the females have been bred to the great herd sire, Correct Change, and will soon freshen. Correct Change himself will also be sold. He is the son of Changeling Butter Boy, with 50 A. R. O. daughters, and from a 30-lb. cow, Tidy Abbekerk Princess Bettina. A grade herd of 13 choice cows will also be sold. Most of them are soon due to freshen, and in addition to this, six grade heifers will be offered. Write the Lawless Estate, Box C, Thorold, Ont., for catalogue explaining the breeding of this choice stock, and connections by which the place of sale may be reached.

### THE LAKEVIEW HOLSTEIN SALE.

Catalogues of the regular annual sale of the yearly increase of the noted Lakeview Holstein herd of E. F. Osler, of Bronte, Ont., on Wednesday, February 17th, show the entire offering to be up to a high standard on official breeding lines. It includes daughters of the intensely-bred Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol who has now 20 R. O. M. daughters, five of them over 20 lbs. as two-year-olds, and one three-year-old over 24 lbs. His sire is the only bull in the world with 13 daughters whose milk records average over 100 lbs. each per day. These daughters old enough are also in the official records, and their dams before them. Again, others are out of daughters of this great bull, and sired by the equally well-bred Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a full brother to the world's champion three-year-old for R. O. P. production. Only three of this bull's daughters in the herd are in milk, and their first calving R. O. M. test has shown up well, reaching 17 lbs. All told, 30 head will be on sale, 21 females and 9 young bulls. One is a son of Queen Inka De Kol, 24,272 lbs. in R. O. P. test, 20.34 lbs. of butter in seven days, twelve months after calving. This young bull was sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. Another young bull is a great-grandson of hers, his dam is a daughter of the Dutchland bull, and has a junior two-year-old record of 17.32 lbs. This young bull is also sired by the Hengerveld bull. Another young bull is out of a 24.53 lb. three-year-old daughter of the Hengerveld bull, and sired by the Dutchland bull. This is enough to show the great breeding of the young bulls to be sold. All the females in milk are in the official R. O. M. records, as well as their dams. It will be a sale of high-class Holsteins, carrying official-record breeding for many generations back.



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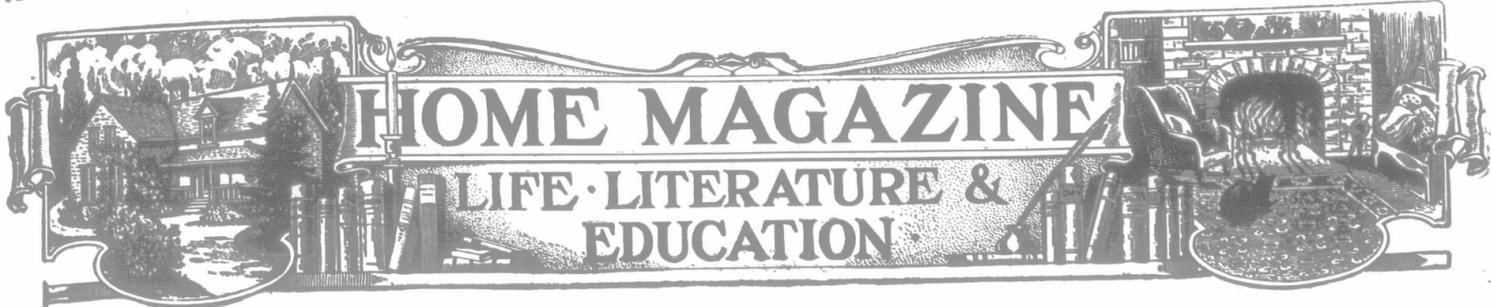
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**Salvator Mundi.**

Bring the fragments of the Tree,  
Build again My Cross for Me.

Hither let the nails be borne,  
Weave again the Crown of Thorn.

Bring the scourge and bring the spear;  
You who scoff, assemble here.

On My Body once was hurled  
The agony of all the world;

On My Soul one day was cast  
Every sin from first to last;

"It was not enough," you say,  
"Christ! come forth again to-day!"

Bring the fragments of the tree,  
Build again My Cross for Me.

Rulers in Jerusalem  
To crucifixion did condemn

God, in one man manifest;  
Now a multitude, His guest

Has gone up to Calvary,  
God in many men to die.

Who are the conscripts of this host  
That joyfully give up the ghost?

The holy flag of blood's unfurled,  
Who shall now redeem the world?

I, saith Jesus, I alone  
Am incarnate, can atone.

I am the boy that left his home,  
Amid the shrapnel shell to roam,

I am she who watched him go,  
I am friend, and I am foe.

When the hero bows his head,  
Jesus of Nazareth is dead,

When in lust man slays his foe,  
Through My hands the great nails go;

When they bring the mother word  
Of death, Mary embalms her Lord.

O, my children, now, to-day,  
Let tender Pity have her way!

O, my children, now, at last,  
Let your enmity be past!

When the Lord of Pity rose,  
Did he take vengeance on his foes?

Did he stare Pilate out of face,  
Or bid Caiaphas leave his place?  
Victor, when you sheath the sword,  
Follow still your lowly Lord!  
—Edith Hume Stewart, in "The Nation."

**Belgium and Her Needs.**

[The extract below, taken from the literature sent out by the Commission for Relief, may be read with interest. It was written by May Sinclair, an English novelist and journalist.]

Nobody who has not been to Belgium within the last five months can picture, can even dimly conceive that country's desolation. I was there in Ghent with Dr. Hector Munro's Motor Field Ambulance from the last week in September to the middle of October. The misery was intense even then; by this time it must be appalling.

If anything could make it sadder it was the extreme beauty of the country and the towns we passed through, open towns and country formed for the very expression of peace. Behind us to the west, along the high road to Ghent, through Bruges to Ostend, the villages and towns were as yet untouched; the

fields, the plots of flowers lay still and vivid, soaked in the rich autumn sunlight. But before us to the east and south, and northwards round Antwerp, was ruin and war. Wherever our ambulance cars went they met endless processions of refugees; endless, for the straight, flat Flemish roads are endless, and as far as your eye could see, the stream of people was unbroken; endless because the misery of Belgium is endless; the mind cannot grasp it or take it in.

**AUTHOR CANNOT BELIEVE WHAT HER EYES SAW.**

You cannot meet it with grief, hardly with conscious pity; you have no tears for it; it is a sorrow that transcends everything that you have known of sorrow. These people have left "only their eyes to weep with."

But they do not weep any more than you do. They have no tears for themselves or for each other. Of all the thousands and thousands of refugees whom I have seen, I have only seen three weep, and they were three out of six hundred who had just disembarked at the Prince of Wales Pier at Dover. But in Belgium not one tear. That was the terrible thing—that and the manner of their flight. It was not flight; it was the vast, unshattering and unending movement of a people crushed down by grief and weariness, pushed on by its own weight, by the ceaseless impact of its ruin. And that was before the siege of Antwerp.

After the siege the stream thickened and flowed from another direction; that was all. All the streams seemed to flow into Ghent. Even before the siege

population streamed into the great inner hall to be fed. They were marshalled first into the seats of the vast orchestra and auditorium, where they sat like the spectators of some monstrous festival and waited for their turn at the tables.

I helped to serve these meals for two nights, until, in fact, we were forbidden to go into the Palais des Fetes lest we should bring back fever into the military hospital where our ambulance was quartered. The first night we fed 10,000. The ration was two slices of white bread and a bowl of black coffee. Meat for soup had been given for the midday meal at first, but by this time the army had commandeered all the meat.

This was the state of things in Ghent before the German occupation. Heaven knows what it is now! And the state of Ghent must be nothing to the state of Brussels, of Louvain, of Malines, of the small towns and villages all over Belgium.

The figures as revealed by the Commission for Relief are appalling. It takes over 13,333 tons of foodstuffs, at a cost of \$150,000, to feed for one day the 7,000,000 of people who are starving in Belgium. This, allowing only 10 ounces of food a day per head. Thirty-one thousand of this multitude are babies in Brussels alone, who must have milk. The supply of cereals alone for a month is estimated at 80,000 tons, and a cost of from four to five million dollars.

In the beginning of November 400,000 meals a day were distributed in Brussels alone. By the end of the month they increased to 600,000. Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission, on his re-



**Red Cross Nurses at the Front.**  
Carrying a wounded soldier from the Allies trenches. — Photo—Underwood and Underwood.

of Antwerp I saw six thousand refugees sleeping on straw in the Palais des Fetes, packed so tight on the floor of the immense hall that there was no standing-room between any two of them. I can only say of that sight that it is worse to remember than it was to see. You could not believe what you saw; you were stunned as if you yourself had been crushed and numbed in the same catastrophe. Only now and then a face upturned, surging out of that incredible welter of faces and forms, smote you with pity, and you felt as if you had received a lacerating wound in sleep.

**FEEDING THE MULTITUDES.**

From six till nine in the morning this

turn from Brussels in the first week of December, stated that there were only 15,000 sacks of flour in the city when he left it. Fifteen thousands sounds a very large quantity of sacks of flour, but it is only provision for five days; and the report adds that Liege, Louvain, Charleroi, Namur, Luxembourg and other cities are only provisioned for two or three days.

And these are the large towns, where the relief work is necessarily concentrated and organized at its very best. From the country districts, from the villages and small towns, the appeals for help are heartrending. It is famine there, with the frightful menace of all that fol-

lows from famine in a land held by the enemy.

**EMERSON'S DEFINITION OF HUMANITY.**

"We hesitate to employ a word so much abused as patriotism, whose true sense is almost reverse of its popular sense. We have no sympathy with that boyish egotism, hoarse with cheering for one side, for one state, for one town. The right patriotism consists in the delight which springs from contributing our peculiar and legitimate advantages to the benefit of humanity."

**Among the Books.**

**WOMEN OF BAGDAD.**

(Margaret Simpich, in National Geographic Magazine.)

In Bagdad I went to an Arab harem and visited with the "hareem," as the women are called. It was not an ordinary, ill-kept harem of a common trader or desert sheik that I saw. It was the ornate domestic establishment of a rich and influential person—a former Government official, and a man of prominence in the days of Abdul Hamid.

I went one Sunday morning in spring. The Pasha's imposing home—a Moorish house of high walls, few windows, and a flat roof with parapets—stands near the Bab-ul-Moazzam in Bagdad. Scores of tall date palms grace the garden about the "Kasr"-palace. In a compound beside the palace, pure Arab horses stood hobbled, and a pack of desert hounds called slugeys, used for coursing gazelle, leaped up at my approach.

The dignified old Pasha himself escorted me through his domain. Clad in shining silk turban, flowing abba, and red shoes with turned-up toes, he looked as if he might have just emerged from the dressing-room of some leading man in a modern musical comedy. His make-up was common enough for Bagdad, but to me he seemed positively "stagey." He was all affability, talking brightly in very fair French. He showed me a remarkable falcon—a hawk only three years old, with over 200 gazelles to its credit. In a cage near the palace door were two lean, gray lions, trapped in the jungle marshes along the Tigris. Finally we entered the corridor leading to the "bab-el-haremlik," or gate to the harem.

As we walked toward the gateway of the walled, windowless structure wherein the women were imprisoned, my fancy rioted with visions of languorous Eastern beauties in baggy bloomers and gilt slippers. I thought of all the insipid, maudlin rot slung from the false pens of space-writers whose paths never led to this maltreated East. I thought of marble baths, wherein olive-skinned beauties lolled, as in the toilet-soap advertisements, I thought of precious perfumes and beveled mirrors 30 feet high, of priceless jewels blazing on beautiful breasts, and of bronze-eunuchs waving peacock fans, while sinuous serving-maids gently brushed the soft tresses of some harem favorite; but these dreams did not last long.

Almost before I knew it we had passed the great bolt-studded gate, stepped from behind a tall screen of hideous Persian tapestry, and were within the sacred precincts of the harem itself.

The interior was a great square court, surrounded on three sides by small rooms,—the individual rooms of the Pasha's wives and women. On the tiled floor of the court was strewn a variegated lot of cheap Oriental rugs and passats. A few red, plush-covered chairs and divans completed the meager furnishings.

Scarcely were we within when my host called out, and women began pouring

from the tiny rooms. Fourteen females of various size, shape, hue, and dress, emerged—each from her own little room. I looked at their faces—and their clothes—and I knew suddenly that all my life I had been deceived; it came over me that an amazing amount of rubbish has been written around the hidden life of harem women. And before I left that strange institution I felt that even Pierre Loti had juggled lightly with the truth in his harem romance, "Disenchanted."

The women before me were not beautiful—at least they were not to be compared with any type of feminine face and figure commonly thought attractive in our Western world. Two or three were exceptions; light of complexion, large-eyed, and not too fat, they resembled very much the Circassian maids—and possibly they were. Anyone familiar with Turkey knows to what extent these girls—often very beautiful—have figured in the harem life, especially about the Bosphorus. Most of the women who stood before me in that Bagdad harem, however, were absolutely commonplace, some of them even stupid-looking.

A few wore bright-colored scarfs about their necks, with more or less jewelry on their ankles and wrists. The popular item of dress seemed a shapeless sort of baggy "Mother-Hubbard" like garment, worn over yellow trousers. Gilt or beaded slippers adorned the feet of the younger and better-looking women; the older ones were bare-footed. None of them seemed to have made much of an effort at hair-dressing; two or three wore their hair loose, hanging in tangled wisps about their faces. However, the old Pasha beamed with pride as he looked them over; and after all, if he was pleased, nothing else mattered. He introduced me all around and bowed himself out, leaving me alone with the fourteen.

Hardly had the old Pasha withdrawn when the women were up and about me. And such chattering, giggling, pulling, and pushing as followed! It was a great day—a day long to be remembered—in that Bagdad harem. So far as I could learn, I was the first woman from the Western world who had ever visited there; I was the first white woman that some of the inmates had ever seen.

They crowded about, feeling my hands and face, getting down on their knees to admire my high-heeled shoes, stroking the skirt of my blue tailored suit, behaving like excited children with a new toy. My hat-pins were a source of great wonder, and my tight-fitting coat brought forth many a fervent "All-a-h!"

They asked me, too, how many children I had; how old I was; if there were many women in Amerique, and inquired eagerly how many wives my husband had, and wanted to know how I had managed to get out of the harem alone.

When I told them I was a Christian, and that in my country men have but one wife, and that she may go and come as she likes, they spoke aloud their disappointment and pity for me; for these women do not wish to leave the harem. It would shock them to walk alone, unveiled, in the street. These women will not even expose themselves to the chance-sight of passers-by in looking from the latticed windows—if there happen to be any windows—in the houses where they live. They count it immoral to be seen by other men than their husband.

"America must be a poor country," said one, "if your husband can keep but one wife; a Bedouin keeps but one woman—and all the Bedouins are poor, because they live on the barren desert." From their viewpoint, the multitude of a man's wives, slaves, and retainers is the measure of his greatness.

Love, except that of a mother for her child, is undoubtedly an emotion absolutely unknown to these women; whence it follows that jealousy, too, must be but an infrequent disease.

Yet, poor in mind as these imprisoned women seemed, and painfully inquisitive as they were, kindness cloaked all their curiosity, and their every act displayed a friendly feeling for the strange woman—the heretic—in their midst. They brought in a great tray of dried fruits, baked gourds, toasted pumpkin seeds, and fresh pomegranates; they brought me wine, too, from the juice of dates. They offered me long, Arab cigarettes, called "Bagdaddies," when the repast was finished, and when I declined to

smoke they found new cause for wonder, all for I lied for my country, and told them that American women never smoke.

It was a great day for me, reared in the normal quiet of an old Missouri town. If only my knowledge of Arabic had been better, or some of the women had known more French, this story would be much longer.

The sudden reappearance of the old Pasha, as he came to conduct me to my carriage, threw the whole fourteen into a noisy panic of giggles. One of the younger women, dropping to all fours, hid her face behind her arms and accidentally burned a hole in the



Warfare in Winter.

Servian soldiers keeping to their positions in spite of a biting cold. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

rug with her fallen cigarette. Think of a high-spirited American girl kneeling or hiding her face because a mere man entered the room!

### Make "The Dollar Chain" Longer.

A splendid response is being made to "The Farmer's Advocate Dollar Chain," whose proceeds are being used for three purposes: (1) Food and clothes for destitute Belgians. (2) Relief for our wounded and sick soldiers. (3) "Soldiers' comforts,"—shirts, socks, etc., for the men in the trenches. We should like to publish many of the kind and sympathetic letters received, but can find space this time for only one, which contains a

list of your subscribers to do the same. Why not "The Farmer's Advocate" be the first in this as it is in its literature? Believe me yours sincerely,

R. A. FLETCHER.

Raby Head Farm, Bowmanville, Ont.

The "Dollar Chain" up to Friday, February 5th, is as follows:

Previously acknowledged.....\$115 00

Amounts over \$1.00 —

S. F. Hall, Leonard, Ont., \$2.50; William Ball, Alliston, Ont., \$1.25; G. T. Ham, Bath, Ont., \$5.00; "Clerk," Bath,

Ont., \$5.00; W. Toole, London, Ont., \$4.00; Jas. Cloakey, Belgrave, Ont., \$2.00; "A Subscriber," P. O. not given, \$2.00; W. A. E. Birch, St. Mary's, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. S. Payne, Stanley Mills, Ont., \$2.00; Fred Russel, Kerwood, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. J. S. Frey, Bridgeport, Ont., \$2.00; Wm. Ward, Kirkton, Ont., \$2.00; A. E. Cameron, Pembroke, Ont., \$5.00; Miss R. Wylie, Mountain, Ont., \$2.00; Jas. Lindsay, Caledonia, Ont., \$2.00; Wm. Mackintosh, Southampton, Ont., \$2.00; Hugh Mackay, St. Mary's, Ont., \$6.00; Albert Wildgust, St. Mary's, Ont., \$2.00; "A Friend," Ringwood, Ont., \$3.00; Mr. S. Twedde, Hannon, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. S. Twedde, \$5.00.

Amounts \$1.00 each —

Wm. Ross, Jr., Parkhill, Ont., Herbert

Amos Pickard, St. Mary's, Ont.; "A Reader," P. O. not given; J. J. Freeman, Bosanquet, Ont.; Mrs. N. B. Davis, Lucan, Ont.; Frank E. Wilson, London Junction, Ont.; Alex Macdonald, Lucan, Ont.; Mrs. D. Kennedy, Wardsville, Ont.; Mary and Arthur Found, Bowmanville, Ont. ("The children saved this from their Christmas money for the Belgian children.")—Mrs. Found; Mrs. Matheson, London, Ont.; Duncan McIntyre, Powassan, Ont.; Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, Powassan, Ont.; Isabel M. Walker, Stittsville, Ont.; Wesley Rose, Rosehaven, Ont.; Mrs. Robt. Murray, Avening, Ont.; Miss Bertha Serace, Tilmorden, Ont.; Samuel W. Courts, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Geo. E. Monkman, Rockwood, Ont.; Miss Adeline McLatchie, Pt. Gattineau, Que.; Chas. Dunlop, Billings' Bridge, Ont.; John McCormicke, Watford, Ont.; Joseph Aylea, Trenton, Ont.; W. A. Parker, Greenfield Park, Que.; Jas. Pearson, Toronto; J. Arthur Cunningham, Rodney, Ont.; "A Patriot," Stella, Ont.; John C. Chisholm, Lower South River, N. S.; Miss Agnes Docker, Dunville, Ont.; Mrs. E. G. Mullen, Peterboro, Ont.; Wm. T. Alexander, Hensall, Ont.; Mrs. John MacIntyre, Mountain, Ont.; R. E. Hodgson, Martigny, Que.; C. S., London, Ont.; Peter McArthur, Appin, Ont.; H. P. Wilson, Dundas, Ont.; F. G. Grinyer, Caledonia, Ont.; J. C. Blackburn, Creemore, Ont.; Thos. Kirkham, Elphin, Ont.; Alex McIntyre, Elphin, Ont.; Mrs. Alex McIntyre, Elphin, Ont.; F. W. Patton, Amherstburg, Ont.; Meal Wilson, Maple, Ont.; William Maye, Goodwood, Ont.; C. S. Rutledge, Sydenham, Ont.; Blake Richards, Demorestville, Ont.; D. Alex MacMillan, Alexandria, Ont.; A. Caso, L'Orignal, Ont.; Adam Birk, Dashwood, Ont.; James Gibson, Caledonia, Ont.; Mrs. Peter McArthur, Appin, Ont.; Miss M. Bell, Brooklin, Ont.; J. H. Bell, Brooklin, Ont.; H. Penny, Port Carling, Ont.; Alex Kannawin, Shelburne, Ont.; Mrs. F. Veals, Franklin, Ont.; Mrs. A. N. Veals, Franklin, Ont.; Alex Irwin, Eigenburg, Ont.; Alf. Foyston, Minesing, Ont.; John Ball, Alliston, Ont.; Frank Wilson, Tupperville, Ont.; Mrs. A. N. Veals.

