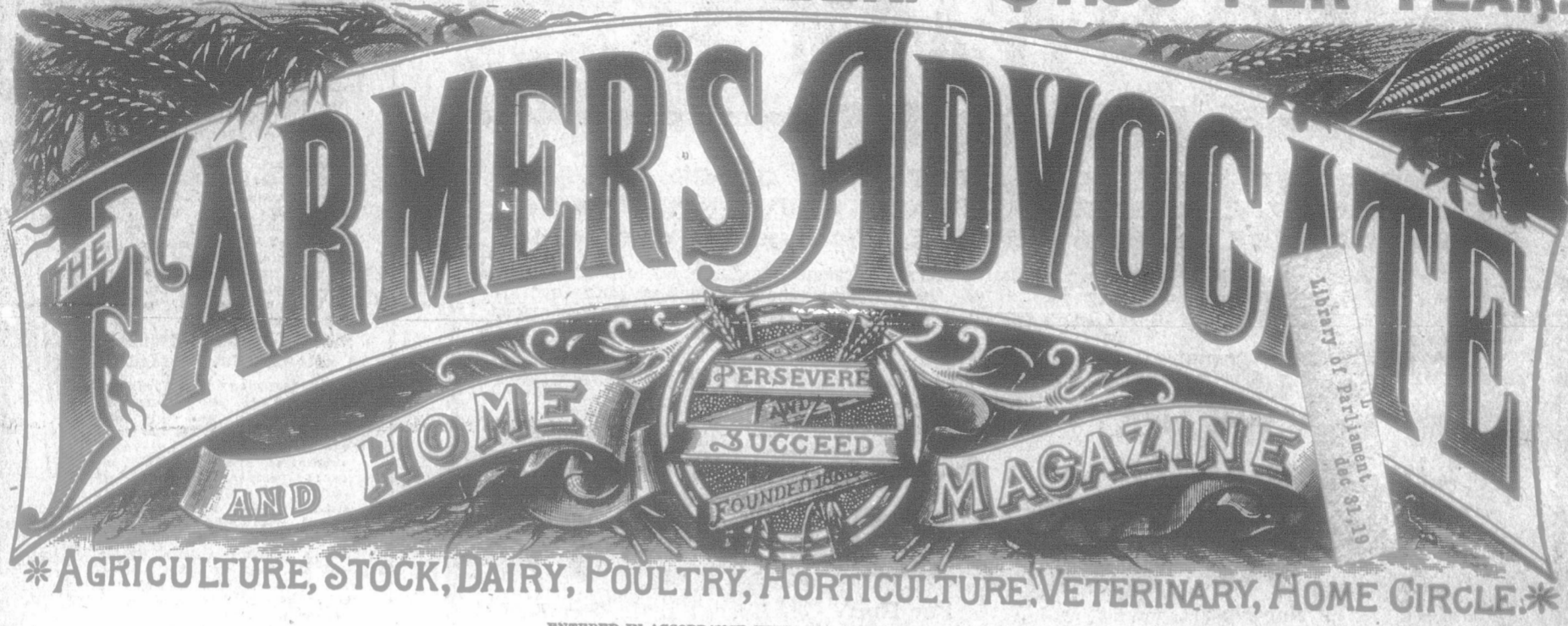


MARCH 20, 1919

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 27, 1919.

No. 1383



THERE are four important things that should be considered by every person when buying fencing this season.

- 1st—The reputation of the manufacturer.
- 2nd—The quality of his product.
- 3rd—The value.
- 4th—The length of service.

The higher the manufacturer's reputation the more jealously he guards against anything that would tend to injure it. A manufacturer with a continent-wide reputation for integrity, square dealing and the honest quality of his products, such as has been attained by the Frost Steel and Wire Company, is always eager to maintain his position as the leader in his line. The Frost reputation and leadership insures a safe fence investment to the buyer.

No other fence-maker in Canada or any other country puts more downright quality into his fence than the Frost Steel and Wire Company. Frost Fence is not made of ordinary commercial wire. We buy the raw material and draw it into Frost Full Gauge No. 9 Hard Steel Wire. We put that elastic "give-and-take" into it that has made Frost Woven Fence famous for the strains it will bear. We also put that

coat of pure zinc spelter on the wire that makes Frost galvanizing stand the Canadian weather as no other fence has ever been able to do.

Frost Fence has always been sold at a price that is eminently fair considering its superior quality. Frost Fence could be sold for less money if we used ordinary commercial wire and ordinary fence locks, and rushed it through the factory instead of weaving it slowly on our special machines, so that every stay stands up straight and true and the spacing between wires is always absolutely accurate. Every dollar invested in Frost Fence is a dollar wisely invested—one that buys years of service.

Many thousands of Frost Woven Fences have been erected in Canada. If you could see a Frost Woven Fence that has been doing service for several years and note how little it has been affected by the stress of weather and the strains of leaning cattle, you would have conclusive proof of the enduring quality that the name "Frost" stands for. Write and ask us for dealer's name and a copy of our fence catalogue showing styles for every farm fencing purpose, including ornamental fence and gates.

107

A style for every purpose.

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Canada

EATON FARM FENCE

BARGAINS

PRICES SLASHED AWAY DOWN. GET YOUR ORDER IN EARLY AND SAVE MONEY. HIGH-GRADE FENCE, EVERY ROD GUARANTEED. MADE OF No. 9 GAUGE WIRE, Thoroughly Galvanized.

This big selling event is of more than ordinary interest to farmers, as it comes at a time when the question of fence building is under consideration. Good fences mean protection both to your crops and stock. Anticipate your Spring requirements. Take advantage of these extremely low prices and order early.

EATON'S Fence is favorably known among Canadian farmers as being high grade, well woven, substantial, and every rod is guaranteed. Farm fence is sold in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

5-Line Fence 8-Line Fence 9-Line Fence

71-1045
5-line Fence, 40 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 22 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 9, 10, 10 and 11 inches. Freight paid.....

38¢
Per Rod

71-1842
8-line Fence, 42 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 16½ ins. apart, 12 to the rod. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 6 inches. Freight paid.....

63¢
Per Rod

71-1948
9-line Fence, 48 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 16½ ins. apart, 12 to the rod. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 6 inches. Freight paid.....

71¢
Per Rod

6-Line Fence

71-1046
6-line Fence, 40 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 22 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ins. Freight paid.

44¢
Per Rod

9-Line Fence

71-1489
9-line Fence, 48 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 22 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 6 inches. Freight paid.

65¢
Per Rod

Medium Weight Fence

71-1247 An Ideal Sheep and General Pasture Fence, 7-line wire, 42 inches high, top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge, intermediate are No. 13 gauge. The upright stays are 18 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 6, 7, 7, 8 and 8 inches. Freight paid, per rod... Farm Fence is sold only in 20, 30 and 40-rod rolls

39¢

7-Line Fence

71-1047
7-line Fence, 40 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 22 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½ and 8½ inches. Freight paid.

49¢
Per Rod

13-ft. Farm Gate

48 inches High **7.95** Freight Paid

71-2348 On every farm there is a necessity for good drive gates. They are time and labor savers. EATON Gates are strong and serviceable, made from heavy metal tubing with strong corners; the filling is heavy galvanized wire. Two strong uprights and one diagonal wire brace are used to reinforce gates. EATON prices mean a big saving—Order at once and take advantage of this big special bargain price. Each gate is supplied complete with hinges and latch to fit opening, 13 feet between posts. 13-foot Gate, 48 ins. high. Freight paid. **7.95**

8-Line Fence

71-1248
8-line Fence, 42 ins. high, all No. 9 gauge wire, stays 22 ins. apart. Spacings from bottom up: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 and 6 inches. Freight paid.

57¢
Per Rod

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

Canuck Spraying Outfits

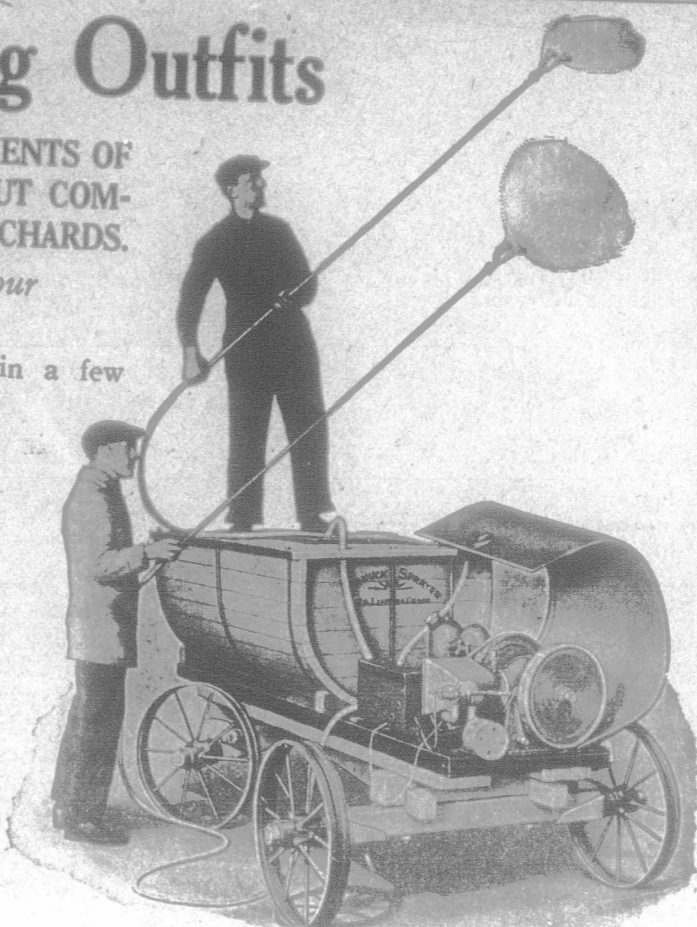
DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AVERAGE FARM OR ORCHARD BUT COMMONLY USED EVEN IN LARGEST ORCHARDS.

Write for descriptive circular and our Special Spring Offer

The engine on this outfit can be detached in a few minutes when it is available for a score of uses around the farm—driving the cream Separator, Churn, Washing Machine, Sawing, Pumping, etc.

Get the Lister 1919 Catalogues on Lister Engines and Grinders, Lister Silos and Silo Fillers, Lister Milking Machines, Mellotte Cream Separators, Avery Tractors.

R. A. Lister & Co., (Canada) LIMITED
DEPT. G. TORONTO



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

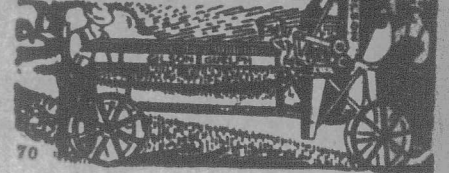
GILSON SILO FILLER

Get your silage in at the proper time. Get the greatest food value from your corn. You can do it with your own cutter. There are three sizes of the Wonderful Gilson Cutter—one specially adapted to your needs. Made to run with light power—4 to 12 h.p. gas engine. The Gilson pours a steady stream of uniformly cut ensilage into a high silo at the rate of 8 to 30 tons per hour, according to size.

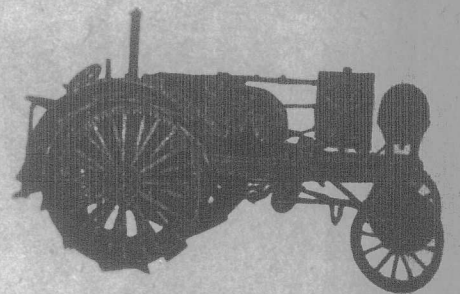
The Lightest Running Blower Cutter Made

Built for many years of service. Steel and iron construction, all but the feed table. All five main bearings are a part of the one-piece semi-steel frame. This secures perfect alignment of cutting mechanism at all times. Direct drive by heavy gears. No chains. Patented safety reverse prevents accidents. Every Gilson Cutter has six fans in place of the usual four. This is why the GILSON elevates in a more constant stream. It Throws as well as Blows.

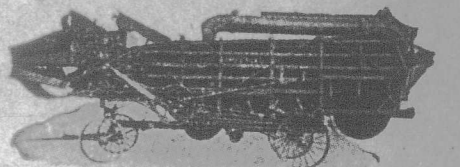
Write For Free Gilson Book. Gives illustrations and details. GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 769 York St., Guelph, Ont.



Tractors and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY
The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-Plow Tractor on the market. Suitable for hauling 3 Plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.

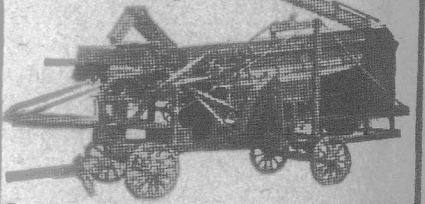


Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable size to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED
Seaforth, Ont.
Also Steam Tractors, and large sized Threshers.

The Wonderful—Light-Running Gilson Thresher

"Goes like Sixty"



Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars. GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD. 489 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-grown seed Corn. Your money back if not satisfied. J. O. Duke - Ruthven, Ont.

GILSON FILLER

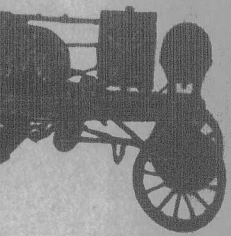
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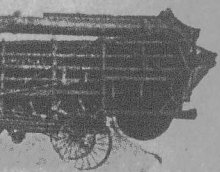
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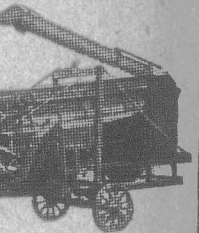
ARLBOO BOY
Accessible, most Powerful
market.
3 Plows, Threshing, Silo
m Work.



Threshers, suitable size to
tors and Gasoline Engines.
ig. Keep your farm clean
gue, prices and any infor-

WELL ENGINE &
MPANY, LIMITED
h, Ont.
d large sized Threshers.

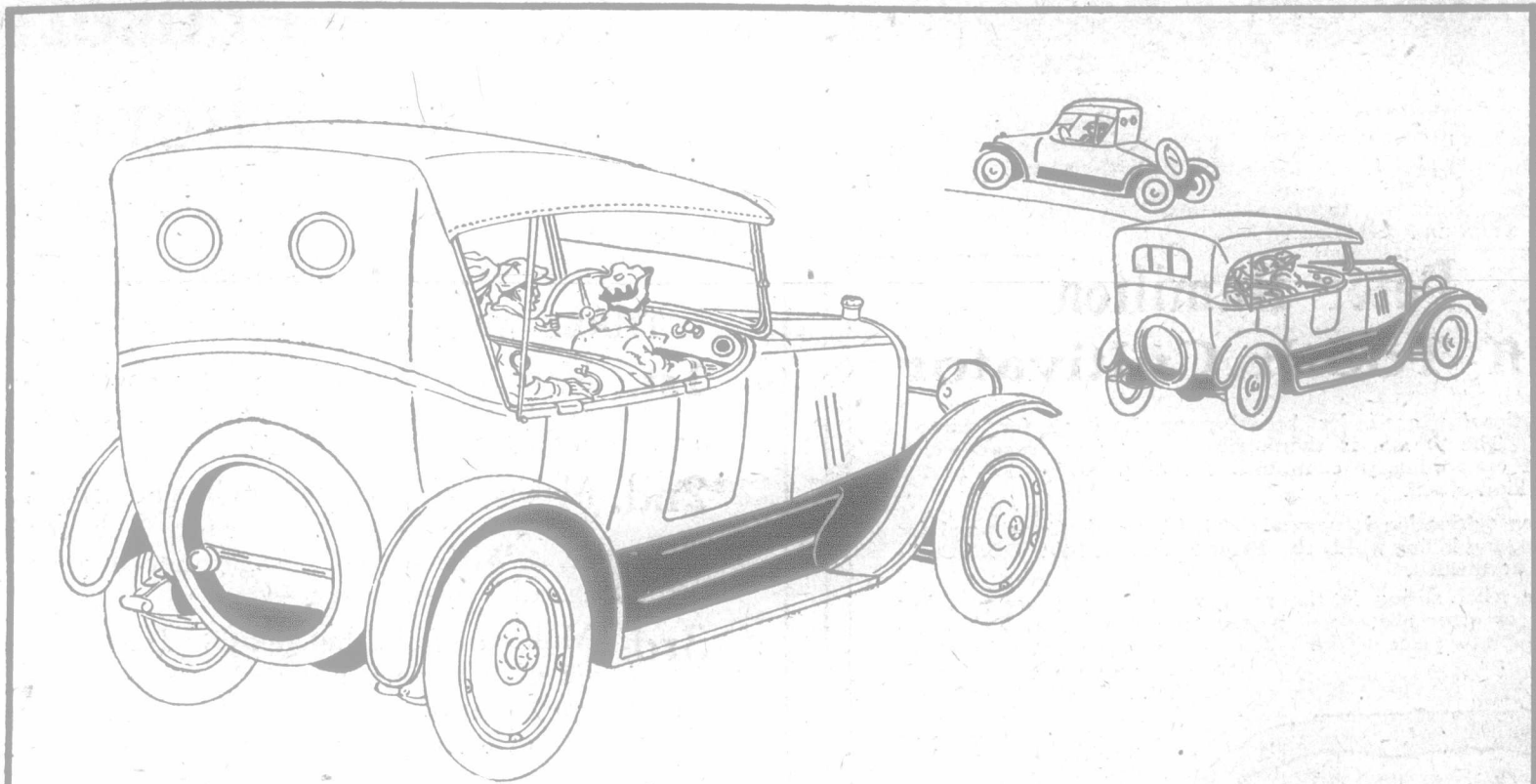
Light-Running Thresher



Be independent of the
of weeds. Do your thresh-
6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the
Gilson Thresher. Furnish-
Send for full particulars.
RING COMPANY LTD.
Guelph, Ont. 48

Will Grow

rn seed Corn.
if not satisfied. 11
Ruthven, Ont.



Briscoe

The Car with the Half-Million Dollar Motor

THE attraction of the graceful Briscoe body lines is irresistible—the performance of the car not excelled even by cars of higher price.

Abundant power for hard pulls, and all the speed you can use. Built-in quality that ensures long service.

The Briscoe is "there" with the power—its smooth, steady "pull" gives you assurance of a car ready for any emergency.

The following Briscoe prices are all f.o.b. Brockville: Sedan, \$1950; Special Touring, \$1350; Standard Touring, \$1225; Roadster, \$1225. Prices subject to war tax.

CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED
FACTORY AT BROCKVILLE HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

TORONTO AGENTS:
Bailey & Peer Motor Company, 497 York Street.

HAMILTON AGENTS:
Livingstone Bros., 97 King Street, West.

LONDON AGENTS:
Binder & Morrison, 174 Fullerton Street.

FIELD PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

TIMOTHY CLOVERS

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

Snowflake THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia

CUTS GREASE SAVES SOAP 10cts

Snowflake Ammonia Saves 90 Per Cent Soap For Household and Disinfecting Purposes S.F. Lawrason & Co. LONDON, ONT.

Mellow Soils Best for Growth

A HARD-CRUSTED soil surface excludes the air, dries out the soil and dwarfs the crop. Any soil, no matter how hard or dry, can be made into a good mellow seed-bed with a Peter Hamilton Stiff Tooth Cultivator. The tender seedlings or young plants push their way more easily through a mellow soil than through a stiff and cloddy one.

Peter Hamilton Stiff Tooth Cultivator

is exceptionally good for breaking up land or for summer fallow. The frame is thoroughly braced and trussed, which gives it extraordinary endurance for deep cultivation in the hardest kind of soil.

Deep cultivation is now advocated by agriculturists and for this work and killing weeds the Peter Hamilton Stiff Tooth Cultivator is unequalled.

The relief spring is the most successful yet used. After a stone or other obstacle is passed the foot flies back automatically into place again. The foot can be set forward to work into the hardest land. You can cultivate just as deep or just as shallow as you like.



Any width of thistle or weed cutters can be had. One set is supplied with every machine. You need the help of a Peter Hamilton Cultivator for your field work. With it you can prepare the best seed-bed and get increased crops. Don't put off buying. Write us to day.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
PETERBORO, Ont.

Ed. Uvaas Made \$1900 Profit In 84 Days Work

Wouldn't you like to clear \$1900 in such a short time? It's a nice comfortable amount—you can do it just as well as Mr. Uvaas did. The work is everywhere about you, waiting for some one with a

"A Perfect Trench at One Cut" BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher

With one helper you can dig more ditches each day than can fifteen men by hand. You make a perfect ditch at one cut. Farmers want traction ditching—it's better, can be done quicker and at less cost. When they know you have one, you'll be kept busy; you won't have to look for work, it will come to you. Many Buckeye owners have six to twelve months' work ahead. \$15 to \$20 daily is the net average earnings of hundreds of Buckeye owners. Here is a proposition that will give you a standing and make you a big profit each year.

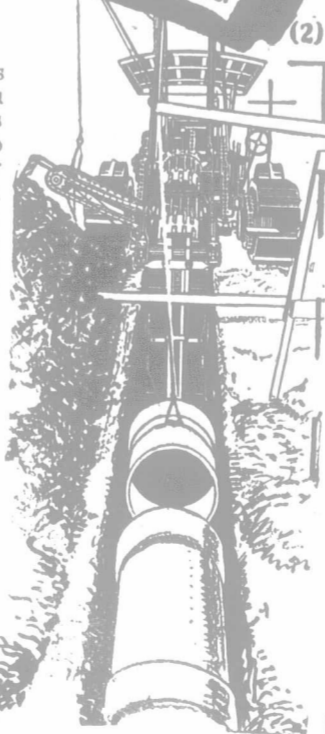
Send for Free Book

A book of solid facts, tells how others are coining money, how they get the work, how much it costs to do it, details of operating, etc.

Our service department is at your call to get you started and keep you going, to tell you the prices to charge and how to make big money with a BUCKEYE. Send now for this book, you can make big money too.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO
202 Crystal Ave., Findlay, Ohio

READ THIS LETTER
I purchased one of your No. 1 tile ditching machines in April, 1915, and the gross earnings from 84 days' operation were \$2200. I paid out for help and supplies \$278.00 and my repair bills amounted to \$20. This left me \$1902.00 for my own work and investment in the machine. My crew consisted of one man beside myself as the land owner furnished the man to lay the tile. I had never done your tiling before getting your machine and my farm work also took up considerable of my time. ED. UVAAS, Larsen, Wis.



Reprint from PRINTERS' INK, New York, February 20, 1919

To Advertisers Everywhere

It's time to come out into the open regarding circulations.

(See open letter in opposite page.)

THREE WAYS TO TEST CIRCULATION

1st. Make the publisher tell you what percentage of his subscribers renew annually. With us it is 76.73%.

2nd. Make the publisher tell you the average amount received from each Subscriber for his paper. With us it is \$1.24 net a year, after deducting all commissions.

3rd. Make the publisher tell you HOW and where he gets his circulation. Ours comes from direct renewal subscriptions, and by old subscribers sending in new names.

Figures Mean Very Little Unless Backed by the Subscriber's Cash

Bulk of circulation, if secured by forcing methods, counts for very little as far as results to advertisers are concerned. 100,000 circulation may mean but 20,000 actual readers, if the subscribers were secured through any other inducement than by the merit of the publication alone.

It is time high-grade papers received their due. If you agree, take this up with the A. B. C., and place your advertising accordingly. Our rate is 25c. per line. \$180 per page; forms close ten days in advance. Send for sample copy.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Published by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, Limited
LONDON CANADA

"Best-by-Test" FERTILIZERS

This brand of fertilizer is noted for high plant food value and the analyses are guaranteed by us and by Government regulation to be full strength. We have the right Fertilizer for every soil and every crop. Make your farm a good farm; make your yields big on every acre and for every crop. You can do it by judicious use of Best-by-Test Fertilizers. Get your order in early; don't take a chance on a shortage. Farmers should club together and order in car load lots.



Write particulars of your soil and the crop you will plant, and we will give you the best advice we can, as to the kind, quantity and price.

Write For Booklet—FREE
CANADIAN FERTILIZER CO. LIMITED
12 Market Chambers
CHATHAM, ONT.

Let Us Know Your Brick Requirements Now
Once the building season really opens up it is hard to meet the demand for a quality product like—

MILTON BRICK

We can ship NOW, from full stocks of Red and Buff Pressed, or the famous Milton "Rug" in varied shades. Let us know your needs.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED
Head Office: Milton, Ont. Toronto Office: 50 Adelaide St. W.

York, February 20, 1919

Reprint from PRINTERS' INK, New York, February 20, 1919

OPEN LETTER TO THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



LONDON, CANADA

Gentlemen:—

We have been members of the A. B. C. since it was first organized.

We entered because we felt we had a circulation that made the name of the A. B. C. mean something to the advertiser and advertising agency.

We believe in the cause for which the A. B. C. is organized, but the time has come when it should adopt better business methods regarding quality of circulation. At present, the words "A. B. C. Guaranteed Circulation" apply solely to quantity, and mean nothing as to quality of circulation—percentage of renewals, methods of increasing circulation, or net rate per subscriber received by publisher.

The annual subscription price of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Canada, is \$1.50 in advance. Its circulation, as shown on A. B. C. audit report for year ending June 30th, 1918, was 30,878. The cash received from this circulation for the same period, after deducting all commissions, was \$38,351.55, making an average of \$1.24 net for each subscriber. Weak and inferior publications, employing strong-arm circulation methods, using premiums, guessing contests and other questionable tactics, allowing agents 100% and in some cases even giving bonuses for getting names, get the A. B. C. endorsement of this inferior circulation. Some advertisers KNOW circulation for themselves; others depend upon A. B. C. reports, and, misled by these, place their advertising in these inferior publications.

To be of continued use to us, as the oldest farm paper in Canada, employing only honest circulation-getting methods, refusing fakes, liquor, tobacco, mining-shares, or any other objectionable advertising, A. B. C. approval must differentiate between sound circulation and temporary, inflated, circulation.

We leave it with you to devise some way of differentiating between first-class circulation and the other kind, convinced that it will be in the best interests of advertisers generally, and the A.B.C. in particular, to adopt without delay some means of rating circulations as men and businesses are now rated, financially.

NET DAILY CASH RECEIPTS THE ONLY TEST OF QUALITY.

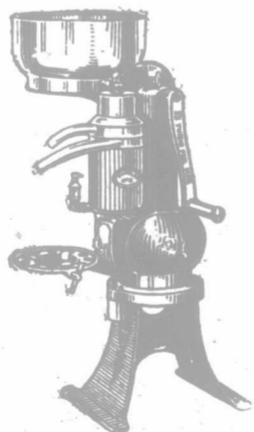
Yours very truly,

The WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED

Don't Throw Cattle Profits Away

Don't forget that feeding, care and milking are all done to produce profit. Every farmer should see that this profit is not thrown away by the use of a poor skimming and hard running separator.

This expensive blunder is continually being made. It can be prevented by using the



Simplex (Link Blade) Separator

The Simplex has been developed, improved and perfected to the point where it is recognized as the most effective hand separator on the market to-day. Its high efficiency is recognized all over Canada.

The Simplex skims closely—takes all the cream, is easy to turn and convenient in handling and cleaning. Write to-day for booklet which gives all information and shows the high standard of quality in the Simplex Separator.

D. Derbyshire Co., Limited

Brockville

Ontario



Go Anywhere with your car

BUT go prepared for every kind of road. Carry chains every time. Because chains mean safety for you and the car. And carry Dreadnaught chains, because no others grip so firmly—no others are so easily put on. Dreadnaught tire chains have a special Long-lever Fastener. The links are electric-welded and case-hardened to insure strength and long wear; the rim-chains are rust-proof.

Your garage man can supply you.

McKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN LIMITED St. Catharines, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA

Electric and Fire-weld chains.

War on Tire Prices

Tire prices are steadily advancing. Despite this, we offer you the opportunity of buying new tires at a figure much lower than in 1918.

These new tires, at less than the price of seconds, will give more mileage per dollar than any other tires, regardless of price.

BUY BY MAIL!

So confident are we in the value of these tires, we will ship your order to your nearest express office, C.O.D.

Examine the tires carefully; if not exactly as represented, return them at our expense.

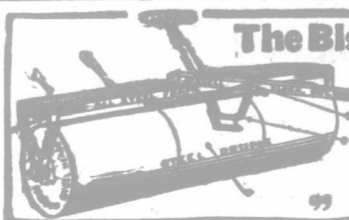
Could anything be fairer? Avail yourself of this unparalleled offer.

In ordering state style of tire—"Clincher" or "Straight Wall,"—Plain or Non-Skid.

We pay express charges to all points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Table with 4 columns: SIZE, PLAIN, NON-SKID, and prices. Includes sizes like 28x8, 30x3 1/2, 32x3 1/2, 34x4, 36x4, 38x4, 40x4.

SECURITY TIRE SALES CO. Harry C. Hetch, Prop. 518 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto. 210 Sherbrooke St., W., Montreal



The Bissell Steel Roller

has a rigid steel frame—no wood whatever. Large roller bearings and strong 2" axles insure durability and great strength. The Bissell is a 3-drum Roller of good weight, built to stand hard usage and give great service. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

We have doubled our factory capacity and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See ad. also on page 579.

FROM THE LAND OF THE BIG RED CEDAR
COMES THE ROOFING PRODUCT THAT LASTS A LIFETIME
"Used where good Roofing is wanted"

SHINGLES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SHINGLES



—Superior to any other form of roofing as to

- artistic appearance.
- service under all weather conditions.
- long life because of the natural oil, which resists decay.
- comfort because of non-conducting properties.
- economy both as to original cost and upkeep.

Trademarked British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles give the highest standard of roofing known to the world.

Ask your retail dealer for our trademarked shingles. If he doesn't carry them, write us for information and literature proving their superiority.



Issued by the Publicity Bureau of **The Shingle Agency of British Columbia**
STANDARD BANK BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ask your Dealer for

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Please mention Advocate



Special Values in Imperial Brand Harness
Sold by Reliable Harness Dealers in Every Town

Our No. 426 Special Team Harness is made for heavy farm work. This is a favorite all over Canada. If your dealer does not carry it he can get it for you, so you can see it before you buy it, or you can write us.

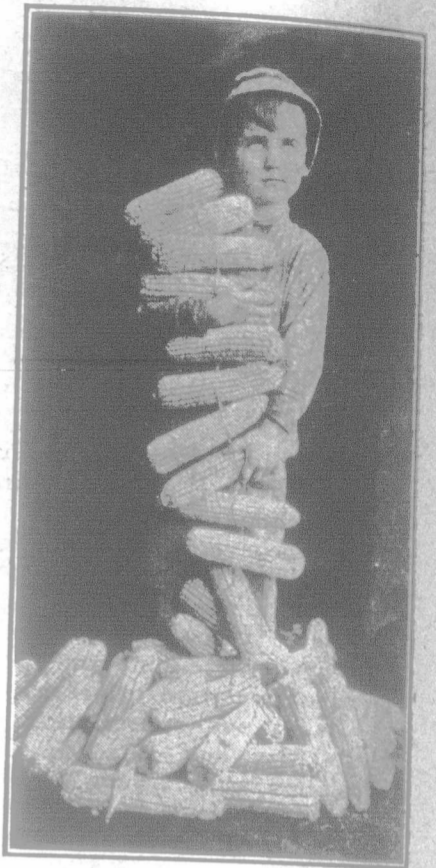
No. 426 Superior Quality Farm or Wagon Harness. Blind bridles with side check. Lines 1 in. High top hames with hame tugs to buckle. Breast straps and with trace carriers on top and folded crupper dock. Pads with hook and terrets. Backstrap apace in proportion. XC or Jap. mounting. Price (less Collars)..... **\$60.35**

No. 640 Standard Grade Farm Harness. Blind bridles with side check. Lines 1 in. High top hames. Traces steel chain leather covered. Breast straps and riveted on top. XC or Jap. Mounted. Price (less Collars)..... **\$40.35**

No. 424 Standard Grade Farm or Wagon Harness. Blind bridles with side check. cockeye on end. Breast straps and Martingale. Pads with hook and terrets. Back strap apace in proportion. XC or Jap. Mounted. Price (less Collars)..... **\$52.80**

Our booklet "How Harness is Made" mailed FREE on request.

SAMUEL TREES & CO., LTD.
48 Wellington Street East, Toronto 312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg



SEED CORN Insure your 1919 corn crop by buying your seed corn from the Potter Farm. All corn grown from our own seed. Hand picked from standing stalk. Thoroughly dried in our dryer. Germination guaranteed. Write for prices and particulars. **THE POTTER FARM, Essex, Ont.**
R. D. Potter, Mgr. R. R. No. 2

SEEDS

We pay the freight on all orders of \$25.00 or over east of Manitoba.

	Per bus.
No. 1 Red Clover	\$29.00
No. 2 Red Clover	27.00
No. 1 Alsike	21.00
No. 1 Alsike (Special)	20.00
No. 2 Timothy (No. 1 for purity)	6.00
No. 3 Timothy	6.00
No. 1 Alfalfa (Northern grown)	17.00
No. 1 Alfalfa (Ontario Variegated)	27.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover	13.50
Mixed Timothy and Alsike, \$10.00 per bus. of 60 lbs.	
Mixed Timothy and Red Clover, \$11.00 per bus. of 60 lbs.	

TERMS.—Cash with order. Bags extra, at 65c. each. Ask for samples if necessary. We guarantee seeds satisfactory or return at our expense.

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants
Stouffville Ontario

Strawberry Plants

The best varieties viz. Williams Improved, Senator Dunlap, Pokom ke, Par-on's Beauty, Glen Mary, Three W's, Arnot Stephen's Champion. Sample etc. \$5.00 per thousand or \$1.00 per hundred. Everbearing varieties \$1.50 per hundred.

WM WALKER
PORT BURWELL ONTARIO

Pure Seed Grain

O. A. C. No. 72 oats \$1.00 per bus.
O. A. C. No. 21 barley \$1.35 per bus.
Japanese Buckwheat \$1.80 per bus. Bags free. We make a specialty of growing pure seed grain.

E. Broderick R. R. No. 1 Essex

Haldimand Grown Alfalfa Seed for sale of both the Variegated and Grimm varieties. Send for prices and Samples.

Grand River Alfalfa Seed Centre
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R.R. No. 3

SEED CORN

Kiln dried Improved White Cap Yellow Dent. Government test eight-five per cent in four days, one hundred per cent in ten days. Write for Bondy's Seed Annual dated Feb. 12th, 1919.

DARCY E. BONDY ARNER, ONT.

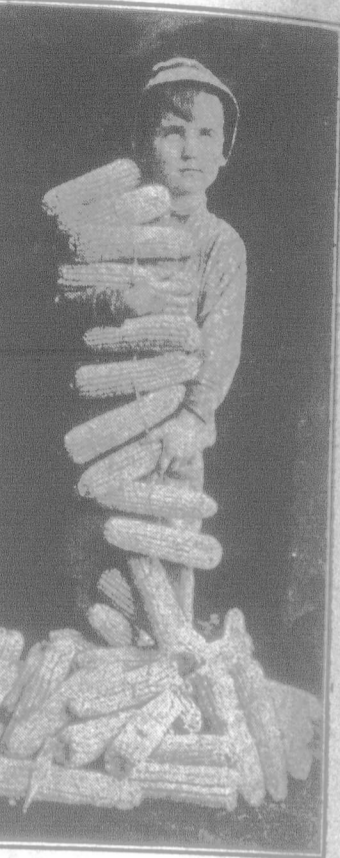
ESSEX SEED CORN

Wisconsin No. 7 on the cob, germination guaranteed, \$3.50 per bushel (70 lbs.) F.O.B. Bags free.

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First Prize O.A.C. No. 72 Oats in field competition for two successive years. Winners of several firsts and one second at Toronto and other shows. Stood second place in field competition in Ontario, 1918. Samples free. Price, \$1.40 per bus. Sacks free and freight paid in Ontario. Marquis Wheat, \$2.40 per bus.

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Red Clover.....	27.00
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Alsike (Special).....	20.00
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Timothy.....	6.00
Alfalfa (Northern grown).....	17.00
Alfalfa (Ontario Variegated).....	27.00
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Timothy and Alsike, \$10.50 per 60 lbs.	
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Cash with order. Bags extra. Ask for samples if necessary. We guarantee seeds satisfactory or our expense.

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varieties viz. Williams Improved, Seneca, Pokom ke, Par-on's Beauty, Glen W's, Arnot Stephen's Champion. \$5.00 per thousand or \$1.00 per hundred. **WM WALKER**
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72 oats \$1.00 per bus.
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RED CORN

Improved White Cap Yellow Dent. At eight-fifths per cent in four days, per cent in ten days. Write for annual dated Feb. 12th, 1919. **ANDY ARNER, Ont.**

SEED CORN

7 on the cob, germination guaranteed. bushel (70 lbs.) F.O.B. Bags free. **RD WIGLE, R. No. 1, Kingsville, Ont.**

A.C. No. 72 Oats in field competition for two successive years of several firsts and one second other shows. Stood second place in Ontario, 1918. Samples \$0 per bus. Sacks free and freight Marquis Wheat, \$2.40 per bus. **LIE KERNS, Freeman, Ont.**

A quantity of Select Early Leaming, Longfellow, Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap A card will bring full particulars. **FORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.**

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Built for Service

The real test of a Tractor is—will it do the work? The Massey-Harris Tractor has met this test and proved itself to be the Tractor built for service on the farm.

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is just the right size of Tractor for the average farm, and is so simple that any farmer can easily operate it.

The name "Massey-Harris" on the Tractor is the farmers' best guarantee. It stands for all that is best in Farm Implements the world over, and represents over 70 years experience in supplying the needs of farmers. This long experience has enabled the makers to embody every worth while feature in the Massey-Harris Tractor, and so offer a Tractor equipped to render power for every purpose on the farm.

Also, in buying a Massey-Harris Tractor, you buy from a Company which makes both the Tractor and the Implements for use with it, and stands back of the whole outfit.

Write the nearest Branch for Tractor Catalogue.