Miscellaneous Amounts —

Geo. Wilson, Winchester, Ont., 50 cents, R. O. Anderson, Newmarket, Ont., 50 cents.

Total received up to February 6th, \$261.75.

Kindly address all contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

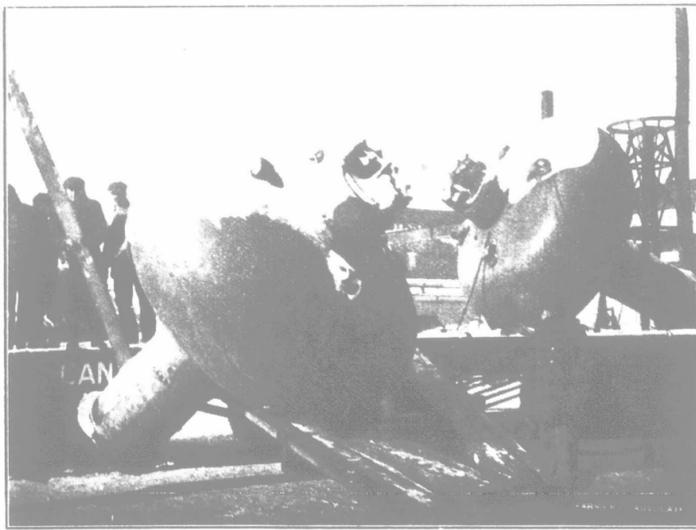
## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Shut in With God.

When thou prayest, enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee.—S. Matt. vi. 6. R. V.

Did you ever try to talk to a friend by telephone when you were in the midst of the turmoil of business? The noise around you is distracting, so that you can hardly hear your friend or compose your mind enough to remember what you want to say to him. But step inside the telephone closet, and shut the door! What a magical change there is. The noises outside are lulled and no longer distract you. It is possible to concentrate your attention on your unseen friend and speak or listen to him effectively.

This war is a mighty Call to Prayer. The churches are open daily for special intercessory services, and more than "two or three are gathered together" to pray for the return of peace. There is one burden which is laid upon all who have any faith in God, and that is the duty and high privilege of prayer. To be a Christian, and never pray for anything but our own individual concerns, is hardly possible in these days. We can't help praying for down-trodden Europe, for the suffering and the distressed. But are our prayers as valuable as they should be? A great deal of effectiveness depends on the shut door. If we pray hurriedly and carelessly, with half-hearted attention to God, and with the claims of earthly business or pleasure



Not Mushrooms.

Gas buoys for marking out the channel for vessels, recently arrived in Quebec in Germany. They were made

suggestion which many may be glad to act upon. It is as follows:

Dear Sir,—Your valuable paper was subscribed for us by the owner of this farm, Mr. R. R. Bonyard. We are constant readers, and both the help and myself always enjoy its contents.

Enclosed please find one dollar for your "Dollar Chain," and I trust it will carry in its links sympathy as well as help for those brave ones suffering for their God and country. We will forward one dollar per month as long as the war lasts to your Dollar Chain. I would like to suggest that an appeal be made to

Goss, Orillia, Ont.; "A Friend," Thamesville, Ont.; "E. R. M.," Putnam, Ont.; Mrs. Byron Jenvey, Ingersoll, Ont.; Mrs. R. Milliken, Sarnia, Ont.; Mrs. Joseph H. Davis, Jollyby, Ont.; R. A. Fletcher, Bowmanville, Ont.; No Name, Toronto; Peter McNab, Brussels, Ont.; Mrs. Fred Oster, Cranbrook, Ont.; Ernest Robson, Denfield, Ont.; J. N. Chambers, Woodstock, Ont.; Wm. Potts, Mitchell, Ont.; Arthur M. Wiley, Blenheim, Ont.; Jas. L. Kelly, Watford, Ont.; Chas. Towers, Walkers, Ont.; H. Pylos, P. O. not given; Mrs. E. J. Yorke, Belmont, Ont.; Mrs. J. McFarland, Mone Mills, Ont.

FEBRUARY 11, 1915

distracting us, then we are not giving the help required of us to the troubled world.

When Joshua was fighting bravely against the foes who had treacherously attacked the weak stragglers in the rear of Israel's host, Moses went up into a mountain—as near to God as he could get—and there, in silence, with two faithful, quiet companions, he held up the rod of God. When Moses held up his hand Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed.

Moses did not consider that he was only helping his people in an unimportant fashion. He was the leader of Israel, and bound to do his very best to save them in a time of national danger. Therefore, he went to the quietest spot he could find and held up the rod of God (with the help of Aaron and Hur) until the going down of the sun.

Moses evidently did not consider that prayer was only an incident in the day's business; it was the business of that day. His prayers were a mighty help in the time of national peril, because he really believed himself to be in the Presence of the Lord of Hosts, the Rock of Refuge of his people. The ordinary business of his life was entirely thrown aside, and his whole strength of body, mind and spirit was concentrated on the work of prayer.

If our war could be settled in one day, our wisest course would be to follow that example of faithful, prevailing prayer. But we could not pray in that intense fashion for months at a time, and we should not be serving God if we neglected the ordinary work He has committed to us. Let us pray while we work, whenever possible, but—if we really believe that God hears and answers prayer—we shall retire often from the rush of the outside world and shut ourselves in alone with the Father, who seeth in secret.

The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews beseeches his friends to pray for him, declaring that if they do this he will be restored to them the sooner. If we really believe that our prayers will "restore to their homes the sooner" the brave young men who are fighting our battles in Europe, we shall not be satisfied to "say our prayers," but will gather up all our powers of body, mind and spirit, shut out the confused noises of earth, and kneel before the Throne of Light, offering genuine and very earnest petitions to the King and Ruler of all the nations.

Sir W. Robertson Nicholl said to those who had gathered for prayer in the City Temple of London on Friday, Oct. 23, "Our soldiers and sailors, in their long days and nights, go on cheerily with their work, but who among them does not long to be back, crowned with victory, and in the arms of his own? Pray for that. Pray as those who believe that your prayer may make a difference. There is such a thing as the suppliant almightiness of prayer. God does not mean our prayers to be mere sighs of acquiescence. He loves to be entreated, pleaded with, wrestled with. He does not wish to break our wills, but to make them. We are to put will into our prayers."

Many of our prayers are as will-less as those ground out by machinery in Tibet. Many words of prayer go up from Christian lands, but how often—like Israel of old—we draw near God with the mouth, and with the lips do honor Him, while our hearts are far from Him.

The prophet Micah describes the cruel oppression of the poor by those in power, and declares that as a result God's people find no vision in the night, and even the day is dark over them. "Then shall the seers be ashamed, and the diviners confounded: yea, they shall all cover their lips; for there is no answer of God. But truly I am full of power."

If our prayers seem to bring no answer from God, it is not because he has no power, nor is it because He is unwilling to help. Instead of losing faith in the Righteous King, if our prayers seem to avail nothing, let us humbly see if the blame is not our own. Isaiah says: "Behold the LORD'S hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither His ear heavy, that it cannot hear: but your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you, that He will not hear. . . . none calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth; they

trust in vanity . . . they have made them crooked paths."

The prayer of faith can only be offered by one who is earnestly determined to live a life of faith, and whose business is the service of God. We are seeing now something of the horrible results of greedy ambition, selfishness and hatred. "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death," says St. James; and he prefaces that stern warning by the words, "When lust hath conceived it bringeth forth sin." The horrors of this awful war have come from lust, from the lust of possession. Let us, shut in with God and baring our secret desires before His searching gaze, find out whether we are swayed by selfishness or love in our daily life. Prayer—if it is to be effective—must be offered by one whose heart is right with God. "The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working."—S. James v.: 16, R. V.

Prayer, if it is to bring peace, must also bring righteousness as the day-star of the nation. It is folly to cry

even as the dust. There will ring round the world the compelling cry that this power of hell must not for ever hold humanity in its grip—that ruthless ambition, militarism, despotism must be made to cease from the face of the earth. Once more the shadow of the Cross will mean salvation to men."

Let us keep very near God, wrestling, like Jacob with the Angel, until the day breaks and the blessing is given. Our Lord—the Prince of Peace—said: "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." We belong to a "militant" (fighting) Church, the Great Army which is here to fight evil of every kind to the death. Prayer is a mighty weapon, placed in our hands by the King, but it can only be used with effect by those who are tremendously in earnest, and who are fearlessly upholding the cause of righteousness.

"Fight on till death. God give us grace To stay the sweeping tide of sin,



A Little Quebec City Boy, Kent Gate in the background

"Peace!" when there is no peace. Isaiah says that the ambassadors of peace shall weep bitterly when they see desolation on every side, "the highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth: he hath broken the covenant, he hath despised the cities." Those words might have been written to-day, for they express the situation exactly.

A writer in "The Scotsman" points out that the torture of an innocent man on Calvary has roused a passion for righteousness in the human heart, revealing to men the hatefulness of that motive of self-interest or selfishness which enlivened in so shameful a deed. He exclaims in so beautiful a way: "And as humanity goes on to say: 'And as humanity will realize through rivers of blood the horror of that selfishness, the word 'Sin' will once more burn red before men's eyes, and there will arise that passion for righteousness which will lay sin low

To serve our fellows, and to win For God, our country, and our race," DORA FARNSCOMB

From Readers of "Quiet Hour."

One of our readers has sent \$2.00, and another \$5.00, to be used for any who are in need of practical help. There are many people, struggling against difficulties, who have gained fresh hope and courage because our good "readers" have shown them kindness in Christ's Name. Thanks to you all! D. F.

"There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or, when they are disclosed, surprise nobody so much as the benefactor."—R. L. Stevenson.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

The Winter Boy.

(Written for the Beavers, by Mrs. Buchanan.)

The boy stood out upon the snow Whence all but he had fled, And tho' it was quite cold, you know, The sun shone overhead.

But soon the sky was overcast, (The boy, oh, where was he?) For bitter, bitter blew the blast, Till one could scarcely see.

But as the drifting snow came down, And as the wind grew higher, This little boy was safe beside His mother's roaring fire.

The End of it All.

By Janet Graham.

Uncle Ruthven Harper had improved greatly in health since coming home to Canada, and he was learning to walk without even the help of a cane.

Christmas was drawing near, and all sorts of mysterious parcels were hiding in out-of-the-way places until the good old Saint would come to distribute them.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper had announced that there would be one big Christmas-tree at their home. All the school children and their parents were to be present, besides all the Harper relatives.

The children were delighted; such an undercurrent of mystery pervades the entire house. Papa Harper had a mischievous twinkle forever in his eyes. Mamma Harper seemed endlessly busy, and such a heap of cake and pastry she and cook were making! Busy and all as she was, she was continually breaking into song, and Grandma Harper, who had come to stay a month, was alternating between tears and smiles. Occasionally she was seen to give Miss Webb a motherly pat on the shoulder, and smile down at her in a proud and happy way.

Uncle Ruthven was the gayest of them all. He could be heard lolling at all hours of the day, "My love she's but a lassie yet." That is, when he was at home, but he was much up at Captain Ben's house, talking over old times on the sea when he and Captain Ben sailed on the Nancy Lee, so he told the children, while mamma looked wise and papa's eyes twinkled harder than ever.

How could the children know, of course, of the old friendship existing between Miss Webb and their Uncle Ruthven, of the question asked the first time they were alone together after his return, of the answer given, the long silence explained away by the return of several letters written to Miss Webb that had never reached her, and he had lost hope of tracing her, until he could get leave to come home and search for her, and the happy surprise of finding her waiting for him, as it were, right at his own old home?

Uncle Ruthven had been given a position in the Bank in the little town of Margreave, and had rented a little cottage near hand where, he said, he should move in the first of January.

Mabel had jokingly offered herself as his housekeeper, only to have her cheeks pinched, and told to wait until she had a few cooking lessons before she offered herself as any man's housekeeper, but she could come and see his housekeeper as often as she liked.

Your housekeeper, Uncle Ruthven! "What is she like, and who is to be, and will you have to pay her wages?" asked Mabel all in a hurry to know everything at once.

"Well, I have been told she's tall and fair," said Uncle Ruthven laughing, "her name I can't tell you just yet, and about the wages I am not just certain yet, either."

"Will Santa Claus bring her?" said Baby Harper.

"Sure he will, pet. You just wait and see," said uncle laughing, and no more would he say. And so another

mystery was added to the Christmas preparations.

The children often stopped in their slide-making to talk it over, and plan gifts to be sent to the children of the soldiers who were at the front. They had made up quite a boxful and had sent it in, and were making a second with Miss Webb's help,—that is what time they had to spare from their lessons during school hours, and sliding, and snow battles. What memories they brought back, and what a change there had been in them all since last Christmas, when they had been so anxious to keep the Jones' crowd out of everything. This year the Jones' crowd were the ringleaders in almost everything.

Christmas eve the children in all the homes were almost too excited to sleep. The children outside the Harper home were wondering why they were all invited to the Harper's for Christmas evening, and the little Harper children wondered too, so much that Santa Claus was sadly retarded in his progress of stocking-filling. But at last all the small pairs of eyes were closed in healthy sleep, and Santa was able to tip-toe around as he pleased. He filled the stockings up with candy, nuts, and apples, then turned his attention to the immense Christmas-tree which stood in the parlor, reaching to the ceiling, and when he had finished it looked like a toy shop.

Morning dawned bright and clear. Such a confusion, examining stockings, then getting dressed! After breakfast they were allowed to see the tree, but the gifts were not lifted until all the guests arrived.

Mother Harper said, "Now, before we strip the Christmas-tree we'll have a surprise."

The children looked at each other in wonder, especially when Mildred Jones and Lillian Kemp on one side, and Mabel Harper and May Scott on the other side were given white ribbons and placed so as to form an aisle of the white ribbons from the parlor-door to the arch of evergreens that made a corner for the tree. Suddenly someone started to play the piano, and the wondering children saw Miss Webb, dressed in a pretty, white dress, leaning on her Uncle Ben's arm, walk in up the white-ribbon aisle and stand under the big, red, Christmas bell. She was followed by Miss Mae Lewis, a cousin of the Harper's, and Roland Kemp. Miss Lewis stood beside Miss Webb, and Roland stood over on the opposite side of the bell, leaving just room enough for Uncle Ruthven to stand beside Miss Webb, he having come in with the minister. The music ceased and the minister started to speak. So surprised were the wondering girls that they almost let the ribbons fall. They saw through it all now; the mystery was explained; Miss Webb and Uncle Ruthven were being married,—there was no doubt of it. The minister was saying "Hilda Carlyle Webb wilt thou take this man, Ruthven Allan Harper, to be thy lawful wedded husband?" and Miss Webb had said "Yes."

When it was all over and they were receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mabel said teasingly, "Oh, you naughty Uncle Ruthven! Why did you not tell me who your new housekeeper was? I never thought of you going to marry a housekeeper."

"I didn't marry a housekeeper, my dear, I married a young lady, and I am going to turn her into a housekeeper, and I think I shall have to thank all you young folks for bringing this about."

"Uncle Ruthven!" they all exclaimed in one breath, "we did not do it!"

"Well, you certainly helped a lot. If you had not been kind to the Jones crowd they would not have been able to advise you about Uncle Ben's valentine, and if you had not made friends with Captain Ben my wife would never have been living here, and I might have searched for years for her. And now, just as soon as we see what Santa has put on this precious tree, your Aunt Hilda and I will take the train for a trip, coming back to our own cottage in time for the New Year, and I cordially invite all present to a party New Year's evening."

Such a lot of glad hurrahs rang through the room that Uncle Ruthven knew how very much pleased they were to hear that.

The tree was dismantled, and so many

things it held! No one was forgotten. Joe Harper was discovered sitting very still regarding the new Mrs. Harper with wistful eyes. His uncle said, "What is it, Joey, boy? You are never envying me my wife, are you?"

"No," said Joe. "I was just wondering when you'll let her come back and teach us again."

"Not at all, laddie. You're getting a new teacher."

"I won't love her at all," sobbed Joe. "I won't, I tell you, not the least bit."

The bride picked him up in her arms and said, "Not if I ask you to, Joey? Let me tell about her. She's an old friend of mine, and very fond of little boys and girls. She is going to stay with mother and Uncle Ben, and her name is Violet Flowers. Now, is not that a pretty name?"

Joe was so interested he forgot to cry, and was soon laughing and playing with the other children. They played games until nearly midnight, sang "God Save the King," and all the guests went home, all agreeing that Christmas-trees and weddings at the same time were very joyous affairs.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." We had a concert a few days before Christmas and it was very nice. There were eight songs that the whole school sang together. The prizes were won by Grace Freeborn and Nazor Kennel. I like to go to school very well, and I am glad when school starts again. My teacher's name is Mr. E. Wilson; I like him fine. He only came to this school in the summer. We have a big Collie dog; his name is Collie. I have two cats called Tommy and Tiger. I had four, but two of them went away and we never saw them anymore. Well, as my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle.

What bites and has no teeth? Ans.—An onion.

I hope that horrible w-p. b. is not hungry just now. Good-bye.

NANCY ERB (age 12, Sr. III.), Wellesley, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Not having written to you for about a year, I am trying again. As I have passed the Entrance I don't go to school, so I sometimes get lonely, though not very often. But when I do I want to write to somebody.

We had a flower garden at school, and home gardens, too. We had a school fair also, and it was fine.

If some of the Beavers will write to me first, I will write to them. I will close now, as my letter is getting long. I hope this letter will escape the old waste-paper basket. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

JEWEL NORRIS (age 11), Munro P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck,—We had a school fair in our township last fall. I think I did very well at it. I got first prize on an essay on "How I Grew My Plot," and one for a rooster, and first on mounted weeds. I got third on a quart of barley, and fourth in a race, and fifth on care of barley plot. My sister Mary got first on care of corn plot, and fourth on six stalks of corn. I guess I will close my letter, Puck.

FRANCIS FLAHERTY, (Age 11, Sr. III.)

Caledon, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I never could pick up courage before to write, but when I saw so many girls and boys of my own age writing to this good paper I thought I would write to you, too. I live in Scarborough on a farm of 97 acres. I have one brother and one sister. We all go to school, which is just across the road from our place. I have read a great many books, among which my favorites are: "Bessie on Her Travels," "Bessie in the City," "A Bunch of Cherries," "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," "Naughty Miss Bunny," "Miss Lavender's Boy," and "Roasted Chestnuts." For pets I have a Jersey cow named

Beauty, and a horse named Maude. I am in the Senior III. Class, and am eleven years old. I also have a flock of chickens, one rooster and six pullets. They are all pets. I showed them at the school fair and got third prize for my rooster and second for my flock, making in all \$1.45. Yours truly,

BESSIE STIRLING, (Age 11 years, Class Sr. III.) Agincourt, Ont.

Honor Roll.—Blanche Cook, Annie Nicholson, Lillian Brown, Ruthie Shantz.

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Annie Nicholson, Bailieboro, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

Lilian Brown (age 11), R. 3, Welland, Ont., and Ruthie Shantz (age 14), R. 3, Berlin, Ont., also wish correspondents. Ruthie wishes some of the girls to send her a recipe for making "lady fingers."

### Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter, Puck. I wrote one a long time ago, and I had to wait a long time to see it in print. I hope I will see this one in print. I go to school nearly every day and am in the Third Book. My teacher's name is Miss P. Offord; I like her well. I have four sisters and one brother. My sister Beulah and I have a mile and a half to go to school.

I have read a few books, among them being "Cinderella and the Little Glass Slipper," "Morning Talks," "Teddy Bear," "Archie's Mistake," "Alice in Wonderland," "The Basket of Flowers," "Little Women and Little Men," "Robinson Crusoe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Tom Brown's School Days," "Mill and the Floss," "The Night Before Christmas," "Mother Goose," "Miauw's Revenge," "Old Mother Hubbard," "The Story of Miss Moppet," "Four-footed Friends," "Friends in the Fields," "The Wild Animal Book," "Peter Rabbit," and many others.

Well, Puck, I will leave some room for the other Beavers. Good-bye.

GREETA BAILEY, Cainsville, Ont., Manitoulin Island. P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers my own age (10) would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I wrote once before, I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I have one brother in the war; he is 24 years old. He is at Salisbury Plain now. I don't expect to see him again. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Campbell. I have two brothers and one sister that goes to school with me. They are older than I. I am taking music lessons. My teacher's name is Miss Andrews; she is a nice teacher. Well, as my letter is getting long, I will close, wishing you every success.

EVA SECORD (age 9, Sr. II.), R. R. No. 5, Simcoe, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I enjoy reading the letters very much. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember. I have two brothers. Ellsworth is six years old, and Winston is two. Ellsworth and I go to school every day. We have about half a mile to walk, and often come home to dinner. Our teacher's name is Miss Darby; I like her very much. There are 23 scholars going to our school. I am in the First Reader. We live on a farm at Melbourne Ridge, but our mail comes from Kingsbury, by Rural Delivery. My papa has 200 hens, and we ship our eggs to Montreal. In the summer time I help feed the hens and chickens, and gather the eggs. I like to read, and have a number of books, and enjoy my S. S. papers every week, the "Playmate" and "Dew Drops." Now, I will close, hoping to see my letter in print, and I will try to do better next time. Good-bye.

HILDA H. BEERS (age 8), Kingsbury, Que., R. R. No. 1.

Junior Beavers' Honor Roll.—Gladys Moscorabe, Annabel McLaughlin, Helen Baker, Verna Moss, Willie Peacock, Eleanor Ellis, Arnold Wade, Edward Morgan, Bessie Dalton, Bessie Rodger, Ida Levitt, Kenneth Simpson, Estelle Hopkins, Gladys Simpson, Alta Clark, Violet Klein, Stewart Middleton, Clarence Thomblinson, Bessie Readhead.

Pearl Pinkerton (age 11, Jr. 3rd Class), Greenock, Ont., wishes some of the little Beavers to write to her.

Also Kenneth Scott (age 11), R. 1, Farran's Point, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beavers. I go to school every day that I can. I am in the Second Book. I have a sleigh and have a good time with it and my doll. I give her rides in it. My doll's name is Maude. I have one cat. I call the cat Whittie because she is a white cat. We have a good time with her, I and the neighbor girl. I don't think this is a good letter, but I guess it will have to do just now. I have a little calf for a pet; its name is Rosie. Morie and I tried to catch it one day, but we could not manage it. If we had managed it we would have got on its back and I would have had a ride on its back. I think I will close now and leave a little room for the other Beavers. Good-bye, Beavers.

CLARA SECORD (age 9), Bervie, Ont., Brussels, R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As you printed my first letter I am going to try again. I have lots of pets this year. I have some ducks, and my brother has some Rock chickens. We are going to see who can raise the most little ones next summer. Bye-bye.

LOUISE FRASER (age 9, Class II.), R. R. No. 2, Bluevale, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and he likes it very well. We have a Collie dog; its name is Fanny. We have two pups, but we have not named them yet, and my brother and I have great fun with them. I have one sister and two brothers older than myself, and another brother is younger. I wish some little Beaver would write to me. I am ten years old, and in the Junior Third Class.

ANNA MUMA, R. R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont.

### Riddles.

Round as an apple, red as fire, with a long stem. Ans.—A cherry. Sent by Annabel McLaughlin.

Higher than a house, higher than a tree. Oh, what can it be? Ans.—A star. Sent by Verna Moss.

If there were something in a field and you fed it straw it would live, and if you fed it water it would die. Ans.—Fire.

What can be found where it is not? Ans.—Fault.

When is a pocket like the moon? Ans.—When it is full. Sent by Ida Levitt.

Why is a lady like a clock? Ans.—Because she has tiny hands and a pretty face. Sent by Violet Kleine.

### A Dog's Affection.

A dog was bereaved of his master, and afterwards became old and blind, passing the dark evening of his existence sadly in the same corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master, and he suddenly left his place. The man had just entered wore ribbed stockings; the dog had lost his scent, and referred at once to the stockings he remembered, rubbing his face against them. Believing that his master had returned after those weary years of absence, he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke; the dog went sadly back to his place; lay wearily down and died.

[Rules for correspondence: (1) Only. (2) Always communication real name will closing a letter in stamped envelope. Allow one month questions to apply.]

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# The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

## The New House.

By Louise Morey Bowman.

We built the new home in a lyric year  
While bird songs lilted rapture every day.  
Our love had banished every doubt and  
fear,  
Our feet were set upon the Wondrous  
Way.  
But, when the simple, sunny, little place,  
Stood ready for its story and its song,  
We lingered on its threshold, to retrace  
Our pathways to the Old Homes. Sweet  
and strong  
That subtle fragrance drifted o'er the sea  
From the quaint gardens of his Scottish  
race.  
Ah, 'twas so dear to him; and then,  
to me,  
Came memories that nothing can replace.  
But hand in hand, we crossed our thresh-  
old fair,  
And found the fragrance of each Old  
Home there.

## Some Notes on House- building.

"We are thinking of building a farm-  
house and want modern improvements.  
Kindly give us some hints on the sub-  
ject."  
The above is a sample of many letters  
that come to us—even to the Ingle Nook  
—every year about this time, hence a few  
notes taken from observation of many of  
the newer houses, from advice given by  
those who have built them, and from  
other sources, may not be amiss.

The first consideration, of course, in  
building a house, is the site, a more im-  
portant factor in the construction of a  
home than many people imagine. It is  
a great mistake to place a house where  
the bleakest winds of winter will sweep  
upon it; it is a still greater mistake to  
place it upon dank, water-holding soil,  
prolific of rheumatism, and a host of  
kindred ills. Ostensibly the situation  
should be sheltered, if possible, yet pro-  
viding a foundation of gravelly or, at  
least, porous soil. If this last is un-  
attainable, overcome the difficulty by  
making especial provision for under-  
drainage. An exposed position may be  
remedied by planting trees as a wind-  
break, but this is so slow a process  
that, wherever available it is advisable  
to build near a natural grove, or in the  
shelter of some picturesque woods or  
hill.

Last of all, in choosing a site, con-  
sider the view from the windows and  
verandas of the house-to-be. Beautiful  
scenery has its own moral effect on those  
who live with it; nor can any picture  
placed upon the walls compare with a  
vista of real landscape—ever changing,  
spring, summer, autumn, and winter—  
framed in the broad window-openings  
now rapidly replacing in popular favor  
the high, narrow slits which our grand-  
parents dignified by the name of windows.

One more word,—have the house con-  
venient to the barn, but not below it; a  
huge commercial barn looming up upon  
the sky-line is not a pleasing feature in  
a landscape.—And don't have the house  
too close to the other farm-buildings.  
The penalty for placing it so is a con-  
tinuous flight against odors and flies.

### CHARACTER OF THE EXTERIOR.

Someone has said: "One has morally  
no more right to erect an ugly house in  
a community than he has to put up an  
unsightly bill-board." The one, as well  
as the other, is a distress to every  
beauty-loving eye that passes. And yet  
the very ugliest houses are usually built  
by people who are very anxious indeed  
to have them extraordinarily fine. A  
small, unpretentious, uninteresting house,  
may pass muster, but a big, ostenta-  
tious, over-decorated edifice fairly chal-  
lenges attention, even though it brings  
cold chills down the back of everyone  
who sees it who understands in the least  
the laws of good architecture.

The real trouble, where a whole neigh-  
borhood of pretentious, ugly houses are  
seen, is usually due, not to any want of  
good intention on the part of the own-  
ers, but simply to the lack of education as  
to what a beautiful house really is.  
There are thousands of people who spend  
money on building new houses who do  
not know that there are magazines de-  
voted especially to house-building, and  
that numbers of books, copiously illus-  
trated, have been written upon the same  
subject. Their only source of illumina-  
tion in regard to the very important

style, beautiful in its simplicity, espe-  
cially if the country about be of the  
level, or slightly rolling kind. In the  
same kind of country a smaller house  
may tend to low, broad effects, with  
long roof-lines, an architecture peculiarly  
suitable to a farm. In a rugged, hilly  
country, where cliffs of rock are visible  
and stone fences are common, cobble-  
stone, or field-stone effects, in chimneys,  
fire-places, veranda enclosures, etc., may  
be quite in place; while on the very  
small farm nothing can be more suitable  
than a well-built cottage, with a wide



A dignified, well-designed exterior, showing a long roof line which covers a recessed porch. The windows show orderly arrangement, with tops on the same level. A continuous dormer window provides light and height for second-story rooms. The design of the long dormer is symmetrical with a recessed upstairs porch in the middle.—From Cornell Reading Course for the Farm Home.

matter is some house which measures  
up, perhaps, in comfort and convenience,  
or the advice of some architect. But  
the comfortable and convenient house  
may be a model of ugliness and common-  
placeness, and the architect's taste, to  
use an old saw, may be all in his  
mouth. Seeing a few, even a very few  
pictures of really picturesque or eminent-  
ly suitable homes, might have sufficed to  
bring about very different results.  
It is well to employ an architect, and  
he may be artistic as well as reliable in  
other ways, but the matter of the house  
should be thoroughly discussed with him.

veranda and a good, high foundation.  
Bungalows may be very effective, espe-  
cially on a lake or river-bank, but, ex-  
cept for summer residences, they should  
be attempted with discretion; otherwise  
they may but prove to be what someone  
has parodied into "bungle-ohs!"

In short, architecture should be abso-  
lutely honest. A house should not ape  
a castle, neither should it remind one  
of a museum of architectural effects. It  
should present a simple, harmonious  
whole.

Above all things it should eschew as  
inventions of evil all those frills and



The gambrel roof gives good upstairs walls.

The owners, the people who are to live  
in it, should have some chance to ex-  
press their own individuality, and some  
chance to work out what they really  
want.

Perhaps the first plank to rest upon,  
in building a new house, is that it must  
be harmonious with its surroundings. It  
should look as though it had "grown  
up," as it were, as a natural part of  
the landscape, and never, never, like an  
excrescence, as ridiculous as excrescences  
usually are. Thus a large house may  
very safely follow the stately colonial

furbelows that have, more than anything  
else, shined against the architecture of  
the past ten or twenty years in Canada.  
As a rule, the simpler the architecture—  
with individuality combined—the better.  
Depend upon beauty of line and solidity  
of effect rather than upon trimmings.  
The day of gim-crackery and "ginger-  
bread architecture" is past. To-day,  
ornate railings and borderings about roof  
and veranda, startling paint effects, tur-  
rets on ordinary houses, round towers  
that resemble silos, a bewildering jumble  
of points and angles and purposeless  
gables, spell only "bad" taste. Just here,

may I quote a few railings of a noted  
American architect against what he calls  
"genteel" architecture?

"It is found everywhere," he says, with  
all the sarcasm he can muster; "the very  
woods are full of it. Excellent speci-  
mens can often be picked up at second-  
hand at great bargains, in all types,  
from the German-toy-village, lace-paper  
style, to the domesticated town hall of  
the '50's, with tin deer and cast-iron  
vases thrown in. It can, moreover, be  
manufactured by anyone possessing  
energy, an inebriated jigsaw, and a dis-  
regard for the feelings of neighbors. It  
is characteristic, individual, of great  
variety, and really very cheap in effect.  
In fact, there is nothing against it but  
its looks; it has too much of those!"

Isn't that—delicious?—Now some more  
of it:

"Start with a square or rectangular  
box afflicted with an eruption of odd-  
shaped shingles breaking up in curves  
and sunbursts, and a Job-like affection  
of swellings in the shape of bays, pro-  
truding from corners, hanging off gables,  
sprouting out of the ground, suspended  
in mid-air; they need not be large or  
pretty if they be many, with a mere  
border of house around the edge.

"Turrets are piled above these; a tower  
always lends an air of dignity, and what  
is home without a cupola?"

(—Isn't that lovely?—Ed.)

"Then you may proceed to the orna-  
mentation. The windows should be of  
as many varied types as possible. The  
ideal is no two alike, and there is really  
endless choice,—the agitated spider type,  
the wedding bell so appropriate for  
newly-weds, the patchwork-quilt style—  
all enhanced by an injudicious use of  
colored glass."

Then, coming to the frills and fur-  
belows:

"The decoration, as befits a  
native style, gains inspiration from the  
soil; it is largely of the earthworm and  
caterpillar variety. Long scrolls crawl  
up the posts and along the beams, fling  
themselves out along the piazza roofs,  
creep down dormer windows, and wind  
about the railings—scrolls prostrate or  
rampant, fat and thin. Slender inch-  
worms crook themselves along the ridges;  
long earthworm brackets squirm off from  
the posts. A design is not necessary;  
any odd wriggles will do.

"Above the porch and along the  
gables, drape lace-paper ornaments—  
chaste in the extreme—until the house is  
'fine like a wedding-cake garnished with  
pills.'

And there is hope for those who have  
not all these fine things, for read on:

"We have been speaking, of course,  
of the ideal, but the owner of a very  
plain house need not despair, for after  
all it is the knowing touches that count.  
Be original; it is just as cheap to turn  
the columns upside down and stand the  
caps on their heads. A blind window  
filled with fancy shingles costs very lit-  
tle. A water-wing device below the  
second-story window is recherche, and a  
little wild grille-work on the porch will  
place your house beyond a doubt.

"Fill it with gilded and bescribbled  
wicker furniture and hand-painted sofa  
cushions, put a tin stag or a greyhound,  
a few wooden vases imitating stone, or  
a gypsy kettle in the yard and rest  
content.

"—And for those who like this sort of  
thing, this is the very sort of thing they  
will like."

I hope you have smiled over the above  
as we here have smiled over it, and I  
am very sure that, having read it, you  
will drive far enough away from you  
anyone who comes to you with a sug-  
gestion that you have any of such  
"genteel" architecture—or lack of archi-  
tecture—with all its useless expense, con-  
nected with your house.  
J.

(To be continued.)

## Cookery for the Sick.

**Cream of Chicken Soup.**—Heat about a  
pint of chicken broth, and when hot add  
a teaspoonful of flour that has been  
mixed with half a cupful of cream until  
it is perfectly smooth. To insure its  
absolute smoothness, strain the flour and  
cream through a fine sieve into the broth  
and stir constantly until sufficiently  
thick. Serve with the tiny heart stalks  
of celery.

**Chicken Jelly.**—Prepare a rich chicken  
broth and to it add a knuckle of veal

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that has been entirely trimmed of the meat. After cooking until the chicken falls from the bone, strain and add two tablespoonfuls of sherry and set aside to harden. If desired, a scant half-cupful of rice that has been washed may be cooked with the broth, and when straining through the cheese-cloth bag, squeeze it to press some of the rice through. This will thicken the broth, but keep it smooth.

Egg Nog.—Beat the yolk of one egg, add a teaspoonful of sugar and a small pinch of salt, then pour in slowly, stirring all the while, a cupful of milk. Pour in a glass and put a spoonful of whipped cream on top, and a little grating of nutmeg.

Broiled Raw Beef Cakes.—Scrape the pulp from a round beefsteak, add salt, shape into small, flat cakes, place on a buttered broiler and cook four minutes, turning every ten seconds. Put tiny bits of butter on the cakes, but not enough to make them greasy. Scraping the meat in place of running it through a chopper, separates the nutritious part from the indigestible fiber, thus making it easy of digestion for the invalid, as well as strengthening.

Savory Baked Custard.—Beat three eggs separately, add a pinch of salt and white pepper, then stir in the beaten whites of the eggs and, lastly, a pint of seasoned broth. Put in an earthen baking dish and place the dish in a pan of hot water and bake in the oven until set. In place of the broth a pint of milk may be added to make plain baked custard. Add to the yolks of the eggs two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar and then half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beating the eggs separately makes the custard more delicate.

### Seasonable Cookery.

Apple Fritters.—Core the apples, peel them, and slice them 1/4 inch thick. Dip each into a fritter batter made by beating light 2 eggs and adding 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt, and 1 cup flour. Fry in hot, deep fat until brown, sprinkle with pulverized sugar, and serve at once.

Beef Roll.—Put 1 lb. lean beef through a meat-chopper, and add half a pint of dry bread crumbs, a level teaspoon salt, pepper to taste, a teaspoon or two of minced onion and one egg. Mix well and form into a roll 6 or 8 inches long. Wrap it in oiled paper, put it in a baking-pan, add 1/2 cup water, and bake for 1 hour, basting over the paper once or twice. Serve on a hot platter with brown or tomato sauce.

Quick Beef Sausage.—Put 2 lbs. beef through a chopper, and add 1 teaspoon powdered sage, 2 teaspoons salt, a salt-spoon of black pepper, dash of red pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, 1 pint stale bread crumbs, 1/2 cup water, 1 egg. Mix well, pack in a salt sack, and steam 1 1/2 hours or boil 1 hour. When cold, take the bag off and slice. Serve with salad.

Pork Sausage.—Five lbs. raw fresh pork, 4 teaspoons salt, 5 level teaspoons pepper, 3 1/2 heaping teaspoons sage, 1 heaping teaspoon summer savory, 1/2 heaping teaspoon thyme. Run the meat through a chopper and mix all ingredients. Pack into sterilized cotton bags about 8 inches long and 3 inches wide, tie firmly and put in a cold place. Part beef may be used if liked.

Sour Milk Cookies.—Cream together 1 1/2 cups sugar and 1/2 cup butter. Dissolve 1 teaspoon soda in 1 cup sour milk, and add to the butter mixture. Grate in a dash of nutmeg, and add flour to make a rather soft dough. Roll about 1/4 inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven.

Tea Cakes.—Four eggs well beaten, yolks and whites separate, 1 cup lard, 2 heaping cups brown sugar, 2 level teaspoons soda dissolved in a scant half-cup of sour milk, grated nutmeg to taste, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, flour to roll. Mix and bake in a moderate oven. Vanilla or cinnamon may be used instead of the other flavoring if liked. If you wish to ice the cookies, mix powdered sugar with sweet cream, and flavor to taste.

Soft Filling for Cake.—Boil together 2 cups brown sugar and 1/2 cup sweet milk. Rub together to a smooth paste 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons flour. Add to the first mixture and stir until cooked. When partly cold, flavor with vanilla and put in the cake.

Breakfast Buns.—When your bread dough is ready to make into loaves, measure out a cupful. Mix with it one cup warm water, two tablespoons lard, two tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, and flour enough to make into a dough that can be kneaded well. Let rise until evening, then make into buns and place on well-greased pans. Let rise until morning (the place should not be too warm), brush over the top with milk, and bake in a hot oven until brown.

Butter Cake.—One solid cup butter worked with four heaping tablespoons powdered sugar. Add two yolks of eggs and one whole egg beaten well, also shredded almonds, granulated sugar, and cinnamon to taste (about a teaspoonful). Work in two cups flour. Butter and flour tart pans, fill them with the mixture, and strew with shredded almonds and granulated sugar. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes, take out, let cool a little, then turn on a sieve to become cold.

Ginger Snaps that Snap.—Boil one pint molasses for five minutes, then remove from the fire and stir in one teaspoon soda, one cup lard, one tablespoon each ginger, cloves and cinnamon. Add flour to make a dough. Let cool, roll thin, and bake in a hot oven.

Plain Fritter Batter.—Sift together 1 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder. Add 2 beaten eggs mixed with 1 cup milk, and beat with an egg-beater until smooth, but not frothy. If to be used with fruit, add a teaspoon of sugar. Use hot fat for cooking. Apples, pine-apple, etc., may be sliced, dipped in the batter, and cooked.

Doughnuts.—Cream together 2 teaspoons butter, 1 cup sugar, pinch salt, and 1/2 grated nutmeg. Add 2 eggs well beaten and mixed with 1 cup sweet milk. Sift 4 cups flour and 2 teaspoons baking-powder together and take enough of this flour to make a dough just stiff enough to handle, using the rest of the flour on the board. Roll 1/4 inch thick, cut in shapes, and drop into hot fat.

Apples in Syrup.—Core and peel the apples. Boil together for five minutes 1 cup sugar and 1 1/2 cups water. Put the apples in and cook gently until tender.