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Steel Rails

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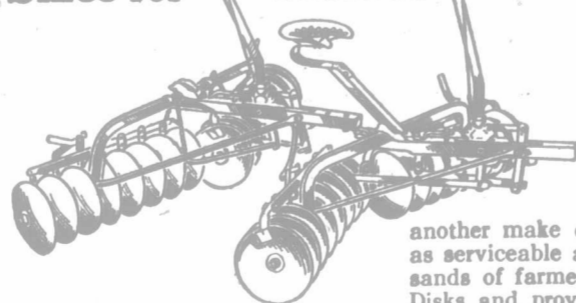
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make a nasty combination when you have to clean the stables by the labor-wasting, back-aching, wheel-barrow method—get ready for them—cut out the back ache—do the job in half the time with a Louden Roller Bearing Litter Carrier

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

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

Heavy "IDEAL" Fence

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

- No. 4330 4 line wires, 23 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 11, 11, 11. Per Rod..... **30c.**
- No. 5400 5 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Per Rod..... **37½c.**
- No. 6300 6 line wires, 30 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **42c.**
- No. 6400 6 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Per Rod..... **43c.**
- No. 7400 7 line wires, 40 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Per Rod..... **49c.**
- No. 7480 7 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10. Per Rod..... **51c.**
- No. 8420 8 line wires, 42 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **56c.**
- No. 842 8 line wires, 42 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **61c.**
- No. 8470 8 line wires, 47 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per Rod..... **58c.**
- No. 847 8 line wires, 47 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per Rod..... **63c.**
- No. 935 9 line wires, 35 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **70c.**
- No. 948 9 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **69c.**
- No. 9481 9 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **77c.**
- No. 9500 9 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **63c.**
- No. 950 9 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **69c.**
- No. 1050 10 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **75c.**

MEDIUM HEAVY "IDEAL" FENCE

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

- No. 630 6 line wires, 30 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **30c.**
 - No. 641 6 line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 16½ inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 10. Per Rod..... **31c.**
 - No. 6410 Same as Style No. 641 with uprights 22 inches apart. Per Rod..... **29c.**
 - No. 726 7 line wires, 26 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6. Per Rod..... **34c.**
 - No. 7261 Same as Style No. 726, but with uprights 8 inches apart. Per Rod..... **40c.**
 - No. 7266 Same as Style No. 726, but with uprights 6 inches apart. Per Rod..... **45c.**
 - No. 834 8 line wires, 34 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4, 5, 6½, 8. Per Rod..... **42c.**
 - No. 936 9 line wires, 36 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6. Per Rod..... **43c.**
 - No. 949 9 line wires, 49 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Per Rod..... **48c.**
 - No. 1150 11 line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per Rod..... **54c.**
 - No. 1448 14 line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 5½, 6. Per Rod..... **64c.**
- ### "IDEAL" Poultry Fence
- Top and bottom wires No. 9, all others No. 13. Carried in stock in 10 and 20-rod rolls.
- No. 1848 18 bar, 48 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 2¼, 2¼, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5. Per Rod..... **80c.**
 - No. 2060 20 bar, 60 inches high, cross-bars 8 inches apart. All Hard Steel Wire, evenly galvanized. Spacing, from bottom up, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 2¼, 2¼, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6. Per Rod..... **88c.**

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Write for Price List and Catalogue.

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

Length, feet	Height, inches	Price
3	36	\$3.15
3	42	3.30
3	48	3.40
3½	36	3.30
3½	42	3.40
3½	48	3.75
4	48	4.00
10	36	6.75
10	42	7.00
12	42	7.25
12	48	7.25
13	48	8.00
14	48	8.25
16	48	8.75

Improved "IDEAL" Stock Gates

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

Carried in stock in following sizes only:

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

Fence Supplies, Brace Wire and Barb Wire

Ideal Steel Posts, 1½ x 1½ x 7' long.....	\$0.55
Ideal Fence Stretcher, each.....	9.00
Hand Stretcher, each.....	.75
Universal Post Hole Digger, each.....	2.75
Galv. Staples in 25-lb. boxes.....	1.75
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No. 9 Brace Wire, per 25 lbs.....	1.50
No. 9 Coiled Spring Wire, per 100 lbs.....	5.75

Barb Wire

4-pt. 4" Galv. Cabled, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.00
4-pt. 6" Galv. Cabled, per 80-rod spool.....	5.19
2-pt. 5" Galv. Cabled, per 80-rod spool.....	4.88

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

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Stable troubles an
Get the will require
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Much Farmers' n culture.
Give th clippers, a season arri
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DEAL"

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New patented
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Price	\$5.15
	3.30
	3.40
	3.30
	3.40
	3.75
	4.00
	6.75
	7.00
	7.25
	7.25
	7.75
	8.00
	8.25
	8.75

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filling used.
hand.

	\$7.95
	7.50
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	\$0.55
	9.00
	75
	275
	1.75
	6.75
	1.50
	5.75

	\$6.00
	5.19
	4.88

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 27, 1919

1383

EDITORIAL.

Use the currycomb and brush freely; it will save feed.

Why not submit the tariff question to the Peace Conference?

Stable sanitation and cleanliness prevent many troubles and serious losses.

Get the horses in condition for spring work; they will require some hardening.

Are the ditches open and the drains working? Allow the surplus water to get away freely.

Much good can be effected through the Young Farmers' movement; help it along and thus help agriculture.

Give the old orchard some renovating with saw and clippers, and be prepared to spray when the proper season arrives.

With practically no frost in the ground, seeding should come on with a rush when spring sets in.—Don't be taken unawares.

Save the Spray Calendar and follow it closely when spraying. Thoroughness and timeliness are two very important factors making for success.

Take advantage of the stormy weather to clean the seed grain. If it has been through the fanning mill once, run it through again and blow out more of the light kernels.

As lambing time approaches the flock needs attention and needs it badly. Sheep do not entail much labor throughout the year, but at yeaning time the shepherd must be on the job.

To get eggs that will hatch feed dry mash, instead of wet, a good grain mixture, plenty of bulky feed such as cabbage, mangels, sprouted oats, etc., and do not allow the hens to become too fat.

If the council is not having the roads attended to properly at this season of the year, use the split-log drag on a stretch of road yourself, and thus give a demonstration of what dragging will do.

It will be too bad if the tariff is made a political issue. What is wanted now is a reasonable downward revision that will lighten the burdens imposed on the buying public and unfetter agriculture.

Have you given much attention to the educational facilities provided for the rural boy and girl? This matter of education is left largely to the mother, and when more mothers are members of school boards we can expect improvement.

The herd header you purchase this spring will sire your future breeding females. The demand will be for better quality, so do not jeopardize your chances for future success by putting a poor bull at the head of the herd now.

Averages around one thousand and twelve hundred dollars at pure-bred live-stock sales are not without precedent in Canada. As far back as 1875 there was a sale of Shorthorns at the Crystal Palace, Toronto, when 44 head averaged \$1,200.57. There have been several ups and downs in the trade since then.

The Tariff.

The Canadian Government must realize that the demand for tariff reduction is not the child of a radical, overwrought brain, but the ultimatum of a people who are beginning to have some say in the administration of this country. The demand for tariff reduction crystallizes the desires of a buying public who have awakened to the fact that self-expression and self-determination are the lawful attributes of a free, self-governed people, to be used by them in the acquisition of just and equitable legislation. The demand for tariff reduction comes from within the Government as well as from without.

In the Cabinet itself are members with strong leanings toward lower tariffs, and there are those who must support the demand if they are to represent the people by whose grace they hold office. There are Government supporters, too, who must line up on the side of lower tariffs when the game is called. It should not embarrass a Union Government in any way to make a revision downward or upward as the country demands. Union signifies abandonment of party platforms and party policies. Union Government is admirably qualified to deal with this matter of tariff revision, for it should not be influenced by party traditions regarding Free Trade or Protection. This Government was brought into being in order that Canada might more successfully carry on the war, and if the same Government undertakes to carry us through the period of reconstruction then they will be expected to announce a fiscal policy that will make development and prosperity a possibility.

Advocates of high tariffs ask: How are we to raise revenue and meet our heavy obligations if we interfere with our old tariff policy? This should present no obstacle to our legislators if they have only an elementary knowledge of finance. Surely a well-advanced school boy could devise a system of raising revenue just as equitable and just as fair as the one we have long endured, and without the injustices which it inflicts on the masses for the benefit of the few.

The farmers of Western Canada are taking a firm stand. The matter cannot be shelved. The attitude of our Western members is refreshing, and a new spirit is being introduced into the House of Commons. They have come to Ottawa to represent their constituencies, and party affiliations will be submerged in their desires for legislation in the interests of the Canadian people.

Beware of Fake Subscription Agents!

Certain districts in Ontario have been victimized during the past few weeks by fake subscription agents who have been selling publications at all prices and pocketing the money. We deem the matter worthy of editorial mention on account of the seriousness of the offence, and the needless loss of money on the part of our subscribers and their neighbors. These swindlers travel in gangs and individually, and their methods are so contrary to business principles and decency that their conduct establishes their guilt almost at once. They have tried to coerce farmers to subscribe when they showed no desire to do so, and in other ways have become a public menace and offenders of the law. We know of many instances where these fakers have taken subscriptions and renewals to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine and, of course, as is their object, they issue worthless receipts and keep the money. Through action we have taken a number have been apprehended and are now awaiting trial, but by moving from place to place still others keep beyond the reach of the law and continue their nefarious practices. We are sounding this warning that farmers may be on the alert and prepared to meet any suspicious subscription agents when approached by them. Call your neighbors on the telephone and discuss this with them for they may not all be readers of "The Farmer's Advo-

cate," and such action will prevent the neighborhood being victimized by any of these artists who might drop into the district for a couple of days' canvassing.

We would still further recommend that you insist on agents showing their credentials. These should be on stationery used by the firm they claim to represent, and they will be signed by the Manager or some other authorized person. Look also to the date of these credentials, for they may be old ones carried by discredited and discharged agents, and, furthermore, they may be obtained in some illegitimate manner. Don't accept receipts which do not bear the name of the publication to which you are subscribing. "The Farmer's Advocate" receipt is distinctive and bears the name of the firm, plainly printed. When in doubt call the publishers by phone before subscribing, or in some way establish the fact that the stranger is a bona fide agent of the firm he claims to represent.

Do not allow yourself to be moved by compassion to buy a paper you do not want. Many agents are selling papers on the strength of their own personal needs, and not on the merits of the paper itself. Don't mix business and charity. People should place their donations where they are sure the funds will do the most good, but subscribing for a publication to be read in the home is another matter. Buy the paper because you know it to be a worthy one, and then contribute to charity according to your means. We are asking all our subscribers to notify us at once if any suspicious characters are canvassing in the neighborhood. These fakers are swindling many innocent parties, and we are endeavoring to clean up the gang and bring them to justice.

Consider the Rural School.

In last week's issue we asked the question, "What is wrong with the rural school?" We desire to know why the young boy and girl of rural parentage must leave home at a tender age if they desire to continue their education beyond the elementary studies of the little one-roomed country school. Conditions are not right when this is necessary, neither are they right when parents, comfortably established on a good farm, must sell out and move to town in order to give their children a suitable education and equip them to compete, on equal standing, with their urban contemporaries.

Something is wrong, too, when the half-grown boy or girl who has got beyond the rudiments of learning as dispensed in the little building at the intersection of the side-road and concession must forgo further training because they cannot be spared from home altogether, yet would find it possible to continue at school during the winter months if facilities were provided in the neighborhood. It is an unquestionable fact that educational facilities in rural districts are lamentably inadequate. The little one-room school was instituted when the country was new and sparsely settled. We have improved on it only to a slight extent. The teacher is paid more than formerly, but he (or more often she) must teach five or six-year-old children the alphabet and then almost immediately transfer attention to more advanced pupils requiring different instruction and an altogether different attitude on the part of the tutor. This is an antiquated system abandoned long ago in the urban graded school.

We have made rapid strides agriculturally. We have improved our live stock and we house it better. Our grain crops show the result of more intelligent care and selection, but in this matter of rearing and educating our children, which should be the object of our greatest care and attention, we have made little real advance in the last quarter century.

What original sin is the rural child expiating when he or she sits long hours in a poorly-lighted, ill-ventilated school room, subjected to outworn and antiquated methods of teaching? What has the farm boy and girl

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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done that they are not permitted to obtain an education equivalent to that received by city children of even less prosperous parentage? The wonder is that rural parents have not been fired by the injustice of our educational system, and have not risen to protest against the inadequacy and antique character of the facilities provided to train and develop the minds of their children.

Is it that prejudice on the part of parents themselves has balked any effort made by the Educational Department to improve conditions? Have rural parents feared an increase in taxes not commensurate with the advantages which would accrue to them and their children through more up-to-date schools? Certain it is, in later years, there has been in our Department of Education no champion to carry the fiery cross up and down the side-roads and concessions of Ontario, urging the rural people to enlist in a campaign for better rural schools and a system that will give rural children the training they deserve.

Old customs, old systems and old methods are being scrapped daily. We are entering upon a new era; mind and intellect will dominate body and physical strength. Can we as agriculturists expect to cling to the dogmas of an outworn age and still occupy our rightful position in the arena of Canadian citizenship? Certainly not! A unified public opinion is necessary before any substantial improvement can be effected in our educational system. Where do you stand?

The Modern Minister and His Salary.

BY SANDY FRASER.

It's mony a lang day since I reported one o' oor ministers' sermons for yer benefit and ye will maybe be thinkin' that oor preacher has up an' left us an' gone to try his hand at some ither job where they pay wages enough to enable a mon to buy bread for himself an' his family, with maybe a wee bit o' butter for it, or if not that then some o' this oleo stuff that they are makin' noo-a-days for the man o' small income or economical disposition.

But gin ye think onything like that ye're mistaken. Ye dinna ken oor man. He's no' the kind o' a man that looks after the moral welfare o' his people because he's paid for it. The quality o' his sermons are no' affected by the amount o' siller he sees on the collection

plate. He's one o' the kind that oor feythers used to tell us aboot, that thought o' the church's welfare first and their ain welfare second, or not at all. They took it for granted that gin they did their wark the best they kened how, that somehow or ither they wad be pulled through wi'oot being clean starved to death. And it's a fact that although we never paid oor minister salary enough to permit him to invest to any great extent in mining stocks or real estate, still I never knew him to be in sic a tight pinch but what he found a way oot, and he always had at least a couple o' days provisions on hand even at the worst o' times. And he had the laugh on the rest o' us when the Government tauld us that we wad have to learn to economize while the war lasted. Sae muckle o' this an' sae mickle o' that an' naething at all o' something else, until we'd see how the thing wis gainin' tae turn oot.

But the minister had all these lessons off by heart lang before, and sae far as his manner o' living wis concerned the war might as well hae been in the moon. There wis nae further degrees o' economy for him unless someone invented a plan to get oor food oot o' the air, as some say they will after a while. It will be a great day for the preachers, all right, when they can live themselves, and bring up a family, on east wind and water.

It used to be the custom lang ago, when money wis sae scarce that people didna like the idea o' payin' it oot for just talk, for them to mak' what they called "donations" for their ministers, when ilka member o' the congregation wis supposed to bring a present o' some kind tae the parsonage on a certain evenin' that had been fixed for the occasion. It was a great event; for everyone but the preacher an' his wife, wha had to do the "cleanin' up" the next day. As ye ken, "it's mair blessed to give than to receive" and there wis never better proof o' this than in the auld-fashioned "donation." The man that makes a present generally feels aboot three times as big as the chap that has tae accept it, sae, as I said, we all had an unco' fine time, with the exception o' oor parson an' his wife. And oor pleasure wasn't spoiled by the knowledge o' the fact that we had given awa' onything o' much value tae ourselves. Gin it happened tae be a year when potatoes were sae plentiful that there wis likely to be na market for them, we wad bring a couple o' bags or so. But when it happened tae be a bad year for the rot and potatoes were scarce, we wad be mair likely to think o' bringin' a bag o' oats for the preachers' horse. That is, if oats weren't mair than aboot twenty-five cents a bushel.

And then the women-folks wad be cookin' all sorts o' pies an' cakes, that they wad be sayin' wad last the minister's family for six months or mair. But as it generally turned oot there wouldn't be muckle o' them left by the time the last o' us started for hame, after the ceremony wis all over.

It used to remind me o' a story I heard aboot a certain auld wumman in my feyther's hame town in Scotland. This auld lady used to mak' hersel' oot to be a great friend o' her "pastor," as she called him. One day she went to visit him and took with her a cooked chicken and a lot o' doughnuts an' some ither things she had made. "Aye," she said, when the minister thanked her for her kindness, "when I come, I come." But before she left she had eaten everything she brought, and mair too. So when the preacher was seein' her to the door he says, "anither thing; when you go, you go." So it wis wi' us oor "donation." We came and we went and nobody was the muckle the better off. On the whole, I'm thinkin' that those that go intae the ministry noo-a-days are better off than those that went before them, for the reason that what they get they get in guid real money and dinna have to be takin' it in trade, accordin' tae the auld style. I ken there's no mony among them that are gettin' the compensation for their labors that one wad think should go wi' the present high cost o' livin', but since it's a sort o' an understood thing that none o' them went intae the business for the money there is to be made oot o' it, I suppose we maun tak' them at their word an' let them get what discipline there is to be had by workin' for the pleasure o' the thing.

I see there's some talk o' fixin' a minimum salary for all preachers, but gin they dae that I canna see but they should fix a minimum standard o' quality for the preachers themselves. This fixin' prices an' monkeyin' wi' the law o' supply an' demand may be a'richt in an emergency, but it's no' the thing in the lang rin. When a mon thinks he has been called tae the ministry and doesna find oot till later on that it wis some ither noise he heard, then I'm thinkin' that starvation may be the only thing that will rouse him up tae a realization o' his mistake. If the people he preaches tae hae to pay him sae much for his sermons, be they guid or bad, there's na hope for him—or them. He'll gang right ahead grindin' oot the same auld theological hash that he handed oot to them the first day he went intae the pulpit. Progress or development or evolution, call it what ye like, will mak' no headway there. But let things tak' their natural course, wi' pay accordin' tae the preachin' and yer third rate minister will soon be starved intae a better job. Better for all concerned.

I think I'll have to be makin' an apology. I started oot wi' the intention o' givin' ye part o' the sermon that the meenister preached tae us last Sunday, but it looks unco' like I'd got switched off my text, and noo I hae neither the time nor the space tae do it in. I dinna ken how it happened. It must be age is beginnin' tae tell on me. However, I'll gie ye the sermon later on, or maybe a better one, if the auld chap continues to preach up tae the salary he's gettin'. It's naething great, but it's good for a meenister

Repair the implements and order all needed parts.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.
Birds of the Week.

The Bronzed Grackle, otherwise known as the Crow Blackbird, makes its presence known by a vocal performance which can hardly be dignified by the name of a song. He takes up a high perch in a tree, inflates his chest, spreads his tail-feathers, then stretches up his head and—after all these elaborate preparations for vocal effort—emits a squeak like that of a wheelbarrow sadly in need of lubrication.

The Bronzed Grackle is a well-known species from New Brunswick to the Rockies. It builds its nest in many very different situations, the most common site being on a branch of a coniferous tree, though it also makes use of deciduous trees, bushes, the rafters of barns, deserted Woodpecker's holes, and hollows in old stumps. The nest is composed of twigs, grass and mud and is lined with fine grass and sometimes with hair. The eggs are from four to six in number, smoky blue in color, with irregular blotches, lines and spots. The period of incubation is from thirteen to sixteen days.

This species nearly always breeds in colonies, which may be small or large, and when a colony is established in a group of trees they persecute and drive away all other birds.

The Bronzed Grackle is one of those species whose economic status requires careful consideration. It consumes much grain, this item running as high as 57 per cent. of its food in April, 49 per cent. in August and 54 per cent. in September. A good deal of this grain is undoubtedly waste grain left on the fields, but a good deal of that taken in April is sprouting grain. It eats many injurious insects and these constitute 47 per cent. of its food in May, and 63 per cent. in June. Of beneficial insects, that is of those species which prey upon their injurious cousins, it takes a considerable number as they make up 13 per cent. of its food in June, 11 per cent. in July and 9 per cent. in August. It also eats some weed seed and some cultivated fruit. If we balance up the good and the harm as shown by the foregoing data we come to the conclusion that they are about equal, but the fact that it sometimes eats the eggs and young of other birds and also drives away many beneficial birds we are forced to regard it as a species which should be kept in check.

The cheery whistle of the Meadowlark sounds once again over the fields. This species is about ten inches in length, brownish above, yellow beneath, with a large black crescent on the breast. Several of the outer tail-feathers are white and are very conspicuous when the bird is in flight.

The food of the Meadowlark consists of three-quarters insects and one-quarter vegetable matter, the latter consisting of weed seed and waste grain. Of the insects eaten the most important item is grasshoppers which constitute about 50 per cent. of the food for the summer months. Since a grasshopper averages about fifteen grains in weight and consumes its own weight of food per day, a Meadowlark consumes about fifty grasshoppers per day, a Meadowlark saves three pounds of forage per month. Further than this it reduces the supply of grasshoppers for the following year by eating the insects before they have deposited their eggs.

The nest of the Meadowlark is placed in a tuft of grass, is built of grass and is often partly arched over. The eggs are from four to six in number and are white, dotted and sprinkled with reddish-brown.

The Killdeer is one of the few Shore Birds (a name applied to members of the order which includes the Sandpipers, Snipe, Plover, Woodcock, Curlews, etc.) which occur commonly inland. This species is readily recognized by the orange-brown upper tail-coverts which show when the bird is flying and by its characteristic cry of "kill-deer—kill-deer—kill-deer." This species, like most of the shore-birds, makes no nest, but deposits its four clay-colored eggs in a depression in the ground. It is a valuable bird because of its insect-eating propensities, and consumes numbers of wire-worms, May beetles, grasshoppers, and other injurious insects.

The White-rumped Shrike is a pale slate-colored bird about eight and a half inches in length, with a white breast, black wings and tail, and a black bar through the eyes. It is fairly common in Ontario wherever open country with scattered thorn-trees occur. It almost invariably places its nest in a thorn-tree and usually fairly well in toward the centre, building it of twigs, rootlets, and grass. The eggs are from four to six and are of a light grayish color spotted with yellowish-brown.

The White-rumped Shrike is mainly an insect-eater, but upon occasions it takes a small bird. Once in early spring, when the ground was covered by a late snow-fall I saw it kill a Junco and on another occasion I saw it capture a young Vesper Sparrow, while other observers report having seen it kill Song Sparrows, Tree Sparrows, House Sparrows, Chipping Sparrows, and Snowflakes. In the 88 stomachs of this species examined by the U. S. Biological Survey the remains of 7 birds were found, so that we may conclude that 8 per cent. of its food consists of small birds. Mice form 16 per cent. of its food and insects, among which grasshoppers predominate, about 75 per cent.

The Red-winged Blackbird is a common species in marshes. The male is easily recognized by his red epaulets, but the female is a dull, brownish streaked bird. Usually the males arrive several days ahead of the females.

Nature's Diary.

B. KLUGH, M. A.
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THE HORSE.

Leg Ailments in Horses.

Continued.
 Stocking.

A tendency to swelling of the legs or "filling" generally called "stocking," exists in all horses under certain conditions. While the tendency is more marked in heavy horses, light ones are by no means exempt. Horses of any class that lack quality, those whose legs are inclined to be meaty and round, rather than hard and flat, are more predisposed than those of good quality. Of course, a swelling of the legs due to actual disease or injury is frequently seen in horses of all classes and individuality, but we refer to the condition when it occurs without apparent cause and does not apparently interfere with the horse's comfort or usefulness, and while not considered serious, is liable to result in disease or chronic thickening of the limbs if it continues. It is due to sluggish circulation in the vessels of the extremities, but just why circulation in the limbs should become sluggish in so many cases is hard to understand.

The condition is more frequently seen in the fall than in other seasons. Where horses have been at regular work, or had daily exercise in any way, are allowed to stand idle, and their legs "stock" we conclude that the trouble is due to want of exercise, but the condition frequently occurs without appreciable cause. Some horses are so predisposed to it that it is almost impossible to prevent without constant care and attention.

There are many predisposing causes. Some horses are congenitally predisposed by reason of lack of quality, as noted above. High feeding on grain and lack of exercise, either combined or singly, are predisposing causes, and on the other hand (paradoxical as it may appear) the opposite condition, viz., an insufficient supply of feed, often appears to have the same effect. It is not uncommon to notice a poorly-nourished horse, one out of condition generally, whose legs become filled during the night. Neither is it seldom that we notice a well-fed, well-nourished, well-cared-for horse in the same condition. When the abnormal condition is not due to disease or injury the swellings become dissipated on exercise.

The swellings as noted are due to sluggish circulation. Exercise increases the circulation and the activity of the absorbents, hence the exudates that cause the swelling are absorbed and carried away, thus reducing the enlargements.

While the condition may appear under well-ordered and apparently careful treatment, poor attention and faulty digestion are fertile causes. Horses whose bowels are somewhat constipated, though not to such a degree as to cause symptoms of disease, are prone to stock. Hence preventive measures are advisable.

When horses that have been at steady work and heavily fed on grain are changed to a period of partial or complete idleness, the grain ration should be greatly reduced, and some means should be taken, especially for the first few days, to give them daily exercise. On the other hand, when horses have been getting little or no grain, and change of conditions render it necessary to feed grain, the change should be made gradually. Whether horses are idle or at work care should be taken to keep their bowels in a reasonably laxative condition. This can usually be done by careful feeding, but in rare cases it is necessary to give laxative medicines periodically. We do not mean that a condition of semi-diarrhoea should be maintained. A protracted condition of this nature might produce the very trouble we are striving to avoid. Most of us have noticed that stocking is not so common in warm as in cool or cold weather, even though the horses are receiving practically the same treatment. This is largely accounted for by the fact that during the season when grass is more or less plentiful most horses, though not on pasture, in one way or another, get an occasional mouthful, and this has the laxative effect desired. During seasons when grass cannot be got, a substitute should be provided, and this substitute should not be drugs. The too common idea of teamsters and owners, that a periodical dose of medicines is necessary to keep a horse healthy is, in most cases, irrational and harmful. A healthy horse requires no medicine, hence the main point is to keep him healthy. Hay and oats are, of course, the feeds principally depended upon to produce the necessary vigor, muscular, respiratory and nervous energy, but something else is necessary to satisfy the appetite and aid digestion. This "something else" should be both tasty and laxative, and should not be drugs. A few roots, as a couple of carrots, a mangel or a turnip once daily, preferably at noon, can be recommended. If large quantities of roots are fed to working horses, the laxative effects become too marked, and there are some horses that cannot be given them even in small quantities without that result; such horses, of course, should be treated accordingly. When roots cannot be procured, or in cases where they cannot be fed without unfavorable results, a feed of bran two or three times weekly, a little linseed meal daily, or a little raw linseed oil mixed with the feed occasionally will give good results, or where it is not expedient to feed anything but hay and oats, an occasional feed of boiled oats with a little bran will probably answer the purpose. In a few words it is, in most cases, necessary to

make some slight deviation from dry hay and oats in order to avoid digestive derangement.

It may be hard to understand, and some people will deny the fact, "that horses fed on rolled oats are not so liable to either digestive or leg trouble as those fed on whole oats," but such has been the experience of the writer, both as an owner of horses used solely for road and saddle purposes, and as a veterinarian in attending to horses used for both heavy and light work.

A few words re curative treatment. When a horse has reached that stage when he "stocks" it is good practice to increase the action of both bowels and kidneys. A purgative of 6 to 9 drams of aloes (according to the size of the patient) and 2 drams of ginger should be given. After the bowels have regained their normal condition a dessert spoonful of saltpetre should be given in damp feed or water once daily for 3 or 4 days to stimulate the kidneys, after which he should be fed as indicated and given regular exercise.

Hand rubbing the legs frequently gives good results, and if stocking persists, the application of woolen or other bandages that are slightly elastic, moderately tight, will tend to prevent the trouble. The bandages may remain on, if necessary, all the time the horse stands in the stable. The warmth and slight pressure they supply stimulate the circulation and tend to prevent filling. WHIP.

Shire Horse Show In England.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There was an entry of 179 stallions for the four classes only, put up at this year's Show of the English Shire Horse Society held at Newmarket. The old hall at Islington in London is still in possession of the military authorities. The winning two-year-old, which was also the junior champion, was Lincoln John, owned by John Measures, Bourne, Lincolnshire, and bred by William Jones, of Godstone, Surrey. He is a very finely-balanced horse of power and weight, and the



A Type of Horse Which the "Auto" is Displacing.

judges preferred him to the bigger though quite active Marden Dictator, a son of that notable big chestnut mare Dunsmore Chessie, the champion mare of 1912 and 1913. This colt belongs to Sir Walpole Greenwell, a Surrey breeder. The whole class was a capital advertisement for the breed, and as many as ten of those which stood at the top of the class were regarded as being quite up to the average of recent years. At a subsequent sale, Lincoln John realized £2,500, so the judge's estimate was a correct one.

W. J. Cumber's Berkshire-bred colt Theale Lockinge now won the three-year-old class as he did among the same crowd last year when they were two years. He is a son of the old Surrey stallion Norbury Menestrel. Second to him again was E. J. Wythe's Pendley Leader, also by Norbury Menestrel and bred at Tring on the next farm to where the Rothschild stud used to be. A fine newcomer was unearthened in the four-year-old class. This was Messrs. J. Forshaw & Sons, Generosity, a son of Bellaport Forest King, which they picked up at a repository sale in 1918. They know a horse when they see one. He now beat a strong class and nearest to him was Tom Ewart's Dunsmore High Cross, by Tatton Morning Star, and A. Lindley's Ruler's Forest King by Bardon Ruler 2nd. Best of a select class of senior stallions five-year-old and upwards was F. W. Cope's Blaisdon Draughtsman, a typical son of the old London champion Warton Draughtsman and belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire K. G. This was a surprise win for he defeated last year's champion Messrs. Forshaw & Sons' Rickford Coming King, five years senior to Cope's six-year-old. Blaisdon Draughtsman scales 22 cwt. He is, indeed, a massive horse, but not more so than another shown in the same class—R. L. Mond's Sundridge Coming King, about the biggest horse I have ever seen. As a three-year-old he weighed just on a ton; now he weighs a shade over 24 cwt., and stands full 18 hands. In this case size alone did not appeal to his judges.

Rickford Coming King is about the same weight as his conqueror Blaisdon Draughtsman, but those who look for power on good, short legs must always be attracted by him, and on that account he may have been unlucky to meet defeat. After this achievement one might have expected Blaisdon Draughtsman to

carry off the senior championship and the supreme championship of the show. The fact that he did not do so would be some consolation to Messrs. James Forshaw & Sons, the exhibitors of Rickford Coming King, for it was their horse Generosity, and the winner in the class for stallions of his age—which was awarded the championship. As regards quality, he had no superior in the show, and the feather on his legs was of an unusually straight and fine texture such as is not common to most Shires. He stands 17.1 hands, and as a three-year-old cost his present owners £1,550 at a repository sale, as I have related. The sum named is one quite in keeping with the general prosperity of the breed. Last season, when travelling in the East Lancashire district, he was seriously ill and nearly died, but apparently he has made a complete recovery, and is now beautifully turned out by his expert show-ring masters. For this breeding season he has been hired out for £1,050.

Shire breeders do not need to be reminded that the chief criticism directed against the big horses during the last four or five years has been on account of the mass of "feather", or long hair, on the legs. In recent years this "feather" development has gone beyond being merely a fashion and a simple characteristic of the breed; it now amounts to a craze, and even many of the breed's greatest admirers are becoming alarmed, and wondering how the evil can be checked. Unquestionably this mass of hair on the legs helps to suggest size and great weight. It also suggests a certain massiveness and grandeur of outline, and yet its advantages are nil. Unquestionably the evolution from a little to a lot of hair has been spread over many years, and it will take a long time to eliminate. The show-ring is to blame, and not until breeders come to a belated decision on the point will there be any move towards reform, for it is quite correct to say that an owner who dared to bring in a horse with a minimum of "feather" would be snubbed by having it studiously ignored. ALBION.

British Clydesdales Have A Good Year.

The forty-second annual report of the Clydesdale Horse Society, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was recently submitted by the Secretary Archibald MacNeilage. The report in part said: "The year was characterized by a few special features, but patrons of the Clydesdale have every reason to be satisfied with the position which the breed has attained in the different countries of the world. With a resumption of shows at home, there is need for serious consideration of position of the breed in relation to its competitors in the world's market. As a draft horse the Clydesdale has made a world reputation, and only by maintaining its character as a draft horse can breeders hope to extend the sphere of its influence. Australian breeders have organized themselves into a Clydesdale Horse Society of Australia. The first volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Australia was published during the past year. The Society of the Commonwealth seems to have successfully negotiated the difficulties attending the fixing of a foundation standard. The Secretary of the new organization is E. B. Comans, 56 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W. There is now a Clydesdale Horse Society in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of Australia. These societies, are all formed very much on the model of this Society. In South Africa there is also an organization of horse breeders, although on somewhat different lines. These various organizations work in co-operation with this Society, and with one another, in the common aim of promoting the interests of the Clydesdale breed. The Society's activities at home have, in so far as war conditions allowed, been carried on on familiar lines. The accessions to the membership have been on an extended scale, and it now stands at 3,259."

The fortieth volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book was published in June, 1918, and the first portion of manuscript for the forty-first volume was placed in the hands of the printers on December 1, but it is not expected that it can be issued earlier than the end of May. It is the largest volume the Society has ever compiled.

In regard to stallion legislation, the report deals thus with a new Act which comes into force on May 1, 1920: "Its main provision is that no stallion will be allowed to travel for the service of mares unless it be licensed by the Boards of Agriculture in Great Britain, or the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, to that end. This means that every year a travelling stallion must be examined by the Board for soundness, and receive a certificate of soundness and general fitness before it can be travelled. A stallion standing at an owner's premises for service of his own mares does not require this license."

A report of Parliament is carried weekly in "The Farmer's Advocate." This is prepared by one of our own Editors who is residing in Ottawa, while the House is in session, for the express purpose of giving this service to our readers. A great deal is said in the House which has only local significance or no significance at all, and an effort is made to give a digest of the proceedings with special emphasis on anything of general importance.

LIVE STOCK.

Number of Bulls Loaned to Associations.

Breed	B. C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N. B.	N. S.	P. E. I.	Total
Shorthorn	35	214	234	112	84	98	1	9	12	799
Ayrshire	13	2	2		5	186	13	14	6	241
Holstein	11	4	6	5	12	35	2	3	1	79
Hereford	2	23	23	5	3	3				60
A. Angus	3	9	13	10				1		35
Fr. Can						26				26
Jersey	10									10
Guernsey	3						1			11
R. Polled			2					2		5
Galloway	1									2
Total	78	252	280	132	104	348	17	29	19	1,250

Distribution of Pure-Bred Sires.

The pure-bred sire, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, is now considered to be a much more important factor in the profitable rearing of live stock than was the case ten years ago. Various investigations in the grading up of herds and flocks, as well as the good work done by the breeders of pure-bred stock in disseminating the blood of desirable families, has shown the very great advantage to be derived from the use of fixed type and breeding. It is quite true that many hundreds of nondescript sires are still in use throughout the country, but the pure-bred is making very satisfactory strides and Departments of Agriculture, as soon as public opinion will permit, may be expected to provide more or less compulsory measures for the extermination of the scrub male.

For some years the grade or nondescript has been looked upon with a steadily increasing amount of disfavor and in certain provinces at least, acts have already been passed making it illegal for any but a pure bred of standard quality to travel a regular route. The scrub bull, ram, and boar, however, still remain a serious menace to the live-stock industry in Canada and until the time comes when it will be agreeable to the majority to eliminate them by legislation, a strong educational campaign must be carried on. Since 1913 the Live-Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been carrying out a policy of distributing pure-bred sires for the use of farmers who live in newly settled districts, or in older districts where sires of pure breeding are not available and where the farm are not financially able to purchase good animals for their own use. These sires distributed by the Live-Stock Branch are loaned, not given; and the loaning is done only after certain rules and regulations laid down by the officers of the Branch have been complied with. All the animals sent out are Canadian bred and purchased in Canada; as far as possible in the province where they are finally placed.

In a recent conversation with R. S. Hamer, Chief of the Cattle Division, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" learned that there were, at the close of

Every group of farmers desiring to benefit by the loan of a bull of any breed must organize themselves into an association under a constitution and by-laws provided by the Live-Stock Branch. A membership fee of one dollar is required. The annual meeting of the Association must be held in January and by the first of February of each year the secretary must forward to Ottawa a full report of the business of the previous year. This report covers a list of members and their addresses, statement of receipts and expenditures service record for the previous year and a renewal agreement if the association wants an animal for another year. It is also required by the Department that a regular agreement must be drawn up between the association and the caretaker of the bull, by which the latter agrees to take care of the bull and to keep a record of all service fees.

Occasionally a bull does not make good in a community for various reasons and sometimes, too, a bull loaned by the association is not given the proper care. Every effort is made to provide a satisfactory bull for the association; if it is finally determined that a bull is no good he is slaughtered, but this is not done unless necessary. Similarly, unless a bull is treated reasonably well the association is not allowed to keep him, because other groups of farmers can easily be found who will appreciate the opportunity to improve their herds.

in improving the terminals at Atlantic ports. Moreover the trade in chilled meats was one which necessitated continuous operation throughout the year, whereas the port of Montreal is closed five or six months by winter conditions.

The President stated that the delegation had been given a splendid reception, and had been assured that the matters brought to the notice of the various ministers would receive early and earnest attention.

S. A. Logan, second Vice-President of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd., strongly supported the movement stating that this Association proposed taking up the marketing of lambs and mutton, and would urgently need cold-storage facilities to carry on its work. Prof. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture for Nova Scotia, congratulated the M. S. B. A. for the unity and strength it has maintained in the face of difficulties as the one and only organization binding the activities and purposes of the three provinces together. He assured the Association that it would have the hearty support of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture in the proportion of the live-stock interests.

The following resolution was then proposed, and, after being spoken to by delegates from different parts of the area represented, was carried unanimously. "Whereas, owing to limited local markets and lack of access to export markets except by shipping live stock



Entain.

Gr. champion bull at Illinois. Recently sold for \$10,000.



Hercules Diamond.

Highest priced bull at Shorthorn Congress Sale, selling for \$5,000. He is sired by a Canadian-bred bull.

Maritime Live-Stock Men Demand Marketing Facilities.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A large, representative and enthusiastic body of Maritime farmers gathered at the College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S., on Wednesday, March 5th, to attend the annual meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association. Among the important matters up for discussion was the fixing of the dates for the Maritime Fat Stock Show. It was decided that this exhibition shall be held at Amherst, N.S., December 15th to 18th, 1919.

The main interest of the meeting centralized, however, about the problem of securing markets for agricultural products. The President of the Association reported for the delegation recently in conference with Federal Ministers at Ottawa. He stated that the factor which had made immediate action imperative was an announcement made early in February by the Minister of Agriculture at a banquet in Toronto, given by the Canadian National Exhibition Board to the live-stock men of Canada. The Minister had there stated that the Federal Government proposed to spend nearly a million dollars in providing cold-storage facilities at the port of Montreal. This expenditure would be in the main for the purpose of creating an export trade in chilled meats.

The delegation had been appointed to press the claims of the Maritime Provinces, and in doing so had upon to pay for a transcontinental railway, which had been built for the purpose of facilitating marketing conditions, and which does not touch the port of Montreal. Millions of dollars had been spent already

long distances, with consequent heavy losses and depreciation in value, the prices received by the farmers of the three Maritime Provinces for their live stock are very unstable, and at best considerably lower than corresponding prices received at such export markets as Toronto and Montreal;

"And, whereas this condition has had a very depressing effect upon the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, which are essential to sound agricultural practice;

"And, whereas it appears that this problem can only be solved by a policy that will give the live-stock men of the three provinces convenient access to stock yards, abattoirs and cold storage of sufficient capacity to meet the immediate needs and provide for future growth;

"And, whereas the working out of such a policy involves interprovincial and export trade;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association do petition the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to secure the services of an expert in live-stock marketing immediately, to investigate through, and with the assistance of, the Executive of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, the conditions in the three Maritime Provinces, and to make practical recommendations forthwith in respect to cold storage, abattoirs and stock yards, which when executed will bring about the much needed improvement in market facilities, and stimulate breeding of all kinds of live stock in the Maritime Provinces."