Liver Loaf.—Take parboiled calf's liver, remove the skin, and put through a sieve, or mince and pound fine. To each cupful of liver add 1/2 cup fine bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, dash of red pepper, and 2 beaten eggs. Mix well, turn into a buttered mould, cover with buttered paper, place in a pan of hot water, and bake for one hour. Serve either hot or cold.

Chocolate Fudge.—Melt 1 cup butter, add 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup molasses, and 1/2 cup cream. Boil 2 1/2 minutes, stirring rapidly, then add 2 squares chocolate grated fine. Boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, remove from the fire and add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat until it thickens, then pour into a buttered pan. Add chopped nuts if you like.

Tea Rusk.—Cream 1/2 cup butter and 1 cup sugar. Dissolve in a pint of milk 1/2 cake compressed yeast, and add a beaten egg. Mix all together, adding a pinch of salt and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Let rise until light, then mould into small, oblong cakes, let rise again and bake. If desired, sugar, or sugar and cinnamon, may be sprinkled over them when nearly cool.

Spiced Raisins (to serve with meat).—Boil together for 10 minutes 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and broken stick cinnamon tied in a bag. Skim, then pour over 2 lbs. large seeded raisins, and set aside for 24 hours. Turn into a double boiler and cook very slowly until the raisins are plump and tender. Can in the usual way.

Molasses Cake.—Beat together to 8 cream 1 cup sugar and 1 cup butter, add 3 eggs, one at a time, beating the batter thoroughly each time, then add 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, and 3 cups flour well sifted with 1 teaspoon soda. Stir all into a smooth batter, and bake in a rather shallow pan in a moderate oven for 30 to 40 minutes. If a heaping teaspoon of ginger be added, this recipe makes a very fine, soft gingerbread.

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 Good cotton grain bags 19 cts. each. Capacity 2 1/2 bush. grain. Clean, good as new. Used only once for importing beans. These bags total at 34 cts. or more. Send 20 cts for sample, post paid. Stamps will do. F. B. STEVENS & CO. Chatham, Ontario

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 Barred Rocks Single Comb Reds and White Wyandotte cocks and cockerels \$3 and \$5 each, also yearling hens and pullets, all varieties \$2 and \$3 each. First come best served. Satisfaction guaranteed. JNO. PRINGLE, LONDON, ONT.

**FOR SALE**  
 A nine months old Shorthorn bull, out of a dam that in the R.O.P. test in 218 days gave 8,149 lbs. milk testing over 4%. For particulars, write: S. A. Moore, Caledonia, Ontario

Reg. Banner Oats and O. A. C. 21 Barley from Prize winning fields. Good sample oats 80 cents 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.

Limited Quantity **SWEET CLOVER SEED** for sale at \$11.00 per bushel. J. O. Slack, R. R. No. 4, Hagersville, Ont.

**OBLIGING.**  
 A recruit very anxious to join Kitchener's Army enters recruiting station determined to accommodate himself to any condition required. Officer calling in form: "What's your religion?" Zealous Recruit: "Well, what are you short of?"

**A Bill From Cupid.**  
 This Day of good Saint Valentine, Chateau de Psyche, Spain. Miss Arabella Lovibond, 600 Lovers' Lane, For Merchandise detailed below, to Daniel Cupid, Debtor:  
 To 7,000 Compliments, conveyed per Tongue or Letter;  
 To 50 Cases Deathless Love, expressed per Burning Sighs;  
 To 20 Cases (like above), expressed per Melting Eyes;  
 To 18 dozen Fervent Vows, dispatched per mail or spoken;  
 To 18 dozen Flaming Hearts, irreparably broken;  
 To Passage 6 Despairing Swains en route to Foreign Parts;  
 To 14 Arrows, snapped and spoiled on 14 Flinty Hearts;  
 To 15 Locks of Human Hair (black, yellow, brown and sandy);  
 To 37 hundredweight of Tributary Candy;  
 To 40 Rides in Runabouts and 90 Auto Spins;  
 To 8 Disused Engagement Rings and 19 College Pins;  
 To 60 Bales of Violets and Roses (out of season);—  
 Oh, well, for these and other things beyond all Rhyme and Reason, Please pay, to Francis Happychap, my Agent, on Demand, In Settlement of Claims, in full: 1 Vow, 1 Heart, 1 Hand.  
 Dictated, to Arthur Guiterman, in Woman's Home Companion.

A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him for the purpose of science a collection of Patagonian skulls. The Customs House officers opened the chest and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones, and taxed at so much the pound. The missionary was indignant. So the officials agreed to reconsider. When the way-bill had been revised, it appeared in the following form: "Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."—New York Evening Post.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?  
 Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.  
 Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.  
 Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match—  
 Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court!—New York Sun.

"My cousin Jack has joined the navy," a young lady confided to her friend. "Is he a regular sailor?" asked the friend. "Not yet," was the reply; "he is just a submarine!"

**News of the Week**  
 It is stated that 2,000 Americans have taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain in order that they might go with Canadian troops to the front.

Canadian Aviator William Sharp, of Ottawa, attached to the Royal Army Flying Corps in England, was killed by a fall with his machine at Shoreham on February 5th.

The Canadian Government will immediately vote \$100,000,000 for war purposes.

The first six months of the war has cost the five leading nations the sum of \$8,575,000,000.

The action of the German Government in seizing all grain and flour supplies of the Empire has given Great Britain legal warrant for declaring all such supplies contraband when destined for Germany.

On February 4th, by an official note from Berlin, the German Admiralty de-

# Business BETTER than usual

OUR books on the first of this month showed the remarkable fact that actual shipments during January exceeded the corresponding month last year, and that we have more orders booked for Spring shipment than we ever had at this time in any previous year.

We credit this great increase in business to three main things: Farmers in general are looking forward to a better year and are preparing for it in every way. Old buildings are being remodelled and put in better condition for the increased new crops.

People have learned that metal covered buildings protect them from damage by fire and lightning.

Our Preston Safe Lock Shingles and Acorn Quality Corrugated Iron have given universal satisfaction to farmers. During the past two years we filled 16,478 orders for metal roofs for Canadian farmers and our customers are all satisfied.

We find that a good quality of material supplied at a fair market price—and the addition of courteous treatment and quick delivery will increase our business even under adverse conditions.

C. Dolph, President.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED

## Preston Safe Lock Shingles

Preston Safe Lock Shingles are the only metal shingle with four positive hook locks. The material used is the best that can be obtained and the construction cannot be bettered. These shingles are protecting the crops, animals and buildings of thousands of farmers.

## Acorn Quality Corrugated Iron

Guaranteed to Stand British Government Acid Test  
 This grade of iron has been sold by us since we started in business, and the roofs we first sold are still giving perfect satisfaction.

## Farmers' Service Department

We have always been in the lead in introducing high grade metal products for farmers and we have now opened a free service where the farmer can get information on all kinds of farm building improvements. We have in our employ the man who first introduced the Plank Frame Barn into Canada, the man who invented the Steel Truss Barn and who also invented the new type Wood Truss Barn, and the man who invented the new Acorn Steel Hog Trough. Sign the coupon to-day and get our free service and our new building booklets.

## THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LTD., PRESTON, ONT.

Check subjects interested in and mail coupon to us.

Safe Lock Shingles	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acorn Corrugated Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steel Truss Barns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Truss Barns	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hog Troughs	<input type="checkbox"/>	I am going to remodel	<input type="checkbox"/>
		I am going to build	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name _____			
Address _____			

# Mister Farmer!

Are you going to build?  
Then build with MILTON BRICK

Here's the greatest opportunity you've ever had to secure **Milton Brick**. You will never be able to get them at the price, and you were never so well able to buy them as you are to-day.

Brick is the most durable of all building materials—and **Milton Brick** is King of them all. It is made of Iron Shale, and every brick is smooth, hard and clean cut. Many beautiful color effects are possible with **Milton Brick**, which add greatly to the appearance and value of any building.

If you are not building a new home this spring, you can renovate and beautify the old one.

# MILTON BRICK

Write to-day for our book, and learn why **Milton Brick** is the best brick. We will also send samples and prices, and our representative will call if you wish.

—USE THIS COUPON—

MESSRS. THE MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO. LIMITED  
Milton, Ontario

Gentlemen,—Please send me your free book, "Milton Brick"—an aid to better building.

Name .....

Address .....

# FARM HELP

Owing to the cessation of immigration, due to the war, farm help may be scarce this year and farmers are urged to send in their applications at once and secure their help immediately. Delay means possible disappointment.

Address applications,—Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Hon. Jas. S. Duff,  
Minister of Agriculture

H. A. MacDonell,  
Director of Colonization

# Improved Seed, O. A. C. No. 72 Oats

Government tested. In every respect considerably above the highest grade demanded by the Seed Control Act. Every care has been given to keep them true to variety and free from all other impurities. Not only have the standing crops been carefully looked over, but no other cereal (small experimental plots excepted) has been grown on the farm during the past two seasons. Following are the prices: f.o.b. Richmond Hill: 6 bus. and upwards \$1.25 per bus.; smaller quantities \$1.35 per bus.; new standard sized jute sacks included. Samples taken from seed inspectors' drawings mailed on request.

R. F. KLINCK, R. R. No. 2, Gormley, York County, Ontario

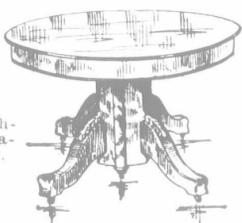
# HOW BEST TO BUY FURNITURE

We have made it extremely convenient and economical for home folks living at a distance from Toronto to purchase Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Stoves, Electric Fixtures, Baby Carriages, Sewing Machines, etc., by means of our photo-illustrated

CATALOGUE NO. 7

It contains most remarkable values in home furnishings. Everything priced freight prepaid to any station in Ontario. Write for this catalogue to-day.

THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED - TORONTO



clared all the waters around Great Britain and Ireland a war zone on and after February 18th. Subsequently the American Ambassador in Berlin informally announced that an official protest against the blockade, in the interests of the safety of neutral shipping, will be sent from Washington.

The British steamer Lusitania, which sailed from New York and arrived in Liverpool on Saturday, flew the American flag from Queenstown to the Mersey. She had been warned by wireless that two submarines had been sighted in the vicinity.

News from the Eastern war zone during the past week has been exceedingly good. The Russians won a great victory over Von Hindenburg's army at the Bzura River on February 5th. Three hundred thousand men were involved in the battle. . . . At the Suez Canal the Turks have been defeated at three points, and driven back by British troops.

# The Windrow.

H. G. Dwight, in an article in National Geographic Magazine, writes interestingly of Constantinople, a city especially in the world's eye since Turkey has entered on the list of belligerents in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Turkish capital, he points out, has progressed more during the last five years than in the 200 before them, its non-advancement immediately preceding this new period being due entirely to the will of one man—the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid II. As an example, so long as he remained on the throne there was not an electric light in the city, not a telephone, not a trolley-car. All these were expressly forbidden by the Sultan, "who firmly believed that a dynamo had something to do with dynamite—that arch enemy of thrones." Since his deposition, modern improvements of all kinds have been introduced. Nevertheless, there is still enough of the medieval about the city to preserve its curiosity for the tourist. The streets have no name and the houses no number, and the postman has to rely on the directions of the neighbors in each district in delivering his letters. Stoves are unknown, a sort of raised fireplace under a hood taking their place; the Turks wear the national fez, the women go about veiled; carts are drawn by "water-buffalo"; boats are of quaint and ancient design; everywhere are to be seen minarets and the domed tops of the various mosques. Withal, the situation is beautiful, and the summer climate cool and invigorating. "Altogether," concludes Mr. Dwight, "Constantinople has the makings of a magnificent summer resort;—though I am not sure, I hope the world will find it out."

In the same issue, F. and M. Simpson tell illuminatingly of Bagdad, that famous city on the Tigris, sacred to the memory of Caliph Haroun al-Rashid. Here, again, domes and minarets constitute the most outstanding feature of this dream of "Arabian Nights," with date trees and orange groves as a pervading background. Beyond stretches the treeless desert of Mesopotamia into which pushed the now famous Bagdad Railway. Odd, indeed, are the boats "in use on the Tigris since Janah's day," the "goofah"—a perfectly round craft, woven from willows and coated with pitch, and the "kelek," a raft made of inflated goatskins held together by poles and covered with a platform of straw mats. This strange craft may be seen by the hundred.

But the enchanted age of Bagdad and its environments is past. To-day it has been drawn into the commercial maelstrom, "has become a sort of watch-tower for the Powers on the outskirts of civilization. Here the agents of land-hungry nations watch the throes of the awakening East, waiting for the imminent shifting of a map that has remained unchanged for centuries. . . . Here on the classic soil of Babylon, Nineveh, and Opis, once flourished the pick of the human race; here was the center of the world's wealth, power, and civilization. And back to this ancient region modern men are turning, to reclaim its lost areas, open its mines and

# Clover Seeds

Government Standard

We are situated in a heavy fertile clay belt in County of Haldimand, where a great deal of Clover Seed is grown. Our aim is to buy direct from farmers, and sell direct to the farmer who sows. We mail you samples of our seeds on request. You send cash with order, and if seeds do not entirely satisfy you on arrival you ship them back at our expense, and we refund money. Bags are 25c. each.

- RED CLOVER — Exceptionally bright color and very free of harmful weeds. \$12.00
- ALSIKE — Seed from this vicinity won First Prize at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph. Grades No. 1 for Purity. 11.00
- TIMOTHY — Very bright and clean. Grades No. 1 for Purity. 4.75
- ALFALFA — Homegrown. — Known as Ontario Variegated etc. Grown here for over 30 years. Grades about No. 2 for Purity. Supply limited. 15.00
- ALFALFA — Northern — Sown here quite a lot and entirely suited to this climate and soil. Grades No. 1 12.00
- SEED OATS — Silver Mine and Regenerated Banner. 75
- O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY — Bags 5c. ea. 85

The Caledonia Milling Co. Ltd.  
Caledonia, Ont.



# THE BLOOM OF YOUTH

may be yours if you will remove those lines and wrinkles, and fill out those hollows by feeding the understructure of the skin with

# Princess Skin Food

Transforms soft, flabby muscles into good, firm flesh. Nourishes the hollow face and neck just as good foods nourish the system. Makes a tired face look years younger.

Write To-day, enclosing 5c. for postage and you a generous sample box of Princess Skin Food, together with our new Beauty Book describing our method of removing superfluous hair by electrolysis, and containing many hints on the care of the hair and complexion. Address:

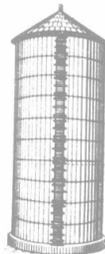
HISCOTT INSTITUTION  
61 College St., Estab. 1892, Toronto, Ont.

COUPON

I enclose 5c. for booklet and sample box of Princess Skin Food as advertised in Advocate.

Name .....

Address .....



# Sweet, Fresh Silage

down to the last forkful.

# THE-HYLO-SILO

Is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors that you can adjust without hammer or wrench. Made of guaranteed long leaf yellow pine. Built to last a lifetime. Stands rigid when empty. You may pay more money, but you can't get a better silo.

Write for prices and catalogue

GILSON MFG. CO.  
4509 York Road, - Guelph, Can.

# SEEDS

Ask for our 1915 Catalogue.

GEORGE KEITH & SONS  
124 King St., E., - Toronto  
Seed Merchants since 1866.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Start You and keep You Going Right in the POULTRY Business**

My World-famous high-quality incubators and brooders, and my 20 Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you! Less than 50 cents given FREE to every purchaser of a



**SUCCESSFUL Incubator or Brooder**

With the free advice and lessons I give my customers, no one can possibly fail to make biggest hatches of strongest chicks. Write me. A postal brings all facts, book, prices and program. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—sent for 10 cents. *Successful Grain Sprouters* furnish green food, make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high grade poultry—all leading varieties.

J. S. GIBBERT, Pres. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. 608 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.



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

**DIG** husky White Wyandotte cockerels from heavy laying strain at \$2.50 each while they last. Order to-day. W. B. Powell, Galt, Ont.

**DARRED** Rocks, great laying strain, prizewinning cockers, cockerels \$1.50 to \$2; pullets \$1.25 Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

**DUFF** and Golden Laced Wyandottes, Buff-barred and white—Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Black Orpingtons, Houdens and Blue Andalusians stock for sale and eggs for hatching. C. H. Byam & Son, Maple, Ont.

**DARRED** Rocks, a few fine barred Cockerels for sale, prices right. Miss Z. Barbour, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

**DARRED ROCKS**—Choice stock for sale at reduced prices to make room. J. A. Betzner, Aldershot, Ont.

**DARRED ROCKS**—First winners at Toronto Stock for sale at bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Pure bred Embden ganders and Rouen ducks and drakes. C. Maier & Son, Riverview Farm, Delaware, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Single-comb Black and White Leg horn cockerels at \$2 each. J. C. Collard Southend, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze Turkey Toms bred from Bell's prize bird "Sensation"; apply John Black, Glenworth, R. R. No. 2.

**FOR SALE**—Five select cockerels, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Splendid litter pedigree Scotch Collie puppies. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—White Holland Turkeys, Toulouse, Embden, African and White China geese, Pekin, Cayuga and Muscovy ducks. Some big show winners must go; priced low for quick sale. E. S. Baker, Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkeys—Prizewinning birds. Angus Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkeys. Fine heavy birds bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Glad worth, Ont.

**S.C.** White Leghorns—Our heavy winter layers have been breaking records again this season. Book your order now for Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels and Toms from our noted strain Rosebeath Poultry Farm, F. R. Oliver, Proprietor Richmond Hill, Ont.

**TOULOUSE** GEESSE for sale, females from choice stock; two seventy-five each. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.

**WHITE** Orpington baby chicks, 50c. to 85c each. Eggs \$5, \$2 and \$1 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

**WANTED** a good general farm hand for 9 mos. single, of good habits, state wages. W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.

**FREE**—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen-houses, tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our ROYAL PURPLE Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write: W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. London - - - Canada

**FOR SALE**—Ontario grown variegated Alfalfa Seed, Government Tested. Apply— W. H. BRADSHAW, Canfield - R.R. No. 1, - Haldimand Co.

oil deposits—to restore the "Garden of Eden." Irrigation, already in process, will eventually make the whole valley of the Tigris and Euphrates blossom like the rose.

Before the war is over, Bagdad may figure appreciably in the stirring events of the times, and she is preparing for it. On the flat plain outside the city, "dapper Turkish officers, drilled in German military schools, are training the raw Arab recruits, teaching them to shoot and to do the German 'goose step.' The rattle of the machine-gun—like riveting machines on a steel skyscraper—is a familiar sound on the plain outside the city gates." So in one sense, despite Kipling's assertion that "never the twain shall meet," have come together the practical West and the mystic, elusive East.

Among the books called into existence by the War, not the least unique is "King Albert's Book," so-called, edited by Hall Caine, and sold by Hodder & Stoughton, London, Eng., at the price of three shillings net. All contributions, articles by leading princes, statesmen, scientists, ecclesiastics and writers of the world, have been given free, and the entire proceeds will be devoted to the Belgian Fund. Naturally, tributes to King Albert of Belgium are an outstanding feature. To quote from T. P.'s Weekly:

One of the most interesting results of this volume is the evidence it brings forward of the addition of a new name to the Scroll of Heroes. On every page there are words breathing the name of King Albert as the story-tellers of the world have spoken of St. George and Arthur of England. Already the courage of this modern King of a little State has entered into the imagination of the world, and whatever may be the outcome of this War, and whatever reputation may be made or marred, one thing is certain, Albert of the Belgians has immortalized himself. Six months ago his name was hardly known outside of his own country, his features were known mainly by those who had seen the postage-stamps of Belgium, but to-day he is one of the outstanding figures of the world, and to-day is only anticipating those long years of the future which we symbolize in the word to-morrow. Here are a few of the eulogiums:

**THE REV. DR. JOHN CLIFFORD.**  
By clearest right, he goes to his place by the side of Leonidas and William the Silent, King Alfred and Oliver Cromwell, and all the other real kings of men.

**MME. SARAH BERNHARDE.**  
Spotless hero! Martyr to his plighted faith! He went forth, followed by all his little people—the little people that is so great!—to meet the innumerable hosts of the Barbarians.

**PADEREWSKI.**  
King Albert's and his people's immortal example gives us courage and strength, as it always will comfort, strengthen and encourage all countries and nations suffering and longing for liberty.