The proposed undertaking, which, by the way, has already been strongly supported by an editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate," represents the determination of the agricultural interests of a population of a million people to have a reasonable opportunity to develop their resources. The Maritime Provinces do

1918, 1,289 pure-bred bulls owned by the Live-Stock Branch, of which 1,259 were the in hands of associations formed for the purpose of profiting by the distribution policy. The table accompanying gives the number of bulls of the different breeds distributed by the Cattle Division to associations and their distribution in the various provinces. Since the inauguration of this policy in 1913, a total of 2,152 bulls have been purchased with an investment of \$295,125. In 1913 a total of 96 bulls were placed with local stock improvement associations; 413 were placed in 1914; 512 in 1915; 439 in 1916; 420 in 1917; 252 in 1918; and it is probable that about 500 will be placed during the present year. Applications are now coming in at the rate of about thirty a day. Stallions and bulls are loaned in the spring and boars and rams are loaned in the fall.

Among the 1,289 bulls now on hand there are 41 per cent. of those purchased in 1913; 33 per cent. of those purchased in 1914; 47 per cent. of those purchased in 1915; 63 per cent. of the 1916 purchases; 82 per cent. from 1917 and 95 per cent. of those purchased in 1918. A clear illustration is afforded of the value of buying young bulls, especially by comparing the figures for 1913 and 1914, but the difficulty here arises according to Mr. Hamer of preventing the associations from overworking a young bull. The Cattle Division does not make a practice of buying less than 18 months of age for this reason and practically all of the purchases are from a year and a half to three years old. Every bull bought is subject to the tuberculin test and no bull that reacts to the test is accepted. "No bulls are bought at consignment sales, or any public sales," said Mr. Hamer. "for the reason that it is not fair for the Government to compete with the private purchaser who wishes to improve his herd by the purchase of a better sire."

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N. B.	N. S.	P. E. I.	Total
1	9	12	790
13	14	6	241
2	3	1	79
	1		60
			35
			26
			11
	2		5
			2
			1
17	29	19	1,260

not grudge the middle or western portions of the Dominion the full benefit of their great resources, but they will protest against any discrimination which would rob them of the benefits of their position on the Atlantic seaboard with open ports the year round, inasmuch as they contribute their share in every way to the development of Canada.

The measure outlined in the resolution quoted, however, would benefit not only these provinces, but would provide shipping facilities for live-stock products forwarded from all points along the Transcontinental Railway. The hearty unanimity of the three provinces, their enthusiasm and evident determination to see the matter through, give promise of results much more substantial than the mere report of an expert, which the resolution demands as the first step to be taken.

Truro, Nova Scotia. F. L. FULLER.

J. Elder's Shorthorns Bring \$6,410.

John Elder, of Hensall, disposed of his herd of registered Shorthorns on Wednesday, March 19. The herd header was Crown Jewel 42nd, which was sired by Best Boy. This is a deep, thick, low-set individual, and went to the bid of F. Bean, of Hensall, at \$335. He is a three-year-old, and many expected that he would have brought a considerably higher figure. A number of the cows were getting up in years but they were heavy in calf and were well worth the money paid for them. There was a number of right good heifers which should prove profitable for the purchaser. Hugh Scott, of Caledonia, bought a four-year-old Waterloo heifer, sired by Scotch Grey, and about due to freshen to Crown Jewel. She is a nice, thick heifer and was well worth the \$320 paid for her. There were thirteen bulls sold, some of which were not of too high quality. However, they made an average of \$142. A number of them were purchased for the West. The twenty-two females, including the young heifers, averaged \$207.50. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Females.

Minnie Rosebud, F. Bean, Hensall.....	\$105
Heifer Calf, Robt. Peck, Zurich.....	110
Rosebud 2nd, J. Ratcliffe, Exeter.....	175
Roan Rosebud, Robt. Peck.....	230
Minnie Rose, J. Campbell, Exeter.....	220
Rosebud 2nd, J. Hood, Kippen.....	190
Lady Jane, H. Horton, Hensall.....	100
Mary Jane 2nd, F. Bean.....	195
Lady Jean, A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig.....	195
Roan Jane, R. Middleton, Lucknow.....	305
Mary Jane, A. B. Mann, Peterboro.....	300
Primrose 2nd, Wm. Spears, Belgrave.....	190
Rosa Jane, A. Buchanan, Hensall.....	160
Grey Waterloo, A. E. Hodgins, Clandeboye.....	185
Waterloo Gem, N. J. Labeau, Clinton.....	300
Red Lady Waterloo, H. Scott, Caledonia.....	320
White Jewel, R. Grundy, Clandeboye.....	165
Golden Rose, G. W. Carter, Ilderton.....	280
Queen Victor, A. Geiger, Hensall.....	150
Roan Jewel, F. Bean.....	255
Roan Bessie, E. Popple, Seaforth.....	260
Female, E. Treffry, Cromarty.....	175

Males.

Crown Jewel 42nd, F. Bean.....	335
Darwin, D. Stewart, Ailsa Craig.....	135
Rosewood, Jas. Snell, Clinton.....	110
Red Crown, John Sherbrooke, Londesborough.....	150
Jewel Seal, F. Ellerington, Exeter.....	105
Oakland Goods, Geo. Wright, Centralia.....	150
Red Knight, J. Snell.....	100
Oakland Duke, J. Snell.....	125
Rosewood, J. Snell.....	120
Chief Crown, D. Park, Hensall.....	130
Crown Jewel 2nd, M. Clark, Hensall.....	170
Jewel Boy, J. Bell, Hensall.....	115
Red Scottie, J. Snell.....	100

Maritime Sheep Breeders' Association.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The annual meeting of the Maritime Sheep Breeders Association was held at the Agricultural College, Truro, on Wednesday, March 12, 1919. President H. W. Corning in his opening remarks stated that the object of the Association is to use the grant from the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for the purpose of giving prizes at our Exhibitions for sheep and wool, and to otherwise encourage the industry in the Maritime Provinces. The Sec.-Treas., S. A. Logan read the Financial Statement which showed a balance on hand of \$339. Some of the members favored merging the Association in the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, using the funds that are available to this Association from the registration of sheep from the Maritime Provinces, for prizes for sheep and wool at the Winter Fair. After some discussion it was decided to donate the money that is now due this Association from the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, to the Maritime Stock Breeder's Association to be used for prizes for sheep and wool at the Winter Fair to be held at Amherst next December; and that the question of merging this Association in the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association be considered at a meeting of this Association to be held at the time of the Winter Fair.

Nova Scotia. C. H. B.

The Farm Stock in the Spring.

The flock requires more care and attention in the spring than at any other time of the year. When the lambs are arriving it is a busy time for the shepherd, and the percentage of lambs raised will depend a good deal upon the care and attention which he gives the flock. Where a large number of sheep are kept the shepherd very often sleeps in the barn during the latter part of March and early in April so as to be on hand if his assistance is required. Neglect in the spring is usually dearly paid for. "Bad luck," which some people talk about, is little else than bad management. Close attention and doing the proper thing at the proper time is what is needed in the sheepfold, especially during the spring months. Of course, a certain amount of attention is necessary the year around. If the ewes are neglected during the breeding season and allowed to shift for themselves on merely a maintenance ration during the winter, a crop of strong, lusty lambs is hardly to be expected.

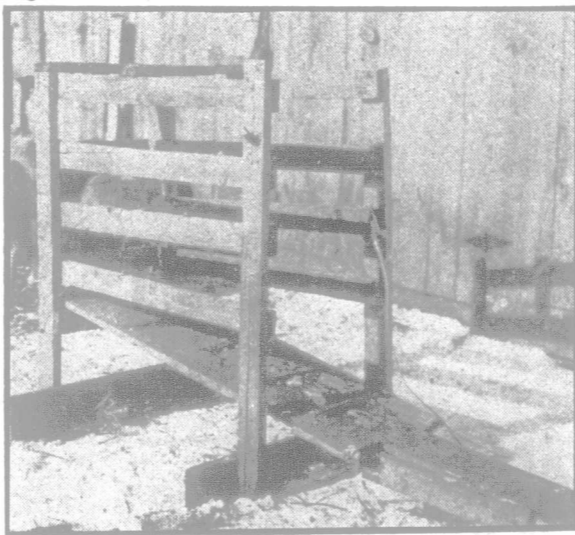


Fig. 1—Trimming Crate.

The ewes should be well fed previous to lambing. Clover hay and roots make a very good winter ration, but as spring approaches it is advisable to feed less roots and feed more grain such as oats, bran and peas. Pea straw is very often fed to sheep and many sheepmen will thresh the peas with a flail, rather than with a machine, so that the straw will be in better condition for their flocks. Care should be taken that the ewes are not over-fat at lambing time, and then, too, they should not be thin from lack of ample feed. Exercise throughout the winter is essential. A ewe must be in fair condition to properly nurse one or two, and sometimes three, lusty lambs. Ewes about due should be separated from the main flock and looked at frequently. When the lamb is born if it is strong and active and has nursed it will require little more attention other than to see that its bowels are normal. If scouring occurs, it is a good plan to give a small dose of castor oil, and milk the ewe out. When lambs come weak and helpless during cold weather, most shepherds wrap them in a sack or blanket and warm them up beside the kitchen stove. If given care they will soon be able to walk about



Fig. 2—Trimming a Sheep.

and may be put back with their dams. Some experience difficulty in getting the ewes to take their lambs. Smearing some of the ewe's milk over the lamb will sometimes help, but more frequently the ewes have to be held for a few times. The ewe's ration should be gradually increased so that she may feed her lambs well. Roots and grain, along with clover hay, are usually fed. It is advisable to have a creep or separate pen where the lambs may go but not the ewes. In this pen should be a mixture of whole oats, bran and oil cake, along with some finely pulped turnips. It is surprising how quickly the young lambs will commence to eat. The more feed they will take the better they will do, but it is well to watch both the lambs and ewes to see that their digestion is good and that no trouble arises from heavy feeding.

Before lambing time it is a good practice to trim the

wool around the ewe's udders. This will prevent the lambs from getting wool in their mouth and thus perhaps avoid mortality in the flock. The accompanying illustrations show a crate which may be used to advantage for this purpose. Figure 1 shows the crate in readiness for the ewe to be put in. Figure 2 shows the ewe in position for the shepherd to do the trimming. You will note that the platform raises and provides a seat for the workman. A rope tied from one side of the crate to the other keeps the ewe in place. Trimming should not be neglected, but care must be taken in the handling of the ewes heavy in lamb.

Docking and castrating are two operations which many flock owners neglect to do at the proper time. They should both be performed when the lambs are from ten days to two weeks of age, as it then causes very little shock to the system. For docking, the lamb is held by an attendant with the under side of the body outward and the front and hind legs tied together. Severing the tail at the second joint from the body is generally considered the proper place. The joints may be felt with the thumb of the left hand and the knife placed directly over it, and then one downward stroke will do the trick. It is quite possible for one man to hold and dock the lamb, but the work is more easily done when there is an attendant. Sometimes lambs will bleed excessively, but this seldom occurs if the lamb is docked at the right age. If bleeding occurs, pressure over the artery will sometimes coagulate the blood, thus stopping the bleeding. Tying a cord around the stump is effective, but it should not be left on over twelve hours. Cobwebs and flour have been used with success to stop bleeding. Some shepherds recommend searing the wound. After both docking and castrating, the flock should be watched closely until the wounds are healed. Both operations should be performed before the weather becomes too warm.

Ticks usually bother the sheep considerably at all times, but more especially in the spring, unless dipping is resorted to. No shepherd can afford to allow the ticks to reduce his profit. If sheep and lambs are infested with this vermin they will not do nearly as well as they would were they free from the pests. There are commercial dips on the market and it does not require an expensive outfit to do the work. A metal, wooden, or concrete, tank may be built with an approach to it leading from the sheep paddock or pen. On the opposite side there should be a draining platform where the sheep are allowed to stand for a time while the liquid drains out of the fleece. This should be so arranged that the material will drain back into the tank. The sheep should remain in the dip about two minutes. At this rate, thirty could be done in an hour, provided there was no waiting. At any rate, it is not a long task and the result much more than compensates for the time and material required.

Owners of large flocks take every precaution to guard the health and welfare of the sheep and lambs. Too often the small breeder allows his flock to take "pot luck," and as a rule he pays for his neglect by having more or less unthrifty sheep and but a small increase in the flock each year. The flock of ten head should be given the same consideration and attention as the flock of one hundred. A breeder cannot afford to allow his stock to suffer through carelessness or neglect. Some may feed carefully but do not give the attention necessary at lambing time, and while others are particular in the two points above mentioned they fail to take into consideration the loss which occurs from sheep and lambs being infested with vermin. Thus it is important that the shepherd or the attendant of the flock pay attention to every detail in connection with the breeding, rearing and care of the flock.

Shorthorn Sale at Paris.

On March 13, W. T. McCormick, of Paris, had a very successful sale of registered Shorthorns. There was a large crowd present, and bidding was brisk throughout. Considerable of the stock had plain pedigrees and the calves were sold separately from the dams; considering this, the average was splendid. Mr. McCormick had the stock in good condition, which no doubt worked greatly in his favor. The highest priced animal of the sale was Trix, a cow of the dual-purpose strain that was bred from generations of good milkers. She was sired by Red Gloster, and went to the bid of Geo. Marshall, of Princeton, at \$535. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Augusta Punch, Geo. Marshall, Princeton.....	\$300
Dorothy, Jacob Lerch, Preston.....	300
Fairmount Lavina 2nd, David McMullo, Paris.....	375
Heifer calf.....	120
Dora, Geo. Marshall.....	260
Trix, Geo. Marshall.....	535
Nettle, Geo. Lee, Princeton.....	250
Bull Calf.....	100
Springfield Butterfly, Geo. Lee.....	350
Roan Beauty, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	260
Favorite Eugenie, J. Dawson, Burford.....	410
Leone, M. Duncan, Brantford.....	210
Lily Wood, R. L. Malcolm, Scotland.....	185
Fairy Rosebud, Frank Turnbull, Paris.....	420
Fairmount Lavinia 4th, S. J. Simpson, Cainsville.....	330
Bull Calf.....	165
Ruby, Thos. H. Kippel, Wanstead.....	270
Roan Princess, E. Shourt, St. George.....	225
Sandy, Jno. Gibson, Drumbo.....	145
Cluny Sultana, Theo. Sayles, Paris.....	250
Maple View Wonder, E. R. Wood, Freeman.....	200
Augusta's Fancy, Geo. Harris, Lynden.....	150
Woodlawn Performer, Gordon Moore, Paris.....	100
Cluny Princess, John Dawson, Burford.....	255

THE FARM.

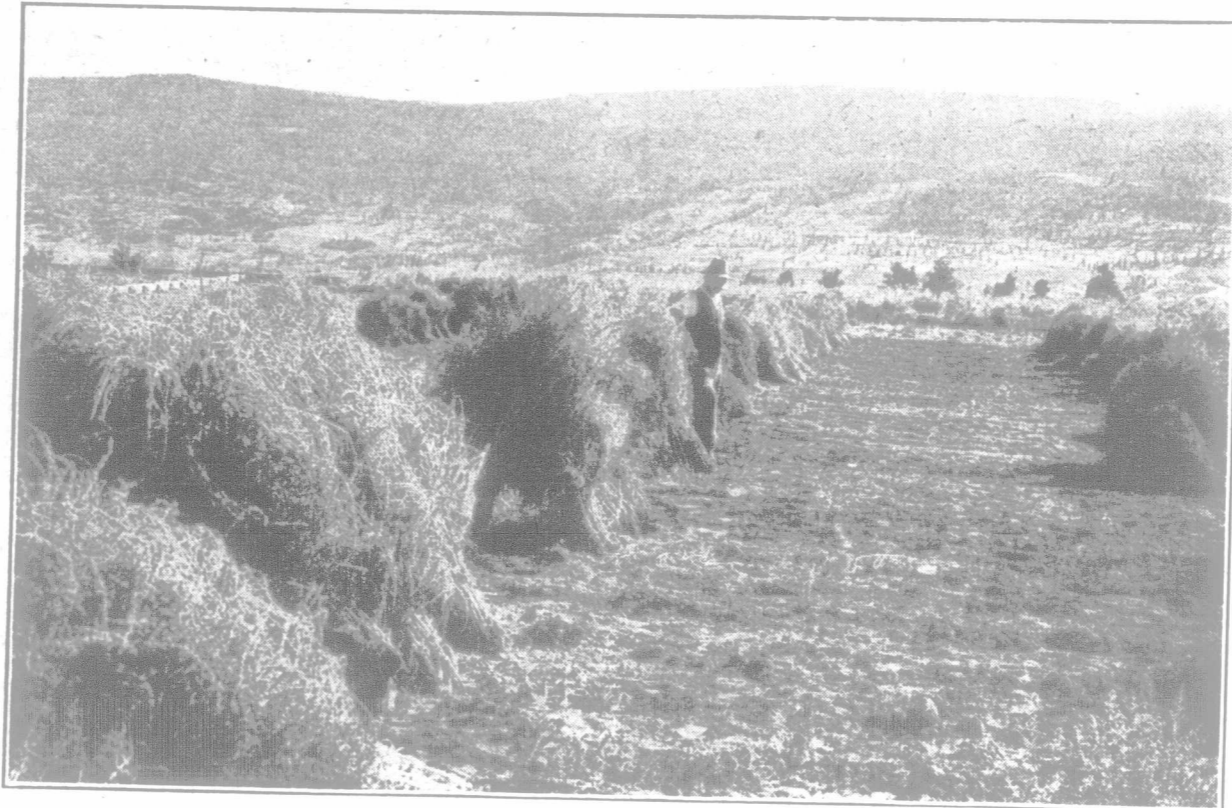
Can We Grow Registered Root Seed in Canada?

For the last couple of years root seed production in Canada has received much more encouragement than formerly, by reason of the fact that seed was so scarce and high priced as to make it almost prohibitive, if secured from the usual sources. In fact these sources of supply—European countries such as France and Germany—were practically eliminated from calculations except as we had on hand some stock of seed from previous years. With the signing of the armistice conditions with regard to our supply of root seed are somewhat indefinite. In the course of two or three weeks it is expected that more or less reliable information will be at the disposal of authorities in the Dominion Depart-

countries. For example, the accompanying illustration of mangel seed in stook, shows a field which for one measured acre yielded 2,000 pounds per acre and from 1,000 to 1,200 on the average for the several acres in the field. Eight hundred pounds is a fair average yield. The other illustration shows a field of carrot seed. Both were grown at Summerland, British Columbia.

We have, however, to consider in this connection the matter of quality of seed and purity of variety, both of which are most necessary as preliminary guarantees to any development of the business of root seed production.

An interview held recently by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate", with Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, brought out the fact that a plan is under way in the Department by which both quality and purity could be guaranteed to the seed trade, if conditions warrant the further encouragement of root seed growing as a special business of Canadian farmers, aside from



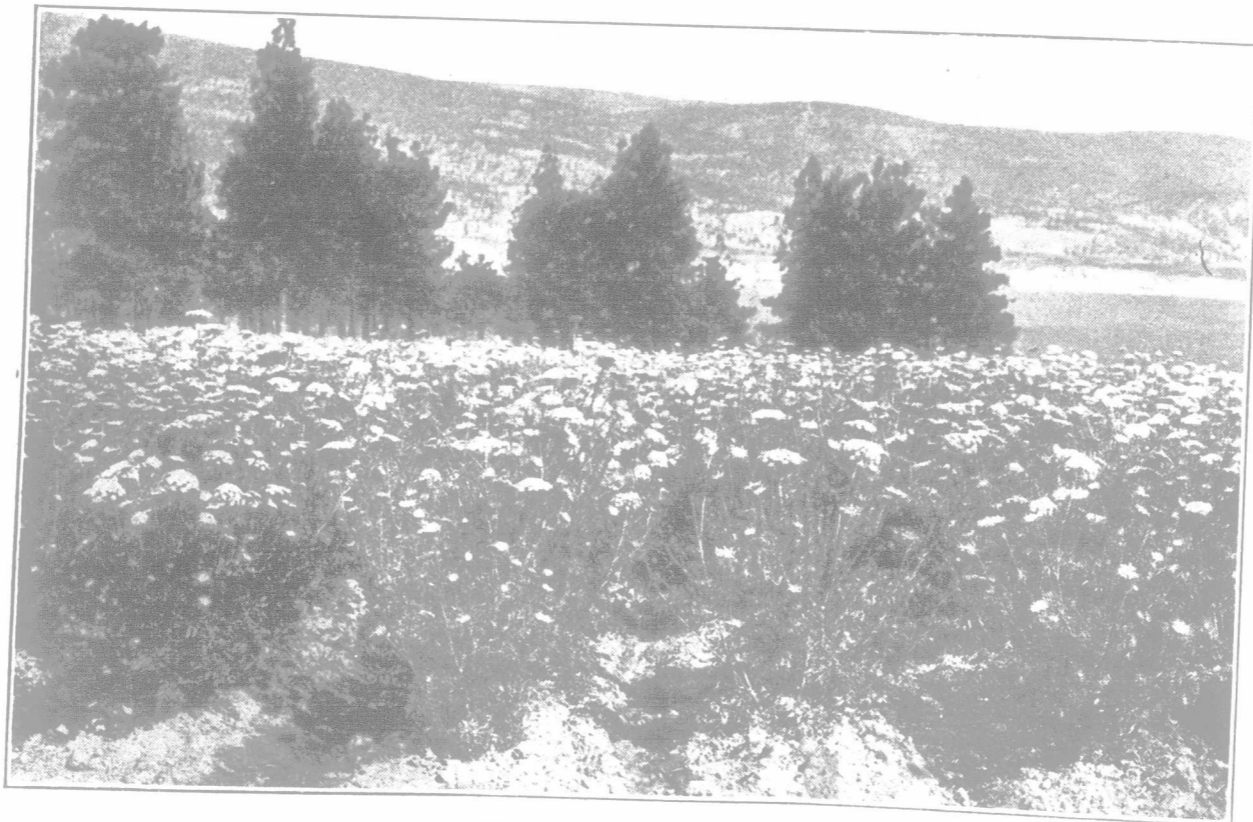
A Yield of 2,000 Pounds of Mangel Seed per Acre.

ment of Agriculture, who, since the shortage became more or less acute have been devoting considerable effort to securing a sufficient supply of home-grown seed to take care of the demand. This has been easier to accomplish than might be expected, because the acreage under root crops has decreased considerably due to the lack of sufficient farm labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that we may, from now on, be able to resume connection with our previous sources of supply there is a point worthy of careful study by farmers in the matter of home production of this class of seed. It is by no means certain that Canada cannot produce root seed at home, particularly in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, fully equal to any we can import. In fact, experiments conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa prove that in the matter of quality we can do equally as well and secure equally as good yields in certain sections of the Dominion as in the better known seed producing

the production by those who care to grow it, of enough for a farmer's own use. Experiments are under way and will be carried on during the next few years to determine the cost of production of root seed of various kinds. This will make it possible to find out whether or not it will pay us to develop the industry in Canada. If it appears that it will pay to do so, Dr. Malte has a plan whereby stock seed may be secured which it will be possible to guarantee, for quality and purity of variety, to any section of the trade or any farmers' organization that may wish to engage in seed production.

The Dominion Experimental Farm's System is to be used in order to produce stock seed of mangels, Swede turnips and field carrots of guaranteed pure varieties. To secure pure varieties each branch station will grow only one variety of each root crop, presumably that one known to be most suitable for that part of the Dominion served by the station. Growing the same variety year after year at the same experimental farm



White Carrots in Bloom

will make it possible, according to Dr. Malte, to keep the varieties absolutely pure; and, any stock seed produced on that farm, reliable as a source of supply for seed growers. It will, of course, require some time, but at some of the stations work has been under way since 1914 and later. If it can be shown that Canadian seed can be produced economically and other conditions make it advisable to proceed with the production of registered root seed in Canada, every experiment station in Eastern Canada and British Columbia can be producing guaranteed stock seed in six years. At Ottawa now there is a variety of mangels ready for distribution at any time and at Kentville, Nova Scotia, where the work was begun in 1915, a variety of Swede turnips is nearly ready for distribution, needing only one more selection. At Agassiz, B. C., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., work was also begun in 1915, while at Summerland, B. C., and Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., it was begun in 1917. The remaining stations in Eastern Canada will probably be started in the same work this spring.

Eventually, if a system of registered, or guaranteed, home grown seed is followed each crop of stock seed from each experimental farm will be tested out for one year, before it is distributed to that if it is not good enough, it can be withheld from the trade before it can affect the quality of seed from which the commercial seed of the country will be produced. Seed growers and the trade generally will be encouraged to look to the Dominion Department of Agriculture for their stock seed each year, confident of a guaranteed, pure sample. Such is the scheme designed by Dr. Malte to producing quality, stock seed of the different root crops, should it seem economical to encourage commercial production, as seems at present. The time and labor necessary for this purpose at each experiment station will not be excessive as stock seed from one acre of land will be enough to produce sufficient in the hands of the seed grower to supply the demand throughout all of Canada, for each variety. Eight hundred pounds of seed will easily plant eighty acres of mangels and these, the following spring when spaced out for actual seed production, will occupy at least 150 acres, which, at a yield of 800 pounds, will yield 120,000 pounds of commercial seed of this variety.

The Government now has on hand about 70,000 pounds of a good grade of commercial seed for distribution. This seed was grown at the various experimental farms last year to relieve the shortage and is—according to Dr. Malte, as follows: Mangels, Yellow Intermediate (9,000 lbs., grown at C. E. F., Ottawa); Giant Yellow Intermediate, (5,000 lbs., grown at C. E. F., Ottawa, and 1,000 lbs. grown at Lethbridge, Alta); Half Sugar White, (300 lbs., C. E. F., Ottawa, 1,000 lbs. Agassiz, B. C., and 7,000 lbs., Summerland, B. C.); Danish Sludstrup (500 lbs., Agassiz, B. C., and 500 lbs. Kentville, N. S.); Swede Turnips: Purple top Swede, (2,000 lbs., C. E. F., Ottawa); Monarch (7,000 lbs., Nappan, N. S.); Canadian Gem, (18,000 lbs., Kentville, N. S.); Kentville Green top, (8,000 lbs., Kentville, N. S.); Carter's Imperial, (900 lbs., Ste Anne de la Pocatiere); Carrots: Danish Champion, (900 lbs., C. E. F., Ottawa); White Intermediate, (3,000 lbs., Summerland, B. C.); White Belgian, (300 lbs., Sydney, B. C.).

Annual Meeting of Nova Scotia Farmer's Association.

BY C. H. BLACK.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmer's Association was held in Truro on March 12, 13 and 14. The attendance was hardly up to that of former years, but there were delegates from practically all parts of the Province, and the interest and attendance of the delegates at all the meetings was as good or better than at most of the previous conventions of the Association, and perhaps more useful work was done than when the attendance was larger.

The opening address of the President, S. A. Freeman was a masterful resume of the doings of the past year and outlined the work for the meetings, in a concise yet comprehensive manner.

Prof. M. Cumming gave an interesting address on "The Century of Agricola" and read several extracts from the "Letters of Agricola" which though published just a hundred years ago are gems of Classic language and agricultural thought. These letters written by John Young were published in 1818.

Leut. J. G. Robertson outlined the Soldiers' Settlement Act and the work of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, pointing out that the Board could lend to qualified returned soldiers 90 per cent. or less of the purchase price of a farm, and also make a loan for the purchase of live stock and farm equipment at 5 per cent. interest running over a term of 25 years. This address brought out considerable discussion and it appeared to be the opinion of the Convention that something more should be done for the returned hero than merely lending a sum of money and holding a mortgage on his property for 25 years, and that if it could be arranged so that no payment was required for the first five or ten years, in order to give him an opportunity to get a start, it would be more helpful. A resolution was passed advising returned men to be cautious about attempting to purchase and improve a farm under present conditions unless they are in a position to make a substantial payment on the purchase price and have some experience in farming.

Thursday morning was taken up with the report of the Directors and Financial Statement and the reports of the Exhibition Committee. The Exhibition Commissioners reported that owing to the explosion, which destroyed the buildings, no Exhibition was held and the

According to Dr. Malte, to keep seed pure; and, any stock seed, reliable as a source of supply will, of course, require some time to be produced in the first place. If it can be shown that Canadian work has been under way, it can be shown that Canadian economically and other conditions proceed with the production of Canada, every experiment station in British Columbia can be produced in six years. At Ottawa, of mangels ready for distribution in Kentville, Nova Scotia, where the 1915, a variety of Swede turnips, needing only one more year, B. C., and Charlottetown, begun in 1915, while at Summerland, de la Pocatiere, Que., it was remaining stations in Eastern Canada started in the same work this

tem of registered, or guaranteed, allowed each crop of stock seed on a farm will be tested out for one year to that if it is not good, held from the trade before it can be used from which the commercial will be produced. Seed growers will be encouraged to look to the of Agriculture for their stock of a guaranteed, pure sample. H. Malte to producing the different root crops, should encourage commercial production, the time and labor necessary for experiment station will not be from one acre of land will sufficient in the hands of the demand throughout all variety. Eight hundred pounds of mangels and these, when spaced out for actual seed at least 150 acres, which, at a yield 120,000 pounds of commodity.

Now has on hand about 70,000 of commercial seed for disseminated at the various experiments to relieve the shortage and is as follows: Mangels, Yellow (5,000 lbs., Ottawa); Purple (5,000 lbs., grown at C.E.F., Lethbridge, Alta.); Purple, C. E. F., Ottawa, 1,000 lbs.; Purple, Summerland, B. C.); Purple, Agassiz, B. C., and 500 lbs. Purple Turnips: Purple top Swede, (Ottawa); Monarch (7,000 lbs., Kentville); Kentville, (8,000 lbs., Kentville, N.S.); Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, (900 lbs., C. E. F., Ottawa); Summerland, B. C.); Sydney, B. C.).

Meeting of Nova Scotia Association.

H. BLACK.
The Nova Scotia Farmer's Association met on March 12, 13 and 14. It was up to that of former years, from practically all parts of the province, interest and attendance of the meetings was as good or better than at previous conventions of the Association. More work was done than when the

President, S. A. Freeman, presided over the doings of the past year at the meetings, in a concise

and an interesting address on "The Future of the Farm" and read several extracts from "The Farmer's Advocate" which though published in the past few years, are gems of classic language and these letters written by John H. Black.

outlined the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and could lend to qualified persons, or less of the purchase price of land for the purchase of five per cent. interest running for five years. This address brought out the opinion that it should be done by merely lending a sum of money for the property for 25 years, arranged so that no payment is made for ten years, in order to get a start, it would be more profitable. The address returned to the question of purchasing land under conditions unless they were substantial payment on the basis of experience in farming.

taken up with the report of the Exhibition Commission. The Exhibition Commission, which was to be held at the

grounds were handed over to the Halifax Relief Commission, who have built a number of temporary houses on the grounds, but it is expected that the houses will be removed and the grounds made ready for an Exhibition in 1920.

A resolution urging the Dominion Government to make the Prohibition Legislation permanent was adopted with one nay. That one is not a farmer.

Superintendent F. L. Fuller gave a report on the Agricultural Societies, and said that the number of Agricultural Societies in the Province is now 271. There were eleven Exhibitions held in 1918. Mr. Fuller recommended that as soon as it can be arranged to hold a Provincial Exhibition, the best exhibits of the County Exhibitions, should be obliged to show at the Provincial Exhibition and thus make the County Exhibitions feeders for the Province. There are twelve active County Farmer's Associations in the province.

Over two hundred Institute Meetings were held during the year.

Superintendent Fuller also outlined the Agricultural Legislation as it is, and also some bills which were presented to the last Session of the Legislature, and were turned down, and recommended that some of these, at least, be presented at the coming Session of the Legislature.

The reports were adopted and a committee appointed to act with Superintendent Fuller, to carry out the suggestions embodied in them.

A resolution recommending that the Inverness Railway, and the Cape Breton Railway, which are now owned by private companies, be taken over by the Canadian Government Railway, was adopted.

Hector Cutten of Truro, gave a practical address, urging the standardization of farm machinery, and showed how very frequently, unnecessary expense and delay in getting the repairs result from a very slight difference in the construction of some small part of a machine.

A strong resolution protesting against a further enactment of the Daylight Saving scheme, was adopted and wired to the acting Premier.

A resolution was also adopted favoring the organization of the farmers of the Province, so that those counties which are largely agricultural, should be represented in Parliament by farmers.

Prof. J. M. Trueman gave a very instructive address on "Feeding Problems," urging the advisability of generous feeding to young stock of all classes, and gave figures showing how much more gain resulted from a given amount of feed given to young animals than to older ones.

F. L. Fuller gave an address on Market Facilities in Nova Scotia, and showed the need of a storage plant at Halifax. The discussion on this address brought out the fact that farm produce is often sacrificed on account of lack of cold storage facilities, and a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of a cold storage plant and abattoir at Halifax.

A resolution was also adopted asking for an appropriation to aid in the proper grading and inspection of wool, so as to maintain the present high reputation of the Maritime Province product.

J. D. McKenna of Sussex, N. B., gave a stirring address on Co-operation and showed how New Brunswick farmers had saved many thousands of dollars in the co-operative buying of fertilizers, seeds, and feeds, also in the selling of their produce. He stated that the N. B. Association will sell in carload lots to the Agriculture Societies in Nova Scotia, thus extending the benefits of the Association to this Province, and strengthening the purchasing powers of the N. B. Association.

The following officers were elected: President, D. R. Nicholson, Cox Heath; First Vice-President, J. H. Cox, Cambridge; Second Vice-President, Johnson Cameron, Stellarton. Directors: W. A. Bacon, Digby; Rev. R. L. McDonald, St. Peters; A. N. Griffin, New Minas; A. G. McKay, Stellarton; Capt. Hugh M. Dickson, Onslow. Exhibition Commission: H. Kennedy Stellarton; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor. Legislative Committee: S. A. Logan, Amherst; R. J. Messenger, Lawrence town.

An Advocacy of Tariff Reduction.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Now that the war is over, the revision of the tariff has become a very vital issue among the people of Canada. It would appear that Western Canada is not going to have the matter delayed by a promise of "something just as good," nor will the Western country stand for having the question shelved by Parliament till a fall session is held. The West, apparently, wishes new trade laws in force before the time comes to market the crop of 1919. They will find that the Canadian farmer in general is with them. Surely, farmers who stood second only to our soldier in helping to defeat the enemy are worthy of some consideration—some protection. And by the way of correcting a common error, let me state that farmers did not make the huge profits they are accused of making during the war. The fairly good year of 1918 did not, by any means, balance up the losses of 1916 and 1917.

It is possible that it would now be a good thing if the Government protected the farmer a little. Surely the manufacturer would not object if the farmer had his turn for, from my earliest days, I have heard of the Government protecting our "baby" industries. Will they never grow up and become mature substantial citizens? Surely our manufacturers are protected. There is no law dealing with them, when, besides taking a profitable price from a farmer for an implement, they virtually reach into the farmer's pocket and blandly extract a bonus of 25 or 30 per cent. on the fair price. The farmer is awakening, and in time he will refuse to

pay \$130 for an implement his American neighbor buys for \$100.

Of course, there is a large revenue to be made up to pay our war debt and the ever-increasing cost of running the country, especially since commissions have come into their own. Often have I heard it said, "the manufacturer pays the revenue." I almost thought it must be true. I leave it to you for your serious consideration. But this I know, if a Canadian farmer buys an implement in the United States he pays our Government a stiff duty before he gets it home. Why would it not be fair, then, for a Canadian manufacturer, after selling an implement for price plus duty to hand over to our Government an amount equal to the duty on an article of equal value in the United States? If this method is not used why would it not be better if farmers bought all their implements in the United States and paid our Government the duty to increase our revenue, and pay off the country's debt? Then the farmers of Canada would know that on every article they bought a considerable amount would go into the Dominion treasury instead of into the pockets of the manufacturers. It would hardly seem as if the farmers would be disloyal if they bought elsewhere and discharged our liabilities.

However, farmers would like to see inflated fortunes taxed for a change, along with the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, which came after much agitation, they would gladly see lined up the freedom of markets.

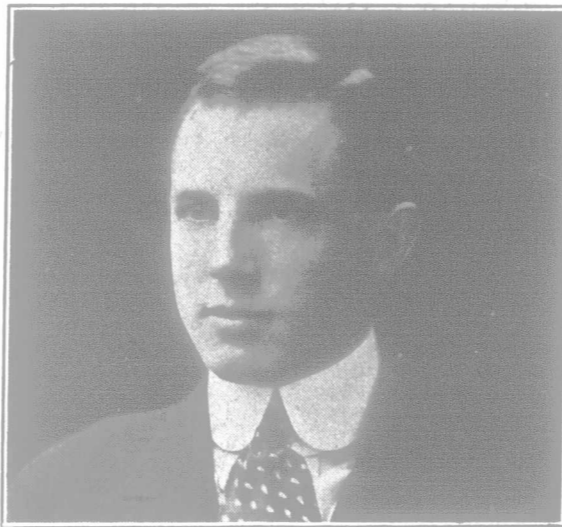
Kent Co., Ont.

L. L. GOSNELL.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

The York County Contest.

The annual Stock Judging Competition of the York County Junior Farmers' Improvement Association was held at Newmarket; the classes of stock were good and the competition was keen. Leslie Gardhouse, Weston, won the cup donated by the Hon. George S. Henry to the one scoring highest in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The Unionville team took first prize for the four boys totalling the highest number of points. Richmond Hill team was second, and Thistleton team third. The following were the winners of prizes given to those who had not been on a stock judging team before: 1, Leslie Gardhouse, Weston; 2, Bert Kane, Gormley; 3, Ross Anderson, Edgeley; 4, Geo. Gilroy, Keswick; 5, Edgar Phillips, Woodbridge.



Leslie G. Gardhouse.

Highest scoring competitor in the York County contest. He is a son of J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

On Friday, March 14, the annual Public Speaking Contest was held at Thornhill, there being eleven speakers. The competition was keen and the first three competitors were very close. The results were as follows: 1, Earl Jackson, Thistleton; 2, Edgar Phillips, Woodbridge; 3, Ross Ratcliffe, Stouffville; 4, Percy Barker, Weston; 5, W. Hamilton, Thistleton. Much credit for the success of these events is due to J. C. Steckley, the Agricultural Representative for the County of York.

York Co., Ont.

JUNIOR FARMER.

Topics for Discussion.

If you have a suggestion that you think would prove valuable to young farmers generally, or if you care to discuss the topics outlined below, take up your pen and contribute to this Department.

1. What lessons in agriculture has the war taught?

Have you or your neighbors learned anything new in regard to farming during the last four years? Have new crops been introduced which promise to be more remunerative than the ones formerly grown in the district? Have methods been altered or have any labor-saving devices been found valuable? Articles on this subject should not exceed 800 words, and should reach us by April 1.