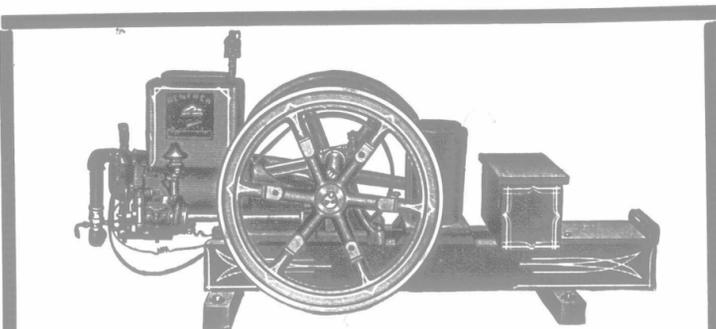
**LORD ROSEBURY.**  
History will pay homage for all time, as we now, to the King and the nation who sacrificed all but honor to preserve their own independence and safeguard the liberties of Europe.

**CARDINAL BOURNE.**  
The inspiring thought of a resistance to injustice which has won the admiration of the world.

**ANATOLE FRANCE.**  
A good leader and a good soldier. He was seen at Antwerp in a battery, laying a gun himself, and hitting an objective which was supposed to be out of range. At another point he was found in the trenches, armed with a rifle, and shooting side by side with his infantrymen. How fine is the spectacle of this young Prince, who rivals the best King in wisdom and the roughest trooper in courage.

**HENRI LAVEDAN.**  
King Albert is the greatest figure of the time. He has achieved immortality without dying, and by being always ready to die.

And so one might go on quoting passage after passage in celebration of this Hero-King in an age which had almost



**How's This For Economy?**

Mr. S. J. McDonald, of Avonmore, Ont., is glad he bought a Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. Read what he says:

"Regarding the 6 h.-p. Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine sold to me some months ago, I have used it for cutting wood, and have cut about 2,000 cords, and am pleased to say I have had excellent satisfaction with it. I found it very easy to start even on the coldest days. It never gave us any trouble whatever, and only used on an average of 4 gallons of gasoline per 10-hour day. I am pleased to recommend it to anyone intending to buy a gasoline engine."

Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

**Renfrew Standard**  
It starts without cranking

These letters bear out our contention, that we have the most economical carburetor built. They prove that all we have claimed about ease of starting is more than justified. They more than up-hold all our advertised claims. We are sorry we haven't the space to print these letters, but we have an engine booklet that describes the Renfrew Standard. Write for a copy.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.**  
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.  
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

**Hard, Dry Soil Can't "Stick" You**

This New PETER HAMILTON Stiff Tooth Cultivator works in any kind of soil, no matter how hard or dry. For weed killing and growing big crops, you need the help of a

**New PETER HAMILTON Stiff Tooth Cultivator**

Surpasses all other implements for Summer-fallow work. Built with extraordinary strength all through, to stand the heaviest work of deep cultivation. Has many special features of improvement, including new relief spring. Write to-day for illustrated circular.

**The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

**Make Poultry Pay**

Write for 1915 offer on Cyphers built incubators. 8 sizes—prices \$12 and up. Cyphers Company reputation and guarantee back of every machine. Let us send first edition, 18 pages, 1915 "Cyphers book" "Profits in Poultry Keeping". Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 184 Home Office and Factory Buffalo, N. Y.

**CHICKENS ARE 16 CTS.**

We will pay 16 cts. per pound for crate fattened chickens, bled, picked clean to the wing tips; 23 cts. for choice fat young hen turkeys, bled, dry picked to wing tips; geese, heads off when dressed, alive 11 cts., dressed 13 cts.; ducks, 12 to 14 cts.; 13 cts. for old hens, alive, 5 lbs. each or over. Money returned same day as goods are received. Ship as early in the week as possible. WALLER'S, 700 Spadina Ave., Toronto

**Locharbar Poultry Yards**

Have a nice flock of M. Bronze Turkeys for sale at prices to suit the times; some fine yearling birds. Pairs furnished not akin.

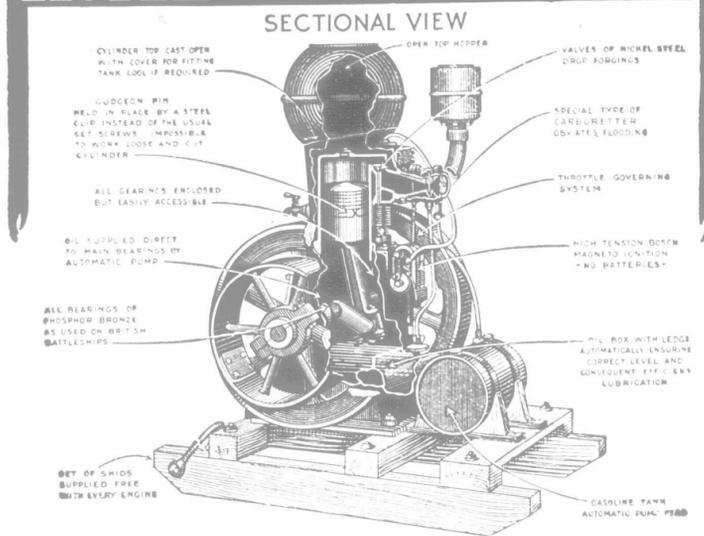
**D. A. GRAHAM**  
Wyoming :: :: Ontario

**PURINA CHICK FEED**

Made from pure sound grains. Saves Baby Chicks. Send us your dealer's name. Ask for latest Purina Book.

**The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited, Dept. A**  
Toronto Ontario

# LISTER GASOLINE ENGINE



Labor saving, money saving and time saving features found in no other engine.

Write for Catalogue G which also gives particulars of

LISTER LIGHTING PLANTS, MILKING MACHINES, GRINDERS AND MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

## R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED

58-60 Stewart Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and 82 Water St., St. John, N. B.

## The Premier Cream Separator

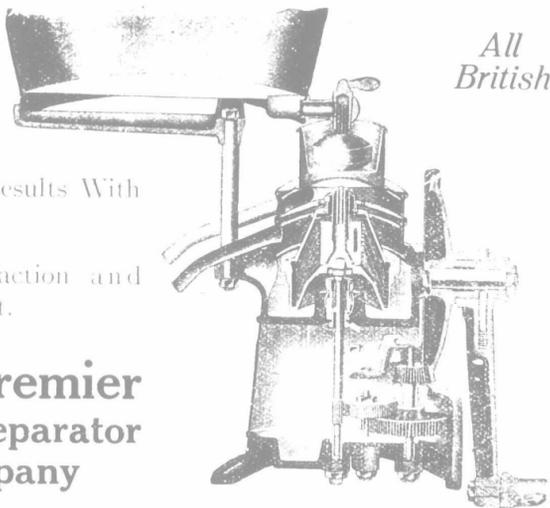
The Separator that---

Gives Best Results With Least Labor.

Gives Satisfaction and Lasts Longest.

### The Premier Cream Separator Company

WINNIPEG TORONTO ST. JOHN, N. B.



## For You-a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage - FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It is a fact. Do not know that means the considerable drainage works and drainage systems. The reason for this is that drainage and your land better crops. It is a fact that drainage increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops.

Why not have us send you today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn, nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your land account for every acre that goes there, and the Government lends you money for the tile if desired.

Write accordingly, *Myrtle Hill, Quebec, N. B.*

**Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited**  
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

ceased to associate heroism with monarchy.

At a recent New York sale the record price of \$15,300 was paid by C. D. Hydt for a Chinese rug, 10 feet 8 inches long by 6 feet 1 inch wide, of the Ch'ien-lung period. At least two billion dollars was represented personally in the throng of millionaires present from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The entire sale of 585 rugs brought \$143,667.50.

A New York bank president lately gave a wedding anniversary dinner to his friends at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The dining-halls were decorated in imitation of a scene on the Grand Canal Venice, with music, gondoliers, and real birds to match. The feast cost \$500 a plate.

In the same issue of the newspaper recording the foregoing was an editorial dealing with the serious distress in New York City because of unemployment arising out of financial troubles, and the cry of the suffering millions of Belgians echoed and re-echoed through its pages.

Amongst the victims of this revolting war, animals of all kinds have suffered terribly; more so than man's faithful friend, the dog. A correspondent of L'Independance Belge, visiting the ruins of Louvain ten days after its destruction, gives a harrowing description of the fate of the dogs left behind by the departing refugees.

The correspondent says, "I will not attempt to depict the terrors and sadness of the sights which met us in passing through villages destroyed by gunfire and the wanton burning of houses. Many of these houses had been looted, and where it was impossible to carry furniture away it was taken into the street and burned, but one gets accustomed even to all these horrors.

"There is one tragedy that the most hardened cannot resist feeling compassion for—the dogs—the only living things we saw on our tour of inspection.

"In the madness of fear, hundreds of dogs were abandoned by their masters, flight anywhere was the only thought of the civil population, for they knew what awaited them should they fall into the hands of the drunken soldiery roaming about after the burning of Louvain.

"The poor terror-stricken fugitives never gave a thought as to the fate of their faithful and, in ordinary times, loved dogs, so that in hundreds of cases the dogs were left chained up. The enemy were not merciful or they would have destroyed or loosened these poor creatures.

"Many beautiful dogs fastened by strong steel chains, have thus remained for nine days without food or water. When the Belgians advanced in a final effort to drive back the enemy, a number of kind-hearted soldiers asked permission to free these poor victims of war. In this way hundreds of dogs were let loose, but to the astonishment of their liberators they made no attempt to scavenge or beg for food, for these brave fellows were willing to share the scanty rations with them—some rather moved their heads but looked with calm eyes as if suspicious of their liberators.

"Sometimes a dog would run like a man outside the lines, then a dog, but if approached retreated in haste. It was evident that these poor creatures were resigned to their fate, and only waited for death to release them from their sufferings.

"Although these dogs had been nine days without food or water, and were terribly thin, not one dead one was seen. What the ultimate end of these poor creatures was none knew. A few dogs were met that had not been fastened up and they seemed fairly well, doubtless, food in abandoned houses would serve to keep them alive for some time. Many of the more courageous dogs followed the soldiers, and were cared for as far as was possible. Many having been fed, with that sense of fidelity and devotion to their masters, ran back to guard their homes, and, if necessary, to die at their posts.

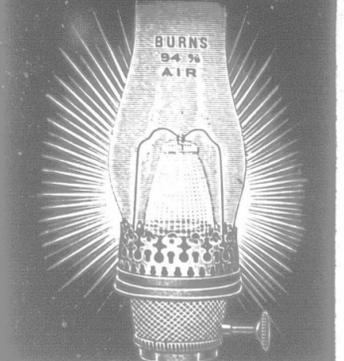
The correspondent ends by these words: "We have seen so many hundreds of refugees, so many destroyed houses, and villages, but the silent misery of these dogs seemed to touch us more than any human suffering. I hardly dare write this, but it is the truth. Our dumb animals.

## New COAL OIL Light

Beats Electric or Gasoline

### 10 Days Free Trial

Send No Money



### Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

### Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

### Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

### We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

### Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

**THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
431 Aladdin Building Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.  
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

### Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls.

**No Money Required** We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

# Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED  
West Toronto, Ont.

# Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA



Note the Color of your flour—  
 And the Bread it makes for you.  
 Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.  
 Because it is not bleached, don't you see.  
 Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.  
 A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.  
 And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat  
 berries are naturally of a golden glow.  
 And the meaty heart of the polished  
 kernels is creamy.  
 Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately  
 "creamy."  
 The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat  
 Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.  
 And your bread is most appetizing, unusually  
 attractive in appearance.  
 Looks good.  
 And is good.  
 Bake this purest unbleached flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

## Our Serial Story.

### PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

Copyrighted by  
 By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.  
 Charles Scribner's Sons.  
 Chapter XXXI.

The following morning Jack walked into Arthur Breen's private office while his uncle was reading his mail, and laid the package containing the ten bonds on his desk. So far as their borrowing capacity was concerned, he could have walked up the marble steps of any broker's office or bank on either side of the street—that is, wherever he was known, and he was still remembered by many of them; thrust the package through the cashier's window, and walked down again with a certified check for their face value in his pocket.

But the boy had other ends in view. Being human, and still smarting under his uncle's ridicule and contempt, he wanted to clear his own name and character; being loyal to his friend's memory and feeling that Garry's reputation must be at least patched up—and here in Breen's place and before the man who had so bitterly denounced it; and being above all, generous, kind and gallant where a woman and a sorrowing one, was concerned, he must give Corinne and the child a good and square start in the house of Breen, with no overdue accounts to bother except such petty ones as a small insurance and a few uncollected commissions could liquidate.

These naturally desired results could only be attained when the senior member of the firm was made acquainted with the situation, after all, Garry's

debts could be paid and his reputation saved. The money must, therefore, be borrowed of Arthur Breen & Co. His uncle would know then beyond doubt; his axiom being that the only thing that talked loud enough ever to make him listen was "money."

It was, therefore, with a sense of supreme satisfaction, interwoven with certain suppressed exuberance born of freedom and self-reliance, that Jack, in answer to Breen's "What's this?" when his eyes rested on the bundle of bonds, replied in an off-hand but entirely respectful manner:

"Ten United States Government bonds, sir; and will you please give me a check drawn to my order for this amount?" and he handed the astounded broker the slip of paper McGowan had given him, on which was scrawled the total of the overdue vouchers.

Breen slipped off the rubber band, spread out the securities as a lady opens a fan, noted the title, date, and issue, and having assured himself of their genuineness, asked in a confused, almost apologetic way, as he touched a bell to summon the cashier:

"Where did you get these? Did Mac Farlane give them to you?"

"No—a friend," answered Jack casually, and without betraying a trace of either excitement or impatience.

"On what?" snapped Breen, something of his old dictatorial manner asserting itself.

"On my word," replied Jack, with a note of triumph, which he could not wholly conceal.

The door opened and the cashier entered. Breen handed him the bonds, gave instructions about the drawing of the check, and turned to Jack again. He was still suffering from amazement, the boy's imperturbable manner being responsible for most of it.

"And does this pay Minott's debts?" he asked in a more conciliatory tone.

"Every dollar," replied Jack.

Breen looked up. Where had the boy got this poise and confidence, he asked himself, as a flush of pride swept through him; after all, Jack was of his own blood, his brother's son.

"And I suppose now that it's you who will be doing the walking instead of Minott's creditors?" Breen inquired with a frown that softened into a smile as he gazed the longer into Jack's calm eyes.

"Yes, for a time," rejoined Jack in the same even, unhurried voice.

The clerk brought in the slip of paper, passed it to his employer, who examined it closely, and who then affixed his signature.

"If you get any more of that kind of stuff and want help in the new work, let me know."

"Thank you, sir," said Jack, folding up the precious scrap and slipping it into his pocket.

Breen waited until Jack closed the door, pulled from a pigeon-hole a bundle of papers labelled Maryland Mining Company, touched another button summoning his stenographer, and said in a low voice to himself:

"Yes, I have it! Something is going on in that ore property. I'll write and find out."

(To be continued.)

#### LOOKED THE PART.

The Governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said, proudly, "is the head of the State militia."

"Oh t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget, cheerfully. "Ain't he got th' fine malicious look?"



**CHALLENGE COLLARS**

Made in Canada

**THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.**  
 68 FRAZER AVENUE  
 TORONTO

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

## Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL  
 THE DAINTY  
 MINT-COVERED  
 CANDY-COATED  
 CHEWING GUM

*Alma (Ladies) College*

Attractively situated. Picked faculty.  
 For prospectus and terms write the Principal  
 R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 64

In many details of its construction, the  
**SHERLOCK - MANNING**  
 "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"—  
 Has qualities found in no other make. Write Dept. 4 for Catalogue L, which gives a full description of these exclusive features.  
**The Sherlock - Manning Piano Co.**  
 London (No street address necessary) Canada

**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 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.**

**Blanket for Cow.**

Would you advise keeping a blanket on a milch cow in a cold stable? E. H.  
 Ans.—No. Not unless the stable was very cold.

**Cream Test.**

Which is the more profitable, high or low cream test, in selling cream to the creamery? What test is best, and why?  
 A SUBSCRIBER.  
 Ans.—Your creameryman will likely tell you the test he prefers. Fairly high-testing cream is the more profitable for several reasons. There is more skim milk at home for the stock. There is less bulk to cool and to draw to the creamery, and better results in churning are always possible with a rich cream than with a poor cream.

**Inquiry Re Buckwheat.**

1. Best time for sowing (for seed)?  
 2. How much seed to sow per acre?  
 3. Would it do well on rich, well-prepared soil? I intend manuring heavy this winter and plowing down in the spring, and cultivating occasionally until time for sowing. N. B. D.  
 Ans.—1. Usually around July 1st.  
 2. From three pecks to one bushel.  
 3. It used to be considered a poor-land crop, but is now being sown on all kinds of soil, and it should do extra well on soil prepared as you suggest.

**Feeding Chop—Smut and Chess.**

1. Which is the better way to feed ground grain for fattening cattle, to feed it dry or to soak it?  
 2. What is the cause of smut on grain?  
 3. What is the cause of chess in wheat?  
 A SUBSCRIBER.  
 Ans.—1. Dry to cattle.  
 2. Smut is a parasitic disease, or a robber plant growing on cultivated plants. It spreads by spores from one plant to another.  
 3. Chess is a separate plant, which grows from seed known as chess.

**Manure for Truck Crops.**

I am growing tomatoes, potatoes, and other truck things this year. Would pulverized sheep manure and wood ashes be good manure, soil clay loam? How would be the best way of using same, broadcast or around plants? Or mix both together or separate? Or one before planting and the other after?  
 SMALL FARMER.  
 Ans.—See articles in this week's issue on wood ashes. Sheep manure is a very rich manure, and the two should make an excellent combination. They could be applied mixed or separately, preferably broadcast before planting.

**Feeding Pigs and Cattle.**

1. Which do you consider the better for pork, pure-bred Tamworth, or Berkshire boar crossed with Tamworths?  
 2. Which would be the more profit, feed silage once per day, basket between two cows, hay at night, straw at noon, or cut out the silage and substitute hay until two weeks before the cows calve, and then feed twice per day with silage late into the spring?  
 3. Is this a good fattening ration for beef? Hay in the am, two-thirds basket of silage, with three-quarters of a gallon of cottonseed meal at \$1.65 per cwt., at night, and straw at night.  
 W. T. K.

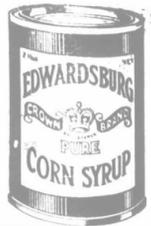
Ans.—1. We have no preference. Either is good, as a Berkshire boar that the progeny of the Tamworth boar share these make easier feeders.  
 2. Feed a little hay at noon, the rest of the smaller amount of silage.  
 3. We would divide the hay and silage, half morning, half afternoon, and feed the hay at noon. The silage divide the cottonseed meal with the silage, and would add some cottonseed meal at present prices, to the silage.



**"Crown Brand Tastes Like"—**

No! there's nothing tastes just like this delicious Corn Syrup.

Its flavor is all its own—just sweet enough—aromatic? if you will—appetizing? certainly—as smooth as cream—with a richness and delicacy to be found in no other syrup. Its uses are legion.



**EDWARDSBURG**

**"CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP**

"LILY WHITE" — is a pure white Corn Syrup. More delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand" — you may prefer it.