2. How could the rural school serve the community better?

If your local school has done anything different and

made a success of it, write about it. Do the parents and trustees give the teacher all the support they should and help her to make the school neat and attractive? How could the rural school be made more of a community centre than it is? Articles on this subject should not exceed 800 words, and should reach us not later than April 5.

What One Junior Farmer's Improvement Association Has Done.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Although the Port Dover branch of the Junior Farmer's Improvement Association has so far not proved to be the unqualified success some of the enthusiasts hoped to make it when it was formed a year ago, we have accomplished a few things which were worth while, and an outline of its activities may prove of interest to the readers of the "Young Farmer's" page.

This Club was formed in the usual manner after a very interesting short course conducted by the Agricultural District Representative for Norfolk, and consisted of about twenty-five members. As we had no suitable place to hold meetings, the first thing we decided on was that we must raise funds to provide ourselves with a club-house, and decided on what we considered an original idea of growing a plot of potatoes. This was to serve other purposes than merely raising revenue. It was to be an incentive to the members to meet at one place, during the summer to plant, hoe, spray and dig, and when we consulted our Agricultural Representative, he conceived the idea of making an experiment and spraying demonstration out of it. He was able to get seed for us free on condition that we would conduct an experiment to test out Northern Ontario, New Brunswick and Old Ontario grown seed with two varieties of potatoes, Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler, on two kinds of soil, heavy and light. He also got us our spray material free. This involved considerable work during the summer and a good many of the boys found it impossible to get out to hoe, which made it harder for the ones who did. However, we managed to keep the plots in pretty good condition, and realized well over \$100 in the fall. We also learned that Northern Ontario seed was superior to southern-grown seed, especially with the Irish Cobbler. The seed of the Green Mountain variety grown in Old Ontario produced slightly better results than that grown in the North on both plots, but we thought it was more on account of the northern-grown seed being a poor sample than that the Old Ontario was generally superior. We also learned that heavy soil is not the place to grow potatoes, either for a heavy yield or for easy cultivation.

We were not entirely concerned with such mundane activities as hoeing potatoes, for we had a foot ball, and many a rare old game we had after our "spuds" were hoed, as the same man (one of our older members) who was good enough to let us have the potato patch free also let us kick our football around his pasture field. There was a creek running through the farm, and although it did get too dark to play football we could always enjoy a swim.

Later in the fall, after our potato crop was marketed, our Agricultural Representative organized stock-judging trips, and we made several excursions to inspect and practice on all classes of good stock. Several of our members had cars, so we were able to travel far afield in search of choice flocks and herds, and one time went as far as Elora, staying over night in Guelph, and going up to see the O. A. C. In this we were again able to mix pleasure with profit, for after a day on the road and visiting farms, which in itself was a pleasure, we would manage to be near some big town, such as Brantford or Hamilton, at night and before making the homeward trip we would all have supper together and then go to a show. From the boys who went on these trips the Agricultural Representative picked a team to enter the Inter-County Judging Competition at the Guelph Fair, which was still another rare treat for the three who went even though we did not succeed in capturing the trophy.

When winter set in, or rather when the time that it usually sets in arrived, we found a very suitable club-room which was in reality a summer cottage but warmly built and furnished. The revenue derived from the sale of our potatoes was far more than enough to pay the rent and gas bill for this room for six months, so we have held meetings regularly once a week all winter. Our meetings consist of literary, agricultural and social alternately. The social evenings have been a success as we have one of the boys play a violin and another a mouthorgan, and the girls never refuse an invitation to attend a J. F. I. A. social evening. But the other evenings have been rather tame affairs, and it is in this and in the fact that we failed to put on a play, as we started out to do, that we are not just satisfied with ourselves. The fact that we have been able to keep together for a year and are organizing for another year is some ground for hopefulness, we think.

Another feature of our work which we hope will develop as time goes on is the formation of a library of good farm books which we lend out among the boys. We only have a very few so far, but they are good ones and are always being read by someone.

There is certainly a great field of labor for an improvement association if only the interest of the members can be kept up and they can be made to realize how great the need for improvement is.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

T. B. Barrett.

How to Make the Junior Farmer's Improvement Association a Success.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The object of the Junior Farmer's Improvement Association is to improve rural life and advance the educational and social side of it. But up to the present time there is much room for the improvement of the Association. The meetings should be held at regular intervals throughout the winter, say once a month at the least, and if the President, Vice-President and Committee would prepare beforehand something different for each meeting, secure the services of some prominent lecturers, the members would turnout in better numbers, and before long would not want to miss any of the meetings. As it is, a couple of years after the Association is formed, the members fail to attend the one or two meetings, which are held to elect officers and other business, because there is nothing to interest them. What a difference it would be if some prominent speaker were present, or in the absence of such, if some of the young men, say two for each meeting, were to discuss some interesting experiment which they had conducted. It would be good practice for the young men and the others would be interested. The different branches of the Association in the county could arrange for members to speak at their meetings, from different parts of the county. It all rests with the officers elected to look after the affairs of the J. F. I. A. whether it will die out in the course of a couple of years or will remain a success.

Experiments could be conducted by the members on their own farms, and these would provide material to be discussed by the boys at the meetings, the following winter. If the President was a wideawake fellow, which he should be, he could have it arranged so that there would be one of the experimenters speak at each meeting.

Plowing competitions could be conducted through the county, carried on under rules similar to those applying to Field Crop Competitions. Each contestant could plow five acres on his own farm. A good plan would be to have wide-bottom plows used one year and narrow-bottom the next, so as to give all the boys an equal chance. Some soils require a wide-bottom plow while others require a narrow-bottom, and in the way suggested the boys using narrow-bottom plows could enter the competition one year, and the boys using wide-bottoms could enter the next. It would be putting too much work on the Agricultural Representatives' shoulders to carry on the two competitions in the one year. The boy winning first prize would not be allowed to enter the competition again, thereby giving all the boys an equal chance to win the prizes. The competitions would lead to better plowing as the young men would not be satisfied with only five acres plowed well, but would try and have the whole farm plowed the same.

The J. F. I. A. could get together and hold a winter fair at some place in the county, all the stock entered to be sold at an auction sale following the fair. This would encourage the young men to keep pure-bred stock, which they could show and dispose of at their winter fair. It would also increase the popularity of the Association. The annual stock judging contest could be successfully carried on at the fair. This would attract large numbers of farmers and before long The Boy's Winter Fair would be a grand success, an event that would be as well known as the C. N. E. The annual stock judging contest is growing in favor, but it would be better to hold it at a fair where the public could attend and watch the boys judge, than at some large stock breeder's barn where there is hardly room for the boys to crowd in.

I have outlined some of the things which the J. F. I. A. could think over and I believe a suitable motto for the association would be, "Persevere and Succeed."

York County. HERBERT KANE.

Father and Son in Partnership.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I read with much interest the "Story of a Farm Boy" in "The Farmer's Advocate." I would like to see the question discussed as to different systems whereby father and son could work the farm together and share the proceeds in a manner satisfactory to both. Any suggestions along that line would be very helpful.

Parry Sound, Ont. J. S. COLE.

NOTE.—Can any reader describe a plan that has worked satisfactorily? Practical suggestions on this subject would be helpful.—Editor.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Types and Uses of Farm Tractors.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Twenty odd years ago there came the automobile with its gas motor and rubber tires and from the start people took to it as a means of transportation and pleasure. At first it was expensive, to be sure, but the people kept on trying them out and the manufacturers kept on improving and to-day the motor car is only rivaled for speed by the airplane. The motor car is to-day as much needed on the farm as it is in the city and the records shown by auto manufacturers show that the greater production of the country goes to people in the rural districts.

Ever since the automobile became generally common the farmer has had his eye on it as a means of doing his every day work on the farm. The service rendered him by his auto was so much superior to the old horse and buggy method of transportation that it seemed to him that the same idea could be worked out in the way of a work horse of iron and steel and gasoline and while such a work horse might cost a lot to buy in the first place it would do the work of several real flesh and bone horses and do it better and quicker in the bargain.

The years rolled around and to-day, in this year of 1919, we find nearly as many makes of farm tractors on the market as we do automobiles and trucks. There are four-wheeled ones, three-wheeled ones and two-wheeled ones and then, too, there are some that have no wheels at all but travel on an endless track of its own that it picks up and lays down as it goes along. Some of these are steam tractors but most are gas driven and that means that they will burn anything from high-grade gasoline to distillate or kerosene. Not all of them will do this feat but the manufacturers will usually advise the proper fuel for use in the particular model in use.

Looking through some of the farm journals at the tractor advertisements it certainly must puzzle some people to know what particular tractor is really best suited for their farm and line of work. Between the big heavy machine that will pull ten bottoms and the little two plow machine there are many different types and designs and there is a type for nearly every class of work.

In Western Canada the heavy machine capable of continued operation under the most straining conditions is beyond doubt the better investment. Large areas under cultivation making for few turns and infrequent changes of implements are best handled with the larger machine which can be operated by one or two men in seeding and harvesting operations and then used to operate the thresher and to do the fall plowing in the shortest time possible. This applies to where grain crops are grown only. Where frequent cultivation is necessary for the advancement of the crop the small tractor takes a hand and owing to its greater flexibility and ease of operation it becomes much more serviceable and economical than the larger and heavier unit.

Tractors have been used in Western Canada for some years. Where the tractor is more or less new as in Ontario, the Eastern Provinces and in British Columbia, and it is in these districts where the different types of machines will find their greatest usefulness. A two wheeled tractor of about the strength of two good horses would be of little use in the West while on the 150-acre farm in the East it would be just the thing in every way.

Where land is rolling or boggy there is no tractor as satisfactory as the caterpillar type which travels on its own track. There is more traction surface in a machine of this type than in any other. In wet damp land they will go where the wheel machine would not have a chance, and they are so low and compact that they are ideal for farms having more or less rolling land. The high wheel tractor has its place on the comparatively level land where speed and strength are the requirements. On the average farm they are very serviceable but in exceptional places the caterpillar will be found to be the more satisfactory as it will not sink in the soft ground nor will it slide or upset on the grades and inclines of the rolling land.

The two-wheeled tractor is just coming in. It is the development of the past three years and is operated from the seat of the implement in use just the same as a team of horses are guided with the reins or by a suitable steering wheel and attachments for control. This type of tractor is particularly suitable for work in orchards, in cultivating and where it is necessary to have complete control over both the mashing in operation and the tractor. The principle advantage with this type is that one man can control both the implement and the tractor. The four-wheeled light tractor for general purpose

farm use is perhaps the most popular of all existing types and is no doubt the more satisfactory under usual conditions. It can be used for general farm work of all kinds and in addition for cleaning up new land, grading, logging and most anything that a team of horses can be expected to do. Most tractors are equipped with belt pulley for power use so in the purchase of a machine it is necessary to consider to what power uses the tractor will be put. It would be folly to expect a twenty-horse-power machine to operate a threshing machine which needed a machine of forty-horse-power and it would be equal folly to purchase a forty-horse-power tractor when you only needed a twenty-horse-power machine.

In the purchase of a tractor one of the first things to consider is what service the manufacturers can give in the way of prompt shipment of repair parts and supplies. If at all possible purchase your tractor from a reliable dealer in your own town who carries repair parts in stock and maintains a first class repair service at the disposal of the owner of tractors in the locality. In time of need a tractor is worth several dollars a day and if you have purchased your tractor a thousand miles or so away you will in all probability be up against a great deal of trouble and delay, and consequently financial loss. The tractor made away off somewhere may and may not be what it is claimed to be but the chances you take are not worth while when there are many good reliable makes sold either in your own town or on the neighboring city.

Do not pick a tractor with poor lubricating equipment. Lubrication is the main feature of a tractor which is continually working in the dust and grit of the fields. Do not pick a high speed small bore motor as the good old style slow speed large bore and good power type will be more lasting and satisfactory. A small bore high speed motor may be all right for a speedy motor car, but a tractor travels much slower and works harder under much poorer conditions. See that your tractor has a large radiator with an efficient forced circulation cooling system. A hot motor is like a warm team. They both have to be rested. Your machine should burn a fuel of which you can obtain a ready supply at the lowest cost per gallon. There are some really cheap fuels but if you have to send away off some place for your supplies you are liable to get tied up some time and so it might be best to stick to old-fashioned gasoline or kerosene. See that your new iron horse has an air strainer to clean the dust out of the air before it is drawn into the carburetor because this little device has been left out your tractor will be very short lived owing to the dust in the air scoring the piston walls and eating the bearings. Finally do not get too small a machine for your work nor again too large.

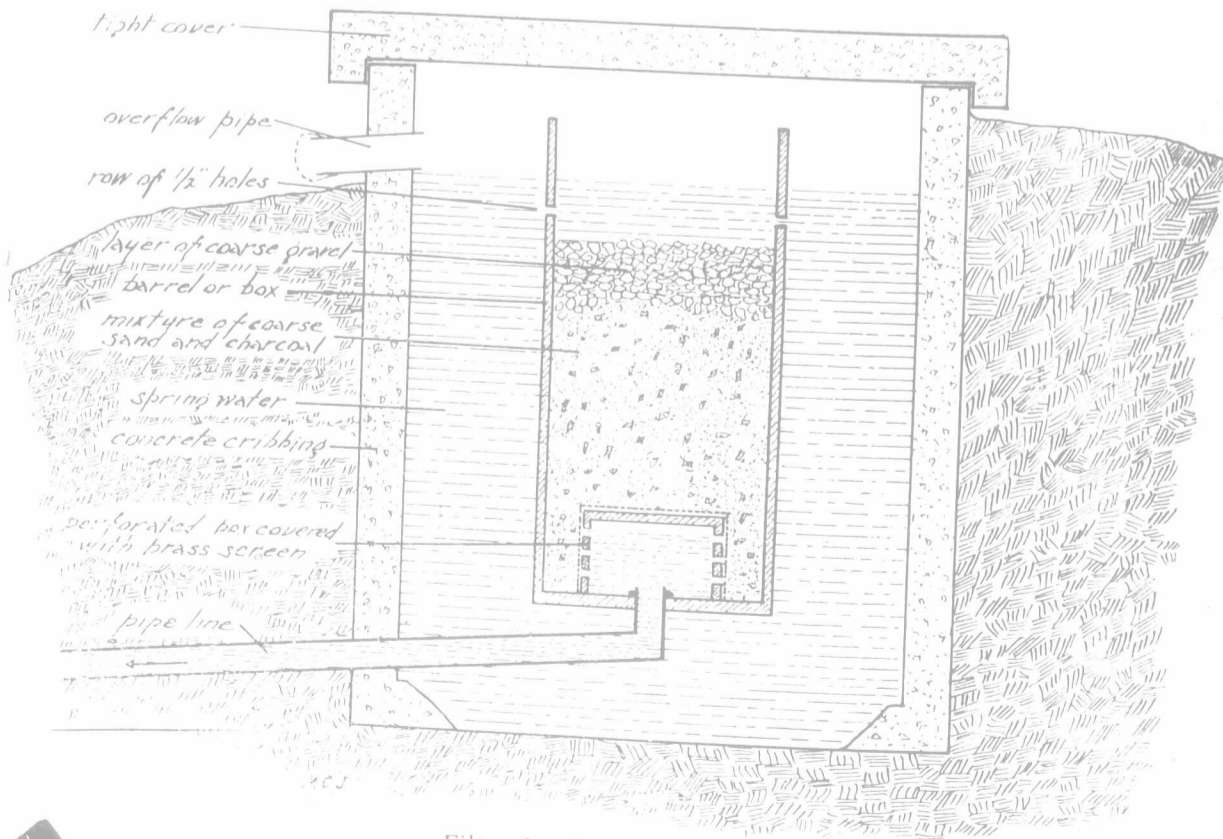
Essex Co., Ont. J. C. INMAN.

Filteration of Spring Water.

BY R. R. GRAHAM.

It is not a common thing to find spring water that requires filtering before it is fit for use, but an instance has been brought to the attention of the "Advocate" by a correspondent, and the following method of filtration is herewith submitted as an efficient remedy for organic pollution only. See illustration for details.

The method may be described thus: Take a barrel or even a half barrel, or some water-tight box, and in the centre of it, and made fast to the bottom, place a wooden or metal box about 8 inches square, closed at the top and perforated on all sides with 1/2-inch holes. Over it wrap tightly and fasten securely a layer of brass screen wire cloth or netting with a mesh little finer than fly screen netting. Put a deep layer of a mixture of clean coarse sand and pea size charcoal in proportions of 2 parts sand to 1 part charcoal over the perforated box and over this a layer of coarse gravel. The sand and



Filter for Spring Water.

the most popular of all existing at the more satisfactory under usual condition for cleaning up new land, most anything that a team of to do. Most tractors are equipped for power use so in the purchase of a tractor to consider to what power uses it. It would be folly to expect a machine to operate a threshing machine of forty-horse-power and a machine of forty-horse-power to purchase a forty-horse-power tractor only needed a twenty-horse-

power tractor one of the first things to service the manufacturers can give is the shipment of repair parts and possible purchase your tractor from your own town who carries repair parts. A first class repair service is a feature of tractors in the locality. A tractor is worth several dollars a day as your tractor a thousand miles in all probability be up against a delay, and consequently your tractor made away off somewhere what it is claimed to be but the tractor is not worth while when there are tractors sold either in your own town

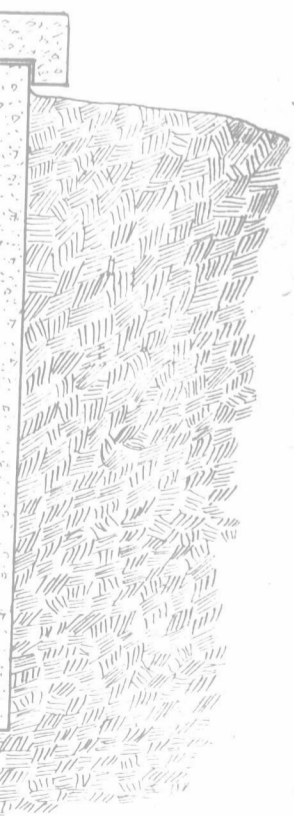
with poor lubricating equipment. The main feature of a tractor is working in the dust and grit of the high speed small bore motor as the large bore and good power and satisfactory. A small tractor may be all right for a speedy tractor travels much slower and works under poorer conditions. See that your tractor with an efficient forced air system. A hot motor is like a horse that has to be rested. Your tractor's fuel of which you can obtain at the lowest cost per gallon. There are tractors but if you have to send away for supplies you are liable to get a tractor that it might be best to stick to old kerosene. See that your new tractor to clean the dust out of your tractor into the carburetor because when left out your tractor will be clogged to the dust in the air scoring the bearings. Finally do your machine for your work nor again

J. C. INMAN.

of Spring Water.

R. GRAHAM.

thing to find spring water that is fit for use, but an instance of attention of the "Advocate" by a following method of filtration an efficient remedy for organic matter for details. Described thus: Take a barrel some water-tight box, and in the middle fast to the bottom, place a board 8 inches square, closed at the sides with 1/2-inch holes. Over the board securely a layer of brass wire with a mesh little finer than a deep layer of a mixture of clean charcoal in proportions of 2 parts of charcoal over the perforated box coarse gravel. The sand and



gravel should be well washed before it is put into the barrel. Bore a few 1/2-inch holes around the barrel near the top slightly above level of gravel. Put a tight cover over the barrel and insert an inch pipe in the centre of the bottom extending it an inch or so into the perforated box described above. Submerge the barrel in the spring up to row or holes, stay it securely and connect pipe through bottom to pipe line running under the ground to the house or barns. If the filter barrel could not be conveniently located in the spring it could be put in a water-tight compartment or tank built beside the spring, and the water conveyed to it from the spring through an overflow pipe. This tank also should have an overflow pipe.

The water is filtered by passing through the layers of sand, gravel and charcoal, and the fine mesh screen prevents sand getting into the pipe and clogging it.

The advisable procedure in a case of this kind is first, to have a chemical and bacteriological analysis made of the water in order to be sure what the trouble is. Then a remedy can be more wisely recommended. Such analysis are made gratis by the Provincial Health Department, Toronto, or by the Chemistry and Bacteriological Departments, O. A. College, Guelph. Instructions for properly taking the samples may be had for the asking.

THE DAIRY.

Canada's Opportunity in Dairying.

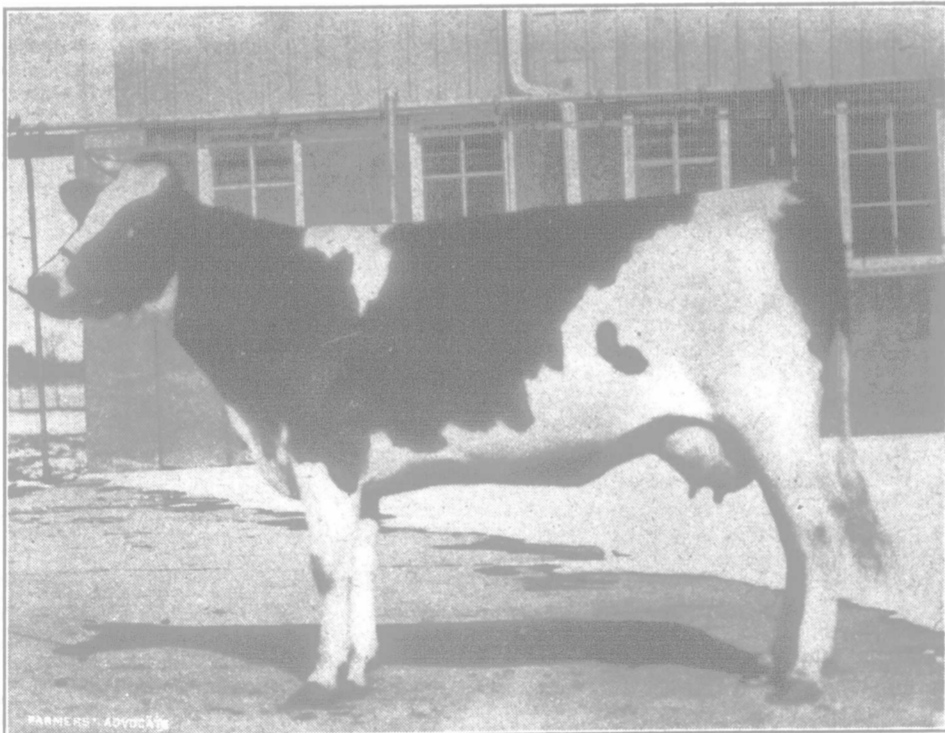
Several considerations make it advisable to view at this time the Canadian dairy industry both from a standpoint of past experiences and opportunities for future development. It can truly be argued that Canada has made great strides in dairying, not only in quantity of production but in quality and organization as well. But to consider our success only, is a poor road to progress. When the first Canadian cheese factory was built in 1864, in Oxford County, Ontario, it is hardly likely that any man of that time could pierce the future so far as to see that county, one of the foremost counties, if not the most important dairy county in Ontario; nor could it be expected that the great

Northwestern country would be opened up so rapidly to settlement; or that this vast unknown would so soon become self-supporting in the matter of dairy products; or that, in less than fifty years, Canada's production of dairy products would reach the huge sum of \$200,000,000 per year. These things have come and it now behooves us to look back upon our past with a close scrutiny for the mistakes we have made; and, also, lest we become too self-satisfied with the record of progress we have built up, to look toward the future and set our sails toward the port of improvement. In other words, we must recognize the fact that we stand practically on the verge of a new era, an era that will date from the time the war map of Europe is redrawn and the nations of the world begin to settle down once more to the normal occupation of their people.

One of the first lessons we can draw from the past is the undoubted fact that in a very large measure the prices received for dairy products in Canada are established upon the basis of our export market. This is especially true of cheese; it is also true of butter and, as has been pointed out previously in these columns, even the price of milk to the consumer in our cities has a decided relation to the price warranted for Canadian cheese, milk and cream by the export cheese and butter market. One of the first things the future dairyman in Canada must learn is to develop a proper appreciation of these facts. At present, it seems as if the average dairy farmer is largely concerned with the immediate sale of his produce, taking little or no account of his ultimate market and thereby rendering less intelligent any plea for more remunerative and adequate prices. It is true that the real significance of export markets has been brought much closer home in the last two or three years, but this was due to the existence of a British Purchasing Commission in Canada, that, for all practical purposes, commandeered Canadian supplies at a stated price. This, however, was a war condition, which, while working no hardship upon the Canadian dairyman, yet leaves him practically as ignorant of export market conditions as ever. One would expect that since Canadian dairying methods were sufficiently advanced

20 years ago to have been useful to New Zealand, we would have maintained our lead in all respects. New Zealand dairymen, however, realize first of all that a favorable position on the export market necessitates a careful study of these markets, and an understanding of what they demand. Not only do they consider that so-called dairy experts or officials should familiarize themselves with these matters, but that a study of current conditions is a duty they owe to themselves as well as the industry in which they are engaged. In this respect they differ markedly from the man who after listening to a carefully prepared paper on this subject at the convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario a few years ago, approached the speaker afterward with this question, "Why don't you talk about something we can understand?" The sooner we make it our business to understand these matters the sooner we will place our industry on the level where it belongs.

It is important that we realize something of the extent to which export markets are available to us. It is pretty generally realized that Great Britain is our great export market, but we fail to appreciate the extent of this market nor the conditions which make for a favorable reception of Canadian products on that market. It has been said that very close to fifty per cent. of all the milk produced in Canada goes into the production of cheese and butter. Of butter, about ninety-five per cent. of our total production is consumed in Canada; the remainder, five per cent., is exported. Of this five per cent., nearly all goes to Great Britain although a relatively small quantity is exported to Newfoundland, and the West Indies. Our cheese also goes principally to Great Britain, a practically insatiable market for Canadian dairy products provided we can furnish a steady supply of established quality. This matter of a steady supply is even more important, under certain circumstances than quality for the reason that importers in Great Britain much prefer to deal with those who can furnish them a dependable supply. Naturally Great Britain would prefer to deal with Canadian farmers rather than with those from foreign countries, such as Denmark, for instance. But, Danish butter has a much firmer hold on the British market than Canadian butter or at least it had before the war. Denmark was in a position to supply a steady quantity



The Two-year-old Heifer, Segis Vincent, 21.74 lbs. of Butter in 7 Days. One of the 20 daughters of King Segis Pontiac Posch, selling in Gordon S. Gooderham's consignment to the Canadian National Sale, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, April 10-11.

although it is of interest to note that at present Denmark has no butter at all for export; nor, we understand, has Holland. Canada's contribution to Great Britain's butter supply is so small as to be scarcely appreciable. Our production of dairy products has steadily increased and for this we should be thankful, because soil and climate is pretty generally adapted to dairying, but during the years prior to the war our population grew so rapidly as to more than absorb in some years particularly, our increase in production. This condition serves to make more plain the enormous opportunity for development of our export trade. Dairy Commissioner Ruddick said recently that if Canada's export of butter were ten times what it is we would be in a much more favorable position on the British market. With respect to cheese our position is much similar and there seems no reason for doubting the ability or willingness of the British markets to absorb all the cheese we can supply.

Quality payment has become a necessary and primary requirement to any further progressive development of the industry. We have arrived at a stage in Canadian dairying where the technique of milk production and the manufacture of butter and cheese have reached such a stage that further degrees of uniformity and quality are scarcely attainable without payment on a strict quality basis for whole milk. It is useless to perfect methods of manufacture; it is useless to urge care and cleanliness in the production of milk on the farm, and it is useless to urge the food value of milk and its products, unless at the same time the man who produces

good milk or the manufacturer who makes a good grade of cheese or butter, is paid according to the quality of his product. Quality payment is becoming and should become the slogan of all progressive dairymen. The new era, in which dairying must play its part, will demand good products for good prices and it behooves dairymen to fall in line as quickly as may be. The payment for milk on a basis of fat content has become more prevalent and sanitary milk is given a premium in some markets. The grading of cheese and butter is also more common and the possibilities now seem even probabilities for compulsory grading of these products throughout the whole Dominion.

A greater degree of business enterprise in our factories and even on our dairy farms would in many instances work for a more satisfactory condition eventually. There are too many small factories; factories that cannot afford to make necessary improvements. In most cases a system of inspection by the Government compels a certain annual improvement, but we understand that factories in New Zealand are much better equipped than our own and that although this small country has a dairy industry younger than our own, in the matter of up-to-date factories and facilities for the most efficient utilization of raw materials, they bid fair to surpass us.

Organization is of the utmost importance because only through it can the Canadian dairy industry work toward uniformity and standard quality. The dairy industry is fortunate in having created recently a National Dairy Council and this organization can do a very great deal if the more local organizations which support it are keen to appreciate the work that it can do. The work of some of these local organizations is apt to be of more or less of a perfunctory character and it is incumbent upon members and officers alike to keep alive the true spirit of progress. It would be a splendid thing for the industry in Canada if there could be in each province one organization to represent all branches of the industry there. This we will venture to say will eventually materialize, although at present it hardly seems feasible. Great problems incidental to the establishment of a steady equilibrium between the various branches of the industry remain to be solved through organization. Oleomargarine is at present a cancer in the side of the industry and strong organization will be required to remove it against the active opposition of those who stand to profit from its sale in Canada, together with others, who, from a mistaken sense of what is in the interest of the consumer, herald it as an advantage to the country. Oleo stands to hold back many people from engaging in the industry if its continued manufacture is permitted in Canada and it does, moreover, stand to affect the health of the Canadian people in later years and that in a detrimental way. Strong organization is needed and the more simple and comprehensive it is the better. One thing we need is a type of organization that will do more for the dairy industry than for resolutions. There is too great a tendency in some instances to collect membership fees in return for the privilege of voting on resolutions.

Dairymen need from now on to study the question of cold storage in relation to the marketing of dairy products. The Government has announced through the Minister of Agriculture that a million dollar cold storage plant will be built on the Montreal harbor front. Montreal is the logical market in Canada for export dairy products. There is at present several million feed of cold storage space in Montreal but none of it we understand is of the quality desired and the quality necessary for the economical marketing of dairy products. For the export of dairy production a cold storage of adequate proportions on the Montreal harbor front will save, according to reliable opinion, as much as \$80,000 per year in the cheese trade alone by doing away with one cartage, while, in the matter of insurance, the same opinion states that in the matter of insurance, a fire-proof storage would command a rate sufficiently lower than those paid on some of the private storages now in use, to reduce the insurance bill of some exporting houses by four-fifths. Dairymen should endeavor to acquaint themselves with what this means to the industry when carried out to the full; and they should study further the question of cold storage, insisting in the meantime that the Government carry to completion with reasonable celerity, the project announced by the Minister of Agriculture at Toronto in February.

In considering Canada's dairy opportunity we cannot conclude without a mention of the matter of breeding. This, of course, is fundamental to the whole question of dairy production. It is a matter also which concerns itself with the average cow found on the average farm because it is this type of cow which produces the vast tonnage of raw milk entering into consumption and manufacture in Canada. Naturally we must not lose sight of the fact that this average cow is not pure-bred and hence the necessity for careful selection of the herd sire. We have about reached the stage of affairs in Canadian dairying when a severe hand will be laid upon the scrub bull. No greater menace to the profits from dairy farming exists to-day than the ill-bred, mongrel bull. Compulsory eradication would certainly be of national benefit and may yet be necessary. Our production per cow is, on the average, almost on the line between profit and loss. Our average production per cow is lower than in Holland or in Denmark, our competitors in the British market. Denmark, when her agricultural rejuvenation was begun some years ago began to improve the cows of the country through grading up and the use of better sires. We in Canada are in a comparatively new country where cost of production is high and where strict business economy is necessary. The pure-bred sire is purely a business proposition as has

been proven time and again. Canada's dairy opportunity can never be fully utilized until the scrub bull is banned from our herds.

Oxford County Holsteins Make A Good Average.

The Oxford County Holstein Breeders held their eleventh semi-annual sale in Woodstock, on Wednesday of last week, for which they obtained the highest average of any offering ever listed by the Club. There were seventy-five lots sold, among which were several young calves under six months, seventeen young bulls, and fourteen heifers under three years. The bulls averaged \$152, the heifers \$209, and the forty-one cows three years old and under \$236.46, making a general average of \$210.90. The top price for the day was paid by W. C. Houck, of Chippawa, for the three-year-old heifer Colantha Pietertje Banks, from J. B. Hanmer's consignment. The heifer has just completed an official seven-day record of over 28 lbs. butter before being shipped. The purchase price was \$520. The quality of the offering throughout was fully up to, if not just a little higher than that of their previous sales. The high average obtained should prove a further incentive to the members to again raise the standard when selecting for another year. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Table listing animal sales categorized by Females and Males, including names like Alberta Canary De Kol and prices such as \$350 for Queen Canary De Kol.

Jersey Sale at Sarnia.

On March 18, A. Hughes, of Sarnia, disposed of his herd of registered cattle. In the offering were cows with records upwards of 12,000 lbs. of milk in twelve months, and individuals which were of show-ring calibre. There were a number of aged cows and also a number of young calves, which tended to lower the average. The 1918 calves went from \$45 to \$50 apiece. Several grade cows were sold at around \$100. One team of horses brought \$400. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Table listing Jersey cattle sales with names like Petty, J. F. Elliott, Watford and prices ranging from \$110 to \$150.

HORTICULTURE.

Insecticides and Fungicides Recommended in the Spray Calendar.

- List of insecticides and fungicides including Arsenate of Lead Paste, Arsenate of Lead Powder, Arsenate of Lime, Paris Green, Hellebore, Lime-sulphur, Tobacco Extracts, Kerosene Emulsion, and Whale-oil Soap.

Formulae for Fungicides. I.—BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Bluestone (Copper Sulphate) 4 lbs. Fresh Stone Lime 4 or 5 lbs. Or Hydrated Lime 6 to 8 lbs. Water 40 gals.

Note 2.—Hydrated lime if left exposed to the air becomes worthless, so keep it in tightly-fastened paper bags in a dry place. II.—LIME-SULPHUR WASH.

- 1. COMMERCIAL LIME-SULPHUR. (Factory-made concentrated lime-sulphur). This as purchased is usually about 1.290 specific gravity strength or 33° Baume.

Put about 10 gals. water in the boiling outfit, start fire, add sulphur, stir to make paste and break lumps, then add remaining water, and when near boiling put in lime. Stir frequently while slaking and until all the sulphur and lime are dissolved.

TABLE FOR CHANGING BEAUME READINGS INTO THEIR EQUIVALENT SPECIFIC GRAVITY READINGS. Columns for Beaume, Specific Gravity, Beaume, Specific Gravity.

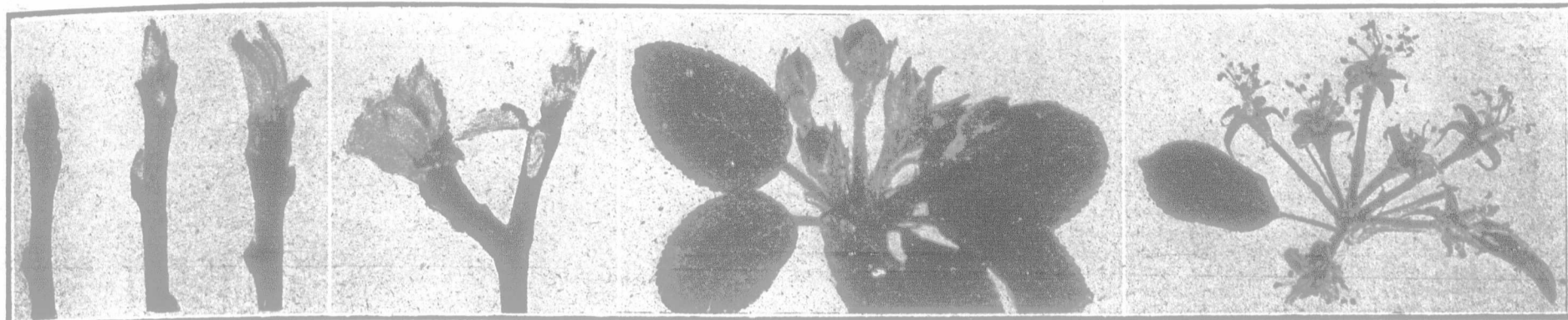
Note.—Commercial lime-sulphur should be tested with the hydrometer and diluted according to the same rules as the home-made concentrated form.

III.—DISINFECTANTS (for pruning tools and for wounds on trees): I.—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, 1 part to 1,000 by weight = 1 tablet to 1 pint of water.

II.—LIME-SULPHUR about twice spring strength, or bluestone, 1 lb. dissolved in about 14 gals. water may be used to disinfect wounds or cankers, but is not satisfactory in case of Pear Blight.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR 1919.

Revised up-to-date for "The Farmer's Advocate" by L. Caesar, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



Stages for First Application.

Stage for Second Application.

Stage for Third Application.

PLANT AND PESTS.	1ST APPLICATION.	2ND APPLICATION.	3RD APPLICATION.	REMARKS.
APPLE. Scab or black spot, canker, leaf spot, codling moth and other biting insects, scale insects, blister mite and aphids. (Consult bulletins 187, 194, 198, 219, 250 and 257.)	Either before or soon after the leaf-buds burst, preferably the latter. Use A1. For San José scale prune severely, scrape off loose bark and drench the whole tree. If no San José is present, and not much Oyster-Shell scale, the lime-sulphur may be about 1 gal. to 20 gals. water—about 1.015 specific gravity, or may use B1.	Just before the blossoms open. Use A2 or B1, with 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 to 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder to 40 gals. of the liquid, or with B1 may use ¾ to 1 lb. arsenate of lime powder instead of arsenate of lead.	Immediately after the blossoms have all or nearly all, fallen, and before the calyces close. Use A3 with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder to each 40 gals. This is the application for codling moth.	For Scab, a 4th application with weak A3 or B2 about 10 days after the 3rd is necessary if June is wet, also an intermediate one between the 2nd and 3rd with A3, without any poison, if the interval, owing to cool damp weather, threatens to be long. Spraying with A3 or B2 early in August is an insurance against sooty fungus and late scab. If Aphids are annually troublesome, delay 1st application till buds begin to burst, then add Black Leaf 40 or nicotine-sulphate 40 per cent. to A1 and cover every bud. For Apple Maggot spray with 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste in 40 gals. water, 1st about July 7 and again about August 1. Spray every apple tree. For Cankers cut out diseased bark, disinfect and cover with white-lead paint free from turpentine. For Blight on young trees keep suckers rubbed off trunk and main branches and cut out promptly any diseased branches or twigs well below the diseased bark. Always disinfect both cuts and tools with corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000).
PEAR. Scab or cracking, blight, codling moth, other biting insects, scale insects, blister mite, psylla and slug. (Consult bulletins 176, 187, 219, 250 and 257.)	Shortly before or just after the bud bursts. Use A1. For San José scale see above under Apple. For Psylla postpone this spray till just before the blossoms burst.	Just before the blossoms open. Use A3 or B1, with 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 to 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder to 40 gals. of liquid. May use arsenate of lime with B1.	Just after blossoms have fallen. Use A3 or B1, with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder to 40 gals. May use arsenate of lime with B1.	Pears subject to Scab should always receive a 4th application 10 days later than 3rd with same mixture. For Blight cut out carefully in winter all blighted branches and twigs, cutting several inches below the diseased part. Also remove and burn trees too severely blighted to save. Throughout growing season watch for and remove promptly in the same way all blighted twigs or branches. Disinfect at once tools and all cuts with corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000). For Psylla delay 1st spraying with A1 until leaf buds have burst and add Black Leaf 40 or nicotine-sulphate 40 per cent. to Codling Moth spray if necessary. Arsenate of lead will kill Slugs on leaves (3 lbs. paste or 1½ lbs. powder to 40 gals.).
PLUM AND CHERRY. Black knot, brown rot, leaf blight or shot-hole fungus, curculio, slug, aphids and cherry fruit-flies (Consult bulletins 219, 226, 227, 230, 250 and 257.)	Just before or as the buds are bursting. Use A1. For San José Scale see above under Apple.	Soon after the fruit is set. Use A2 or B1, with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1½ lbs. of the powder to 40 gals. For leaf spot Bordeaux seems preferable to lime-sulphur.	Just before the cherries begin to color. Use A3 or B1 with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1½ lbs. of the powder to 40 gals. For leaf spot or yellow leaf Bordeaux seems preferable to lime-sulphur.	For Rot keep fruit well covered in moist weather with A3 or B1 or sulphur dust and dust with sulphur without any poison just before picking. For Cherry Fruit-flies (the cause of the little white headless maggots in cherries) use 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste to 40 gals. of water. Apply to all cherry trees just as Early Richmonds are getting a reddish blush, and again to only Montmorency and late varieties about 10 or 12 days later. Cut out and burn all Black Knots in winter and whenever seen in summer. For Slugs on leaves see under Pear above. For Aphids on Sweet Cherries postpone the 1st application until the buds are just bursting, and then add nicotine-sulphate 40 per cent. or Black Leaf 40. Good pruning with plenty of sunlight and air helps against Rot.
PEACH. Leaf-curl, scab or black spot, yellows, little peach, curculio, borer, San José scale, shot-hole borer. (Consult bulletins 241, 250 and 257.)	Before the buds begin to swell. (All must be done before any sign of bursting of buds.) Use A1. This is usually the only spraying peach trees receive. May do this spraying in late autumn.	Soon after fruit is set. Use 2 or 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 lb. of the powder and 1 or 2 lbs. freshly slaked or hydrated lime to 40 gals. water for curculio. Omit if curculio is not troublesome.	About one month after fruit is set. If troubled by Brown Rot use C or dust with sulphur. Good pruning and thinning the fruit help to control this disease.	If brown rot is likely to be troublesome use C again about one month before fruit ripens, or dust with sulphur. Destroy mummied fruit in autumn. Remove at once and burn any tree attacked by yellows or little peach and also suspected trees. Dig out borers at base of tree with knife in May and again in October. For shot-hole borer cut down and burn before April all dead or dying trees or branches, and leave no brush heaps near orchard.
GRAPES. Black rot, powdery mildew, downy mildew, anthracnose, flea-beetle, leaf hopper. (Consult bulletin 237.)	When 3rd leaf is appearing use B1.	Just after the fruit has set use B1.		Spray again whenever wet weather threatens. It should always be done before, not after rain. At very first sign of powdery mildew dust with sulphur or spray with C. For flea-beetles use poison whenever they appear. For leaf-hoppers use Black Leaf 40 or nicotine-sulphate 40% applied very carefully to under-surface of leaves between 10th and 15th of July to destroy nymphs. Clean cultivation is very important and destruction of all old mummied vines and prunings.
CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY. Mildew, leaf-spot, currant worm, aphids, red spider and San José scale. (Consult bulletin 222.)	Shortly before or as buds burst use A1. For San José Scale prune and spray heavily.	Just before blossoms appear, use A2 or B1, with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 lb. of the powder to 40 gals. May use arsenate of lime with B1.	Just after fruit is formed use A3 or B1, with 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste or 1 lb. of the powder to each 40 gals. May use arsenate of lime with B1.	For worms when fruit is ripening, use hellebore, 1 oz. to 1 gal. water. Look for aphids just as buds burst; if present spray with Black Leaf or kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, or postpone 1st application till then and add Black Leaf 40 or nicotine-sulphate 40% to A1.
RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY. Anthracnose, red rust, crown gall. (Consult bulletin 210.)	Before growth begins use B1. Omit if not troubled by anthracnose.	When shoots are 6 or 8 inches high use B1. Omit if no anthracnose.	If caterpillars are attacking the leaves use 2 lbs. arsenate of lead to 40 gals. water if no danger of poisoning the fruit; otherwise use 1 oz. hellebore to 1 gallon water.	If anthracnose is very severe, set out new plantation of healthy shoots. If disease begins, cut out old canes as soon as fruit is picked, also badly attacked new ones, and burn. For red rust remove and burn plants at once. No other remedy. For crown gall set out plants in fresh soil, rejecting any plant with a gall on root or crown.
STRAWBERRY. Leaf-spot and white grub. (Consult bulletin 210.)	For leaf spot set out only healthy plants with no sign of disease. First season spray with B1 before blossoms open, and keep plants covered with mixture throughout the season. Second year spray before blossoming with B1 and again after picking; or mow and burn over after picking. Don't take more than two crops off. Plow down at once after second crop. For white grub dig out grubs as soon as injury is noticed; do not plant on land broken up from old meadow or pasture for at least three years after breaking. Mowing, burning over and plowing down just after the second crop is a great aid against pests.			

Note.—A1=Concentrated lime-sulphur 1.030 to 1.035 specific gravity. 1.030=1 gal. commercial to about 9 gals. water. 1.035=1 gal. commercial to 7 gals. water. The stronger mixture is for San José Scale.
 A2=Concentrated lime-sulphur 1.008 to 1.009 sp. gr.=1 gal. commercial to about 35 gals. water.
 A3=Concentrated lime-sulphur 1.007 to 1.008 sp. gr.=1 gal. commercial to about 40 gals. water.
 B1=Bordeaux mixture, 4, 6 to 8, 40 formula.
 B2=Bordeaux mixture, 2, 3 to 4, 40 formula=half strength of B1.
 C=Self-boiled lime-sulphur.

lime if left exposed to the air be-
 so keep it in tightly-fastened
 y place.
R WASH.
E-SULPHUR. (Factory-made con-
 sulphur).
 is usually about 1.290 specific
 r 33° Baume.
CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR.
 as a substitute for commercial
 only about ¾ as strong as a
 (100 lbs.
 high in percent-
 50 lbs.
 40 or 50 gals.
 water in the boiling outfit, start
 stir to make paste and break
 remaining water, and when near
 Stir frequently while slaking
 sulphur and lime are dissolved.
 me to time to keep up to 40 or
 1 hour, then strain through a
 s to inch into storage barrels.
 nce for season's work. Cover
 r, or pour oil of any kind over
 ½ inch for same purpose.
 h to dilute for different applica-
 eter with specific gravity read-
 following rule:
 the clear liquid when it is cold
 as all been settled for a day or
 mber to which it sinks. Sup-
 The strength for use before the
 be 1:030 or stronger. To de-
 dilute a strength of 1:240 to
 e three figures to the right in
 240 divided by 30=8. This
 llon of such a wash must be
 ch water to give us a strength
 or spring strength. For the
 009 is about the right strength
 by 9, which gives 26½, or
 This means that each gallon
 ngth of 1:240 must be diluted
 o make the right strength for
 n. For the third application
 008 is about the right strength
 proceed in the same way and
 so that each gallon must be
 ater for this application. If
 ncentrated were 1:212 or any
 ould in the same way divide
 the right by 30, 9 and 8 re-
 proper dilutions for each
**BAUME READINGS INTO THEIR
 C GRAVITY READINGS.**
 Specific
 Gravity
 Beaume. =
 27 = 1.230
 28 = 1.240
 29 = 1.250
 30 = 1.260
 31 = 1.271
 32 = 1.282
 33 = 1.293
 34 = 1.305
 35 = 1.317
 sulphur should be tested
 nd diluted according to the
 -made concentrated form.
 for use on peach foliage.)
 8 lbs.
 8 lbs.
 40 gals.
 es of 24 lbs. at a time to get
 24 lbs. lime in a half barrel
 to start it slaking well and
 the bottom. Dust the 24
 ne, having first worked the
 n to break lumps, then add
 nt of water is necessary to
 Stir well with a hoe to pre-
 the bottom. As soon as
 enough cold water to cool
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 to 90% of sulphur and 10
 ead powder. Dusting at
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 r pruning tools and for
 I part to 1,000 by weight
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 imate is a deadly poison
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 of Pear Blight.

Tariff and the Grand Trunk Pacific Discussed in Parliament.

TUESDAY, March 18th, saw the close of the debate on the address in the House of Commons, at Ottawa. At least sixty speeches were delivered during the three weeks over which the debate dragged on, and counting an average of five hours and a half for every day the House sat, about four speeches each day were delivered, averaging a little over an hour each in length. At a very liberal allowance for merit, twenty-five of these speeches may have been worthy of the attention of the House, by reason of the matter contained. The remainder were largely dutiful attempts to put themselves on record as having spoken, or tiresome efforts at political cajolery and recrimination. Perhaps, now that the debate is over, the less said the better; we can only hope that the Government have taken something from it, as they undoubtedly have, and commend the wise, if somewhat sacrificial spirit of the member who will move that a limit be placed upon the time a member may occupy in addressing the House.

The tariff, party politics, wheat prices, and daylight saving, have been the chief items occupying the attention of the House during the past week, and are named probably in correct order as to the amount of discussion created. Discussion inside and outside of the House with reference to tariff reform, stands head and shoulders above that on any other subject. Old-time liberals such as W. S. Fielding and Rodolphe Lemeux stand behind the tariff platform of the Laurier Government in 1911. W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford, and John A. Currie, North Simcoe, gnash their teeth at any mention of a revolt from the old National Policy. In the middle, or outside, or any place that is decidedly apart from either of the old parties stand most of the Western members, hoping for, advocating, or demanding as the case may be, substantial and immediate tariff reductions of a more or less sharp nature. Dr. Michael Clarke, Red Deer, probably leads the out and out free traders of whom there are a few, such as R. L. Richardson, Springfield, and these members bask hopefully in the memory of Bright and Cobden. Among the farmers, the most insistent clamor for a downward revision of the tariff comes, naturally from the Western members, who, it is generally felt, stand a hundred to one chance of staying home after the next election if they come back without something of a definite and satisfactory nature. They stand behind "The Farmer's Platform" as recently amended and, while they probably do not hope for, and certainly cannot hope for an immediate realization of all the measure advocated therein, seem disposed to secure some assurance of a satisfactory nature before yielding any advantage by compromise. It is much too early now to predict what concessions will be granted to low tariff advocates, because the budget debate is still afar off, but it scarcely seems probable that the pleas of the West can have been made in vain. The Government well knows that the West is faced with a condition long prevailing and growing steadily worse, that demands an immediate solution. No matter how frantic may be the cries of the men who urge the boosting of the tariff "as high as Haman's Gallows" in order to protect our so-called and perpetually infant industries, they must sooner or later realize that these industries should show some evidence of growth and independence, or else recognize in themselves a stillborn product of a false doctrine.

John A. Currie, North Simcoe, probably the most uncompromising protectionist in the House, spoke toward the end of the debate and in a manner very derogatory to the Western Grain Growers. Purporting to be a plea for less sectionalism, it was itself an outstanding example of this very thing. To one favoring a substantial lowering of the barrier for the benefit of Agriculture, it could not help but appear destructive as a critical argument. The following extract shows this:

"If you are going to deprive the present factories of the small amount of protection that they have you are going to take away the opportunity of employment from the soldier. As the condition of affairs stands now, there is not a manufacturer in this country who will invest a dollar in any industry. Every dollar they have and every moment of their men's time is menaced by this movement to wipe out the protection and to have free implements and free this and free that. That means that the United States will be the country that will be manufacturing those things for us and the workmen that are at the present time employed in that business in Canada will have to go to the United States."

J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Grower's Association, and a Director of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, preceded Mr. Currie in the debate and in the course of his remarks said: "In so far as Western Canada is concerned, we have got to the end of our tether, and for the benefit of the manufacturers I want to make a statement to the House, and it is this: Under present conditions we have to have a revenue, and if the Government decided to maintain the present policy of raising the major proportion of its revenue by indirect taxation by means of a tariff, then there is only one thing for us as patriotic citizens to do and that is to buy our requirements in such a way that the revenue derived from that source will go into the treasury of the country and not be divided between the treasury and those whom the tariff is protecting. We shall be very sorry to see such a condition of affairs arise. We are just as anxious as the manufacturers themselves that they shall continue to prosper and increase their output." Taking this statement as evidence of an intention of the West to boycott the Eastern manufactur-

The reports of Parliament which appear weekly in this paper are prepared by a "Farmer's Advocate" editor who occupies a seat in the Press Gallery, while the House is in session, for the express purpose of giving this service to our readers. An effort is being made to separate the gold from the dross, and reproduce only those remarks and addresses that have any real significance. In other words, the chaff, which constitutes a regrettably large percentage, is being blown out and the wheat preserved.

er, Mr. Currie referred to it in this manner: "That is exactly the kind of class hatred that some of these men in the West are arousing, headed by a man named Woods, who is known to be an avowed annexationist. We know exactly where all this clamor comes from, and we know there is a small clique of these men in the West, so-called leaders of the farmers there, who are trying to induce them to form Soviets, and councils of agriculture, and this, that, and the other thing which will have the effect of destroying industry."

It must be patent to everyone that such arguments for protection are silly and harmful. There undoubtedly were many good points in Mr. Currie's speech, but they were blotted out with prattle of this kind. One gets disgusted at the lack of evidence showing any get-together spirit. No more palpable fact exists in Canadian politics to-day than that Agriculture will get tariff adjustments very shortly and protectionists generally might as well assume a reasonable attitude. A little study of farming will show that the farmer will insist on what is only a reasonable concession to the most important industry in the country.

Not all the Western men have taken so firm a stand as Mr. Maharg. All want a lowering of the tariff, but some are willing to concede that reconstruction problems and a depleted treasury, make it unwise to tamper too recklessly with our main source of revenue. Mr. Maharg, stated his position as follows:

"The reason advanced last session for not interfering with the tariff was the seriousness of the war situation. We agreed with that to a man. We have come back again this session, and the request now made is that we leave the tariff question in abeyance during the period of reconstruction. That is going just a little too far; that is asking just a little too much; the request is entirely too indefinite. Western Canada is watching this Government very closely. It is also watching this House, and individual members of the House very closely; and unless something is done to attempt to remedy conditions in so far as the West is concerned, you will at least have a number of by-elections on your hands before this House meets again next session."

An interesting and significant incident relative to tariff matters occurred during the last day of the debate when Mr. Lemeux, referring to the farmer's platform as a sweeping manifesto which some Western members seemed inclined to shirk, drew from the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, by a pointed question the admission that he thought the platform was a good one when it was drawn up two years ago and that "it is a good one still." Up to this time Mr. Crerar had taken no part in the debate and although Mr. Lemeux certainly scored a point it was one Mr. Crerar did not care particularly about; he was, in fact, an unwilling victim.

The one bill of real national interest that has been considered since the closing of the debate on the address, was read for the first time on Thursday, after considerable debate. It was a bill confirming an order in council appointing the Minister of Railways and Canals as Receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System. Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, reviewed the whole history of Government participation in and connection with this project, in a very clear, earnest and explicit manner. Very briefly the substance of Sir Thomas White's remarks may be summarized as follows. In 1903 the Government and the Grand Trunk entered into an agreement for the building of the National Transcontinental Railway. This was to embrace two divisions; an Eastern division from Moncton to Winnipeg, to be built by the Government and, after completion, to be leased by the Grand Trunk Pacific for seven years at no rental except operating expenses, and for 43 additional years at three per cent. on the cost of construction (estimated at \$61,000,000 but really amounting to \$160,000,000); and a Western division, from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, to be constructed by the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Government and other bonds guaranteed by the Grand Trunk, the real owners of this Western division being the Grand Trunk. This company still owns all the stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific, "and indeed, the entire National Transcontinental Railway became a part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's system." The guarantee of the Government was limited, under the agreement, to \$13,000 per mile through the prairie section, from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and to a guarantee of the securities of the Grand Trunk for not more than three-quarters of the entire cost of the mountain section. Thus, the Government was to guarantee bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific, secured by first mortgage, while the Grand Trunk was to guarantee second mortgage bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The proceeds of

bonds so guaranteed was not sufficient to build the Western division. Consequently, the Government made, in 1909, an advance of \$10,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific guaranteed by the Grand Trunk, and in 1913 another advance of \$15,000,000 was made by the Government to the Grand Trunk Pacific similarly guaranteed by the Grand Trunk. Still more money was needed, but the Grand Trunk declined to guarantee any further loans. In 1914 a loan of \$16,000,000 was made by the Government to the Grand Trunk Pacific, not guaranteed by the Grand Trunk, and this loan was sufficient to complete the road, which was finished at the close of 1915. About that time the Grand Trunk notified the Government that it "had come to the end of its tether so far as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was concerned." In 1916, therefore, the Government loaned \$8,000,000 to provide interest upon securities and deficit on operating expenses. In 1917 another loan of \$7,500,000 was made for the same purpose, of which \$5,000,000 was paid; and again, another \$7,500,000 in 1918. These three loans were secured by a blanket mortgage upon the enterprise of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Thus, all told the Government has loaned \$25,000,000 to the G. T. P. guaranteed by the G. T. R., and \$36,500,000 loaned to the G. T. P. since 1915, without guarantees by the Grand Trunk. In all, since 1903, the Government has accumulated an interest in the G. T. P. amounting to something over \$145,000,000, including \$84,000,000 covered by first mortgage under the 1903 agreement.

The Grand Trunk has liabilities in respect of the G. T. P. amounting to \$97,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 overlaps the interest of the Government because the G. T. R. guaranteed losses made by the Government to this amount. In all, then, the G. T. P. has total securities outstanding of \$145,000,000 plus \$97,000,000 less \$25,000,000, or \$217,000,000. The total is really \$230,000,000 when we consider \$13,000,000 of securities for branch lines guaranteed by Alberta and Saskatchewan. At the present time the G. T. R. has obligations amounting to about \$5,000,000 per year in interest with respect to the G. T. P.; these will increase to \$7,000,000 in January, 1925. Notwithstanding this liability, the G. T. R. has paid average dividends to its shareholders averaging \$3,600,000 per year for the last 10 years, at the same time borrowing money from the Government to pay its interest debts incurred on behalf of the G. T. P. The Government negotiated with the officers of the Grand Trunk with a view to taking over that road and said, "We will offer you \$2,500,000 for the first three years, \$3,000,000 for the succeeding five years, \$3,600,000 annually thereafter. We will assume all the liabilities of the Grand Trunk Pacific, assume all the liabilities of the Grand Trunk Railway, take a lease for 999 years and pay you the amount mentioned. If you are not satisfied, we will arbitrate." The Grand Trunk were not satisfied and, refusing apparently to recognize their liabilities in respect of the G. T. P., asked the Government an annual rental of \$1,163,000, or over \$5,000,000 per year.

The Government was notified that the G. T. P. could not carry on longer than about March 10, for lack of funds and, having in mind the refusal of the G. T. R. to assume any responsibility for its subsidiary company, the G. T. P., appointed a receiver for the G. T. P. under the War Measure Act, because "the courts offered no remedy to the cessation of operations on a system such as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway." "That is the position to-day," said Sir Thomas. "It seems to me that the next move is on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company."

The discussion was considerable. F. S. Cahill, Pontiac, put as much good sense into a paragraph as was brought out in the rest of his speech. The paragraph follows:

"The chief trouble in connection with our railway situation is the land question. The Canadian Northern runs through millions of acres of vacant lands held by speculators throughout Western Canada and by competing railway companies. If we permit a condition under which our railroads run through vacant lands and produce no tariff, necessarily we must lose money on the operation. Until this land question is satisfactorily settled, the roads which run through these unoccupied areas cannot possibly make money. Even a tariff enters into railroad operation. If you sweep the tariff wall away in Western Canada and inaugurate a sane land policy, causing the land in the West held by speculators to be put into use and to create traffic for the roads which we own, we would have very little trouble with the railway situation. If you have people on the lines of the railways, the railways will take care of themselves. We have one prosperous railway system; the Canadian Pacific is making money. In fact, we are forcing money on them they do not require. They are earning so much that we expect to get part of it back, because they are earning more than the country is supposed to allow them. But that line runs through territory that is developed. We have not too much railway mileage; we have too little population, and no policy for causing it to increase."

S. W. Jacobs, George Etienne Cartier, introduced a bill which was read the first time, amending the House of Commons Act. This bill proposes that within 60 days after a seat is declared vacant, a new writ shall issue to have an election; and that no member shall sit for more than one seat. There is already a standing order to the latter effect but it is not observed. A penalty of \$200 per day is proposed if a member refuses to declare his option after all delays for protesting his seat have expired.

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Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital paid up	14,000,000
Reserve Funds	15,500,000
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\$20; light beef steers, \$9.75 to \$18.50; butcher cows and heifers, \$6.75 to \$15; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$9.75; veal calves, \$14 to \$16.75; stocker and feeder steers, \$8 to \$14.25.

Sheep.—Lambs, 84 pounds or less, \$18.85 to \$21; 85 pounds or better, \$18.40 to \$20.90; culls and common, \$15.50 to \$18; ewes, medium to good, \$12 to \$15; culls and common \$6 to \$11.25.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle prices were strong to higher, by a quarter to half a dollar on steers for the first part of last week but slumped towards the week's close, losing the first of the week's advance. Best native steers out of Michigan scored the highest price ever paid on the local market—\$19 but were very prime. Canadian steers on the heavy order reached \$17. Quite a lot of steers running from the medium on up to good kinds, sold within a range of \$15 to \$17. Butchering cattle generally, except for some medium and commoner butchering cow stuff, sold steady to shade easier, heavy bulls being notably lower, with other grades about steady. Good feeders sold strong up to \$11.50 to \$12.25 being paid for the best offered, stockers generally running to a poor quality kind and sold weak. Best milkers and springers sold strong, others slow and weak. With receipts heavy in the west the last half of the week, where prices were lower, the weakness was reflected here. There is an inclination to expect good cattle to bring satisfactory prices right along but no higher values are predicted for light and common grades. Offerings for the week totaled 5,660 head, as against 5,375 head for the previous week and as compared with 2,825 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives.—Choice to prime weighty, \$17.50 to \$19; fair to good, \$16.50 to \$17; plain and medium, \$13 to \$15; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers—Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15.50 to \$17; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$15.25; medium weight, \$12 to \$15; common and plain, \$10.75 to \$11.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$17; choice heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; best handy, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$14; light and common, \$10 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers \$13 to \$13.75; good butchering heifers, \$12 to \$13.35; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light and common, \$8.00 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11 to \$12; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.25; sausage, \$8 to \$9; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.

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

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

Hogs.—Last week started with prices showing a drop of a quarter to thirty-five cents from the previous week's close. The extreme top on Monday was \$19.90, but the bulk sold at \$19.65, and pigs landed at \$18.25. Tuesday prices, were up 20 to 25 cents, all grades sharing

in the advance, Wednesday's market was still higher, best grades bringing up to \$20.25, with pigs \$19 and Thursday's trade was steady with Wednesday. Friday a few decks brought \$20.35 to \$20.40, but the bulk again sold at \$20.25 and pigs went largely at \$19.25. Roughs ranged from \$17 to \$17.50 and stags \$14 down. The past week's receipts totaled 20,900 head, being against 18,877 head for the week before and 25,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were on the jump the first four days of last week. Monday the best wool lambs sold at \$20.75, few \$20.85 and by Thursday choice lots reached up to \$21.75. Good cull lambs brought up to \$19 and \$19.50 and clipped lambs sold up to \$18.50. Sheep were scarce and trade in this division was strong all week. Top for yearlings was \$19, wether sheep reached up to \$17 and ewes ranged from \$14.50 to \$15, with a few up to \$15.50. For the past week receipts totaled 18,700 head, being against 17,796 head for the week preceding and 12,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—It was generally a \$19 market for top veals all of last week. Trading at times was a little slow but a fairly good clearance was had from day to day. Cull grades showed a wide range, selling from \$10 to \$14.50 and grassy kinds were quoted from \$6 to \$8. Receipts the past week totaled 4,200 head, as compared with 4,122 head for the week before, and 3,450 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 24, numbered 175 cars, 3,293 cattle, 504 calves, 2,486 hogs, 161 sheep and lambs. The general quality of the cattle was fair. Trade was slow. Prices were steady, except heavy steers which were 25 cents to 50 cents lower; top, \$16 for 8 head, average weight, 1,230 pounds. Choice butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$13.50 to \$14. Sheep and lambs steady. Calves slow and 50c. to \$1 lower. Hogs, \$19.25 f. o. b. and \$20.25, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C.W., 70c.; No. 3 C.W., 66 3/4c.; extra No. 1 feed, 66 3/4; No. 1 feed, 64 3/4c.; No. 2 feed, 61 3/4c.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 64c. to 66c.; No. 3 white, 62c. to 64c.

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, prompt shipment), No. 3 yellow, \$1.73; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malting, 89c. to 94c., nominal.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.39 to \$1.42, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.80, nominal.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, 85c., nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment) Government Standard, \$9.55 to \$9.75; Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba, Government Standard, \$10.75 to \$11 (Toronto).

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$21; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$19.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$10.

Bran.—Per ton, \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hides and Wool.

City hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 18c.; calf skins, green, flats, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

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

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

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

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter showed a firming tendency on the wholesale, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made lb. squares, 57c. to 58c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 54c. to 55c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 50c. per lb.

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

Eggs.—New-laid eggs again declined, selling at 42c. to 43c. per dozen, wholesale; selected, in cartons, bringing, 45c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Cheese kept quite firm, selling as follows: wholesale, year-old Stiltons, per lb., 35c.; September at 29c. to 30c. per lb.

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

Poultry.—Poultry firmed slightly owing to light receipts. The following being quoted for live weight to the producer: chickens, crate fed, 34c. per lb.; chickens, ordinary fed, 27c. per lb.; hens, under 4 1/2 lbs., 25c. per lb.; hens, 4 1/2 to 6 lbs., 30c. per lb.; hens, over 6 lbs., 33c. per lb.; roosters, 22c. per lb.; ducks, 35c. per lb.

Montreal.

Horses.—Some dealers reported quite a little enquiry from country sections for good mares, and some purchasers were prepared to pay \$150 to \$200. Carters are also picking up a few horses here and there. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were steady at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls \$50 to \$75; fine carriage and saddle animals \$175 to \$250.

Dressed Hogs.—In spite of everything, the price of dressed hogs was firm, and prices were well up to the top record. Fresh killed abattoir-dressed hogs were quoted at 26 1/2c. to 27c. per lb.

Poultry.—Local trade in poultry was taking place at fairly steady prices, and some export has been going on. Choice

turkeys brought 43c. to 45c.; chickens, 36c. to 42c.; fowl, 30c. to 34c.; ducks, 36c. to 40c.; while geese sold at 28c. to 30c.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes shows very little change. Car lots of green mountains were \$1.65 per 90 lbs., ex-track; while Quebec whites were \$1.30 with 25c. added for smaller lots, ex-store. Sales of carrots and of Quebec turnips were made at \$1.50 per 70 lbs., ex-store, and of onions at \$2.25.

Eggs.—Prices fluctuated considerably during the week, but at the present time 43c. is considered a fair quotation for new laid stock. Production is constantly increasing, and receipts are fairly large, but there is considerable competition amongst buyers.

Butter.—The market for creamery showed a firm tone and prices advanced during the week. Supplies were not large. Finest creamery sold at 58c. per lb. in solid packages; and fine at 67c. while dairies ranged from 45c. to 47c. per lb.

Cheese.—The Commission continued to quote 25c. per lb. for No. 1 cheese; and 24 1/2c. for No. 2 and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were steady at 86c. per bushel; No. 3 being 81c.; extra No. 1 feed, 82c.; No. 1 feed, 79c. and No. 2 feed 76c. per bushel, ex-store. Extra No. 3, Ontario barley was quoted at \$1.14; No. 3 at \$1.13. Sample grades, \$1.05 and No. 3 Canadian Western at \$1.13.

Flour.—The market held steady, with Government standard spring wheat flour \$11 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, for shipment to country points, or to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario No. 2 flour \$10.20 to \$10.30 per barrel, in new cotton bags. White corn flour and rye flour were steady at \$8.50 per barrel, in bags, delivered to the trade.

Millfeed.—Bran held steady at \$40.25 per ton, in bags; in car lots; while shorts were \$42.25, ex-track. Ground oats were quoted at \$54; mixed grain mouille, at \$48; dairy feed, \$43; and oats shorts, \$42 including bags, delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay.—Car lots of No. 1 timothy, ex-track, are \$25; No. 1 light clover, \$24; No. 2 timothy, \$24; No. 2 clover mixed \$23; No. 3 timothy, \$23.

Hayseed.—Dealers quoted the following prices offered to farmers at country points: 8c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. for timothy; 37c. to 45c. for red clover; 22c. to 27c. for alsike.

Hides.—Beef hides were 16c. per lb. for cows; 14c. for bulls; 20c. for steers. Veal skins, 50c.; grassers 22c. Lamb skins, \$2.75 each and horse, \$55 to \$65.50 each.

Eggs for Hatching.

How long should one keep eggs before setting them? What is the best kind of feed to make hens lay?
R. H.

Ans.—The fresher the eggs the better. If properly kept in a moderate temperature they may be held for two or three weeks without detrimental results to the fertility or the hatchability. The different kinds of grain, rolled oats and bran for a dry mash, plenty of green feed—as roots, cabbage or clover leaves, grit and oyster shell, meat feed and plenty of clean water are necessary feeds to make the hens lay. Exercise, clean, dry quarters free from drafts are also essential.

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 Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000
 Paid up 14,000,000
 Reserve Funds 15,500,000
 Assets 412,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
 Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected
 Savings Department at all Branches

Brought 43c. to 45c.; chickens, 42c.; fowl, 30c. to 34c.; ducks, 28c.; while geese sold at 28c. to 30c. The market for potatoes very little change. Car lots of Ontario whites were \$1.65 per 90 lbs., while Quebec whites were \$1.30. Car lots for smaller lots, extra large of carrots and of Quebec were made at \$1.50 per 70 lbs., and of onions at \$2.25.

Prices fluctuated considerably week, but at the present is considered a fair quotation on stock. Production is increasing, and receipts are increasing, but there is considerable on amongst buyers.

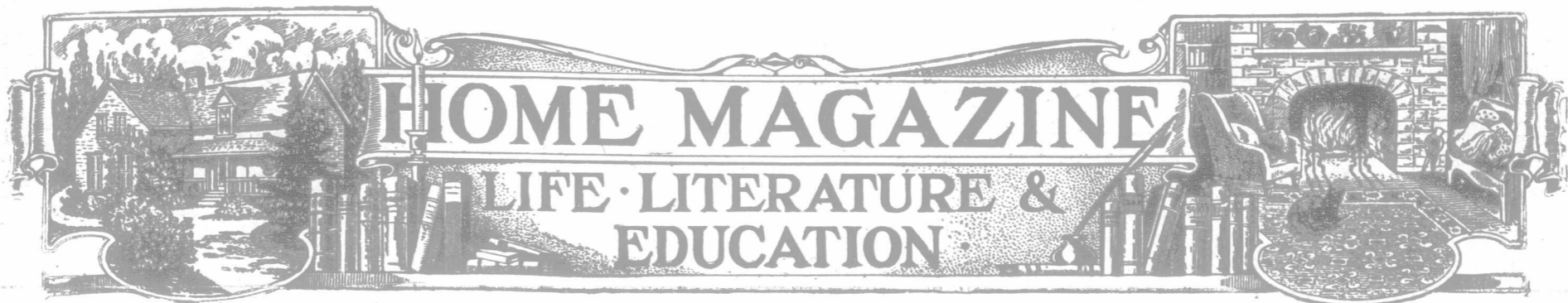
The Commission continued per lb. for No. 1 cheese; for No. 2 and 24c. for No. 3. No. 2 Canadian Western oats by at 86c. per bushel; No. 3 extra No. 1 feed, 82c.; No. 2 extra No. 2 feed 76c. per store. Extra No. 3, Ontario is quoted at \$1.14; No. 3 at sample grades, \$1.05 and No. 3 Western at \$1.13.

The market held steady, with standard spring wheat flour barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, weights, for shipment to country to city bakers, with 10c. off lb. Ontario No. 2 flour \$10.20 per barrel, in new cotton bags. A flour and rye flour were \$8.50 per barrel, in bags, de-bate trade.

Bran held steady at \$40.25 bags; in car lots; while shorts, ex-track. Ground oats were \$54; mixed grain mouille, at 43c.; and oats shorts, \$42 per bushel, delivered to the trade.

Car lots of No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 1 light clover, \$24; No. 2 clover \$22. Dealers quoted the following for farmers at country \$12 1/2c. per lb. for timothy; for red clover, 22c. to 27c. for

Eggs for Hatching.
 Should one keep eggs before? What is the best kind of hens lay? R. H. H. Fresher the eggs the better, kept in a moderate temperature, may be held for two or three days without detrimental results to the hatchability. The dif-ferent grain, rolled oats and bran mash, plenty of good feed—as hay or clover leaves, grit and neat feed and plenty of clean cessary feeds to make the exercise, clean, dry quarters and fresh water are also essential.



"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."—Milton.

Of Books.

SEVERAL weeks ago a reader of *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine* (in Cresswell, Ont.) asked us to publish a list of books from which a farmer might choose in starting a library. Since then there have been a number of reasons why space could not be afforded, for such a list, and, in the meantime, quite inconsiderately, the winter—the farmer's best time for reading—has been passing away.

Truth to tell, however, to the true book-lover there is no especial time of the year for reading. An odd half-hour while resting at noon may be given to it; there are usually odds and ends of time before going to bed, after the "chores" are done;—and there are Sundays, part of which might be worse spent, and over more trifling thought, than when engaged with a good book.

To the book-lover, then, summer is almost as winter, so far as reading is concerned. As the old English song hath it—

"Oh for a booke and a shade nooke,
 Eyther in-a-dooore or out;
 With the grene leaves whispering over-
 hede,
 Or the streets cries all about,
 Where I maie reade all at my ease,
 Both of the newe and olde;
 For a jollie goode booke whereon to
 looke,
 Is better to me than golde."

Nor is there any reason for giving in spring a list of books that are "lighter" than those proscribed in fall. A year or so ago a librarian who chose to investigate the matter quite conclusively proved that the "light summer reading" idea is a myth, and that people exercise practically the same choice at all seasons of the year.

So we make no excuse for presenting a book-list in spring. Neither is any excuse needed for recommending farmers to do as the one who wrote to us evidently intends to do,—start a private library. There is a wonderful satisfaction in having books of one's own,—to re-read, and love as friends, and lend when one chooses, and have always within reach for reference.

Just here, however, a hint may be given: viz., that a great many people find it wise, as a rule, to read books before buying them. Tastes differ greatly; the volume that gives one person pleasure and mental profit and stimulation may prove dry and uninteresting to another; therefore, unless one is sure of the judgment of the one who recommends, it is well to secure a book first from the public library, then buy it if it promises to be a life-long friend.

Also, until one is sure that one's own literary taste has become developed it is wise to buy rather sparingly, following first (again through the public library) the books recommended by really competent critics until one is quite sure of being able to discriminate between trash and literature. "I feel like having a big bonfire soon," said a woman recently, "I suppose I might give away all those trashy books, but really I hate to foist them on anyone else. I can't understand, now, how I ever cared for them.—How much money I wasted!"

"But," argues someone, "it costs so much money to form a library."

In reply to this may we tell a true story? There now lives in this city of London, Ontario, a very delightful old gentleman, Mr. Barnett, formerly of Stratford, Ontario, and known to a few people for many years past as a true bibliophile. From early boyhood Mr.

Barnett indulged in the pleasant hobby of collecting books, picking them up here and there on "the Continent," in America, and in odd out-of-the-way places in England, through which he travelled 3,000 miles on foot. Quite recently he presented his entire library—with the exception of about 2,700 volumes retained for personal and other reasons!—to the Western University at London, Ont. When packed in crates in Stratford, ready for transportation, there were about forty-five tons! When it is considered that these are all worth-while books, some of great value by reason of their illustrations, rarity, or literary quality, the significance of the collection, and its meaning to the University as a reference library, may be vaguely estimated.

"Surely you collected the largest private library in Canada," one said to Mr. Barnett the other day.

"I am not positive about that," he replied, "but I think I can say I have the distinction of having collected the largest *Shakespearean* library in Canada,"—and then he indicated the sections of shelves devoted to the works of the great Bard of Avon, and commentaries thereon.

And now, presumably, it is scarcely necessary to point the moral: that when one man, still young enough to be hale and hearty, can have such an accumulation to his credit, it is not unreasonable to conclude that any farm home may not feel discouraged about filling a solitary bookcase or two.

AFTER this preamble, then, we come to the question in hand—lists of books.

In beginning, may we recommend all who are interested to write to the William Briggs Pub. Co., Toronto, for a catalogue of the "Home University" Library, of which they have the agency; also to the Dent Pub. Co., Toronto, for a catalogue of the "Everyman's" Library. Both of these are made up of books that are very moderate in price, and contain not a single volume that is "trashy." The very latest books are, of course, higher in price, and catalogues of them can be secured from any of the publishers whose names appear on any book. In Toronto are McClelland & Stewart Pub. Co., The MacMillan Co., The George McLeod Pub. Co., Goodchild & Co., and others. Books may be secured through your local bookseller, or by writing directly to the publishers, whether in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain. Indeed, once you have acquired the habit, you will find yourself, when you take up a book, looking for the name of the publisher as regularly as for that of the author, and it will not take you long to find out the firms that make a practice of issuing worthy literature.

Now to our list. In giving it we pause to remark that hundreds of selections quite as good as the following might be given. The books mentioned are, however, worth while.

Lives of the Great.

"Biography," Mr. Barnett remarked the other day, "affords most excellent reading, both for interest and for inspiration." Many other people agree with him; hence we begin with a list of the books that tell about the lives of great men and women.

"Life of Nelson," by Southey; "Life of Gordon," by Forbes; "Life of Goldsmith," by Irving Bell; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," by G. Hooper; "Life of Dr. Johnson," by Boswell; "Life of Gladstone," by J. Morley; "Dickens," by J. Forster; "Goethe," by G. H. Lewes; "Charlotte Bronte," by Mrs. Gaskell; "Sir Walter Scott," by J. G. Lockhart; "Tennyson," by Stopford Brooke; "Thoreau," by Salt; "Life of Helen Keller," by herself; "Francis Thompson," by Meynell; "Rudolf Eucken," by Booth;

"Thomas Hardy," by Mrs. Lascelles Abercrombie; Plutarch's "Lives"; "Hawthorne," by Henry James; "Lloyd George," by H. du Parcq; "Woodrow Wilson," by Maurice Low; "Lincoln," by Birmingham; "Tolstol;"—works by Steiner, Dr. Sarolea and Aylmer Maude; "Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn," by his wife, Sitsuko Koizumi; also any of the books by A. G. Gardiner. His "Pillars of Society" is excellent and interesting, though written before the war. It is followed by *War Lords.*

Essays.