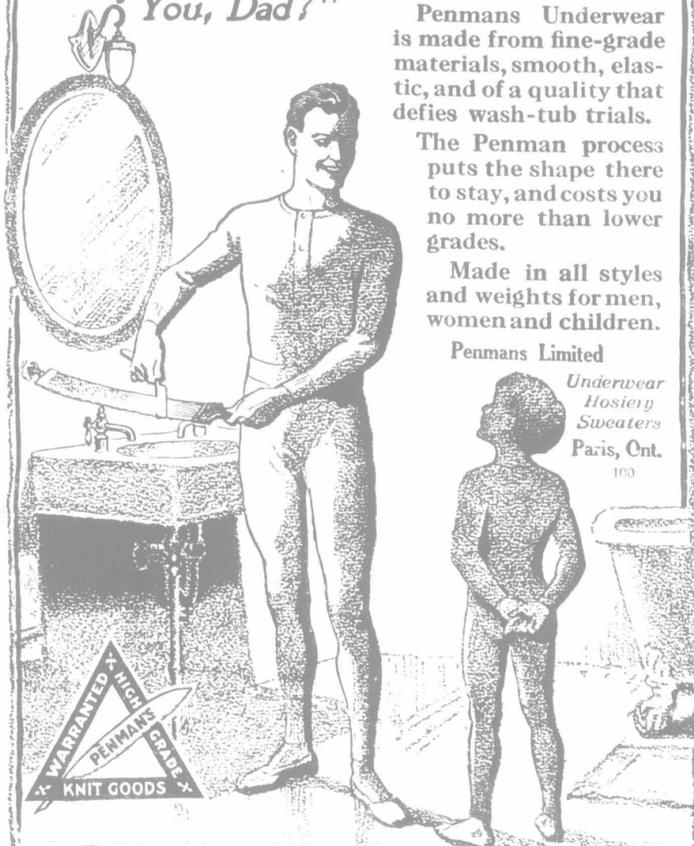
Spread on Bread, it is a meal *the children* delight in. It gives the final touch of deliciousness to Pancakes and Hot Biscuits. It's just what you have always wanted for *Candy-making*—for *Cooking*—for preparing all sorts of tasty Cakes, Pies, Cookies, and Sauces for puddings.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited Montreal

**"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 Sweaters Paris, Ont.

**Penmans Underwear**

All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

900 BUSHELS OF O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS

FOR SALE

Mention The Advocate

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, CHEAP!  
 1000 Chickens, 175 egg size, good condition, \$8.00 per 100. Woodridge brood, cost \$1.50 per 100. 1000 brooder coops, \$3.50 each. F.O.B. Woodridge, Ont. \$2.00 each.

E. R. V. Biss, R.P. No. 3, Weston, Ontario

SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for purity. Apply to—  
 J. D. TELLIER  
 St. Joachim, R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.

**Possibly Tuberculosis.**

I had a cow with a cough, but otherwise seemed all right until she was killed for beef, and the inside of carcass was covered with spots of different shapes. The liver and lungs and all insides were also covered with spots. What was wrong with the cow? What should have been done? Is there danger of the other cattle getting it, as they were in the stable together?  
 D. S.

Ans.—What color were the spots? Were they raised, whitish or creamy-white tubercles? If so, it is possible that she had tuberculosis. Tuberculosis in cattle is contagious. It would be wise to disinfect the stables as a precaution, but the greatest danger existed while the cow was alive. She should have been tested with the tuberculin test.

**Soft-shelled Duck Eggs.**

Will you please tell, through your columns, what to give ducks that lay soft-shelled eggs? I have five Indian Runner ducks with a drake. One of the old ducks is laying, but not very regular. She has laid two or three eggs a week. The last nine, and the last three have been soft-shelled. I gave them warm mash of shorts and oat chop twice a day, and a few meat scraps put into the mash once a day. They have grit and oyster shell before them all the time. They get a little whole grain occasionally.  
 K.

Ans.—Are the ducks getting plenty of exercise? Get them out on warm days and let them run around the barnyard. They are possibly too fat. This is considered the cause of such trouble. Do not feed so much mash and a little more whole grain.

**Oilcake and Cottonseed.**

Which would you advise for milk cows and yearlings, as an addition to good silage and straw, oil-cake meal at \$38, or cottonseed meal at \$34 a ton? I am feeding oil cake to cows with good results. Is there anything harmful in cottonseed to cows in calf?  
 W. T. K.

Ans.—The cottonseed is the cheaper. Since you are getting good results from oil cake, you might think twice before changing to cottonseed, which must be fed a little more carefully than oil cake. However, there is no danger with the cottonseed provided care is taken. Never feed more than two pounds per animal per day. It will not injure pregnant cows if not fed in too large a quantity. It contains more protein than does oil cake, and for this reason is particularly valuable to feed to dairy cows.

A seedsman reminds "The Farmer's Advocate" that the outlook for spring planting is problematical, as there will be no Germanation in the seed supplies this year.

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# \$500.00 in Prizes

## Costs You Nothing to Try!

No entry fee whatever.

Any Farmer, Dairyman, Market Gardener, Stockman, or any member of their family—or any person actively and legitimately engaged in agriculture or resident on a farm is eligible to win a grand cash prize.

All residents of towns and cities absolutely barred.

The above sum is divided into eleven (11) prizes, as follows:

1st Prize	.....	\$100.00	in cash
2nd	.....	25.00	" "
3rd	.....	20.00	" "
4th, 5th, 6th	.....	10.00	" " each
7-8-9-10-11th	.....	5.00	" " "

In addition, the winners of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will receive a further prize of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, provided they purchase a new McLaughlin Car during 1915.

## Competition

The prizes are offered for an article giving the best reasons or arguments

### "Why an Automobile is Profitable to a Farmer"

There are absolutely no strings attached to this contest, but we want to know the views of people on farms who would like to have an automobile, or who have one.

Think of how it would help keep the young folks on the farm—make farm life brighter—save many a crop by fetching parts to repair machinery—carry stuff to market cheaply—and all the other many advantages it would bring.

The judges will be:

- Mr. John Weld, Prop. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.
- Mr. Geo. Bertram, Vice-Pres. Canadian Farm, Toronto.
- F. Albany Rowlett, Advertising Specialist, Toronto.

Competition will close March 1st.

Fill in the following coupon and mail as soon as possible to McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont. (Competition Dept.).

McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd. .... 1915  
 Competition Dept., Oshawa, Ont.  
 I wish to enter my name as contestant for your prize competition, and will send in my article before March 1st, 1915.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PROVINCE .....

OCCUPATION .....

London Farmer's Advocate, Feb. 11

Perhaps one of the most important points in selecting an automobile is the reputation of the Company who makes it.

In other words, "Who is behind it?"

New makes of automobiles come and go, year after year. They live perhaps a year or two years and then quietly fade away, and the purchasers of their cars have absolutely no further service or protection.

These cars are known as "orphan" cars.

Therefore, always buy from a well-established Canadian Company.

McLaughlin cars are built in Canada by our Company in Oshawa, one of the oldest carriage companies in Canada—built up entirely by Canadians with Canadian capital.

Having our own branches distributed throughout the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, we are in a position to give owners of McLaughlin Cars unexcelled service and constant, prompt attention—also to give quick repairs and parts.

Every McLaughlin Car has the famous VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR, that is guaranteed to develop and deliver more power than any other motor of equal size of any make.

From a purely business standpoint, every farmer should own an automobile.

It will pay him in many ways. It frequently saves life by securing medical aid quickly in case of accident or serious illness.

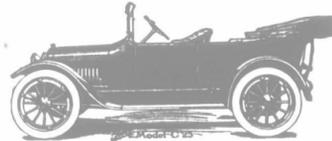
It enables him to take produce to market quicker and when prices are highest, or to get repair and parts for machinery quickly in seed time or harvest, when time is precious.

The women folk can easily drive a McLaughlin Car, and thus avoid the danger from runaway or bad tempered horses.

It is always ready for work, no harnessing nor hitching-up to do.

It helps keep the young folks on the farm and brings you in closer touch with the neighboring towns and cities; in fact, makes life happier and easier for yourself and family.

## Every McLaughlin is Guaranteed



Model C25 Touring Car, 28 H.-P. 4-cylinder Motor, 106-inch wheel base, \$1,250, f.o.b Oshawa.

Write us to-day, and let us send you our literature—FREE

**McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited**  
 Factory and Head Office: OSHAWA, ONT.





# COLUMBIA batteries

**Plow Along!**

Thousands of pounds of Tractor are dead without a few ounces of Batteries. Get good Batteries—Columbia Batteries—cost no more—last longer.

Made and signed by the largest dry-cell works in the world. Sold and used for all battery purposes everywhere. Insure satisfaction by insisting on Columbia Batteries.

Made in Canada by Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Convenient Fahnestock Springs 4 1/2 lb. Shipping Posts, no extra charge.

**No. 6. COLUMBIA IGNITOR DRY CELL FOR GENERAL IGNITION**

Manufactured by NATIONAL CARBON CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Building Up Peat Land.

Can you recommend any special way or method to work or build up peat land for culture? A. R.

Ans.—On boggy land which is being prepared for growing vegetables and celery, it has been the custom to first seed it down to timothy and take, in most cases, three crops of hay off the land. This practice results in breaking up the peat, which overlays deep strata of the real black-muck soil. An application of lime of from ten to fifteen hundred pounds, or as much as one ton per acre, would not be out of the way. This would break up the super-abundance of organic matter in the upper layers, and render it available at once for growing vegetation. A little manure on peat land inoculates it with organisms that bring about decomposition of the organic matter. Usually barnyard manure is out of the question, and one must resort to lime and growth of some plants, such as timothy or corn, to use up the large amount of organic matter, and bring it down so it will have a reasonable percentage of mineral ingredients.

### Fertilizer for Vegetables.

Would you kindly advise what fertilizer would be best for potatoes this year, as we cannot get potash? Also what would you recommend for carrots, turnips, and sugar beets? A. H. T.

Ans.—A good fertilizer for potatoes where potash may be obtained is 130 pounds of nitrate of soda, 370 pounds of acid phosphate, and 160 pounds of sulphate of potash. Potash, of course, is practically unobtainable this spring, but the nitrate of soda and acid phosphate are perhaps as necessary as ever. In the absence of wood ashes also, all there remains for farmers to do is to get as much potash out of the soil as is possible to do. In order to do this, barnyard manure and lime must be requisitioned in fairly liberal quantities. Of course, the manure question is always a puzzler, but one can obtain lime. We would advise using the mentioned amounts of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate along with from one-half to a ton of lime per acre. Basic slag contains a considerable amount of phosphoric acid, and a large percentage of lime, and might replace part of the acid phosphate mentioned in the formula. In this case, less lime would be necessary. Basic slag is not so prompt in its action as acid phosphate, but it is nevertheless good fertilizer. Some soils contain as much as 12,000 lbs. of potash per acre to plow depth, and it must be gotten out in this time of scarcity of potash salts. Carrots, turnips, and sugar beets require about 130 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 400 lbs. of acid phosphate, together with 120 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre. The potash in the case of sugar beets should be applied as sulphate of potash. The nitrate of soda and the acid phosphate are still necessary, and still obtainable, but the acquisition of potash depends upon the manipulation of the soil. Mixed fertilizers are sold which contain a fair amount of potash, and it might be well to look into the analysis of some of these offerings and use a commercially-prepared fertilizer.

### Gossip.

#### THE FIRST TELEPHONE.

The inauguration a short time ago of long-distance telephonic connection between New York City and San Francisco, with Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor, at the former end of the line, recalls that the first working telephone was installed at Brantford, Ont., extending a few miles out, in August, 1876. One of the present editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," on a visit to Brantford at the time, had the unique experience of talking over the new invention, and had perfectly distinct replies from a voice at the Mt. Pleasant end. Dr. Bell expects that talking across or under the ocean will be achieved.

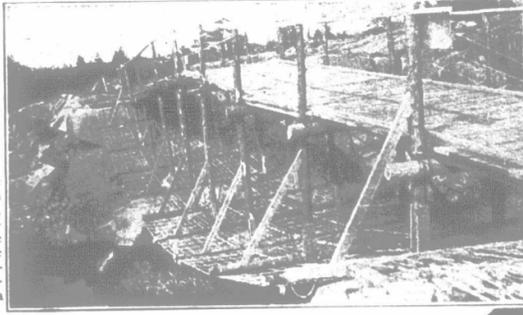
## Canadians

are loyal to the colors; loyal to their citizenship; loyal to business enterprises of the Provinces; every patriotic appeal finds a ready response in a Canadian's heart.

We are Canadian manufacturers; we have been doing business in Canada for many years, making Canada's fence, and we are grateful for the patronage accorded us during these years from our Canadian friends.

Now is the time to stand by Canada's interests. We are doing our part to maintain a business regularity, and are manufacturing such a good line of fencing that it is worthy of special mention in connection with Canada's future relations to the Nations of the world. Read this interesting letter, observe the illustration, and then ask yourself this question: "Is not a fence made of material good enough for such an important purpose the kind that should be used by every Canadian?"

Kingston, Ont., 1914.  
Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario



Gentlemen—I thought you would be interested in the use we are putting your wire to. The Engineers, Queen's University, have practical work in the field. This year, under the supervision from the Engineer of the Military Department, they undertook to build a bridge.

The stretch is 110 feet and the bridge is 20 feet wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 widths side by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 lengths of 8 wires each or 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching a wire along the top in the ordinary way as protection. They are now at camp time, when the Rurals come into camp, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. They estimate it capable of carrying a load of 60,000 lbs., or a body of soldiers at close marching order. You can use these photos in anyway you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negative. Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. A. Mitchell.

### Why Peerless Fence Gives Such Good Service

We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of heavy type Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless clamp. All wires used in making Peerless-Farm and Peerless-Fencing are extra heavy—extra strong. Consequently fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't rust—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction. Catalog giving details on request. Describes our farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates.

Agents wanted everywhere. Agents wanted in all unassigned territory.

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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

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It has an interesting message for YOU

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.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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### PERFECT MAPLE EVAPORATOR

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Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25  
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For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:  
Add.....\$1.50  
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Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel. Price.....\$22.50

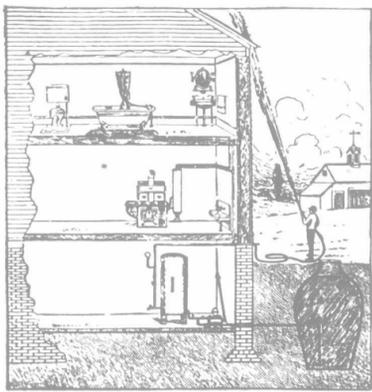
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Our Catalogue gives full information as to sizes, capacity, equipment, etc. Write us for one. If your dealer can't supply you, your mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

**The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited**  
AYLMER, ONTARIO



Write us to-day and let us help you to solve your water supply problem.  
**EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED**  
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## Complete Water System at Little Cost

Probably you have never considered putting in a water system on account of the heavy cost. We can furnish you with a dependable, efficient system at a price far more reasonable than you may have thought possible. We make many styles and sizes to work by hand, windmill, gasoline or electric power. We have outfits for every purpose, and can fit your needs exactly. Outfit shown below is our hand-operated

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Our pumps are made to furnish water and air simultaneously, water alone or air alone. They give strong pressure to every part of the house, affording ample fire protection and running water on all floors. Simple connection to kitchen stove enables you to have running hot water wherever desired.

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I guarantee that if within 10 days you are not satisfied return corn at my expense and money will be refunded. Wisconsin No. 7, Bailey, Learning, White Caps, Long Fellow, Comptons, Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bus, and delivered to your nearest station.

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Write at once for prices to—  
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Four young pies, prizewinners. Holstein Cows for sale, all bet fresh in February or March.  
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**THIS** is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving.



Light rigid steel frame. Bolted trunnions. Roller bearings. Best finish throughout

**Maxwell**

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—makes churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada.

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Grown and packed by the first and only large farm in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing high-yielding seed.

Our seed is grown from selected seed, harvested when thoroughly matured. Selected in field. Cured in drying house built exclusively for the purpose. Every ear cured separately. Tested before shipment. Guaranteed as to variety and germination. We grow all seed we sell. Write for circular.

**ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED, Amherstburg, Ont.**

G. R. Cottrelle, President A. McKenney, B.S.A., Superintendent

## Gossip.

### THE OTTO SUEHRING HOLSTEIN SALE.

Holstein breeders will be consulting their own interests by attending the dispersion sale of the estate of the late Otto Suehring, at Sebringville, on Wednesday, Feb. 17. Besides the fifteen females, some of which were mentioned last week, there will be three young bulls sold, all about eight months of age. Two of them were sired by Royalton Canary Albon, whose dam was an 18-lb. two-year-old, and his sire's dam gave over 100 lbs. of milk a day, and has a record of 34 lbs. butter in seven days. The other was sired by Celeste Scott's Mercena, whose dam was a sister to the world's first 40-lb. cow. Several of the females were sired by Daisy Scheuling's Monarch, whose dam was an 18,000-lb. R. O. P. cow. On the day of sale sheets will be available giving the breeding in full of every animal. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Sebringville Station on day of sale.

### THE McCONKEY HOLSTEIN SALE.

A thorough clean-up dispersion sale of an interesting herd of nice quality and nicely-bred Holsteins will be held on Thursday, February 25th, being the dispersion of the herd of N. H. McConkey, of Stratfordville, Ont. Only a short synopsis of the breeding and official records and backing of the animals to be sold can be given in these columns, but a card to N. H. McConkey, Stratfordville, Ont., R. R. No. 1, will bring a descriptive catalogue. In all, the offering will comprise 32 head, and included in the lot is the high-testing bred stock bull, Lord De Kol De Boer. He is rising four years old, his dam, Spotted Lady De Kol, has a seven-day record of 27.35 lbs., and her seven-day butter-fat test was 4.03 per cent. The record of his sire's dam is 25.77 lbs., and her seven-day butter-fat test 4.78 per cent., and her thirty-day test 4 per cent. He is also a brother to Boutsje Posch De Boer, record 23.03 lbs., butter-fat test 4 per cent. as a two-year-old. A number of his yearling and under daughters are to be sold, also all those in milk will be again bred to him, a line of high-record and high-testing breeding seldom picked up at auction. There will also be five yearling sons of his sold. In next week's issue something will be said relative to the female side of the sale. Stratfordville is on the C. P. R. line running south from Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg. Conveyances will meet the noon train. Parties from St. Thomas or Jarvis will get the C. P. R. train at Tillsonburg.

### AN INTERESTING SALE.

As announced last week, A. Watson & Sons, of St. Thomas, Ont., R. M. D., have sold their beautiful farm, Sprucedale, situated four miles west of St. Thomas, and on Thursday, February 25, will sell their entire lot of registered stock, including six registered Clydesdale mares, and two registered Clydesdale stallions. Pal o' Mine (imp.) is a brown rising four years, by Baron Gibson, dam by Prince of Johnstone; Sir Baron Wallace is a bay rising two, by Mimulus (imp.), dam by Proud Baron (imp.). This colt was first in the yearling stallion class at the late Ottawa Winter Show. The Hackney stallion, Wenona Jubilee, is a beautiful black, five years old, by Imp. Jubilee Chief, dam Imp. Wenona Bainty. One yearling Hackney filly will be sold, and twenty-five Holsteins, ranging in age from calves up to four years, including the richly-bred stock bull, rising three years. Also in the offering are twenty Leicester ewes, twenty Yorkshires, including a number of young sows just bred, and about the same number of Berkshires. All this stock is registered. Other stock to be sold include thirty head of stock steers from one to three years of age, and twenty grade horses and colts, Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys. At the same time there will be sold a complete threshing and silo-filling outfit, used exclusively on the farm, and in first-class condition. This will be one of the most interesting and profitable sales to attend ever held in this country on account of the big range of buying privileges, as well as the high standard of quality of the entire offering.

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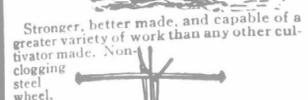
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do the work of three to six men—do it better, give bigger results, and last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.



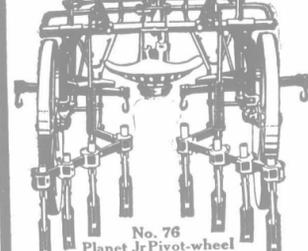
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The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Indestructible steel frame.



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Write for the name of our nearest agency

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**Douglas' Egyptian Liniment**

will give immediate relief from this troublesome malady? It will relieve and cure the worst case of frost bite. Let us send you a sample.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

Mention this Paper

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**Warping.**

What will straighten cross pieces that have been warped by coal or gas ranges?

J. M. G.

Ans.—We do not know what is meant by cross pieces. If they are metal, they could be straightened if heated. If wood, it is more than likely that they cannot be successfully straightened again.

**School Section.**

I am a resident of the county of Prescott and a supporter of a public school. A farmer resident in the county of Glengarry near our school bought a parcel of land 30 x 40 feet in our school section for \$25. He bought this purposely to have the right to send his children to our school. Our average assessment in the section is \$2,500. He will be assessed about \$50. Has he the right to send his children to our school by paying 60c. taxes, when the supporters in the section pay \$26 on the average?

J. B.

Ans.—As a property holder in the school section, yes.

**Skunks.**

I am going to start a skunk farm. Can you give me any information about their habits? Do they burrow in the ground themselves, or do they use groundhog holes? Any information regarding feeding and fencing and shelter would be gladly received.