"Essays," says a reader of rare literary taste, "are the cream of literature."—Here, again, the name is legion, and one wonders where to begin, and still more, where to end, especially if one includes the delightful part essay, part story books such as those given in the latter part of the following list.

Let us begin with some of the most famous essayists. Here may be listed: *The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius* essays of Epictetus, Bacon, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Ruskin, Sir John Lubbock, and the earlier American writers—Washington Irving, Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes and Lowell.

Following may come Mark Rutherford's *The Road Mender*; William Sharp's *Papers, Critical and Reminiscences*; and the very modern works of Galsworthy, E. V. Lucas, and G. K. Chesterton; St. John Ervine's *Eight O'clock and Other Studies*; David Grayson's delightful *Adventures* series and *Great Possessions*; and Dr. Frank Crane's *Adventures in Common-sense and Footnotes to Life*.

Among "Nature" essayists may be especially mentioned the works of Richard Jefferies, White's *Selborne* (both English), John Burroughs and John Muir.

Possibly the Countess von Arnim's books "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and *My Solitary Summer* may be placed here rather than in the purely fiction lists; also Mabel Osgood Wright's *Garden of a Commuter's Wife*, and *The Garden, You and I*. Peter McArthur's *In Pastures Green* might also be placed in this list, were it not for the flavor of humor which makes one hesitate as to whether it should not go in the class labelled "humorous."

There still remain History and Economics, Science and Philosophy, Travel and Humor, Poetry and Fiction, but these must remain for another day.

To-day may we close with a collection that may be of especial interest at the present time? The list has been taken from *Journal of Education.*

Roosevelt's Five-Foot Book Shelf.

When Roosevelt started on his African trip he took along a collection of books, bound in pigskin, which has become known as the "Pigskin Library," and which in a sense has rivaled the five-foot shelf collection of Dr. Eliot.

The original collection included: *The Bible*; Borrow's "Bible in Spain"; "Zingali," "Lavengro," "Wild Wales" and "Romany Rye," Shakespeare Spenser's "Faerie Queene," "Kit Marlowe," Mahan's "Sea Power," Macaulay's history, essays and poems; Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; The *Chanson de Roland*; The "Nibelungenlied," Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," Shelley's poems; Bacon's essays; Lowell's "Literary Essays" and "Biglow Papers;" Poems of Emerson, Tennyson and Longfellow; Poe's Tales and poems; Keats's poems; Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's *Inferno*; Holmes' "Autocrat" and "Over the Teacups;" Bret Harte's poems, "Tales of the Argonauts" and "Luck of Roaring Camp;" Selections from Browning; Crothers' "Gentle Reader" and "Pardoner's Wallet;" Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer;" Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" Euripides' "Hippolytus" and "Bacchus;" "The Federalist;" Gregorovius' "Rome;" Scott's "Legend of Montrose," "Guy Mannering,"

"Waverley," "Rob Roy," and "Antiquary;" Cooper's "Pilot" and "Two Admirals;" Froissart's *Chronicles*; Percy's *Reliques*; Thackeray's "Pendennis;" Dickens' "Mutual Friend" and "Pickwick."

"The Red Cow."

I THINK the secret of Peter McArthur's popularity as a writer," remarked someone at the boarding-house table, "is that he writes about such homelike, everyday things."

One might go a bit further and say that he writes about things that are so homelike and commonplace that no one else has ever put them into words at all. In his books we read about things that we have seen and done all through our lives. The fact that someone has put them into words strikes us with a sort of surprise,—and such surprise is always pleasant; it has the saving grace of the unusual.

Besides, Peter McArthur is one of the closest of observers. Not an iota of the things which he describes misses him—not a wriggle in a little pig's tail nor a flip of a colt's ear, nor does he neglect to notice the—shall one say "psychical"?—workings which find vent in the wriggle or the flip. . . . And he is a born humorist. Humorists are precious these days. They are few, almost, as hen's teeth—and the world has become so serious, so terribly serious; it needs the glint of humor as the fields of spring need the sunshine.

The Red Cow is a book of humor from start to finish—of humor based upon intimate description of the farm animals, which become to us as we read, as to "Peter" when he wrote, personalities as distinctive, almost, as though they had been so many people. Crafty old "Fence-viewer," and trim little "Mary Belle," and poor little "Strafe," and rambunctious old "Beatrice," and Sheppy, and even the "lonesome squirrel" and the old oak—do they not all become to us real and intimate as parts of our own past experience? Have we not all had experience with cows that "reniggered," and heifers that got something they "hadn't ought to" into "their midst," and calves that "tried to get nourishment from our coat-tails," and sheep that gathered up all the burrs, and gobbler that tried to "live dangerously"?

But an ounce of illustration is worth a pound of description, and so we let the book speak for itself. The chapter chosen at haphazard for quotation, chances to be one that gives "Peter" an opportunity for one of his bits of choice fun-making at the expense of the powers that be. The title of the chapter is "A Moral Tale," and its chief character is Sheppy. The time is winter, and the scene the Government drain.

"The general slipperiness of things has been a great boon to Sheppy. Although I have seen him lose his footing several times, he gets along much better than the cows or the colts. As it is his daily chore to start the animals on their way to the Government drain to get their drink, he is now able to satisfy some old grudges. In ordinary weather he has to be very watchful for flying heels and prodding horns, but just now the animals have to concentrate their minds on keeping their feet under them, and are at a disadvantage when it comes to self-defence. Sheppy is now able to slip in on them and nip their heels, and they do not dare to take a chance on kicking at him. They find it hard enough to navigate with all four feet under them and their toe nails all in use, and an attempt to balance on two feet, or even three, would almost surely mean disaster. He was having such a high old time that I was thinking of scolding him away at watering time, but this morning something happened that gave me an excellent hint, and, besides, gives me a chance to moralize wisely. A few minutes before the cattle were turned out some one gave Sheppy a bone. It was a nice, fresh bone that offered

much palatable gnawing, and he was taking no chances on losing it. When he started to do his morning chore he carried the bone in his mouth, and the result was that he drove the animals without nipping them or making them wiggle too wildly over the ice. Ah, my friends, how often have I seen an ardent reformer, who was in the habit of herding the unregenerate, abate his passion for reform when he happened to get a nice juicy bone in his mouth! Yea, I have ever known newspapers and political parties to be made much more temperate in their expressions of opinion by the timely contribution of a few bones."

[The Red Cow, by Peter McArthur. Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Publishers, Toronto. Price, \$1.50.]

Getting a Start in the Garden.

EVEN as late as the first of April some plants may be started in the house in boxes for extra early flowers and vegetables. Of course, a hot-bed is the most convenient place, and every farm should have one; instructions for making one were given recently in the Horticultural Department of this paper. But even though one has not a hot-bed one need not jump at the conclusion that nothing can be done otherwise. A bright, sunny window in a room that can be kept moderately warm—about 50 to 60 degrees—at night, a few shallow boxes and some loose, rich garden soil, provide all the requisites. Indeed, it is not usually wise to start plants in the house very much earlier than the latter part of March, as, if indoors too long they may tend to grow spindly.

The boxes should be about 2 to 4 inches deep, and should have some small holes bored in the bottom for drainage. If placed upon a table covered with zinc or tin bent upwards around the edge, there will be no trouble at watering time.

The next step is to fill the boxes with soil, pulverizing very fine, smooth over the top, and sow the seeds. As a rule seed should be covered to about 4 times their own depth. This means that very fine dust-like seed, such as petunias and portulaca, must be merely pressed into the soil, while larger seed, such as beets, castor beans, etc., must be put down half an inch or more.

After putting in the seed do not splash water all over the surface; moisten the ground with a very fine spray, or, if you have not a spray set the box or "flat" into a dish containing water, and leave it until the soil has absorbed enough to moisten it to the surface. Afterwards

water in the same way as often as necessary—i. e., as soon as the surface seems dry—until the plants are well established, when a watering-pot with a fine rose may be used.

When the plants, sown now, are ready for transplanting, they may be put in the cold frame; or, if the weather is warm enough they may be put out in the garden where they are to grow, care being taken to cover the tender varieties should a frosty night come along. Beets, peas, lettuce, parsnips, spinach, carrots and onions are quite hardy, and will need no covering; but corn, beans, cucumbers, squash, melons, tomatoes and peppers may need protection even in June, should frost appear.

—A "cold frame," by the way, is simply a bed made something like a hotbed, but without the heating under layer of manure. Its use is to "harden off" plants started in the house or hotbed before putting them out in the garden. It is covered with glass, which is raised or taken off during warmish days, but closed down if the weather turns cold, and when the nights are too cool for plant-health.

Tomatoes and peppers do better if it is possible to transplant without disturbing the roots in the least. For this reason it is better to start them in little cotton bags filled with soil, or in tin cans from which the bottoms have been burned. Pack the bags or tins tightly in a box, for convenience, and allow but one plant in each. When it is time to transplant to the open soil, if dampened previously, will adhere in a ball when the cotton and cans are taken off.

If there is not a cold frame plants growing in the house should be hardened off gradually by setting them out of doors, more and more, until time for final transplanting in the open.

A last point: When sowing seed either in the house or in the garden do not sow it too thickly, as that is a wasteful extravagance. Plants will not grow well if crowded. If the seed is sown thickly thousands of young plants must be sacrificed in thinning out. Even when sown with considerable care some thinning out will likely have to be done, but the plants so taken out will be sturdier, and may be transplanted to other available spots in the garden where, if screened from the hot sun for a day or so and kept moist they will quickly take root and grow. Almost any kind of vegetable and most flowers can be transplanted in this way, if handled very gently so as not to break the roots. If the soil is first dampened this will not be difficult.

As it is somewhat difficult to sow very fine seed thinly enough a good plan is to mix the seed with dry sand before sowing.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Lamps of God.

He lighted the lamps before the LORD; as the LORD commanded.—Exod. 11 : 25. —Ye are the light of the world. . . let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—S. Matt. 5 : 14, 16.

St. Paul told the Philippian Christians to live as sons of God, shining as lights in the world. That was evidently our Lord's intention when He—Who is the Light of the World—lighted His disciples and set them on lampstands to give light wherever He stationed them. A lamp is not lighted for its own glory, but its business is to show a light to others.

As the golden lamps in the Tabernacle burned continually before the Lord, fed with pure olive oil (Lev. 24 : 2, 4) so it is the duty of Christians to glorify Him by gladness and thankfulness.

Let us remember that we are not our own. We are God's lamps—and lamps are useless unless they are giving light. A tiny little earthenware lamp, with its wick fed by pure olive oil, is more useful in the darkness than a magnificent brass lamp which is empty and dead.

I think that beautiful story in Zech. 4 is a picture of the Church of Christ. The prophet saw a golden candlestick with seven lamps, and each lamp was connected by a pipe with the two golden pipes through which golden oil constantly supplied their need. No matter how much oil the lamps burned the supply never diminished, for the two pipes were not fed from a dead reservoir, but from two living olive trees standing one upon the right side of the bowl and the other upon the left side thereof.

So St. Paul, when forsaken by men, said: "the Lord stood with me, and strengthened me."

Our Lord cheered His sad disciples by saying: "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you," and: "I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever."

Even when He passed out of sight they knew He would certainly keep His promise: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

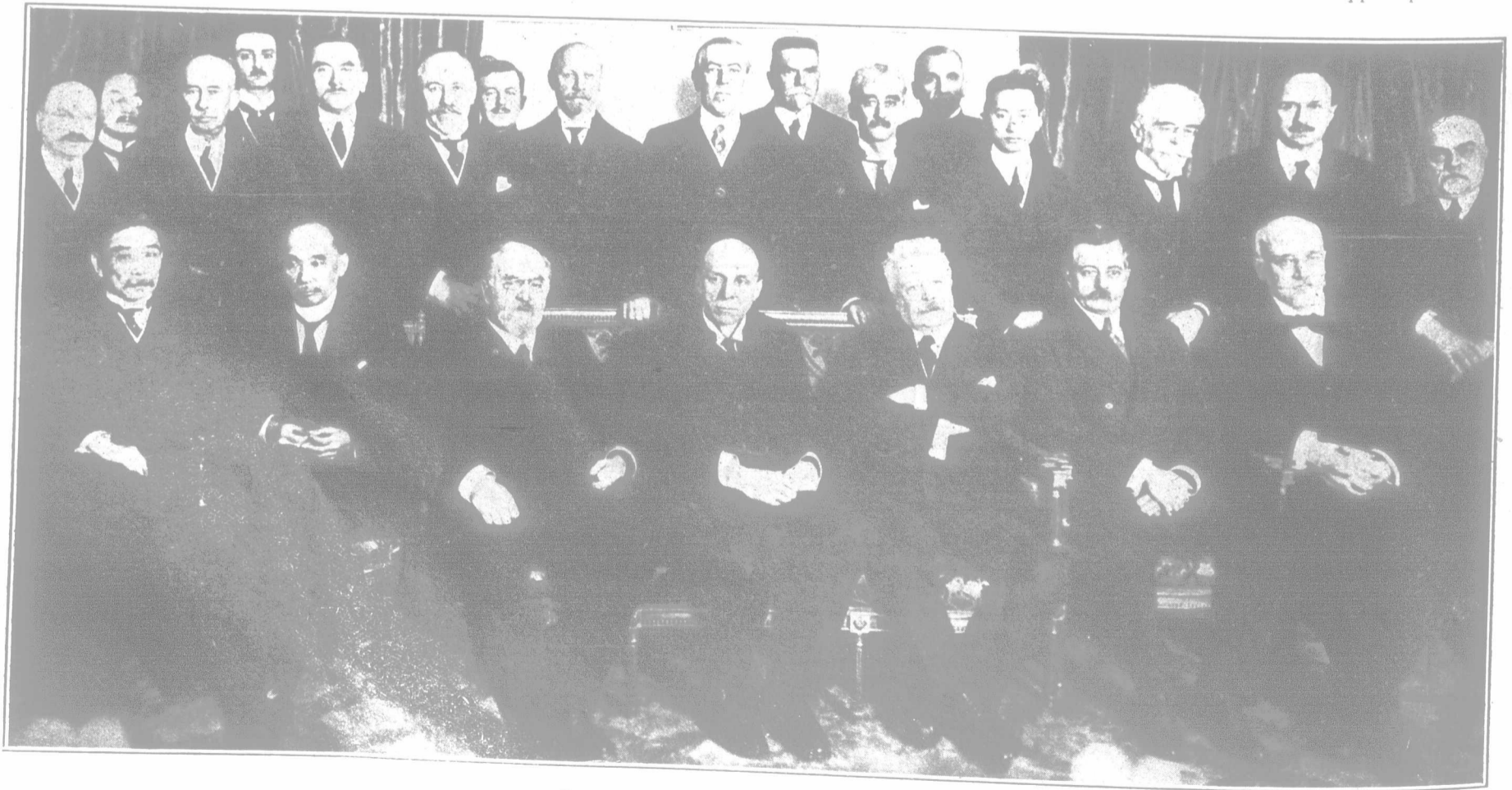
God's lamps shine in many places and

still prove that He can give joy when the lamp of earthly joy is glimmering faintly. I saw one of His lamps yesterday. A lonely woman, with a face shining like that of the dying St. Stephen. Her husband was killed at the front, two children have died during his absence, two children are now ill with diphtheria, and the woman herself has been very ill with inflammatory rheumatism. She sat up in a wheel chair for the first time yesterday. She said: "the nurses are so good to me. Everyone is good to me!" Of course they are. Her gladness is as attractive as the happy face of a child. She is content to know that her children are with the Friend of little children. She is helpless, but her trust in God's love is strong enough to drive that destructive enemy—Worry—out of her heart. She is able to give light because pure oil—the grace of God—is continually welling up in her grateful soul.

Dr. Schofield, in one of his books, said that a correspondent wrote about feeling rich in all that is worth having, and "able to give, and give, and give," to those in need. This was the explanation given by the writer: "I have a pipe that brings water from a small cistern that holds a gallon. Such a cistern is soon emptied. But if it be connected with a lake miles long, I find that the cistern, though it still only holds a gallon, has become inexhaustible. My heart is the gallon cistern, and soon runs dry; but once connected with God it never can, and I am able to give, and give, and give to all."

A little book called, "The Jester's Sword," tells the story of a prince who was crippled by an accident. He was unhappy and despairing when a poor friar gave him a recipe for happiness. He said: "Long years ago I learned a lesson from the stars. Our holy Abbot took me out one night into the quiet cloister, and pointing to the glittering heavens showed me my duty in a way I never have forgot. I had grown restive in my lot and chafed against its narrow round of cell and cloister. But in a word he made we see that if I stepped aside from that appointed path, merely for mine own pleasure, 'twould mar the order of God's universe as surely as if a planet swerved from its course. 'No shining lot is thine,' he said. 'Yet neither have the stars themselves a light. They but reflect the Central Sun. And so mayst thou, while swinging onward, faithful to thy orbit, reflect the light of heaven upon they fellow men.' Since then I've had no need to go a-seeking happiness, for bearing cheer to others keeps my own heart a-shine."

And so the crippled prince lifted his



Commission on the League of Nations.

An unusual photograph of the representatives of the various nations assembled at the Hotel Crillon, Paris. They are: Left to right, sitting—Viscount Chenda (Japan); Baron Makino (Japan); M. Bourgeois (France); Lord Robt. Cecil (Great Britain); Sr. Orlando (Italy); M. Kramarz (Czecho-Slovak); M. Venizelos (Greece); Standing: M. Pessoa (Brazil); M. Yoshida (Secretary to Japanese Minister Foreign Affairs); Col. House (U. S. A.); the Secretary to the Brazilian Legation; M. Dmoski (Poland); M. Vesnitch (Serbia); the Secretary to the Belgian Legation; Gen. Smuts (Great Britain); President Wilson; M. Diamandi (Roumania); M. Hymans (Belgium); Major Boush (U. S.); M. Wellington Koo (China); M. Reis (Portugal); M. Scialoja (Italy); and M. Larnaude (France).

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Baron Makino (Japan); M.
ida (Secretary to Japanese
Gen. Smuts (Great Britain);
and M. Larnaud (France).

Compare the tone and value

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The following lively verses—written by S. W. Foss—are worth preserving. If you feel depressed, and inclined to spoil the happiness of your friends by talking sadly about your troubles, hang up a copy of these lines where you can see them often.

"The pessimist firefly sat on a weed
In the dark of a moonless night;
With folded wings drooped over his breast
He moped and he moaned for light.
'There is nothing but weeds on the earth,'
said he,
And there isn't a star in the sky."

"Then be your now star! then be your
own star!
An optimist firefly said,
If you'll leap from your weed, and will
open your wings
And bravely fly afar,

You will find you will shine like a star
yourself,
You will be yourself a star;
Yes, the thing you need
Is to leap from your weed
And be yourself a star."

The prophet Isaiah said that people with darkened souls would find light if they spent their lives in practical service, ministering to others who needed help and forgetting to pity themselves.—Isa. 1, 8:7-10.

If you open your wings and fly, with your face always turned towards the Light of the world, you will find to your delight that you can help to brighten the lives of your comrades. That is a far grander mission in life than the power to gather money and pleasure and fame for yourself. It is certainly more like Christ.

Just think! You are one of God's lamps, lighted by Him and placed on a lampstand in order to give light to all in the house. If you nurse depression in your heart, if you count your troubles instead of your blessings, then you are unfaithful to your trust—to God's trust in you. You are like a sentinel asleep at his post.

I have been young and now I am old, yet I never saw anyone make himself or anyone else better by fretting. It does no good, and it does a lot of harm. Our chance to brighten a little spot of earth may soon have passed—what a pity it will be if we waste the splendid opportunity.

God's lamps may flicker and grow dark—like the lamps of the foolish virgins—if we do not keep in constant connection with Him Who can supply all the spiritual strength we need. You can't light up your own faces. Of course you can stand before a mirror and smile, but that will help matters very little. It is gladness of heart that is needed—the joy of a soul that walks with God on weekdays as well as Sundays. No one can reflect the glory of God if his face is not turned towards God. In the darkest hour it is not all dark, for the father is there.

"When the day is black as midnight
With a deep despair;
When the burden is too heavy
For the heart to bear;
When all life is ceaseless struggle
Every day a fight,—
Then look up, for He is near thee—
Hold on tight!"
DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.
Two gifts for the needy arrived this week—\$5.00 from Mrs. P. C. and \$2.00 from A. G. S.

Some of this money has swiftly gone out on its mission of helpfulness, and the remainder is waiting in the O. H. P. until needed. As for the S. S. papers so kindly sent for the "shut-in"—I wish you could have heard the eager question of a girl in a hospital ward last Sunday, "Have you brought us any papers to-day?" Old copies are appreciated as much as new—as long as they are clean and whole.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$17.50

130 Egg Incubator
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR
\$17.50 Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 222 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



Freight and Duty PAID
Natural Finish California Redwood
Write Us Today—Don't Delay

daily cross in royal fashion, "beggared of joy himself, yet flashing its reflection abroad the lives of others."

Christ is our High Priest. He lights His lamps and places them to burn before the Lord and to light men in the darkness. He supplies them continually with power and life—for He is the Life and Light of the world. Living within their souls His light shines through their everyday life.

I read a letter not long ago, written by the comrade of a man killed in the War to a poor old Welsh woman (she is the great-aunt of the slain soldier.) The comrade wrote. "He was cracking a joke when he was killed and died with such a beautiful smile on his face, the smile of one who is gloriously happy and pleased to face his God. I would willingly have died that he might live. He will always have a place in my memory and prayers."

What wonderful light has shone in the darkness during the terrible war-days! The chaplains and other officials did what they could, but the steady glow from thousands of privates, and the answering glow from their friends at home, went up continually like a flame of living fire. The more black the days and nights were, the more men and women carried out the slogan: "Keep Smiling!" Cheerfulness is infectious; and a croaker—in war or peace—scatters germs like a "flu" patient.

RED WHITE and GREEN

Is the Color Scheme of the Only Package Containing the Original

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

THE STANDARD CANADIAN FOOD

Refuse the "Just-as-good" variety—and remember, Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes are only made in Canada by

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited LONDON ONT.
HEAD OFFICE AND PLANT

SARNIA FENCE

Lower Prices on Fencing

TO make sure that you get your fencing when you want it this Spring, we advise, yes, urge you to place your order now or at the earliest possible date. We can make prompt shipments now. We are reasonably certain that the demand this Spring will far exceed our capacity, in fact, the capacity of any factory in Canada. Don't be one of those belated farmers who places his order at the eleventh hour when the rush season is on, because no human agency can overcome possible transportation delays, shipping congestion and other interruptions that follow the breaking up of Spring when the fence building season is on. It is to your advantage to have your fencing in hand for use the first available "fence day" that comes along. Better be safe than sorry. Place your order now. Our prices quoted mean Government standard gauge wire, prompt shipments, best quality, lowest prices, only two profits—yours and ours—a direct shipment from the factory on our prepaid freight plan, fencing fresh from the loom, new and bright, no better fencing made anywhere. Ask the man who uses Sarnia Fence. He knows.

Buy Now and Save Time and Money on Your Spring Requirements
Take Advantage of Our Low Prices and Prompt Delivery

NOTICE—These prices include freight prepaid to your nearest station in Old Ontario in lots of 200 lbs. or over. We do not pay freight on Electric or Steamboat Lines. Write us for special prices on carlots, as a considerable saving in price can be effected as compared with L.C.L. shipments. Fence put up in

HEAVY WEIGHT STYLES

Made throughout of Full Government Gauge No. 9 Hard Steel Wire.

- 4-33-0—Ranch Fence.** 4 line wires, 33 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 10, 11, 12. Weight per hundred rods, 550 lbs. **31c**
- 5-40-0—Horse and Cattle Fence.** 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per hundred rods, 650 lbs. **37c**
- 6-40-0—Horse and Cattle Fence.** 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per hundred rods, 750 lbs. **43c**
- 7-40-0—Horse and Cattle Fence.** 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Weight per 100 rods, 850 lbs. **49c**
- 7-48-0—Horse and Cattle Fence.** 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per hundred rods, 900 lbs. **51c**
- 8-40—Sheep and Hog Fence.** 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8. Weight per 100 rods, 1,050 lbs. **60c**
- 8-48—General Stock Fence.** 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays per rod, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per hundred rods, 1,100 lbs. **63c**
- 9-48-0—General Stock Fence.** 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9. Weight per hundred rods, 1,100 lbs. **63c**
- 9-48-OS—Special Horse and Cattle Fence.** 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays per rod, spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per hundred rods, 1,100 lbs. **63c**
- 9-48—General Stock Fence.** 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays per rod, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8.

Price per rod delivered in Old Ontario

- 8, 9. Weight per hundred rods, 1,200 lbs. **69c**
- 10-50—Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Hog Fence.** 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per hundred rods, 1,325 lbs. **76c**

MEDIUM WEIGHT STYLES

The following styles are made of No. 9 top and bottom wires, and No. 12 intermediate and stay wires of full Government gauge, and galvanized to stand an acid test:

- 6-40-16—Cheap Pasture Fence.** 6 line wires 40 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per hundred rods, 570 lbs. **35c**
- 7-26-16—Hog Fence.** 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6. Weight per hundred rods, 580 lbs. **36c**
- 7-42-16—Sheep and General Purpose Pasture Fence.** 7 line wires, 42 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 6, 7, 7, 8, 8. Weight per hundred rods, 640 lbs. **40c**
- 8-34-16—Hog and Sheep Fence.** 8 line wires 34 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8. Weight per 100 rods, 670 lbs. **42c**
- 9-42-16—A General Purpose Fence at a Low Price.** 9 line wires, 42 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8. Weight per hundred rods, 750 lbs. **47c**
- 14-48-16—Special Garden Fence.** 14 line wires, 48 in. high, 16 stays per rod, spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5. Weight per hundred rods, 1,060 lbs. **66c**

Price per rod delivered in Old Ontario

- high, 24 stays per rod, top and bottom wire No. 9, filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5. Weight per hundred rods, 1,225 lbs. **80c**

- 20-60-P—Stock and Poultry Fence.** 20 line wires, 60 in. high, 24 stays per rod, top and bottom wires, No. 9 filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5. Weight per hundred rods, 1,325 lbs. **88c**

- Farm Walk Gate 3' x 48" **3.50**
- Farm Walk Gate 3 1/2' x 48" **3.60**
- Farm Drive Gate 12' x 48" **7.50**
- Farm Drive Gate 13' x 48" **7.75**
- Farm Drive Gate 14' x 48" **8.00**
- Farm Drive Gate 16' x 48" **8.75**
- Barb Wire, 2 pt. weight 78 lbs. per 80 rd. spool **4.85**
- Barb Wire, 4 pt. weight 86 lbs. per 80-rod spool **5.00**
- Staples, galvanized, 1 3/4", per 25-lb. sack, each **1.75**
- Brace Wire, galvanized, dead soft, No. 9, per 25-lb. coil **1.75**
- Stretcher, powerful single draw, 15-ft. chain **9.00**
- All iron, top and bottom draw heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher included **15.00**
- Sarnia Lawn Fence, Style C., galv. 42" high (per ft.) **16c**
- Sarnia Lawn Fence, Style BB, galv. 42" high (per ft.) **15c**
- Flower Bed Border, 12 inch (per ft.) **8c**
- Flower Bed Border, 18 inch (per ft.) **9c**
- Lawn Gates, Style C., 42" high, 3' or 3 1/2' **3.50**
- Lawn Gates, Style BB., 42" high, 3' or 3 1/2' **3.50**

Price per rod delivered in Old Ontario

More than eight million rods of "Sarnia Fence" are in use on "Canadian Farms."
 The purchase of this Eight Million rods of Fencing has saved the farmers of this country more than \$500,000.00.
 "The Sarnia Fence Company's" "Direct from Factory to Farm" policy is directly responsible for effecting this handsome saving.

Do you wish to share in the benefits that so many others have derived from this "Direct Buying Policy"? We solicit your business entirely on the basis of co-operation.

If You Use Wire Fence Read This: The wire used in the manufacture of Sarnia Fence is made in the United States Government stipulates the size of wire which will be allowed to enter Canada free of duty. No. 9 shall be over .140 and not exceeding .148 of an inch in diameter, consequently it is impossible for manufacturers buying their wire in the U. S. A. to use under-sized light wire, but must import full Government Gauge Wire. There are some Canadian Fence Manufacturers making their own wire in Canada. Such wire of course, is not required to pass the Canadian Customs Regulations as to size, consequently if these manufacturers see fit they can draw their wire undersize and sell you a light weight and not a light weight.

Prepaid freight prices are quoted in Old Ontario, New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces four cents per rod extra. Our office at Winnipeg takes care of all Western Canada business. Get our descriptive literature and let us tell you exactly what kind of fence you want will cost laid down at your home town. This is your fence factory. We are the farmer's friend. Thousands of Canadian farmers are regular patrons of ours. Your turn next. Various kinds of field, farm and pasture fence, lighter weights for garden and orchard purposes, special poultry fence, lawn fence and gates in variety and styles to suit the requirements of our farmer friends in Canada. Made in Canada for Canadian farmers, sold direct on our "save-you money" plan. Heed our advice. Order now. Have your fencing on hand when you need it, and at our exceptionally low prices quoted above. Write to-day.

OUR POLICY: To sell the Farmers of Canada the BEST FENCE it is possible to make at the LOWEST possible Price. Send your orders to our Factory. Address us



SARNIA FENCE CO. - Sarnia, Ontario

Current Events

Natural gas has been struck at Rockwood, Ont.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction in Great Britain, and brother of Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio in the Lloyd-George Cabinet, is to be the new Principal of McGill University, Montreal.

The Six Nations Indians are claiming autonomy under their old treaty rights. They say they are neither Canadian nor British subjects, but "allies" and so cannot be taxed.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture will meet in Winnipeg on Tuesday, April 1st.

The Ontario Legislature on March 17 adopted the Housing Bill, for building houses costing not over \$3,500 with land. The bill is primarily framed to benefit needy soldiers, widows and widowed mothers of soldiers.

The G. T. R. has rejected the sum offered by the Dominion Government for its lines.

There has been much dissatisfaction with the slowness with which the Peace Conference has moved, but Premier Lloyd-George, in the hope of hastening the signing of the Peace Treaty and so leaving a foundation for reconstruction in disorganized Europe, has asked the delegates to remain strictly in Paris until the draft of the Peace Treaty has been concluded, so that it can be presented to the German delegation—"for signature, without discussion." In the meantime no one seems to be satisfied with the draft for the League of Nations. In the United States there seems to be or a fear lest America be drawn into wars in Europe, stirred up by some irresponsible nation; the idea of the Monroe doctrine dies hard; but President Wilson and Mr. Taft insist that America can be no longer isolated, and that the Monroe doctrine is but to be extended to cover the world, a League of Nations to prevent all war in future being the only hope of safety during the years to come. So complicated is the question, however, that the League of Nations Covenant may be attached to the Peace Treaty as an appendix, the most important immediate step being the conclusion of peace with Germany. In the meantime a drafting committee to prepare the final report of the Commission on Responsibility for the War has been appointed; and the Boundaries Commission has decided to give to Poland the entire Valley of the Vistula including Dautzeg. The labor division sets forth that their recommendations (given in last week's "Current Events") are merely recommendations under the recognition that each nation has a right to settle its own labor problems. An incident of the week has been that the Italian delegation has threatened to resign unless Fiume is assigned to Italy. One of the interesting developments of the Conference is a growing rapprochement between Great Britain and the United States, and a corresponding drifting away from the Allies of the Japanese who are dissatisfied for two reasons: because they have gained nothing by their capture of Kaio-Chao, and because they could not get Asiatic exclusion laws lifted from the United States, Canada and Australia. A supply of food for Germany is now available and will be sent into Germany after the first guarantee of payment has been given by a German deposit of \$35,000,000 in gold in the banks of Belgium, Great Britain and France, the United States to provide the food.

Elsewhere in the world there is much unrest. The Polish and Ukrainian armies are facing each other at Lemberg, there have been further collisions in the Archangel region; Greek troops are fighting with the Bolsheviki near Odessa, where Gen. d'Esperey, the French Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies in the Near East arrived on March 21; and Gen. Allenby has arrived in Cairo with reinforcements to oppose Bedouin raids in Egypt, an Arab movement that started locally but appears to be spreading among Mohammedan fanatics.

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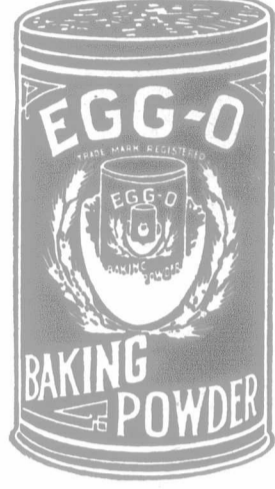
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Strong baking powder is needed



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

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

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

EGG-O Baking Powder

You can use sour milk, sweet milk, buttermilk or water
with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.
Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

START THE DAY RIGHT
with a cup of this delicious
Cocoa for breakfast. It makes a
splendid foundation for the day's
work.

Retains the Natural Flavor of the Cocoa Bean.

Made in Canada
THE COWAN COMPANY Limited
Toronto

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—I have
been wanting, for such a long
time, to have a talk with you
but have been holding "myself" out
to make room for other things. Never,
since the W. I. Conventions in Toronto,
have I felt that I really had a chance to
put myself into the old spot, but at last
the opportunity appears to have come.
I think the thing I wanted to talk
about most, after the Toronto Convention
was the subject of "Community Halls."
Medical Inspection of schools used to
seem most important, but now that
is under way and will "go" as steadily
as a willing people and an anxious "De-
partment" can make it. Segregation
of the feeble-minded is another important
subject, but that, in Ontario at least,
is in able hands, and will not be per-
mitted to drop out of sight. For the
immediate present, and for the W. I.
"Community Halls" seem to be the newest
thing on the tapis.

In almost every district in Canada
during the winter there has been more
or less talk of taking some measures
to honor the memory of the dear lads
who fought, and sometimes fell, in the
Great War. There are few districts which
have not such a record, and, very rightly,
recognition should be given, not only
by helping the boys who come back in
every possible way, but also by providing,
if possible, some lasting "monument"
upon which little lads and lasses of the
future may look, pointing to the names
of relatives who "gave" their lives at
Ypres, or Festubert, or St. Julian,
or Mons, or Cambrai. Not only to honor
the memory of the soldiers will such
monuments be of value, but for their
moral influence. They will be a con-
tinual reminder of sacrifice for a principle,
life itself offered to secure liberty for
others. For every soldier, in any country,
who has gone forward to war, driven by
a noble motive, has proved himself

MALTESE CROSS TIRES

Maltese Cross Tires are the in-
dividual handiwork of expert
craftsmen, as proud of their
workmanship as were the crafts-
men of the Guild of the
middle ages.
Ask your dealer to show you
the New Non-Skid Tread.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited
Head Offices and Factories: TORONTO
BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Ft. William,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Calgary,
Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria

When writing advertisers please mention Advocate.

possessed of the Christ spirit—which
always means serving, not selfishly
getting.

Now my personal idea is that each
community should itself choose the form
of monument for its own particularly
locality, the opinion of the returned
soldiers being especially consulted. For
instance one locality may be too poor to
commemorate other than by a tablet in a
church, or other public building—a record
of the names of all who fought, with a
star or cross to mark the names of those
who did not come back. Another
locality, on the contrary, may prefer
to erect a fine piece of statuary (not
a tombstone-like monument, ugh!) and
may have the money to pay for it—no
small matter if the statuary be really
fine. Yet another may see its way
better to the erection of some sort of
building really useful—a magnificent
school, or fine library, or hospital, or
community hall.

Every one of these ideas is to be com-
mended, for one reason or another. . .
A tablet in a church or school-house, or
town-hall, is impressive and lasting.
A piece of fine statuary, though useless
from a severely practical point of view,
is sure to prove, if truly beautiful, a
valuable help to the esthetic and even
moral sense of the community. Indeed
we seldom value highly enough, the
influence of things of beauty and aspira-
tion upon our deeper nature. Because
we cannot see with our eyes, and touch
with our hands those things not apparent
to our senses we sometimes forget they
are there—powerful in their might,
providing the motives from which great
results spring,—and so,—blessings upon
you, too, if you choose a piece of statuary
as your expression of your love and debt
to the soldiers. But remember, poor
statuary is an everlasting horror. To
be good it must possess soul, beauty of
line, that something that carries the
thought upward. Mr. Alward is,
perhaps, our greatest Canadian sculptor,
and may be depended upon to do good
work. There are others. A Miss Lorrie,
in Toronto, really possesses a great gift
for this work, and might be considered
before orders are given.

Of hospitals, libraries and fine school-



This Sign is Your Protection

THE surest, cheapest way of keeping farm buildings in repair is to keep them well painted.

To keep your buildings properly paint-protected it is not necessary, or even good business, to use a cheap paint. True economy consists in buying the very best paint, even though it costs a little more.

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead
(Brandram's Genuine B.B.)
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

has that proportion of finely-ground pure white lead and pure zinc which, when mixed with strictly pure linseed oil and turpentine, produces a paint of maximum covering capacity. It is due to these fine ingredients, and the correct proportioning of them that B-H gives a fine smooth surface that will not crack or peel, assuring long wear, and making it unnecessary to repaint for a long time to come.

Look for the B-H store, the "paint headquarters" for your territory. The B-H sign which hangs outside a store is, we consider, the best protection we can give a farmer seeking true paint economy.

It's better to PAINT than REPAIR

B-H Products for other purposes

For Interior Finishing
"China Lac," the perfect varnish stain.
Staining the Roof
B-H Shingle Stain in 19 different colors.
B-H Porch Floor Paint
For porch floors, ceilings and parts exposed to the weather.
Plaster Ceilings and Walls
B-H "Fresconette"—A flat tone oil paint.
Finishing a Floor
B-H "Floorlustre" excellent for interior floors.
For Barns and Outbuildings
Imperial Barn Paint.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG
MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

houses. I do not speak. Their advantages are apparent to all, and they may be made truly memorial by placing framed portraits of "the boys" in the most honored part, with a brass tablet to set forth the necessary inscription.

And now to "Community Halls": This idea was launched, at the Toronto W. I. Convention, by Dr. Margaret Patterson, and certainly it has much to commend it.

In the first place it must be conceded that people are gregarious animals; it is not natural for them to be too much alone; if it were, hermits would be much more "common" than they are. This granted, the next point is that people gain much, personally and as a community, by mingling together to a reasonable degree. Interchange of ideas whets thought. New ideas about doing things in a better way may be interchanged. Above all, sympathy and understanding grow through frequent meetings:—John Jones "isn't such a bad fellow after all, when you come to know him."

All this paves the way towards the

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA

71 A ST. JAMES, MONTREAL.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

SPECIAL RATES for Registered Cattle and Horses. Short term insurance at low rates for Show Animals, Feeding Cattle, Animals shipped by rail or water, In-foal mares, In-calf cows, Stallions, etc.

WRITE US FOR FREE PROSPECTUSES

Address: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO.
71A St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN H. HARRIS, 87 Golfview Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others free—are waiting for cultivation.

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G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

Community Hall idea. If it is good for people to meet frequently, why not have some place in which they can do so, informally?—City people have many places of such meetings, but hitherto rural districts have been somewhat handicapped by the lack.

A community hall such as that suggested by Dr. Patterson, would provide such a spot ideally:—A large hall with a big fire-place, a few comfortable chairs, some tables and a few fine pictures, suggests endless possibilities. As a rest-room for tired shoppers, of hot summer afternoons, it promises something;—perhaps there might be someone there to serve toast and tea, for a small fee. Provided with a few book-cases and some of the best current magazines, its use as a reading-room is apparent. With the movable seats formally in place, the hall becomes transformed into an auditorium for illustrated lectures, movies, musicals, plays, etc. Less formally, meetings of the W. I., U. F. O., and other various organizations either men's or women's, might be, held there; also—"Shamrock teas," "Valentine teas," bazaars, even little well-chaperoned dances—if the community is a dancing one.

—Surely all this must serve to bring people closer together, help to promote the real "brotherhood" of which the world talks so much, but which it carries out so little.

"But," said someone, speaking of the idea the other day, "isn't there a danger that such a place might become to some extent a mere gossiping hole?"

Yes, decidedly so—unless—unless it is made clear from the beginning that in the place one rule is to be observed, the rule demanded to-day, hard as iron, in all assemblages of "good" society, viz. that no unkind word shall be spoken of anyone, no little matter of harmful gossip passed on. I think a motto to this effect should be given a conspicuous place in any community hall. This assured, all other results must be only to the good. This assured, the men who fought and perhaps gave their lives for the world, must be wholly satisfied with this monument, where their pictured faces and the record of their deeds are given the place of highest honor.

They fought for democracy; such a hall must be democratic. They learned, in the trenches, the great spirit of brotherhood, of "standing by the other fellow," such a hall should help to promote such a spirit at home. And so, even such little influences may help to bring about, some day, a time when people shall think it shame to work one against the other, but honorable only to work one with the other and all together towards the things that are useful, and good, and true.

JUNIA.

Making Toilet Soap.

For Mrs. F. D., Lincoln Co., Ont.,—*Scientific American* gives the following formulae. They "sound" good.

Glycerine Soap:—Melt any mild, white soap and mix thoroughly with it glycerine in the proportion of 1 to 20 or 25 parts by weight, of the soap. Perfume with oil of bergamot or rose geranium.

Honey Soap:—Take white Marseilles soap 4 oz., honey 4 oz., benzoin 1 oz., storax ½ oz. Mix well in a mortar, then melt and run into moulds.

Lemon Soap:—White soap, 5 lbs.; starch, 1/5 lb. Melt, and perfume with oil of lemon, oil of bergamot, oil of cloves in small quantities. Color yellow with cadmium yellow.

Seasonable Cookery.

Hawaiian Salad:—Take slices of pineapple, canned or raw. Place one on each serving plate, on top of some leaves of lettuce. In the center of each slice put a little ball of cream or Roquefort cheese moistened and mixed with a little sweet cream. Sprinkle with nuts (if you like) and dress with a good salad dressing beaten up with some stiffly whipped cream.

Orange Marmalade:—Wash 4 dozen oranges and 1 dozen lemons. Cut in quarters and slice very thin, removing seeds. To each pound of sliced fruit add 3 pints cold water and let stand in a cool place 24 hours; then boil until the skin is tender and set away to cool. Later in the day weigh again—water and all—and to each pound of the mixture add 1½ lbs. loaf sugar. Boil until the skins are transparent. This is delicious.

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Take white Marseilles 4 oz., benzoin 1 oz., Mix well in a mortar, then into mounds.

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Table Cookery.

Take slices of pineapple raw. Place one on top, on top of some leaves of cream or Roquefort and mixed with a little sprinkle with nuts (if you wish a good salad dressing some stiffly whipped

Some Layer Cake Fillings.

Fruit Filling.—Four tablespoons preserves or jelly, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, pulverized sugar. Beat the fruit and add lemon and sugar to make like thick cream.
Hawaiian Filling.—One cup sugar (gran.) white of 1 egg, canned pineapple. Put the sugar in a pan with 4 tablespoons pineapple juice. Cook until it threads,

Banana Pie.—Mix together one-third cup sugar, 2 2/3 tablespoons flour and 1/8 teaspoon salt, and add beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Pour on gradually 1 cup scalded milk stirring constantly, and cook in a double boiler 15 minutes, stirring constantly until it has thickened and afterwards occasionally. Cool and add 1/4 cup cream, 3/4 cup lemon juice and 1 large banana, peeled and scraped and cut in slices. Pour into a pie-shell. Just before serving beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, then add 2 tablespoons powdered sugar gradually, and 1/4 teaspoon lemon extract. Spread over the pie and set in the top of a hot oven for a moment to brown delicately. For the pie-shell roll good pie paste 1/4 inch thick and cover an inverted pie plate with it. Prick paste with a fork and bake on a tin sheet in a rather hot oven.

Date Custard Pie.—Soak a cupful of dates (after washing) over night in a little fresh water and stew in the same water. When the dates are soft strain them. Make a custard of 1 pint milk, 2 eggs, dash of nutmeg and pinch of salt. Add a very little sugar, if needed, after the dates, cut in bits, are put into the custard. Bake with one crust, and when ready to serve cover with cream whipped until stiff. As dates are very sweet themselves very little sugar is needed with them. They are very nourishing, and are very nice with porridge. When used in this way, wash and scald the dates, cut into small bits and add a moment or so before serving.

Creamy Eggs on Toast.—Four eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon pepper, 2 cups hot milk, 1 teaspoon butter, 4 slices toast. Beat eggs slightly, add salt and pepper, and stir into the hot (not boiling) milk. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture is thick and creamy. Add the butter, pour over toast and serve very hot.

Prune Souffle Pudding.—Fourteen large prunes, whites of 6 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1/4 cup chopped nuts. Boil the prunes soft, remove stones and chop fine. Beat whites of eggs stiff, beat in the sugar gradually, then the prunes and nuts, and turn into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven for 30 minutes, and serve with cream as soon as taken out of the oven. Have this pudding at noon, and use the yolks to make a hot custard, with milk, to pour over slices of hot buttered toast for tea. Yolks of eggs, if not broken, will keep nicely for some hours if covered with cold water.

Veal Stew.—Two to 3 lbs. veal, 2 onions, 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper, 1 cup stock or water, 1 can peas or a little canned tomato and 2 carrots cut in slices. The neck, shoulders or breast of veal may be used. Wash the meat and cut in pieces about 2 inches thick. Cut the onions in slices and brown with the butter in the saucepan to a light brown. Add salt and pepper and the strips of meat and cook for 10 minutes, turning the meat occasionally to prevent burning. Add the stock or water, cover, and let simmer slowly for about 2 hours. If the peas are used add about 10 minutes before serving. If the carrot and tomato add sooner.

Needle Points of Thought.

"Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet."—Talmud.

There are four things that come not back; the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.—ARABIC.

Crochet Edging.

To J. M.—I have no new pattern for crochet edging, but if you will write to the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, they will give you prices on all sorts of fancy work books, which are not very expensive. Thank you for your kind words about our paper.

You Can Examine INVINCIBLE FENCING Before you buy it

INVINCIBLE Fencing reaches the farmers through the most economical channels of manufacture and distribution. The steel for the wire is made in our own mills—and so is the wire for the finished product. Thus we ensure a quality of raw material in keeping with our high standard, as well as eliminating unnecessary profits. Then we distribute Invincible Fencing through dealers, which has been proved to be the most economical and satisfactory method.

From these Invincible dealers—the best dealers all over Canada—you can obtain immediate delivery; no waiting for shipments, no sending



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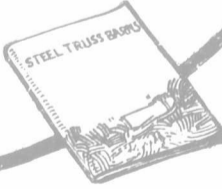
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then pour over stiffly-beaten egg-white. Finally add some of the well-drained pineapple finely shredded.

Almond Filling.—One cup heavy cream, 1/2 cup powdered sugar, 1 cup blanched almonds, flavoring. Beat cream stiff and add sugar, flavoring and finely chopped almonds. Serve at once. An easier filling is made of powdered sugar mixed with a little sweet cream and almond extract for flavoring; but it is not so nice.

Cocoanut Filling.—One cup milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, pinch salt, 1/2 cup heavy cream, 1/2 cup grated cocoanut. Scald the milk in a double boiler. Add the beaten eggs, sugar and salt. Cook until thick, and when cool add the stiffly-beaten cream and grated cocoanut.

Prune Filling.—One-half cup almonds, white of 1 egg, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup prunes, 1 cup sugar. Boil sugar and water to "soft ball" stage. Pour over the stiffly-beaten egg-white, beating steadily. When it begins to stiffen add the stewed prunes cut in small bits and the blanched almonds chopped fine.

Fig Filling.—One lb. figs, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup water, juice of a lemon. Put figs through food chopper, add the water and sugar and cook to a pulp. When cool add the lemon.

The Scrap Bag.

Pickles.

If the pickles are done more may be made of canned tomatoes and any kind of dried fruits by adding vinegar and spices and cooking over again. Also horseradish may be dug up, grated and mixed with vinegar. It is nicer when mixed with some whipped cream just before serving.

Greens.

Don't forget that dandelions, until they become bitter after flowering, make the best greens. Cut the plant out, crown

Cane Feeding Molasses

A wonderful fattening ingredient containing all the elements necessary to finish your stock. Used by the most scientific stock feeders in Canada. Don't delay—write for particulars immediately.

Dominion Sugar Co., Limited

Head Office: Chatham, Ontario

This Engine Will Save Money and Increase Production

Production is the dominant feature on the farm today and the "Z" Engine is your means to speed up production.

The Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

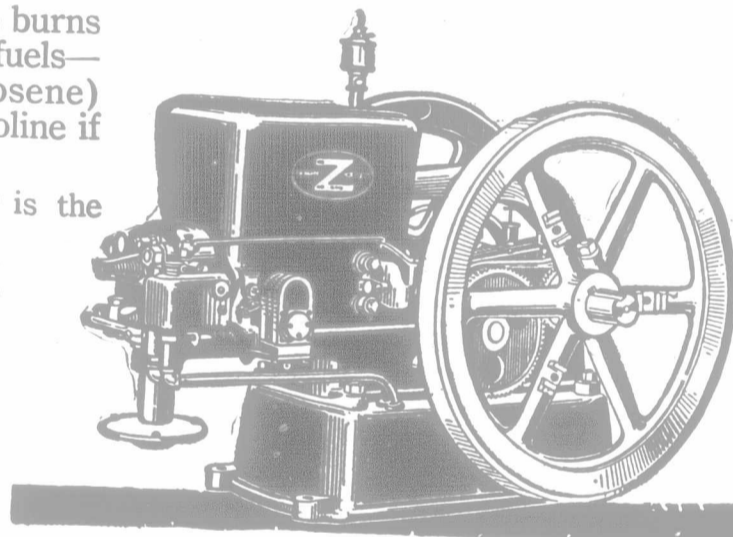
makes every detail of farm work easier and quicker. It operates the lighting plant, the water system, does the milking, the churning, the sawing and a score of other chores—it does the work of several horses and does it better and quicker and more economically.

You need the "Z" on your farm—it's indispensable. Over 200,000 farmers have found it so. There is a type to suit your requirements, in either the

6, 3 or 1½ Horse Power

The "Z" Engine burns the cheapest of fuels—coal oil, (kerosene) distillate or gasoline if desired.

Your local dealer is the man who knows the Type "Z"—he is the man who stands behind this engine and its performance to guarantee you the fullest satisfaction.



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St. John, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Montreal, Windsor, Ottawa.

and all, and cook all but the root. Among other weeds that are very valuable for greens are lamb's quarters or wild spinach, pigweed, young curly dock, purslane, and the "cow cabbage" of the woods. Milkweed sprouts are as good as asparagus until they are about a foot high. Cook any of these in water to which a little salt has been added, putting them in when the water is boiling and using just as little water as possible. Leave the cover off. When done drain very dry, re-heat, season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot on hot buttered toast, for supper. All but the milkweed sprouts should be cut up fine while re-heating.

Paint and Paper.

Don't forget the merits of new paint and paper if the house looks hopelessly shabby. Take off every scrap of the old

For Quick Growth and Early Maturity, Feed GARDINER'S CALF MEAL

It replaces perfectly the cream in skim milk, and provides the nourishment necessary for quick, vigorous growth. It is rich in protein, and several points higher in fat than any other meal on the market.

Feed Gardiner's Calf Meal first with skim milk, then with milk-and-water, and finally with water only, and your breeding calves will mature earlier and your young steers will be ready for market sooner. It is equally good for colts, lambs and little pigs.

Put up in 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags. If your dealer doesn't handle it, write us for prices, and for information about Gardiner's other products—Ovatum, Pig Meal, Sarcosyl and Cotton Seed Meal.

GARDINER BROS., Feed Specialists, SARNIA, Ont. 15



paper before putting on the new. This may be easily done if the walls are well mopped and kept wet with hot water for about an hour or more. Smooth, new wall should be sized with glue water and let get thoroughly dry before putting on new paper. Plain "oatmeal" paper is the most artistic yet manufactured at a moderate price for living-rooms and dining rooms. To relieve the plainness a "drop ceiling" and moulding may be employed, or, if the walls are high the upper third may be a figured paper that harmonizes. For the plain walls the following colors are good: tobacco brown, amber, dull buff (for dark rooms), chamois, warm gray (for very "hot" rooms—must be brightened by pretty chintz, etc.), and some of the soft greenish shades.

Paint Remover.

A much better "job" may be made of painting woodwork if the old paint is completely removed. *Scientific American* gives the following method. Make a solution of soda and quicklime in this way: Dissolve the soda in water, add the lime and apply with an old brush to the paint. Leave for a few moments, then mop off with hot water and scrape clean. If the paint is very old the mixture should be applied in a paste. Do not let the fingers touch the mixture as it is hard on the skin. When washed off, wash the wood with vinegar and let dry before painting. Another mixture consists of caustic soda 1 lb. starch 2 oz.; china clay, 2 oz.; warm water 2 lbs.; cold water, 2 lb. Dissolve the soda in the warm water, and stir the starch and clay together, adding the cold water a little at a time. When the soda solution is cold mix the two and proceed as above.

Cleaning Painted Woodwork.

Put some best whiting in a plate. Have ready some clean water and a piece of flannel. Dip the flannel in the water, squeeze nearly dry, then dip, into whiting and rub on the painted surface. Afterwards wash with clean water and rub dry with chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as good as new.

Waists for Spring.

The favorite spring waist is made of was satin, Habutai silk, Shantung, or crepe de chine, with a collar that may be worn either high or turned back to leave a V in front. If worn high black velvet or silk ribbon is put around under the turn-over part and finished either with a pin or small bow in front.

Don't Waste Vegetable Water

Use as little water as possible when boiling vegetables, and when it is drained off use it for soup, adding to it cooked vegetables, seasoning, and some clear gravy or meat extract. A little "instant" tapioca makes a good addition. The water in which vegetables have been boiled contains various salts and minerals very useful medicinally to the body. Often, indeed, the best part of the vegetable is poured off down the sink.

Our Serial Story.

The Forging of the Pikes.

A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

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

CHAPTER XVII.

The Pateran!

(Note:—The pages upon which the narrative was written, for the greater part of this chapter, differ from the others in size and quality and are ragged along one edge, for the reason that will appear in the reading.)

October 22nd, 1837.

I am writing this in a strange place—namely in the little cave which I have aforesaid visited, some ten miles down the river, by the side of the great boulder which Hank and I have known as "The Big Beaver."

The reason for my being here, however, is very simple. I have been caught in the rain and have sought shelter both for myself and for Billy, who is standing outside very contentedly in the lee of an overhanging ledge of the rock, munching his oats and pausing occasionally to give me a friendly whinny.

FOUNDED 1886

Before putting on the new. This is easily done if the walls are well and kept wet with hot water at an hour or more. Smooth should be sized with glue water and get thoroughly dry before putting paper. Plain "outmeal" paper is artistic yet manufactured at a price for living-rooms and rooms. To relieve the plainness "ceiling" and moulding may be used, or, if the walls are high the bird may be a figured paper that suits. For the plain walls the colors are good: tobacco brown, buff (for dark rooms), chamois, grey (for very "hot" rooms—must be tinted by pretty chintz, etc.), and of the soft greenish shades.

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Whitening Painted Woodwork.
The best whitening in a plate. Have clean water and a piece of flannel. Dip the flannel in the water, wring it out, then dip, into whiting on the painted surface. After this wash with clean water and rub with a brush. Paint thus cleaned will look as new.

Waists for Spring.
Favorite spring waist is made of Habutai silk, Shantung, or fine, with a collar that may be high or turned back to leave a neck. If worn high black velvet ribbon is put around under the collar and finished either with a bow in front.

Waste Vegetable Water
A little water as possible when vegetables, and when it is drained for soup, adding to it cooked seasoning, and some clear meat extract. A little "instant" makes a good addition. The water which vegetables have been boiled in contains various salts and minerals which are medicinal to the body. Use the best part of the vegetable water off down the sink.

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THE sale of Preston Steel Truss Barns has grown to such large proportions that we have contracted for the output of several large saw mills in Northern Ontario to ensure our lumber supply.

This will leave us with a surplus of barn lumber of splendid quality, and we are offering it to the farmers of Ontario at very attractive prices.

Our stock includes the following sizes:

- 2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
- 2 in. x 6 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.
- 2 in. x 8 in. x 10 ft. to 16 ft.

We also have a large quantity of dressed barn siding of excellent quality, 1 3/16 in. thick, 8 in. wide 10 ft. to 16 ft. long.

This is all good merchantable hemlock—mill run with dead culls out. It is dry, butted and well manufactured.

Take advantage of this opportunity to-day! Send us a list showing approximately what lumber you require and let us show you how much money we can save you.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
120 Guelph Street PRESTON, ONT.

It is not at all cold, but the rain is falling in a steady pour, and as I look out I can see it dripping from the now rapidly thinning leaves and running down the tree-trunks in little rivulets. Nor does it show the slightest intention of letting up, for the sky wherever a patch of it can be seen, is a dull and uniform gray. Nevertheless, still and wet as the outlook is, it is not altogether cheerless, since the most of the trees in this spot are beech and soft maple, and the yellow of their autumn coloring forms a sunshine of its own both in the trees themselves and on the floor of the forest, which is now covered with a thick carpet of gold. Farther away, by the river edge, there are cedars, and at one point they part, so that I can get a view of the river itself, all punctured and beaten up by the rain. Nearer there are some clumps of green fern and some stalks of the pretty plant that we call "burning-bush," whose fruit is now ripe and somewhat resembles a split beech-nut bur with tiny red berries depending from its centre.

Since it is not cold I am quite comfortable, but am very thankful, nevertheless, that I brought with me my notebook and quills and the cake of solid ink without which I seldom go abroad; and which will help me to pass the time until Billy and I can venture abroad again.

Three days ago I rode down to my father's sister's on a matter of family business that is not interesting enough here to record. Found them all well, and pleased indeed to see me and to hear news of our household.

But it was an incident on the way thither that most engrossed me.

On the way down I followed, as usual, the highways, making use of certain by-paths that I know, and prepared to sleep overnight somewhere in the forest, which I prefer to staying at a tavern provided the weather be dry. There is a spring, clear and bubbling, upon one of the by-paths—a bush road, or trail, rather, which is seldom travelled—and this spot I determined to reach, if possible, so that I could make it my camping-place for the night.

In this I was successful. At about six of the evening I found the spring, so lost no time in tethering Billy and giving him a drink and feed; then I made my own fire, which was easily enough done in this spot because of the paper-birch trees. It is sometimes very amusing to see the efforts of a green-horn in the bush to make a fire. Usually he piles a heap of stuff and proceeds to



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The wide variety of the Rennie line assures you of obtaining just what you want in either flowers or vegetables.

All Rennie's Seeds are tested for germination and their quality proven. Should your dealer be unable to supply all the seeds you require, write us direct.

Send for copy of Rennie's Tool Catalogue. It includes Poultry Supplies, Planet Junior Garden Tools, Sprayers, Fertilizers, etc.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING AND MARKET STS. TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

RENNIE'S SEEDS

light it as one might kindle the fire in a fireplace, the result being that sometimes the blaze goes out and sometimes becomes rather ungovernable, which is a matter of some anxiety always in the bush, and especially during the drier months. The seasoned bushman, on the contrary, first selects his site with care, choosing, if possible, a gravelly spot or a flat rock where there will be little trouble in quenching the coals afterwards. Next he collects his little bundle of birch bark and lays a few dry sticks across, then sets the fire going from his steel and flint, adding to it, little by little, until the blaze is as lusty as needed.

Mine I built on a gravelly place from which the water below the spring, in April freshets, has washed the soil away, and soon I had my bit of bacon frizzling and sending forth tempting odors. With some bread and a draught of water from the spring it made a good enough meal for a hungry man in the bush.

The next step was to make my bed, no difficult matter for one who has experience, using balsam boughs and placing them in over-lapping rows, layer upon layer, until a deep, springy resting-place had been improvised, more fragrant, I wager, than the couch of any monarch, for surely in all the world there is no perfume more refreshing than that of the freshly severed boughs, and no air more pure and sweet than that of the primeval forest.

Shortly after dark I lay down, fully clad, as one must be when sleeping in the open woods, trusting to my bit of tarpaulin for protection against probable dews, and my rifle by my side as a guard against possible intruders.

Not a sound was to be heard save Billy's crunching at some woods grass that I had cut for him, and the soft murmuring in the tops of the trees, broken, occasionally, by the sharp chuck of a leaf, as it loosened from its anchorage and came floating down to join its kin on the ground; and I was rather glad that it was autumn since I could look up and see through the network of branches, the silent stars. When last I slept in this spot the year was knee-deep in June, and the leafage so dense that it made a thick roof overhead that enshrouded everything beneath in a thick and impenetrable gloom.

So I lay there, wondering about Barry, and whether the boys were all busy at Jimmy's this soft star-lit night, until

Splendid Record Achieved during 1918

THE year 1918 was for the business of life assurance a year of supreme achievement. Owing to the combined effect of the war and the influenza epidemic, death claims were unusually high. The payment of these claims enabled the Companies to render an unprecedented measure of public service, and to fulfill to a more noteworthy degree than ever previously the beneficent purpose for which they were founded. The record achieved during 1918 by the Sun Life of Canada was one of particularly striking success. For the first time in the Company's history new assurances paid for exceeded Fifty Million Dollars. The growth in size, strength and prosperity accentuates the Company's position as not merely the leader among Canadian Life offices, but one of the great insurance corporations of the world. The Company's financial power is emphasized by its large Assets, Income and Surplus. During the year \$7,460,000 was added to the Assets, which at December 31st, had reached the huge total of \$97,620,000. The Income is now \$21,651,000, while the undivided Surplus is \$8,027,000.

THE RESULTS FOR 1918

ASSETS		
Assets as at 31st December, 1918		\$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917		7,460,204.61
INCOME		
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1918		21,651,099.69
Increase over 1917		2,862,102.01
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED		
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1918		1,546,607.16
SURPLUS		
Total Surplus 31st December, 1918, over all liabilities and capital (According to the Company's Standard which is more severe than that laid down by the Insurance Act.)		8,027,878.55
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS		
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc. during, 1918		9,768,564.28
Payments to Policyholders since organization		78,862,881.15
ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1918		
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1918		51,591,392.04
Increase over 1917		8,779,824.56
BUSINESS IN FORCE		
Life Assurance in force 31st December, 1918		340,809,656.12
Increase over 1917		28,938,710.43

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEARS	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1883	274,865.50	735,940.10	6,779,566.00
1893	1,240,483.12	4,001,776.90	27,799,757.00
1903	3,986,139.56	15,943,776.48	75,081,189.00
1913	13,996,401.64	55,726,347.32	292,393,996.00
1918	21,651,099.69	97,620,378.85	340,809,656.00

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
T. B. MACAULAY, President

1919



the forest and the night began to drift away, and presently I fell into a heavy sleep.

I must have been startled before realizing it, for suddenly I found myself sitting up, with my eyes wide open.

At first I thought I must have heard a great owl with its "To-who, to-who." Then in a trice, at a very short distance someone called "Halloo! Halloo!"

There was no answer, but in a moment the sound of light, fleet footsteps bounding through the forest.

"Where is that confounded spring?" said a voice, apparently of the halloer. "I thought I knew."

To this there was a low rejoinder, the approaching one evidently having arrived, and then a short colloquy in subdued tones which did not reach me.

"Howard Sely, if I'm not mistaken!" I exclaimed to myself, but still sat motionless, while the footsteps approached rustling through the fallen leaves.

In a moment the two figures emerged, and I could see the faint outlines of Adam as they went down to the spring, the tall form of the first speaker and a much shorter and slighter one, evidently that of a mere lad.

"I haven't been so thirsty in a six weeks," went on the first voice, "I suppose it was that smoked fish you inflicted upon us to-night. I swear I'm fast developing an Indian palate like yours, my boy. I can go muskrats, beaver, bear, groundhogs and hedgehog—porcupines is it, you call them?—but I draw the line at fish smoked until it's black all through."

CREAM

We are buyers—still paying war-time prices and giving our shippers something even more important—
SATISFACTION, Ask any shipper or any banker.

TORONTO CREAMERY COMPANY, LIMITED
9 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

"Selwyn, sure as I'm here. "I said to myself again and then I heard his light laugh at some low words from the boy which did not reach me.

"Oh, anything you like," he went on, in response.

The two paused at the edge of the water, and Selwyn drank long, while the lad dipped up a bucketful.

Adam's ale," exclaimed Selwyn, when he had finished his draught. "Fit for a king, and the very thing for Indian lads and wandering Englishmen. Were I a king, my boy, I'd knight you for bringing us to this camping-place. That's the coldest water I've had this summer."

With that Billy, tethered near me, moved his feet in the leaves and blew the breath through his nostrils audibly in the way that horses do—though

whether sneeze, or sigh, or imitation of a night-hawk, I have never yet made out.

The two turned and looked in the direction of the sound, and then Selwyn caught sight of my smouldering fire on the gravel. "By Jove, there's a fire, too," he said. "There's someone about."

At once I arose and went down the slope.

"Just I, sir," I said. "I've made my bed here for the night, but shall be off with the daybreak."

Selwyn held out his hand instantly "What! my young hero of the rapids!" he exclaimed. Then, in his bantering way, "what means this? 'Twas on the Styx we met the last time, and now here we meet again in the midst of these Plutonian shades. I swear I'd like to get a good look at you in broad daylight."



FOR SALE
Canadian Root Seed
Raised from the best stock by Dominion Experimental Farms.
SUPPLY LIMITED

Prices as follows:

Mangels—		
50 lbs. and over	55c.	lb.
200 "	50c.	"
1000 "	45c.	"
2000 "	43c.	"
Swede Turnips—		
50 lbs. and over	85c.	lb.
100 "	80c.	"
500 "	75c.	"
1000 "	78c.	"
Field Carrots—		
5 lbs. and over	90c.	lb.
25 "	85c.	"
100 "	80c.	"
200 "	78c.	"

Freight paid and sacks free.
Net payment bank draft 60 days from date of invoice and 5% allowed for cash 10 days from date of invoice.

Particulars about varieties on application.
DR. M. O. MALTE,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

Choice Offering in Ayrshires
AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them.
JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

For Sale
A quantity of Variegated Alfalfa Seed, Haldimand grown. For samples and prices write
E. W. GOWAN, R.R. 1, Jarvis, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

COLLIES FOR SALE—LITTER PEDIGREED puppies. Parents both splendid workers. B. Armstrong, Morganston, Ont.

DAIRY MEN WANTED.—APPLY C. C. Dawson, Military Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM, FIRST-class condition, buildings included. Apply F. H. Orris, Box 142, Springfield, Ontario.

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

SINGLE MAN FOR GENERAL FARM WORK apply stating experience, age and wages expected, to David A. Ashworth, Denfield, Ont.

SEED FOR SALE—ONTARIO VARIEGATED Alfalfa No. 1. Gov't inspected \$25. per bus. Also few bus. Red Clover \$25. per bus. Wm. G. Schell, R. R. 3, Port Elgin, Ont.

SEED CORN

Cut out the middleman and buy direct from grower. We will get more, you will pay less and we will guarantee all corn sold under our name. Write for prices and particulars to
Cottam Farmer's Limited, Cottam, Ont.

Which way are you travelling?"

"Towards the south, sir."

"Alas!" he exclaimed in mock tragedy and we go North!—At all events Fate has crossed our paths again. What do you make of that?"

"Is there—"I began, but he halted me. "Hold!" he said. "Now I remember me that you are a youth of much argument, and I am not in humor for argument considering that it's cool and my nether extremities aren't over well clad."

—Fate crosses us again. Granted. Now I think it means that you are to sleep in my tent to-night instead of out here among the dew and porcupines and perhaps worse."

"I thank you very much," I said, "but I'm very comfortable. A bed of boughs isn't to be despised, with or without cover."

"That it isn't" he replied, "as I know well, for this Indian lad of mine is an expert at making them.—Here, Eyes-of-the-forest—"

But the Indian lad had disappeared in the darkness among the trees.

"He's like the wind" laughed Selwyn, "now here now there, and you never know when he goes nor where he sleeps. But he's always within reach when I call.

They're an odd people, these North Americans of yours."

"Very odd," I said, "with some things to mend and many to recommend in them."

Selwyn prepared to move on.
"So you'll not accept the hospitality of my wigwam?" he said. "I think I can

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FOR SALE
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 at stock by Dominion Experi-
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PLY LIMITED

55c. lb.
 60c. "
 45c. "
 43c. "

85c. lb.
 80c. "
 75c. "
 78c. "

90c. lb.
 85c. "
 80c. "
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varieties on application.
DR. M. O. MALTE,
 Central Experimental Farm,
 Ottawa, Ont.

ing in Ayrshires
 CES. Several young bulls
 es. All from R.O.P. sires
 Come and see them.
ON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

A quantity of Variegated
 Alfalfa Seed, Haldimand
 grown. For samples and
AN, R.R. 1, Jarvis, Ont.

Veteran Farm Complete Dispersion Sale

ON

Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919

*At the farm, 3 miles from Burford and 2 miles
 from Harley stations, between Brantford
 and Tillsonburg, G. T. R.*

Having sold my farm, I will sell without reserve my valued herd of Registered

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

23 Females and the Herd Sire

Some of the families represented include females by Riverdale Walker Segis, King Veeman Ormsby, King Segis of Forest Ridge 10, Mercena Scott Johanna, and from good producing dams.

My present herd sire, which is included in sale, is a 26.49-lb. son of Prince Colanthus Abberkerk. A post card or telephone call will bring you a catalogue. Also at the same time and place I will sell my Registered Percheron mare, "Chundra Liela" (4895), in foal by imported Percheron stallion, Junior (3824). There are three other grade Percherons in sale hard to beat.

These and all implements, harness, vehicles, hay, grain, tools, etc., used in the operation of the average 175-acre farm.

Sale will commence at 9.30 a.m. Stock sold in afternoon. Lunch at noon.

TERMS: Grain, hay, and all sums of ten dollars and under, cash. Six months will be given without interest by furnishing approved security, or 6% per annum off for cash on sums entitled to credit.

H. A. LESTER, Prop., R. R. Harley P.O., Ont.

MOORE, DEAN & THOMAS, Auctioneers

GREAT CLEARING SALE

30 High-class Holsteins

*Comprising the entire herd of J. E. GRIFFITH,
 and selling at the farm, near*

Weston, Ontario, Thursday, April 3rd, 1919

*A nicely conditioned herd of
 well-bred untested material.*

In this offering will be found a lot of big, strong cows, all of which have the best official backing, but, unfortunately, have never been officially tested. There are a number that have given better than 60 lbs. per day on twice-a-day milking and under strictly commercial conditions. The younger cows are nearly all sired by our first herd sire, Quirk Butter Baron, a grandson of Queen Butter Baroness, Canada's first 33-lb. cow, and their dams with very few exceptions all held official records, which were at least fully equal to the average. The heifers under milking age are from these dams and sired by the present stock bull, Emery Jewel Hengerveld, who will also be sold. This is a four-year-old sire, a good individual, and his get will gain your appreciation on sale day. He is sired by Lakeview Hengerveld Sylvia, and his dam is the 23,963-lb. cow, Jewel Cornelius Pusch. There are also several young bulls by this sire listed, and they too are splendid individuals. If you are looking for good breeding, good individuals—selling as untested material—attend this sale.

The sale will be held at the farm, one mile north of Weston, Ont.

Parties from a distance will be met at Weston on morning of sale. Cars every half hour from Toronto.

WRITE OR WIRE FOR CATALOGUE.

J. E. GRIFFITH :: Weston, Ontario

J. K. McEWEN & SON, Auctioneers



**GIVE YOUR
 WIFE A
 SQUARE DEAL**

DON'T force her to carry water for drinking, cooking, washing, scrubbing, etc., but save her time, her health and her strength by installing an Empire Water Supply System, which furnishes a constant supply of pure, fresh water—direct from the well, spring or cistern—to any point about the house—or barn.

Always ready for instant use any hour of the day or night. Never freezes. Easy to install. Costs but little. The

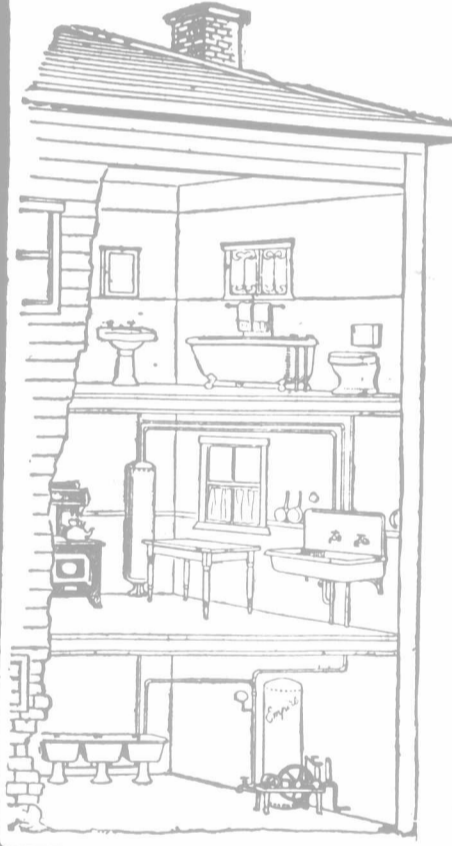
Empire WATER SUPPLY System

creates improve living conditions on the farm for every member of the family and helps you get and keep better farm help.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our Free Booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank, which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

Get posted—write us today.



THE EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory:
 London, Ontario

Branch Office and Warehouse
 119 Adelaide Street, West,
 Toronto, Ontario

FIFTY HEAD OF

Registered Ayrshires

WILL BE SOLD BY THE

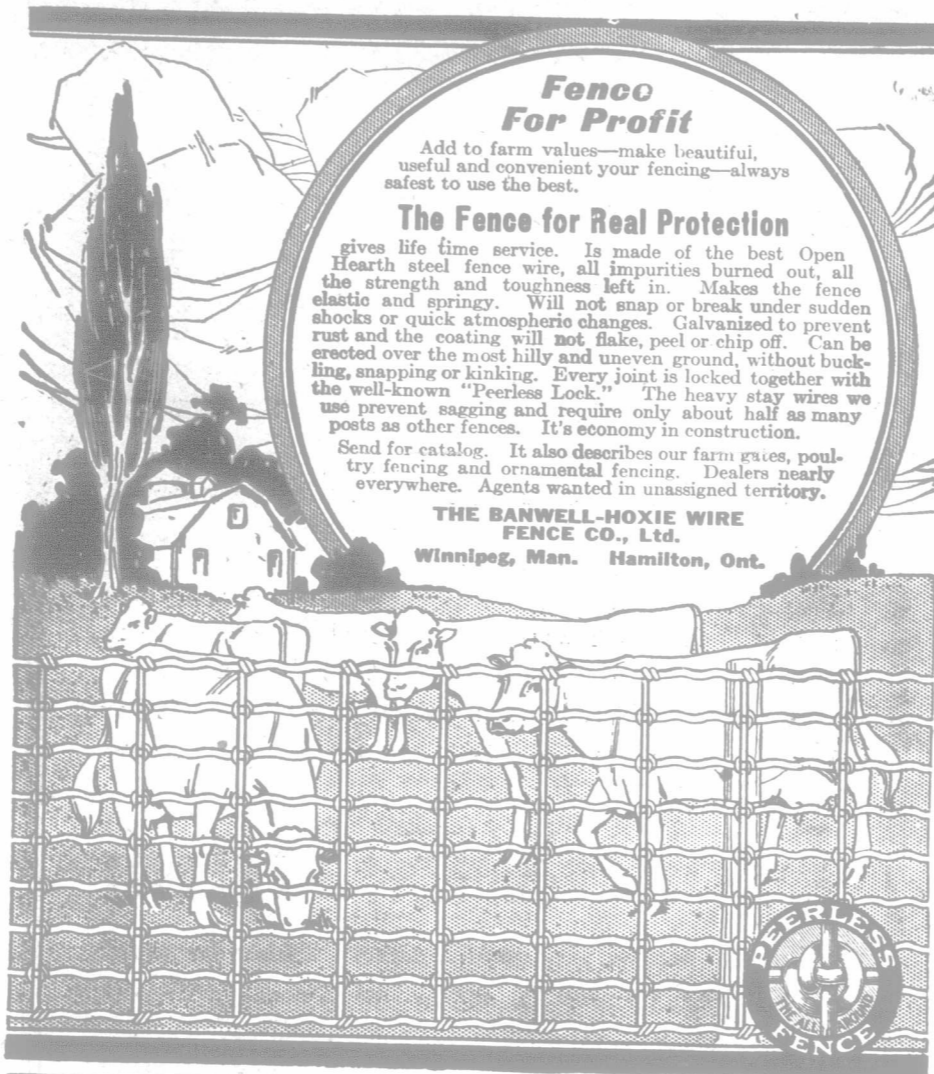
Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club, at Windsor Hotel Stables

Campbellford, Thursday, April 3rd, 1919

The sale consists of 40 females and 10 males; 25 of the females due to freshen around sale date. In the offering is the progeny of such noted sires as Hillside Peter Pan, White Duke of Springbank, Lochinvar, Oakland Prince Imperial, Auchenbrain Hercules, Maple Crest King, Springhill Cashier and others of equally choice breeding. In the offering are cows with creditable R.O.P. records. Some of them are also show material. Every bull offered is backed by R.O.P. ancestors, some of which run over 10,000 lbs. milk in a year. For catalogues apply to

**Alex. Hume, Sales Manager, Campbellford, Ontario, or
 W. E. Tummin, Crookston, Sec'y and Clerk of Sale.
 C. U. Clancy, Auctioneer**

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



**Fenco
For Profit**

Add to farm values—make beautiful,
useful and convenient your fencing—always
safest to use the best.