F. R.

Ans.—Skunks are very often found in groundhog holes or rabbit holes. The female will kill a rabbit, and then stay in the hole and make her lair, in which she rears her young, usually five to eight in number. We know of a skunk farmer who keeps his skunks in ventilated cement vaults, built in a side hill near a stream. For feed, they must have meat. Some get dead animals and keep the meat for the purpose. In natural conditions they eat birds, farm poultry, mice, rats, rabbits, snakes, lizards, etc.

**Corn Meal for Horses—Manure.**

1. Is corn meal good for young horses, mixed with bran and oat chow?

2. What is the difference in the value of manure put out in the winter and in the spring, considering time and cost of labor, having nothing to do in the winter time?

E. M.

Ans.—1. A little should do no harm. However, in the United States, where considerable corn is fed to horses, it is generally fed shelled, or right on the cob, feeders believing that there is little gain by grinding.

2. The labor question outweighs any extra loss which might take place by spreading manure on the snow, unless the fields are very rolling and likely to wash, or the manure contains a great many noxious weed seeds which should be destroyed by heating. As a general thing, winter is the time to draw manure.

**Rape With Grain—Right to Drain.**

1. Would it be advisable to sow rape with spring grain in order to produce a pasture for cows after the grain is harvested? Would the stand of grain be apt to be lessened? What thickness would you advise sowing to give good pasture?

2. A tile ditch runs through my neighbor's farm into which I have about six acres of land also drained. Can I drain more land into this ditch without being interfered with by my neighbor? The ditch was in the first place laid by an engineer.

B. B.

Ans.—1. Some farmers do this with excellent results, but it depends largely on the season. Five or six pounds of rape per acre will be sufficient, and the grain crop is not lessened materially. We should like to have the experience of some farmer with this practice.

2. When an engineer lays out a ditch he allots to each the amount he should pay according to the area of land draining into that ditch. All lands falling towards the ditch have been assessed, and you are entitled to drain those lands in the award ditch. If it requires a new communication to be established between your fields and the ditch, it may be necessary to take the matter up with your neighbor, but that would not be necessary where the old-established waterway is to be used.

## LET LIQUID MANURE BUY YOUR LIME

Between now and seeding time, 10 tons of Caledonia Marl (Lime Carbonate) could absorb from your stable floor, \$40.00 worth of ammonia and potash—in addition to acting as a deodorizer and insecticide. This Marl (Nature's Lime) could then be put on your soil to increase each acre's productivity \$15.00 a year, as it did for Mr. L. J. Rounds, for instance.

### What One Farmer Found Out

One wide-awake Ontario farmer found that each ton of this Caledonia Marl absorbed nearly \$4 worth of ammonia and potash from the stable floor—so that, as an absorbent of liquid manure, the Marl practically paid for itself. And yet, as just plain lime for the land (even if its absorbent qualities were ignored) Caledonia Marl would be worth more to you than any other kind. Then, too, this is the ONLY lime that can be used as a deodorizer and insecticide—sanitizing the stable without expense—in fact, while gathering up for your profit the otherwise wasted ammonia and potash so valuable to your farm.

The war makes Canada the Empire's food-farm. If you get some Caledonia Marl right now, you can make this spring's crops the biggest yet. Here is an opportunity for profit that no real live Canadian farmer can afford to put off.

Write to-day for explanatory booklet, etc.

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## Dollars And Durability

THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the construction of buildings that will last. Especially is this true in the case of the silo. Its contents are more valuable, and its walls are subject to more strain, than any other structure. Build a silo that's stormproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof. Erect a

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"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts. Never needs painting or adjusting. Its hollow vitrified clay tiles are impervious to air, moisture and frost. Reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar.

Write for a list of Natco owners in your province and for Catalog 4

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We have just ended the season's show circuit with a practically, clean up of everything worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, we ever had. Champions and Grand Champions at common horse prices.

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from 3 to 8 years old. Percherons, Blacks and Grays weighing up to the ton, including many champions and trophy winners at the leading fairs in Canada; they are not puffed up with sloppy feed, but in proper condition to give satisfaction to the man who buys. We guarantee our customers more value for less money than any of our competitors; all our stallions are sure foal getters having been in service last year. Terms to suit purchasers.

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We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. **Fleming Bros., Chemists** 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Warts, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.** 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**FOR SALE**  
**CLYDESDALE STALLION**  
Golden Ray [11886] (15655).  
Dam—Islay Queen 23833; By Loch Sloigh (11398), by Hiawatha (10067), by Prince Robert (7136), by Prince of Wales (673).  
Sire—Golden Chief (13011); By Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knockdon (10190), by Prince Alexander (8899), by Prince of Wales (673).  
Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawlings Farm, Forest, Ont.  
**McKinley & Rawlings, Props.**  
Apply to: **JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.**

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**French - Coach and Hackney Stallions**  
bought, sold and exchanged.  
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Dan Macnab [14354], enrolled, inspected and approved. Rising three years old, he is a right good find and a prize winner. Apply to **Robt. Robinson, R. R. No. 3, Bolton, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
three years and over. Come and see them. Prices and terms to suit.  
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**We Have Advanced Our Price For Good Quality Cream**  
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.  
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Choice young Bulls fit for service. Females all ages, for sale.  
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Excellent young bulls of serviceable ages. Heifers in calf, etc.,  
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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
For Sale—Several young bulls from the imported sire and prize-winner, "Pradamere." Address **A. Dinsmore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm** Clarksburg, - Ontario

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For Sale—good young show bulls and females also a few Oxford rams. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario.** G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Spavin Lameness.**  
Mare goes quite lame on one hind leg for a few steps after she has been standing, but the lameness disappears as she progresses. There is no visible enlargement on the joint. **J. F. V.**

**Ans.**—The symptoms indicate lameness from occult (blind) spavin. These spavins are very hard to heal successfully. In many cases the lameness cannot be cured. It will be wise to get your veterinarian to fire and blister the joint. If lameness continues, repeat the firing in eight or ten months. **V.**

**Indigestion.**  
Cow took sick, failed in milk supply, appetite failed, and she became dull. I called a good stockman to see her, and he said she had "horn distemper." He bored her horns and injected turpentine into them and cut the end off her tail. **E. E. H.**

**Ans.**—This man may be a "good stockman," but his ideas of veterinary medicine and surgery are ridiculous. The cow had indigestion. She should have been purged with 1 1/2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger, and this followed by 2 drams nux vomica three times daily, and good food. **V.**

**Weak Cow.**  
Cow had indigestion about January 1st. I treated her and she got all right. In a week she calved, and now her hind ankles knuckle as though they are weak. The calf was all right at first, but now seems to be paralyzed and cannot rise. **J. E. M.**

**Ans.**—The knuckling is doubtless due to weakness. Mix equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and give her a tablespoonful three times daily, and feed well. Give the calf all the new milk it will take, and give five grains nux vomica three times daily. **V.**

**Urinary Trouble.**  
Horse after urinating voids a thick, creamy-like substance. He suffered from chronic indigestion for a time, but is over that now. I have been giving him condition powders, and he is in fair condition and feels well. He is in better condition than he was a year ago. He shakes his head considerably when standing in the stable. **M. S.**

**Ans.**—His kidneys are slightly inactive. Give him a tablespoonful of nitrate of potassium once daily in damp food for three or four days. The shaking of the head is simply a habit. It is very hard to check, and not serious. **V.**

**Lump Jaw.**  
Cow has a hard lump on jaw. I cannot be sure whether it is attached to the bone or not. The throat appears to be enlarged. **L. W.**

**Ans.**—This is lump jaw. Give her iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by one-half dram daily until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from eyes and mouth, and the skin becomes scruddy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary, repeat treatment in three months. If the bone be not involved, the quickest method of treatment is to dissect the tumor out. It will be wise to get a veterinarian to operate. **V.**

**Tumors.**  
Stallion that is worked regularly all summer has little hard lumps the size of beans just beneath the skin of his shoulders. When idle they do not trouble him, but when worked they become sore and break. **S. N.**

**Ans.**—These are little fibrous tumors. The only successful treatment is dissection. Each little tumor must be carefully dissected out, and the wound then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic. A five-percent solution of carbolic acid. Local application will not remove the tumors. While a handy man who has sufficient nerve and some skill, might be able to operate, it is usually wise to employ a veterinarian for such cases. **V.**

# DISPERSION SALE

I have sold my farm and am going out of business. I have always had a hobby for pure-bred stock, and after years of careful selection and breeding which cost me a lot of money, I am vain enough to think I have stocked my farm with a pretty good lot of Registered Clydesdales: 6 mares and 2 stallions; Hackneys, 1 filly and 1 stallion; Holsteins, 25 head from calves up to four years of age, including my three-year-old stock bull; 20 Leicester ewes; 20 Yorkshires, a number of them young sows bred; About the same number of Berkshires of both sexes and various ages, and on

**Thursday, February 25th, 1915**

they are yours at your own price. The sale will be held at the farm, Sprucedale, 4 miles west of St. Thomas, Ontario. Conveyances will be at the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, at noon to convey visitors to the farm. For others not interested in registered stock, I will sell at the same sale, 20 head of Grade horses and colts, Clydes, Percherons and Hackneys; also 30 Feeding Steers from one to three years of age, and a complete threshing and silo-filling outfit used exclusively on the farm.

*Terms: Cash or 8 Months on Bankable Paper With 6% Per Annum.*

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Undersigned offers "Tom of Innerleithen"—6273. Thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bull, three years old. A splendid herd leader, quiet and in excellent shape—Price \$125.00. Four young bulls from 10 mos. down and a large number of pure bred heifers and cows for sale. The majority in calf. Prices very moderate.  
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For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers.  
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Choice young bulls that have won their colors. Choice cows and heifers that have done the same. Suffolk flock-headers of highest quality, also shearing and ewe lambs. Come where the best is bred for your breeding stock.  
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Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Cimax = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega.  
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**JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager** Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

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Present offer Reds, older; sired by on Inspect this Jno. Eld

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6 S 25 females, and quali Prices easy R.R. No.

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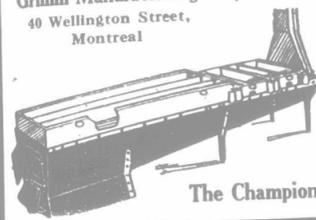
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Contains over 30% Protein Contains over 35% Carbo Hydrates Write for free sample and prices The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd. Toronto and Montreal



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Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc.

SHORTHORNS

9 bulls from 7 to 15 months, some are herd headers both in quality, size and breeding, some are thick, fleshy, sappy bulls that will get good steers, also 10 heifers and a few young cows bred on milking lines; prices easy. Write me your wants, STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONTARIO

Oakland--61 Shorthorns

Present offering: 4 roan bulls 10 to 12 months, 2 Reds, older; also matured cows and heifers. Mostly sired by one of the best Roan bulls in Ontario. Inspect this dual purpose, prolific herd, or write: Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

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Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpartiel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Scotch Shorthorns, S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels and Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high class herd headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2, L.-D. Phone, Erin Sta., C.P.R.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914 We have now for sale three young bulls, one 13 mos. old and two 10 months. These calves are choicely bred for both milk and beef and are good and very promising animals. Come and see them. MISS C SMITH, - GLANDEDOYE, R.R. 1 Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size—cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy. THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Rural Route, Spavin.

1. How should one apply to get a rural-mail route in this district? Should one write to the Postmaster General?

2. Is there any way to tell the age of a horse other than by his teeth?

3. What is best cure for a bone spavin? J. T.

Ans.—1. Generally, people living on a route get together, map out a route, sign a petition for the establishment of a rural route, and this is forwarded to the Postmaster General's Department, Ottawa.

2. Not that we know of.

3. A bone spavin cannot be cured. If lame, get your veterinarian to fire and blister.

Clover—Fertilizer—Silo.

1. Is mammoth clover all right for hay, seed or pasture, after one crop of seed has been taken off?

2. Would it pay me to sell my straw at \$6.50 a ton and buy fertilizer at \$22 per ton, as I cannot feed it all, or would it be better to spread it around the shed and barnyard and get it tramped into manure?

3. I am intending to put up a silo next summer. Which would you advise me to put up, a cement or board one, and which will the corn keep best in? R. W. L.

Ans.—1. We do not advise sowing mammoth clover. It is generally considered as a biennial crop, and after a crop of seed has been harvested, does not, as a rule, produce a satisfactory crop of hay.

2. Work the straw into manure. Use it liberally to soak up the liquid manure in the stable and yard. After all this, if necessary for some special crops, buy some commercial fertilizer.

3. Slop-wall cement, or some of the commercial silos advertised in this paper.

Trapping—Renting—A Laying Ration.

1. How should a trap be baited to catch muskrats?

2. Please name some different ways of renting a five-acre field on shares that would be fair alike to owner and tenant, the tenant to do the plowing?

3. In what proportion by weight should the following ingredients be mixed to form a suitable laying ration for hens: Bran, shorts, corn meal, oat chop, meat meal, dry homestead, alfalfa meal, charcoal (ground), and poultry tonic?

4. How often per week should it be fed, and how much by weight per feed for say fifty hens?

5. Could you suggest a better ration? W. J. M.

Ans.—1. Large numbers are trapped by baiting with apples. Their natural food is fruit and vegetables that may grow wild near their runs, or roots and herbs.

2. The land is worth so much per acre, and it is worth so much to plow. Deduct this amount from the probable yield, either in bushels or in actual cash, and agree with the owner as to the proportions. It is not like renting a farm, so it is impossible to suggest a reasonable proportion. If we knew what value the owner placed on the land it would be somewhat easier.

3 and 4. The dry homestead and oyster shell should be put in small boxes where the hens may procure it at will. It is well also to have a box of charcoal, and also put a couple of handfuls in a pad of mash occasionally. Feed equal parts of bran, shorts, corn meal (during cold weather), and oat and barley chop, or discard the barley chop altogether. Mix with this mash about 10 per cent. of meat food. Have rolled oats in a self-feeder constantly before the hens. Mix a small quantity of alfalfa meal with the mash. Use the poultry tonic as prescribed on the packages. Feed the mash daily if desirable, but cut down the whole grain and keep them scratching for it in the litter all day. The weight fed depends upon the amount of whole grain given, and upon the appetite of the hens. The attendant can tell when his hens are getting sufficient.

5. We recommend the previously mentioned ration.

Raising Stock That Pays

Increase your profits from stock-raising and dairying by using CALDWELL'S STOCK MEALS. These guaranteed feeds result in a quick improvement in your herds. We print and publish a careful analysis of each meal, besides guaranteeing all ingredients to the Government.

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contains 84% Pure Cane Molasses and 16% Edible Moss. It is a fully-balanced ration for the upbuilding of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, furnishing valuable feed elements that are lacking in ordinary diet. Makes everyday feed more palatable and beneficial, and reduces feed bills. Write for free booklet.

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is a scientifically-prepared food for young calves, fully as good for them in every way as whole milk. It contains Linseed, Wheat, Oat, Corn, Locust Bean, Pea and Molasses Meal in right proportions to ensure best results. Enables you to raise calves without having to sacrifice good whole milk. Booklet free.

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will increase milk yields and maintain your herd in prime condition. It is a carefully-proportioned cow ration for the production of milk. Contains Gluten Feed, Cottonseed Meal, Dried Grains, Barley, Malt Combing, Molasses Meal, forming a beneficial, high protein feed that will cause your herd to thrive. Booklet free on request.

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20 ROSEDALE STOCK FARM SHORTHORN BULLS 20

Some of them fit to head the best herds in the country. Some are from heavy milking dams. Six are from imported dams. G.T.R. C.P.R. J. M. GARDHOUSE Street Railway and Long-Distance Telephone WESTON P.O.

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At greatly reduced prices, as my sale had to be called off on account of the weather. Herd must be reduced, as I am short of feed and stabling. Low prices for quick sale.

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Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick mellow beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; C.P.R. 1 1/2 mile from station. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO

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Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three Trains daily each way. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

Belmont Farm Shorthorns Herd headed by "Nero of Cluny" (Imp.) and Sunnyside "Marquis." For Sale—a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by "Missie Marquis" with calves at foot. F. W. SMITH & SON, R.R. No. 2, - SCOTLAND, ONTARIO - Long-Distance Telephone

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number of young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strain. Also a few heifers. J. WATT & SON, - Elora Station - SALEM, ONTARIO

Woodholme Shorthorns and Clydesdales For Sale: Eight young Shorthorn bulls of good quality and breeding, sired by Lord Gordon Imp. and other good sires, and out of good milking dams. Also a show Clydesdale stallion rising 3 years old. Farm adjoins C. P. R. station. G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 bays and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone. Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1 1/2 miles. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS We have a choice selection of richly-bred young herd headers, the thick, mellow, good doing kind. Visit our herd and make your own selection. RICHARDSON BROS., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO Myrtle C.P.R.; Oshawa, C.N.O. and G.T.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. Sts.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year-old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman=87809= One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock. A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-Distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario

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**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**  
*Will Raise It Without Milk*



There's big money and little trouble for you in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**.—For over a century the Recognized Milk Food for Calves, at One-Fourth the Cost of Milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully apportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
 The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** BOX 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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**Lakeside Ayrshires**

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance Dams, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor  
 Dominion Express Building, Montreal.  
 D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Que.

**High-Class Ayrshires** If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.  
**D. A. MACFARLANE, KELS0, QUEBEC.**

**City View Ayrshires**—Present offering: Two young bulls fit for service. One yearling heifer and three 3-year-olds finishing their two-year-old test.  
**James Begg & Son, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**Millet.**

1. I would like to ask if millet seed could be sown upon fall-wheat stubble ground which had been gang-plowed on the 27th of July, with any certainty of producing a crop fit for feed before the winter set in?

2. What is the proper date upon which to sow millet upon a pasture sod of June grass? R. S. S.

Ans.—1. There is a chance that considerable feed might be produced. It would depend largely on the season.

2. The best date to sow millet is around June 1, or June 15, and always place it on well-prepared soil.

**Release and Executor.**

I have been associated with a widow as executor of her late husband's will. The requirements of the will have been complied with, the widow being chief beneficiary.

1. Is it necessary for widow to give me release as executor?

2. If no release is given, will it make any difference to me or to her? Ontario. SEEKER.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. It might affect you seriously—especially in the event of her death—in various possible ways. It probably would not prejudicially affect her.

**Collecting Stallion Fees.**

I travelled a stallion named Charles H. in 1913, and some of my customers bred their mares to other horses the same term, and they say the colts don't belong to my horse. Some of them sold their mares the same spring. Can I make them pay for the colts? I had my horse enrolled and had out the bills. Please give the law for travelling a horse. H. L. C.

Ans.—It is generally practiced by stallion owners to put on their bills the following statement: "Mares must be returned regularly to the horse, or they will be charged insurance whether in foal or not," and "Parties disposing of their mares before foaling-time will be charged insurance whether in foal or not." If your bills contained these statements you can collect, but where a man can furnish proof that his mare was not in foal, or that he returned her for a reasonable length of time and she did not conceive, after which he bred her to another horse and she got with foal, it is doubtful whether a judge would rule in your favor.

**Dogs and Sheep.**

A has four sheep killed on his woodland back of his farm 1½ miles from his home, finds them when decomposed, and blames dogs, as others have lost sheep in the adjoining district. This was in July or August. Late in November he had a sheep killed at his barn, finds it in the morning, and starts out to look for dogs. A finds the dogs of B and C—not muzzled or blocked—chasing sheep on a farm one-quarter mile from where he found his sheep killed that morning. The sheep's ears were bitten by the dogs. A shoots the two dogs.

1. A now claims legal damages from B and C for all his sheep killed—five in all—at \$5 each. Can A collect it?

2. Can A collect for the four sheep killed in the woodland, or can he collect for the one killed at his barn, on the evidence of the circumstances, not seeing any dogs at his barn or on his farm?

3. B settles for half damages, on condition if more sheep are killed on A, half the money has to be refunded B. Is C obliged to settle the other half on same conditions? (Voluntarily on part of B.)

4. Can B and C be fined for having dogs run at large without muzzle or block, according to law in P. E. I., or are they liable for any damages supposed to be done by them? Very few have dogs either muzzled or blocked here. All pay dog tax. A. B. C. P. E. I.

Ans.—1 and 2. It is not probable that he can. He would have to look for insufficiency of evidence.

3. No.

4. As to this, we would recommend you to consult a local solicitor.

**Highest Type Spraying Machine in the World!**

one the best outfit for the money. We are sole makers of the

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The outfit illustrated here is our gasoline-power model, the best machine we make, therefore "the highest type spraying machine in the world." We make SPRAMOTORS in many styles and sizes, for the largest farm and for the smallest, at prices from \$6 up to \$350—every

and have been making nothing else for the past 20 years. Over 20 patents covering features you can get in no other machine but the SPRAMOTOR. We have won over 100 Gold Medals and First Awards in all parts of the world. The next best machine isn't good enough for you.

Pretty big claim that, but fully justified by the facts. At the Canadian Government Spraying Contest, Grimsby, Ontario, the SPRAMOTOR took first prize with ease from eleven competitors. That puts SPRAMOTORS in the lead among all makes.

**FREE** Write us a short letter, giving some idea of your spraying needs, and we will send you free a copy of our valuable illustrated work on Crop Diseases, also full details of a SPRAMOTOR that will best fill your requirements.

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**MAKE BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS**



Pull the stumps from your fields and replace them with big crops. Don't pay taxes on idle land.

**The Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller**  
 pulls an acre of stumps a day. Pulls biggest stump in 5 minutes. Guaranteed against breakage for 3 years. 30 days free trial. Send name for book, free—and special low-price offer. Address: **Hercules Mfg. Company, 1936 23rd St., Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.**

**Don Jerseys** Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R. R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**

**Brampton Jerseys** We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS**  
 On Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915

At the farm, 3 miles west of the Village of Sebringville, on the Stratford to Goderich line of the G.T.R. The executors of the estate of the late Otto Suchring, will sell by auction the entire herd of R.O.M. and R.O.P. Holsteins consisting of 18 head, three of them young bulls 8 mos. of age, the balance females, several of which are heifers. The official production on ordinary care and milking twice a day is, for R.O.P., 9605 lbs. of milk, 452.2 of butter for two-year-olds; 12774 lbs. of milk, 597.2 of butter for three-year-olds and 15244 lbs. milk, 662¾ of butter for mature cows, and from 16.36 to 19.05 lbs. butter in R.O.M. Average B.F. Test, 3.50%. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Sebringville Station.

TERMS:—Cash or 8 months on bankable paper with 6% interest.  
**ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Wartburg, Auctioneer.**

**Riverside Holsteins**

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—World's records when made **J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario**

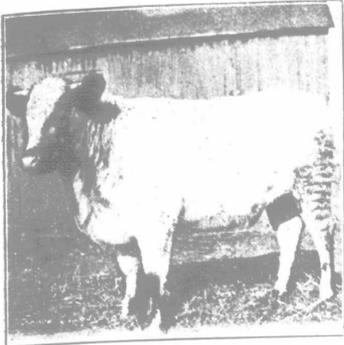
**Holsteins and Percherons at Beaver Creek Stock Farm**  
 In Holsteins—Present offering: 8 or 10 fresh cows, also 4 yearling heifers. In Percherons—3 Stallions rising three years and 5 years respectively, also one yearling filly. Will sell the holsteins at prices that will be attractive. The two stallions may be exchanged for one and a cash difference. **Albert Mittlefeldt, Smithfield Station, T.H. & B.R.R. Wellandport, Ontario**

**Ourvilla Holstein Herd**—The first herd in Canada to develop a 31 lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us **LAIDLAW BROS., AYLMER, ONTARIO**

**IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS** We are offering some good show bulls from Record dams, with records up to 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, sired by Fairmont Johan Spofford Calamity. Official 7-day records of his dam, sire's dam, and two of his sisters, average 30½ lbs. butter. Dams of these bulls are close blood to Veldessa Scott 2nd, the first of the breed to produce 41.87 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and the only cow of the breed to make 21.7-day record averaging 39.68. Extended pedigree furnished.  
**W. H. SIMMONS, NEW DURHAM P. O., ONT.**

**VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS**  
 Herd headed by King Segis Alcartra Calamity. 10 dams 2 to 4 years old average 393 per cent. fat. The first 8 heifers to freshen have average records of 16.52 lbs. of butter for 7 days. Bulls from the above dams for sale; prices \$50 to \$100. Write us, or, better, come to see them. **Arbogast Bros., Sebringville P. O., Ont.**

**Evergreen Stock Farm**—High-class Registered Holsteins—For sale: Two exceptional official records. Also three heifer calves, six, seven and ten months old; good individuals and bred right. Write for particulars, or come and see them.  
**A. E. HULET, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone.**



**First-Prize Calf of Lambton County**  
 Owned and raised by D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont., the well-known stock breeder. Captured the cash prize at Lambton County Fair, Sarnia, October, 1914, in spite of strong competition, and was raised on

## Gardiner's Calf Meal

"The Perfect Cream Substitute"  
 Contains absolutely no filler or cheap by-products.

MADE IN CANADA

A trial convinces. Write for prices. We pay the freight.

GARDINER BROS., Sarnia, Ont.

## WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for good quality cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited  
 Toronto, Ontario

**Holsteins**—I now offer a beautiful bull, calved May 19th, '14, from a 13 lb. jr. 3-year-old and sired by a 30 lb. sire.

This bull's dam is sired by a son of Sara Jewel Bengerveld with 100 lbs. milk a day. His sire is a son of Victoria Burke with 106 lbs. milk in a day. His dam is the makings of a 30 lb. butter cow when she reaches maturity.

Bulls fit for service from \$75.00 up.

James A. Caskey, - Madoc, Ont.

## Maple Grove Holsteins

Do you know that Tidy Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two others with records greater than her own? She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove, and the blood to strengthen the transfer of your herd, at live and live prices.

H. BOLLERT,  
 R.R. No. 1

TENI-Milk River Farm Says: Holstein Cows, 2 Shorthorns and 1 of Ontario, at low prices; a day. Also 3 Pure Bred 8 months old, bacon type. State, Comet, Delaware, yielding up to 160 bags.

Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per for prices and snap shots. R.R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ont. Point, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

## Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Application for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

## BUY THE BEST 4 Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and several calves. Females all ages, cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M., milking up to 19,000 pounds. Bulls in service—"King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde."

R. M. HOLTBY

R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario  
 Manchester, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

## The Maples Holstein Herd

Offers ready for service sons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion 2-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Also choice females of like breeding. Write.

Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Holsteins, Yorkshires and Cotswolds. R. Honey & Sons, R.R. No. 1, Dartford, Ont. formerly Bickley, offers a young Bull whose 4-year-old dam and sire 4-year-old dam average milk 1 day 80 lbs., 30 days 2144 lbs., 365 days 17064 lbs. Also females all ages and other bulls of similar breeding. Write us.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Fertilizer Ingredients in Hay and Straw.

Give the analysis of the different kinds of straw and hay, that is, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash per ton, so that an estimate might be made therefrom of the value of the different stuffs as fertilizer if applied to the soil or fed and returned.

W. J. G.

Kind of Fodder.	Fertilizing constituents in 1,000 lbs.		
	Nitro- gen. lbs.	Phos- phoric lbs.	Potash lbs.
Wheat straw .....	5.	2.2	6.3
Oat straw .....	5.8	3.0	17.7
Barley straw.....	7.0	2.0	10.6
Rye straw.....	5.	2.5	8.6
Red-clover hay.....	19.7	5.5	18.7
Alfalfa hay.....	23.4	6.1	17.9
Hay from mixed grasses .....	11.9	2.7	15.5
Timothy hay.....	9.4	3.3	14.2

### Cabbage for Cows.

Because I can cultivate and keep in moisture and use the harrow for the work, and because it is easier to hoe cabbage after transplanting than to weed out roots and thin them, and because cows seem to like cabbage just as well, I have been trying to figure out whether it would not be cheaper and just as good a feed for a cow. What put the idea in my mind was a Scotchman, who said they did a lot of that in Scotland.

1. What effect would it have on quantity and flavor of the milk?  
 2. What is the largest headed cabbage you know, and where can seed of it be obtained?

3. Would it be cheaper and easier to grow than those large 40-lbs.-a-piece mangels? Our soil is light, of a sandy texture.

W. M. W.

Ans.—1. Well-preserved cabbage may be found slightly superior to Swede turnips or mangels in feeding value for dairy cows. It has no bad effect on the flavor of the milk.

2. Get a good drumhead variety from any seedsman advertising in these columns. The greatest difficulty would be met in storing. Partly spoiled cabbage would taint the milk.

3. Cabbage requires a rich soil, and if your soil is very sandy it would require heavy fertilizing. A good plan is to sow in drills about three feet apart, as one would sow turnips, only earlier in the season, and then thin with the hoe to two feet apart in the rows.

### Building Poultry House.

1. Would it be better to put a peaked or slanting roof on a 12 x 24-foot hen-house? We intend to ceil it. Please give reasons.

2. What would be the proper way to ventilate the house for fifty hens?

3. What kind of nests are best?

4. Do pigs have black teeth? If so, what causes them, and do they harm the pig in any way? What should be done with them?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Unless you desire a straw loft overhead a slanting roof would be preferable, although it does not make so much difference. But on a house as narrow as this the slanting roof would be cheaper, and it would permit of having the house higher in front to the south, and lower at the back to the north, so that more light and greater warmth could be obtained at less cost.

2. A partial cotton front would answer very well. We know of some excellent houses kept well ventilated by a cotton front to the south. It may be placed on a frame and fit in like a window, and on warm days may be opened, having chicken-wire over the opening.

3. Nests may be built on the outside of the house, along one side, with a hinged lid over so that it is not necessary to go into the house to gather the eggs, or if an alley is placed in one end of the house, they may be arranged so as to slide out into the pen in the daytime and be pulled back into the alley at night when gathering the eggs and left there so as to prevent the hens roosting on them. Either of these types is good.

4. Sometimes. The cause is not known. They are believed by veterinarians to do no harm, so may be left alone.

# Lakeview Sale

OF HIGH-CLASS

## HOLSTEINS

LAST CALL!

Wednesday, February 17th, 1915

Remember that the stock is all young, just the sort that will go into your herd and make good.

Remember that all three sires are still in the Lakeview herd, and that each heifer freshening here is going to add to the value of what you buy.

Remember that the reputation of the Lakeview herd is behind all the cattle offered.

Terms cash, or six months at six per cent.

Col. D. I. Perry T. A. Dawson, Manager  
 Auctioneer BRONTE, ONT.

# DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS

Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1915

On the above date I will sell unreservedly my entire herd of 32 Holsteins. 17 of them young cows in milk. 5 yearling bulls. Also my stock bull, Lord De Kol De Boer. The records of his dam and sire's dam average 26.56 lbs., and their B.F. Test over 4%. He is a brother to Boutsje Posch De Boer; record at two years, 23.03 lbs., B.F. Test 4%. All the young things are sired by him and the cows in calf to him; the balance of the offering are heifers, principally yearlings. Practically all those in milk have official backing on both sides and their own R.O.M. records range from 13.38 to 15.03 for two-year-olds, and 14.77 to 16.61 for three-year-olds. The sale will be held at my farm, 3 miles west of Straffordville Station, C.P.R., where conveyances will meet the noon train from Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg.

Terms: Cash, or 7 Months on Bankable Paper With 6%.

Moore & Dean, Springfield, Auctioneers.

For Catalogue, Write:

N. H. McCONKEY STRAFFORDVILLE,  
 R.R. No. 1

## SUMMER HILL FARM

## Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON

HAMILTON Phone 715 R. R. No. 2 ONTARIO

## CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke.

Our special offerings for this month are two choice bull calves; No. 1 born Nov. 6th, 1914; he is large and straight and evenly marked. No. 2 born Dec. 18th, 1914; he is a fine calf more white than black; he is from an imported heifer whose dam gave 17.98 lbs. butter in 7 days and his sire's dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is bred right. Either will be priced right if taken soon.

GRIESBACH BROS.,

Collingwood, Ont.

BELL PHONE.

BELL PHONE.

## Barn Roofing

**Fire, Lightning  
Rust and Storm Proof**

**Durable and  
Ornamental**

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep  
Collie Dogs.

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.

**ROBT. McEWEN, - - BYRON, ONT.**  
Near London

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**  
Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. Write to John Cousins & Sons "Buena Vista Farm," - Harriston, Ont.

**Tower Farm Oxfords**—A choice lot of lambs sired by Hamptonian, No. 279, imported prize-winner at the Royal; also a few yearling rams and ewes.  
**EPHRAIM BARBOUR, - ERIN, ONTARIO**

**Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn**—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire Sheep, and in Swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. **Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.** Phone 284. M.C.R., P.M. and Electric Ry.

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**  
200 Head  
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910, and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, is the peer of them all.  
Our brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. For Sale—30 sows in farrow, 10 boars fit for use. A grand lot of young stock. Write us today.  
**H. S. McDIARMID, - FINGAL, P.O., ONT**  
Shedden Station. L.D. Phone via St. Thomas

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**  
Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice lot of young boars fit for service and also young sows bred, and also a choice lot of young heifers and heifers sired by Proud Loyalist (Imp.); from choice cows. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires**  
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable.  
**G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. R. R. No. 1**

**Improved Yorkshires**—We are booking orders for weaned pigs. Delivery about Feb. 15th. We also offer older pigs, of both sexes, at most reasonable prices. Drop us a one-cent post card, stating your requirements. Our stock is of the best imported strains.  
**POMONA FARM, Cobourg, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS**  
25 young sows, bred for Spring farrow, and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.  
**John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**Pine Grove** Yorkshires—Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes; pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.  
**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

An offering choice young stock in **White and Shorthorns**, many are winners and the produce of winners at Canada's best shows. Prices moderate. **Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.**

**Berkshires and Jerseys**—Bred from prize-winning stock on several sides, Toronto, London, and Guelph Winter Shows, 1911. Received Jerseys from heavy-billed high-bred dams. Young stock of either sex, for sale, 200 dollars. **IRA NICHOLS, Box 288, Woodstock, Ontario.**

**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**  
For Sale. High-class young stock of 18 months and are bred to show at M.A.S. Ry. Shows. Write for prices and particulars. **JOHN POLLARD, Norwich, Ont. R. R. No. 4**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**A Septic Tank on the Farm.**

I am thinking of building a new house and of having a water-supply system, but do not know just how to dispose of the sewage, and would be obliged if you could give me some information through your paper. I have heard of septic tanks, but have been told that a hole dug in the ground is just as good. The lay of the land from the house is toward a creek which runs past the house, but has running water in it only a part of the time, as the main springs rise about 20 rods further down. My nearest neighbor's well is about 60 rods from here, on the same side of the creek as we are, and is higher up than we are. There are neighbors living further down the creek about half a mile who use the creek water for household purposes. Do you think a hole dug in the ground would do just as good as going to the expense of a septic tank? If so, I would like to know how deep it should be dug, how far away from the house; what size of pipes to use; how it should be covered, and any other information you think I might need? **INQUIRER.**

Ans.—Under some circumstances a cess pool might give satisfaction in a case like this, but the ground must be very porous, and the disposal of solid matters cannot be very large. It would be wise when installing a service of this kind to establish a septic tank instead of a cess pool. When one considers the amount of digging and labor with a cess pool, the cost of a septic tank is not very much more.

The two important features of a septic tank are the two compartments. The sewage from the house flows into one compartment, where the solid matter is acted upon by bacteria, which are constantly present doing their liquefying work. The solid matter is transformed into liquid, and an overflow pipe carries it over into the second compartment. In this division of the tank the valve is installed which trips when the liquid in that section reaches a certain height. The fluid flows out into a system of tile which are laid between one foot and eighteen inches below the surface of the ground. These tile are laid on the level, as any fall in them would allow the liquid to accumulate at one end and foul the earth around that one spot. When laid on the level and set loosely, the liquid percolates out between the tile and into the soil, where bacteria again transforms the constituents of the outflow into plant food, and it is used up by the vegetation growing on the surface of the soil, or it leaches away through recesses in the soil.

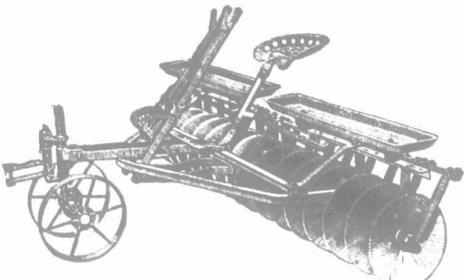
In figuring out the size of tank to use, the following rules may be followed with satisfaction: For every occupant of a private house, allow three cubic feet of space in each compartment, the valve compartment not to be more than three feet nor less than two and one-half feet deep. For every cubic foot in one compartment lay thirteen feet of four-inch field tile at right-angles to a main of six-inch tile leading from the tank.

Where the tank is situated near the house a ventilating flue should be carried up high enough to insure sufficient draft to draw off the odors. In some cases this has not been brought beyond the surface of the dwelling, and some undesirable odors have resulted in the dwelling, but when they were carried to a level with the ridge-board or higher, the unpleasantness was not noticed. The tank itself should be overlaid with plank, and the design covered with two or six inches of soil and allowed to grow over. It occupies little space and is very effective if properly installed.

This system is often installed with gate valves, whereby different sections of a cess pool may be closed during different periods, but an ordinary double gate with an ordinary seal is sufficient. The tank should be covered with plank, and the design covered with two or six inches of soil and allowed to grow over. It occupies little space and is very effective if properly installed.

For more information on this subject, or for plans, etc., write to **Henry J. Deering, 250 Main St., Guelph, Ont.** or **John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

## Deering Tillage Implements



**GIVE a Deering disk harrow a chance to show how much it will add to your profits, and you'll never again be without one.** It is the best seed bed prepared with any harrow. Its work was almost normal.

The disk harrow does what no other tool will do. It is a moisture conserver as well as a soil pulverizer and mulch maker. The Deering disk is built to do all this work as it should be done.

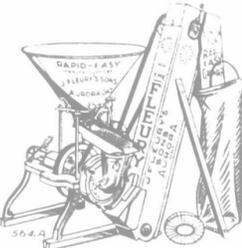
The Deering is a bumper type harrow with a rigid one-piece main frame, which, with the adjustable snubbing blocks, holds the gangs to their work and keeps them level in all kinds of soil. The disks are designed both to penetrate and pulverize—a combination you will appreciate if you have never before used a Deering disk harrow, and they cannot work loose.

The Deering tillage line, which includes disk harrows, peg-tooth and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators, is handled in your neighborhood by a Deering local agent who will show you all the good features of the line. See the Deering line before you buy, or write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**

Hamilton, Ont.      London, Ont.      Montreal, Que.  
Ottawa, Ont.      Quebec, P. Q.      St. John, N. B.

## Famous "Rapid-Easy" Grinders



"MADE IN CANADA" and without APOLOGY or EXCUSE—the BEST made ANYWHERE. LARGEST LINE made in Canada—for SMALL and for LARGE POWERS. FARM use or CUSTOM WORK. New sizes and latest improvements.

Tell us Power you wish to use and we will advise best Machine—Cut 564A shows ONE only but a FAMOUS line of line of "Rapid-Easy" Grinders—Plates guaranteed to out-wear all others.

**J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont.**  
Sold by the John Deere Plow Company everywhere.

## Farnham Farm Oxfor

"The Oldest Established Flock in"

We are making a Special Offer for 30 days of 50 fine registered ram to lamb in April. Also 50 ram lambs and fellows for flock-heads. Also a few nice ewe lambs, and C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. Phone: Guelph, 240 ring 2.  
**Henry Arkell & Son, Route 2, Guelph, Ont.**

### Shropshires and Cotswolds

Now for sale 100 shrewing rams, 100 very fine lot of lambs, every later of any kind. **JOHN MILLER, R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, Ont.** Guelph Station, C.P.R. Pickering Station, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn Station, C.N.R. 4 P.M.

### NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORN

Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championable Stock. Several choice young heifers from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped at reasonable prices.  
**A. A. COLWILL, - - (Long Distance Phone) - - NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Sulton Torredon we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, GAINSVILLE P.O., ONTARIO**  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

### DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf, and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
**MAC. CAMPBELL & SON, - - NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO**

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call **H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance phone. C.P.R., G.T.R.**

### Woodburn Stock Farms

We are offering for immediate sale 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred. These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.  
**E. BRIEN & SONS, Proprietors - - RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO**

### BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph Highcleres and Sallies the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
**ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.**  
SHAKESPEARE STATION, G.T.R.