The Fence for Real Protection

gives life time service. Is made of the best Open
Hearth steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all
the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence
elastic and springy. Will not snap or break under sudden
shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Galvanized to prevent
rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Can be
erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buck-
ling, snapping or kinking. Every joint is locked together with
the well-known "Peerless Lock." The heavy stay wires we
use prevent sagging and require only about half as many
posts as other fences. It's economy in construction.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry
fencing and ornamental fencing. Dealers nearly
everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

AFRICAN GESE, INDIAN RUNNER, Muscovy Ducks, Guineas, Barred Rocks, Spanish, R. I. Reds, Langshans, Anconas, Campines, Eggs only. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

BOTH COMBS—RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs, Meat, Rapid Growth. Send for free booklet on origin. Dominion Poultry Yards, London, Ont.

BABY CHICKS—BEST LAYING STRAINS, S.-C. White Leghorns, 18c. each. Barred Plymouth Rocks, 22c. each. Hatching eggs, \$1.25 per setting, \$6.50 per hundred. G. W. Grieve, Parkhill, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE AT reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write John Fringle, London, Ont.

BABY CHICKS FOR BROILERS ANY heavy breed, state lowest price for two hundred April hatch. Clarence McLean, Shedden.

BRED TO LAY—BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. Three dollars for fifteen. W. R. Goff, Route 1, Glencoe.

BABY CHICKS—BRED TO LAY, S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Catalogue. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FIFTEEN TWO dollars, thirty, three fifty. Few good cockerels for sale, three to five dollars each. Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walker Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ontario.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Golden Wya dottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Purebred Utility stock. Incubator capacity 9000. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices. Tay Poultry Farm Perth, Ontario.

BRED-TO-SHOW LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rock eggs for hatching. Write for catalogue Chas. Barnard, Leamington, Ont.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST TWENTY years. Eggs from choicest matings \$3.00 per 15 Earl Bedal, Brighton.

BUFF ORPINGTON PURE-BRED COCKER-ELS and pullets for sale. James McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorns and Barred Rocks; one-fifty per setting. Henry Hooper, 83 Nottingham St., Guelph, Ont.

CHOICE SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15. Wm. Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

COCKERELS IN REDS, ROCKS, WHITE Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Blue Andalusians bred from two hundred to two forty egg dams. White Chinese Gander. Day old chicks. Correspondence solicited. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ontario.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Trapped daily for 5 years. Send for records. F. J. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEY Barred and White Rocks, Pekin, Rouen and Indian Runner ducks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Write for prices. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ont.

FOR SALE—MUSCOVY DUCKS \$5.00 PER pair. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per setting. Apply J. A. Tancock, 96 King Street, London.

FORTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from yearly trapped stock. Three, four and five dollars each. W. J. Johnson, Drawer 246, Wexford, Ontario.

FERTILE HATCHING EGGS—TEN YEARS selective breeding—Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds; bred for size, vigor and production of bred-to-lay strains; fifteen, \$2.00; thirty, \$3.50; eight dollars per hundred. Robert J. Brown, R.R. 2, Cornwall, Ont.

I HAVE ONE TRIO BLUE ANDULASIAN and one trio Partridge Wyandottes, \$10.00 each; one White Rock hen, \$3.00; 3 hens, 1 cockerel. Light Brahma Bants, \$12.00; Barred Rock eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Robert Houser, Canboro, Ont.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—CANADA BEST STRAIN Exhibition Cockerels \$5 each, hens and pullets \$4 each. Eggs from my best \$4 per 15. Chas. Gould, Glencoe, Ont.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Bred-to-lay and prize-winning stock. Eggs \$2.50 per fifteen. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ontario.

PURE BRED ANCONAS SHEPHERD STRAIN, Eggs for setting 8c. each, John A. Pollard, R. R. No. 2., Dashwood, Ont.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—S.-C. COCKERELS beauties, \$4. Husky R.-C. cockerel and two unrelated, pedigreed pullets, \$10. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Harry Backus, Chatham, Ont.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS—230-264-EGG strain, or O.A.C. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$8 hundred. Selected egg-producers that cannot be beaten. A. B. C. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks from our celebrated laying strain, for sale. Utility Poultry Farm, G. O. Aldridge, Mgr., Lt. Col. T. G. Delamere, Prop., Stratford, Ont.

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

TWO CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale; bred-to-lay strain; \$5 each. Hilson Leaside P.O., Ont.

TURKEYS AND GESE—WE HAVE THIS spring 40 healthy Bronze turkey hens, mated to husky young toms. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per 10. 30 choice Toulouse geese, also well mated; eggs now ready, \$4.50 per 9. Few toms and ganders on sale. Everything in pure-bred land and water fowls. Write us first. Stamps for early reply. Yamaska Poultry Farms, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

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

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS (PEDI-GREED), from trap-nested stock, trapped by myself, from heavy producers. To improve your flock nothing else would do you. Baby chicks and egg orders booked. Write to-day. Bradley W. Linscott, Bradford.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A VERY CHOICE lot; health, quality and size. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Herbert German, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-ING, heavy layers and prize winners. Two to five dollars per setting. Stock for sale. J. McCaffrey, Newmarket, Ont.

promise you an early start and a good breakfast. Eyes-of-the-forest—whom Downs calls 'Peter' and who calls himself 'Nahneetis,' will see to the one, and Downs to the other. Or perhaps Nahneetis himself will see to your breakfast also, in which event you will be well looked to. —'Nahneetis,' he tells me means 'Guardian of Health.'—Now what about partridge roasted with hot stones in a hole in the earth?—How would that suit you? With fresh bush bannocks and wild honey?—Or perhaps you'd prefer some of Eyes-of-the-forest's smoked fish."

To all of which I declined as gracefully as I could.

"No?" he went on. "I can't tempt you?—Then perhaps you will tell me how that little girl at the tavern is,—Barry, you call her?"

With that there crushed in upon me the sharp cramping upon my heart that always comes when her name is mentioned, but the words leaped from my lips.

"You have heard nothing of her?" He perceived my emotion, and even through the gloom I could see his keen look directed upon me.

"Why, nothing," he said, "Has anything happened?"

And then he sat upon a log, and motioned me to sit beside him, and I had to tell him the whole story, to which he listened with wrapt attention, appearing to be truly sorry, and promising to keep eyes and ears alert for any trace of her wanderings from place to place.

After that he went to his wigwam, and after a time I too went to my bed, and drew the tarpaulin over me, and lay there awake for a long time, looking up at the stars and thinking about all the events of this year which have fallen so strangely upon our uneventful lives. Had it not been for the trouble that has come upon me, I could have been very happy, with the light breeze just moving over my face, and the sweet adors and quiet sounds of the forest all about, and Billy for companionship; but I perceive that our happiness depends almost altogether upon the thoughts and affections within, and but a small portion upon the things that are without.

At daybreak I was awake, and soon Billy and I had breakfast and were off. In a few moments, down the trail, we passed Selwyn's little encampment, two small wigwams made of poles, with a bit of tarpaulin about the top, and boughs of the balsam below.

Near by the horses—three of them—were tethered, and raised their ears and whinneyed at Billy as we passed. Otherwise there was no sign of life not even a curl of smoke from the flat rock upon which were the ashes from the last night's burning.

The rest of my journey was accomplished without incident.

—And now here I sit in my cave half way on the home journey. The rain still pours and from my sheltered spot I can see the river still thickly pitted with the drops. Since there is nothing better to be done for a while I think I shall lie down and have a sleep.

Continued on the night of Oct. 24th, 1837.

—Here once more in my little room beneath the rafters, and have just taken from the pocket of my best coat the bundle of notes which I wrote in the cave, and which I had quite forgotten.

But little wonder, for this time I have a great thing to write in my journal.

Barry lives! Yes, she lives—of that I am certain, and, though I should never meet her more my heart throbs with joy at just knowing that somewhere she is alive, and, perhaps, happy.

The reason that I know is this: When I awoke from my sleep in the cave, the first thing my eyes rested upon, when I had recollected where I was, was—*a little pateran!*

Yes, a little pateran—Barry's own little pateran of twigs, crossed one over the other and laid from the very floor of my cave so that I could not in any wise miss seeing.

At first I sat up and stared, in a sort

of maze, wondering whether I were not dreaming.

Then the great joy came to me, and I touched the little twigs with my fingers, and sought indication where they should lead me. But at the farther end there was no twig "pointing like an index finger"—Barry's own little sign—that might give me its message. Straight towards the river the little causeway led, for a rod or so, then ended abruptly.

To the river's bank I bounded, but there was no sign of any human being. Then I hallooed, again and again. No voice answered. And so I returned to the cave to wait, and took up some of the little twigs, and pressed them to my lips, and placed them in my pocket closest to my heart.

So night fell, and day came again. In the long hours I had time to think it all out, and though there was some sadness in the thinking, so greatly was the sadness over-shadowed by joy, and is still, that it mattered scarcely at all. For Barry lives,—nothing can change that. Without doubt she passed, by the river, as I slept,—but, whether up or down I could not know, for the river tells no tale of passing canoes.

—Near me she was, as I slept, yet she did not awaken me, nor leave word nor sign other than the little pateran, placed there in playfulness. Yes she was there, the old Barry,—playful, whimsical, elusive, alluring. Coming silently as the night, she slipped off again as silently. Me, she does not want nor need, but I can rest content that no mishap has come to her, and live in the hope that some day she may come back to me.

In the meantime I must just wait. The searching is ended.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

March 27, 1919.—Elgin Holstein Breeders' Club Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.—E. C. Gilbert, Sec.

March 27, 1919.—W. F. Blanchard, Dorking, Ont.—Herefords.

April 1, 1919.—J. J. Merner, M.P., Seaforth, Scotch Shorthorns.

April 1, 1919.—Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hagersville, Ont.

April 2, 1919.—H. A. Lester, R. R. 1 Harley, Ont.—Holsteins.

April 2, 1919.—Laurie Bros., R. 1, Agincourt, Ont.—Ayrshires.

April 2, 1919.—Carmichael Bros., R. R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.—Shorthorns.

April 2, 1919.—Wm. Grice, Oakville, Ont.—Shorthorns.

April 3 and 4, 1919.—Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale, Brandon, Man.

April 3, 1919.—Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Campbellford, Ont. W. E. Tummon, Sec.

April 3, 1919.—J. E. Griffith, Weston, Ont.—Holsteins.

April 4, 1919.—Wm. J. Haggerty, R. R. 3, Stirling, Ont.—Ayrshires.

April 5, 1919.—Collver V. Robbins, Wellandport, Ont.—Holsteins.

April 10-11, 1919.—Canadian National Holstein Sale.—Toronto.

The Merner Shorthorn Sale.

One of the best offerings of straight Scotch Shorthorns will be seen at J. J. Merner's sale, at his farm adjoining Seaforth, on Tuesday, April 1. It is seldom that so large an offering with the quality throughout is put through a Canadian sale-ring. The herd sire is a dark roan Bruce-Mayflower, and his grandsire is Sittytton Chief, bred by William Duthie. There is right good breeding all the way down on both sides. A number of the cows in the sale are bred to him. He is only two years old. A Cruickshank Orange Blossom and Duchess of Gloster, a Shepherd Rosemary, a Duthie Empress, a Campbell Claret, and Clementina, a Richmond Jilt, a Shepherd Lovely, and a Marr Missie give an indication of the breeding to be found in the offering. In looking through the catalogue it will be noticed that practically all the top crosses are imported. Whether in need of Shorthorns or not it will pay to attend this sale where rich pedigrees and high quality are combined. The date is Tuesday, April 1, and the place is Seaforth. Write J. J. Merner, M.P., Seaforth, for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Holidays.

How many holidays are there for the hired man working by the year, when nothing was said about holidays at the time of hiring? A. S.
 Ans.—Christmas, New Year's, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and any day or days proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday.

Sweet Clover.

I was thinking of sowing a small patch of sweet clover for pasture. Would you advise sowing unhulled, hulled or scarified seed. Would it be advisable to sow orchard grass with it? F. S.
 Ans.—It is claimed that scarified seed will germinate more quickly, although the hulled seed usually comes up very well. We doubt the necessity of sowing orchard grass, unless you are wishing to make a permanent pasture. Sweet clover is a biennial similar to red clover, but if allowed to go to seed it will continue coming up year after year. Orchard grass grows more or less in tufts or bunches and is a good pasture crop if pastured at the right time. It comes on early in the spring and is fresh late in the fall.

Standard Size for Apple Barrel.

What is the standard size of the Ontario apple barrel and what amount of fruit is required to fill them? Some say 3 bushels, and others say 2 bushels, 3 pecks. A. S.
 Ans.—In Eastern Canada the minimum size of a standard barrel containing 96 quarts is prescribed in the Inspection and Sales Act as follows: "Between heads, 26 1/2 inches inside measurement; head diameter 17 inches; middle diameter 18 1/2 inches, inside measurement. In Nova Scotia the barrel in common use is made from 28 1/2 to 29 1/2-inch staves, while in Ontario 30-inch staves are commonly used. Ninety-six quarts equals three bushels. After June 1 we believe there is to be a change in the size of the barrel.

Silo—Stifle.

1. What kind of silo is the best, solid cement, or cement block? How large a silo would you recommend for 40 head of cattle? How many blocks will it take for a 14 by 30-foot silo? How much sand and cement will it take to make these blocks?
 2. I have a colt that is stifled. What can I do to put the stifle back in place? W. L.
 Ans.—1. It is rather difficult to say which is the best. Some prefer one kind and some another. The air space in the block wall should be a little advantage, but care must be taken that the blocks are properly made and cured. For the size of herd you mention, it would be advisable to build a silo 14 by 35 or 40 feet. A 14 by 35-foot silo will hold approximately 114 tons. A silo 14 by 30-foot will use approximately 1,400 blocks, 8 by 8 by 16, while a 14 by 40-foot will use 1,850 blocks. It will require about 2 1/2 barrels of cement and 2 cubic yards of fine gravel or sand to make 100 blocks.
 2. It is possible to put the stifle in place. Draw the limb well forward and press the bones forward and inward. Once it is in place it is best kept there by keeping the limb well forward by means of a side-line. A blister should then be applied and there is possibly no better one than 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. It may be necessary to make two or three applications. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister and at the end of another day wash off and apply sweet oil. Keep the colt as quiet as possible and apply the sweet oil every day.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

7, 1919.—Elgin Holstein Breed Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.—E. C. Sec.
 27, 1919.—W. F. Blanchard, Ont.—Herefords.
 1, 1919.—J. J. Merner, M.P., Scotch Shorthorns.
 1919.—Norfolk Holstein Breed Hagersville, Ont.
 1919.—H. A. Lester, R. R. 1 Ont.—Holsteins.
 2, 1919.—Laurie Bros., R. 1, Ont.—Ayrshires.
 1919.—Carmichael Bros., R. R. 1, Ont.—Shorthorns.
 2, 1919.—Wm. Grace, Oakville, Shorthorns.
 and 4, 1919.—Western Canada Show and Sale, Brandon, Man.
 1919.—Menie District Ayrshires' Club, Campbellford, Ont. Common, Sec.
 1919.—J. E. Griffith, Weston, Holsteins.
 1919.—Wm. J. Haggerty, R. 1, Ont.—Ayrshires.
 1919.—Collver V. Robbins, Ont.—Holsteins.
 -11, 1919.—Canadian National Sale.—Toronto.
Merner Shorthorn Sale.
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THE gaiety, the beauty and the dear youth of spring—"When birds do sing—sweet lovers love the spring", quoth Shakespeare — what a time it is to bathe our souls in music—to let sweet sounds refresh our spirits as spring showers do the winter worn meadows. Some of the world's most exquisite musical gems have been inspired by this gentle season—and are caught with all their ethereal grace on Columbia Records.



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- SPRING SONG, (Mendelssohn), Pablo Casals, Cellist, and APRIS UN REVE (Faure), Pablo Casals, Cellist. A6020, 12-inch \$1.50.
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- SPRING VOICES, Voci di Primavera (Strauss), Florence MacBeth, Soprano, and I'VE BEEN ROAMING (Horn) Florence MacBeth, Soprano A5811, 12-inch \$1.50

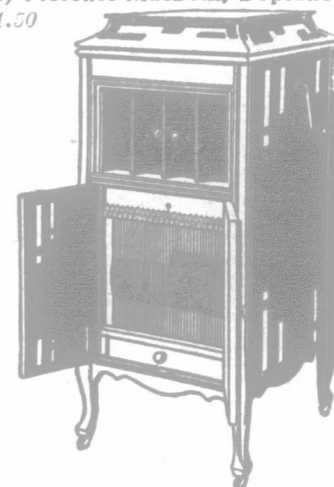
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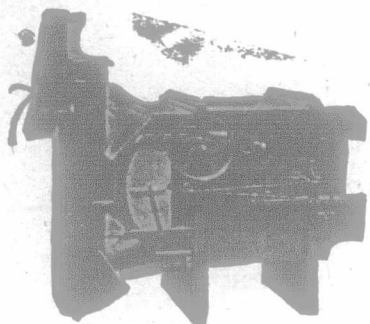
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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Fatality in Sow.

Sow had a large swelling in her neck, and the next morning she was dead.
J. H. CHAPPAN.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that she received a direct injury that caused excessive swelling or the formation of a serious abscess which pressed upon the larynx or windpipe and caused death by suffocation. If it was an abscess lancing it would have given relief if a swelling without serum nothing would have saved her, except an operation, which consists in inserting a tube in the windpipe below the swelling. V.

Foundered Mare—Skin Trouble.

1. Mare is foundered. She is in foal.
2. Pigs 2 weeks old have sores on cheeks. W. D.

Ans.—1. To be successful in treating founder, treatment must be given promptly. You can assist recovery by keeping the feet poulticed and blistering the coronet. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Clip the hair for 2 inches high above the hoof. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. Rub well with the blister. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer turn in box stall and apply sweet oil daily until the scale comes off. Blister once monthly after this for a few months.
2. Dress 3 times daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 30 parts sweet oil. V.

Diarrhoea.

Horse showed pain and took diarrhoea. The pain has ceased but the relaxed condition of the bowels continues. He is very thirsty but has not eaten anything for 4 or 5 days. He is 12 years old. Is there such a thing as a horse losing his appetite and not regaining it? N. D.

Ans.—If the diarrhoea still continues give him 1½ oz. laudanum and ½ oz. each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every 5 hours until it ceases. Also add to his drinking water ¼ of its bulk of lime water. Give a gallon of this at a time and give sufficiently often to prevent him from suffering from thirst. The diarrhoea may be due to imperfectly masticated food. If he recovers it will be wise to have his teeth dressed. To improve the appetite give him a heaped tablespoonful of equal parts powdered gentian, ginger, nux vomica and sulphate of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench 3 times daily. Of course some horses lose appetite as a result of sickness and do not regain it. When a horse fails to eat anything for 4 or 5 days he should be drenched with oatmeal gruel, or other nutritive else he will soon perish. V.

Miscellaneous.

1. Is it dangerous to feed dusty alsike clover and corn stalks that have heated in the mow to horses?

2. Horse is so stiff in front legs that he had difficulty in rising and can hardly walk for a few minutes, after which he gets much better.

3. Is sweet spirits of nitre harmful to a horse if given in over doses, or when he is not in need of it? How much can, with safety, be given as a tonic, say during a week? H. A. L.

1. It is very dangerous to feed either. The first will probably cause indigestion, and if continued cause heaves; the second will probably cause a disease of the brain that is generally fatal.

2. This may be helped by repeatedly blistering the coronets. Details for blistering are given in answer to query by N. D., this issue.

3. It is unwise to give over doses at any time or at any time when its action is not required. It is not a tonic, it is a stimulant. Neither this nor any drug should be given except when a horse is suffering from disease, for the cure of which a stimulant or a medicine that causes pain is required. The practice of giving animals medicines periodically cannot be too highly condemned. V.

Miscellaneous.

Wild Birds.

Where could I secure a good book on wild birds? W. A. C.

Ans.—"Birds that Hunt and are Hunted," by Blacken, \$2.45; "Bird Neighbors," \$2.40; "Bird Homes," \$2.15, are books which may be secured through this office.

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THE economy of roofing with Paroid is apparent when you consider:—

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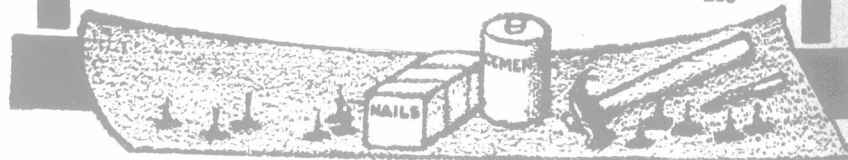
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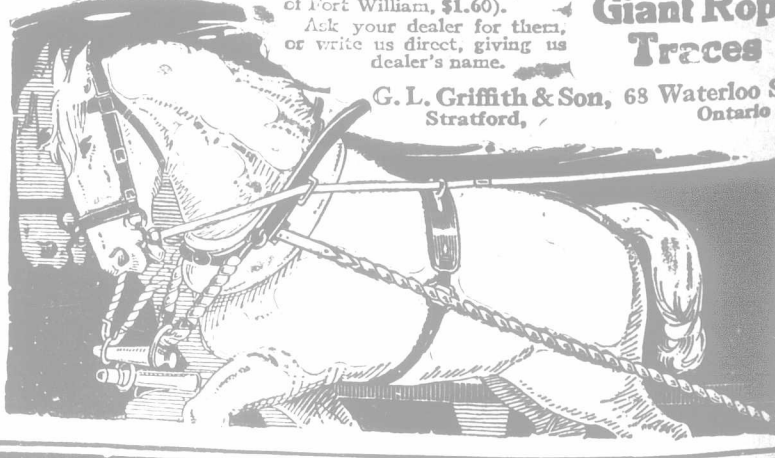
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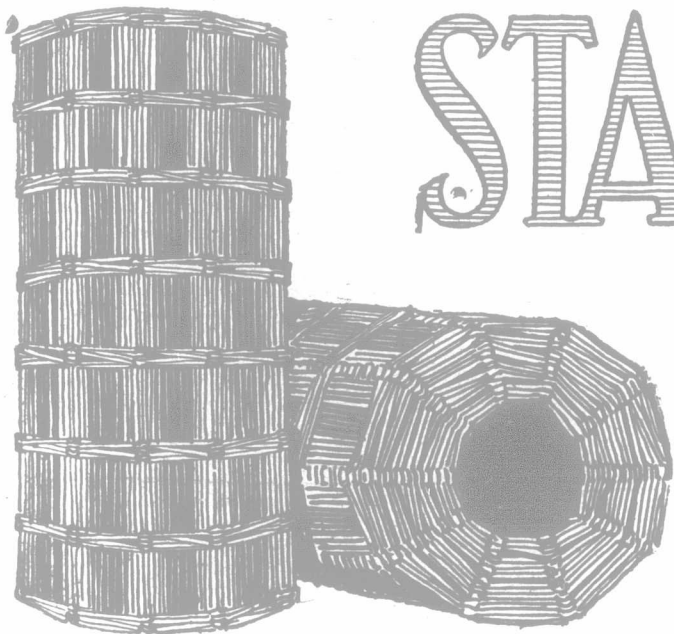
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Farmer's Advocate.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much.

And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Please state whether you prefer a washer to operate by hand, engine, water or electric motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Better address me personally, C. K. Morris, "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge Street, TORONTO.



We Pay the Freight

Only one price. That's net to you, delivered at your nearest railway station. No question about freight rates—we pay them, you save for yourself all intermediate profits—only two profits left—one—a big one—for you—a small one for us. The right way to buy Fencing is to tell us just the kind and the amount you need, and our price will cover it without any extras whatsoever. That is the safest and best way to buy. The

SARNIA

Fencing is explained in our "Fence Facts" giving fence information on construction or building the right way, also a lot of other things helpful to farmers—real Fence information of great value. Our purpose is to help you to save money. Ship the day the fence is made and your order received. Only a Post Card, that's all it costs to ascertain why in dealing with us you have every advantage. "Fence Facts" tells you all about it—saves posts too. You get a heavy open hearth wire, strong and serviceable, heavily galvanized, lasts longer and costs less.

The Sarnia Fence Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg Manitoba



Sarnia Ontario

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet Free.

Gossip.

Gladden Hill Ayrshires, Toronto, April 2nd.

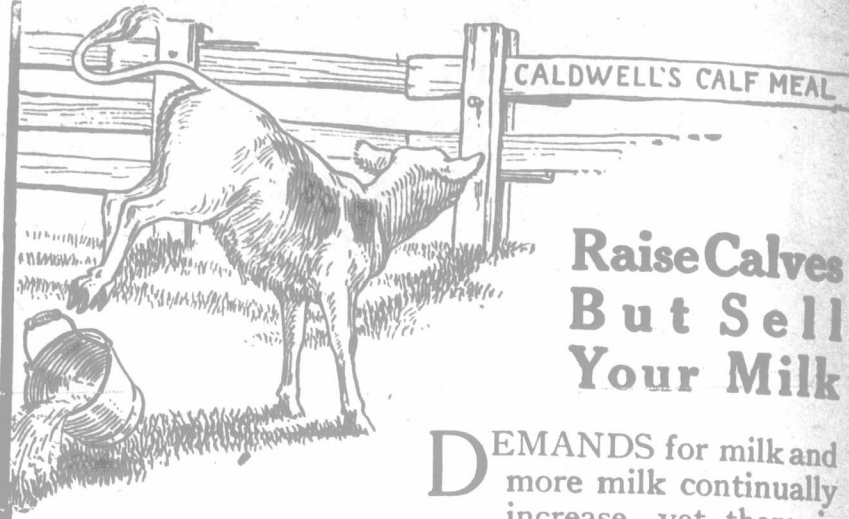
One of the most important announcements to Ayrshire breeders came last week in the way of a full-page advertisement of the Gladden Hill dispersal, to take place at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 2nd. The offering consists of 35 head, being the entire herd owned by Laurie Bros., of Agincourt, Ont., and sells in excellent condition without any reserve. Breeders will readily call to mind the oft repeated winnings of Gladden Hill entries at Toronto and London exhibitions during the past eight years, where they always came in for a good percentage of the major awards with a very small herd showing. Their performance in the R. O. P. tests have also placed them in a favorable position among the better herds of the Dominion, and the herd in its present condition should prove of great interest in a public sale-ring to Canadian breeders of both Eastern and Western Canada. The herd at present is headed by Neidpath King, a grandson on the sire's side of Lessnessock Forest King (imp.) and Briery of Springbank. The latter being the dam of Briery 2nd, the champion R. O. P. two-year-old for both milk and butter in 1917. On his dam's side he is a son of Laurie of Neidpath, a granddaughter of Primrose of Tanglewild, also a former R. O. P. champion. This bull is a choice individual, is listed in the sale and guaranteed right. Here it might also be in order to make mention of the former sire Fairview Milkman that has fifteen daughters selling, the majority of which are in calf to the present sire. Fairview Milkman was a son of Hobsland Stumpie's Heir (imp.) and Milkmaid 7th, a 16,696-lb. cow with 729 lbs. of fat for the year. These heifers are all from good record dams, mostly all of which are still in the herd and, therefore, in the sale. The more noticeable of these breeding cows include such individuals as White Lady, a 4.04 per cent. cow with a notable show record as well as holding a two-year-old record of 9,320 lbs. of milk for the year. She has four heifers in the herd, "Violet," the older of the four, has a 9,015-lb. yearly record with a 4.17 per cent. test in the two-year-old form, and Fannie of Gladden Hill (another daughter) has 7,607 lbs. of milk averaging 4.01 at the same age. The former heifer has two heifers in the sale, and the latter has one—all by Fairview Milkman. Ella of Shannan Bank, another 4 per cent. cow with excellent milk records, is also fully as noteworthy. She has a combination of size, depth and smoothness seldom excelled, and has a mature R. O. P. record of over 10,000 lbs. and a 4.2 per cent. test. She also made 7,179 lbs. as a two-year-old, and 8,779 lbs. in her three-year form. She is one of the good ones, and equal to the best ever seen in a Canadian sale-ring. Other cows catalogued are Annie of Meadowvale, a 6-year-old cow of great scale by Auchenbrain Hercules (imp.); Topsy of Gladden Hill, a 7-year-old cow prominent in the show awards at Toronto and London for the past five years; Dewdrop of Mennie, a 3-year-old daughter of Springhill Cashier; Pet of Gladden Hill a 5-year-old by Lessnessock Forest King (imp.). Amelia 2nd, an 8-year-old daughter of Lochnagar with a 10,000-lb., 3-year-old record, and others, all of which hold good semi-official records, and nearly all of which have been prominent winners in the show-ring. A summary of the 35 lots listed shows fifteen one and two-year heifers by Fairview Milkman; fifteen breeding cows, eight of which are freshening around sale time; the herd sire and the 1918 calves. Included in the latter are two young bulls, both sired by Fairview Milkman, and both are strong herd sire material.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Paralysis.

Six weeks after litter was weaned my sow lost the use of her fore legs. For 4 weeks she has been lying on her side unable to turn. She eats and is thriving well.

Ans.—This is paralysis and a recovery is doubtful. Keep her bowels moving freely by feeding on laxative food, and if necessary administer a little raw linseed oil occasionally. Give her 8 grams of nux vomica 3 times daily.



Raise Calves But Sell Your Milk

DEMANDS for milk and more milk continually increase, yet there is such a shortage of cattle in the world, you must raise your calves—

This is not impossible to a man who uses

CALDWELL'S CALF MEAL

This is the best "wealing-up" ration you can feed your calves. Mix it with separator milk or water. Your calves will thrive on it just as rapidly as on new milk, yet you save money because this feed costs you less than the price you get for your milk.

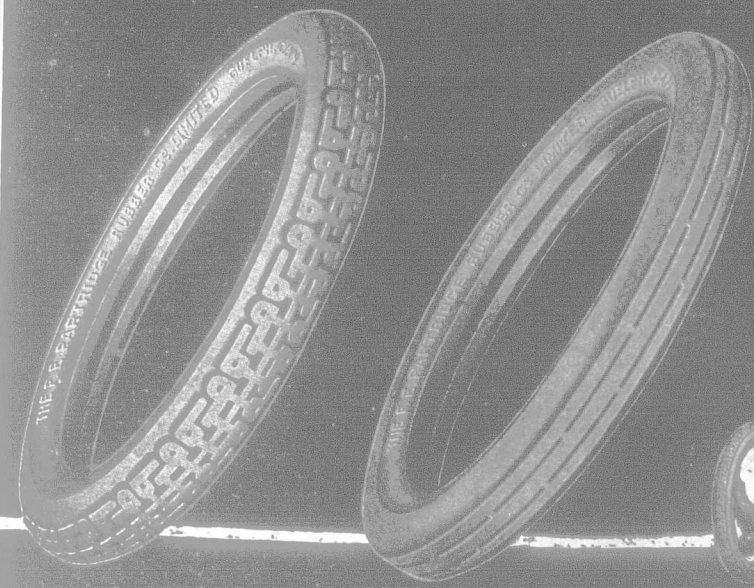
Your dealer most likely carries this feed, if not we will send you the address of the nearest dealer who does, or ship direct.

THE CALDWELL FEED AND CEREAL CO., LIMITED
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We operate the largest exclusive feed mills in Canada—and make all kinds of stock and poultry feeds. We can send you prices and information on any rations you require.

Partridge Tires

Demonstrators of what Really Good Tires Will Do



Made by The F. E. Partridge Rubber Company Limited Guelph, Ont.

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

Manor Farm Consigns to the Canadian National Holstein Sale

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Toronto, Ontario, April 10th and 11th, 1919

TWENTY DAUGHTERS OF KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH

KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH.

Sire—King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. (The \$50,000 sire.)
Seventy-eight G.R.D. daughters, including a 31-lb., 4-year-old.
Dam—Fairmont Netherland Posch.
At 4 years 26 days.
Butter 32.54 lbs.
Milk 511.50 lbs.
Average per cent. fat 5.04
At 3 years.
Butter 29.62 lbs.
Milk 461.50 lbs.
Average per cent. fat 5.13
(World's record when made.)

BESIDES THESE GREAT HEIFERS.

I am selling among others

Aaggie Faforit Johanna.
Butter 30.68 lbs.
Milk 656.00 lbs.
Milk highest day 100.2 lbs.
Artis Fockje Pontiac, a 23-lb. 3-year-old daughter of Pontiac Artis Canada.
Two daughters of Manor P. H. Belle, a 28.01-lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.
An untested daughter of Pietje Inka De Kol, a 28-lb. junior 4-year-old, etc., etc., etc.

A FEW OF THE TWENTY DAUGHTERS.

K. S. Ingals (2-year-old) 22.01 lbs.
Segis Vincent (2-year-old) 21.71 lbs.
K. S. Segis (2-year-old) 21.39 lbs.
Segis Car Bom (2-year-old) 19.72 lbs.
K. S. Princess (2-year-old) 16.37 lbs.
Manor K. S. Ingals (3-year-old) 22.15 lbs.

A number of these heifers are from granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs. There are six others freshening around sale time with their first calves—all to the service of our junior herd sire.

KING KORNDYKE SADIE KEYES

Sire—Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis, brother to Mabel Segis Korndyke (at 4 years).

Butter 40.32 lbs.
Milk 610.20 lbs.

Dam—Lulu Keyes.

Butter 36.05 lbs.
Milk 785.40 lbs.
Butter (30 days) 144.39 lbs.
Milk (30 days) 3,191.80 lbs.
Highest day's milk 122.80 lbs.

Our females are all bred to this great young sire. His dam, Lulu Keyes, was perhaps the most perfect high-record cow of the breed.

The Greatest Consignment Ever Selected From One Herd For a Canadian Auction

LOOK THEM OVER BEFORE THE SALE

Gordon Gooderham

MANOR FARMS

Clarkson, Ontario

See that curve?

THAT curve in the lance of the O-K-Spra takes the place of the curve in your back that you have when you are using an ordinary sprayer to get under the leaves. That curve enables you to reach the most out-of-the-way spots. On the tip of the curve is our "efficiency" non-clog nozzle with strainers shaped like a soldier's steel helmet, so that the particles fly off instead of clogging; needs fewer cleanings than any other nozzle. If you want the most effective, easiest to handle, surest and quickest sprayer of all get an



O-K-SPRA



The O-K Canadian Two-Row Sprayer

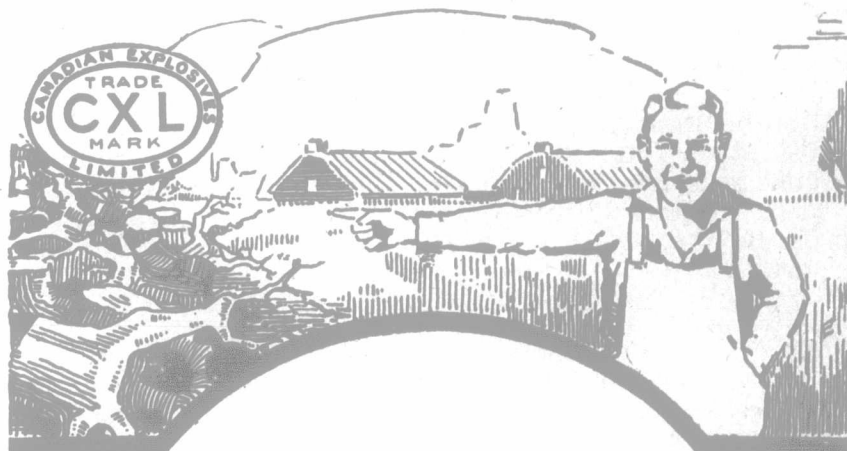
is easily pushed by hand like a wheelbarrow and effectively sprays two rows at a time, adjustable for both width and height of rows; solution is kept stirred; the discharge pipe may be detached for white-washing, spraying trees, cleaning buggy or motor car, etc. Sturdily built for long service.

Get a sprayer NOW or you may "put off" securing it when your busy time comes. It may save you many times its cost. Should the bugs get ahead of you, think of your losses! Use it as a blight preventative too, and for spraying trees.

Write for literature giving full particulars of these, and also 4-row sprayers, with valuable information about mixing spraying materials.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited

Street No. 22 Galt, Ont.
Makers of O-K Potato Planters and Diggers



"I Blew Out 148 Three Foot Stumps in Six Hours"

This six hours work would have taken a team of horses and two men two weeks.

C.X.L. Stumping Powder

will help you clear your land of stumps and boulders, do your ditching and tree planting and save you money.

C.X.L. as a permanent help on the farm means more and quicker profits. No matter what kind of a farm you have, our free book "Farming with Dynamite" will tell you how to improve it economically.

Write for your free copy today.

There is money in Agricultural Blasting. Write for proposition.

Canadian Explosives, Limited
816 Transportation Building, Montreal. 13

Concerning the
O'REILLY HERD SELLING
 IN THE
Canadian National Holstein Sale
 EXHIBITION GROUNDS
Toronto, Ontario, April 10th and 11th, 1919

HERD SIRES PAST AND PRESENT

Bull No. 1.—"May Echo Prince," a son of May Echo, and three-quarter brother to "May Echo Sylvia." Fifteen of his daughters will be sold, including "Burkuyje Hengerveld May Echo," milk 563.4 lbs., butter 29.68 lbs. as a junior 3-year-old, second largest record for age in Canada, 1918, and probably the greatest heifer ever catalogued for a Canadian sale.

Bull No. 2.—"Hillcrest Ormsby Count," a son of "Sir Admiral Ormsby," and "Rauwerd," Canada's first 29,000-lb. cow. There are four daughters of this bull selling, one from "Toitilla" of Riverside." This heifer is due to freshen in June to "King Segis Pontiac Posch." Her two nearest dams average 26,566 lbs. of milk and 1,086 lbs. of butter in one year.

Bull No. 3.—"Rauwerd May Echo Champion," a son of "May Echo Champion" (the only full to May Echo Sylvia) and "Rauwerd."

Bull No. 4.—"King Segis Pontiac Posch" is the present herd sire—he is a 32-lb. son of "King Segis Pontiac Alcartra" (the \$50,000 sire), and all the cows are in calf to him.

A Word Regarding the Females Selling

"Toitilla of Riverside," perhaps should come first. She held the Canadian R.O.P. record in the native class for 3 years, and still stands second in Canada. Her four-year-old daughter (also selling) has just made an official record of 30.47 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and is still under test. She is sired by "Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis," a 33-lb. son of "King Segis," and also has a 1919 heifer listed which is sired by "King Segis Pontiac Posch." There is also a 2-year-old daughter of "Toitilla of Riverside" selling and another heifer, same age, a daughter of "Calamity Johanna Nig"—25,443 lbs. of milk, 1,007 lbs. of butter one year, 108 lbs. of milk in one day. This heifer is sired by Bull No. 1, and will be fresh before sale. "Helena Hengerveld Keyes 3rd" is another mature cow with 19,753 lbs. of milk and 782 lbs. of butter as a 4-year-old, which was the second largest record in Canada when made. She is due in May to "King." She also has a 5-year-old daughter by "Pontiac Hermes," and a 3-year-old daughter by Bull No. 1, as well as two granddaughters by Bull No. 3. "Burkuyje Hengerveld May Echo," 29.68 lbs. as a junior 3-year-old, is mentioned above. She also has a full sister catalogued, and their dam, "Burkuyje Hengerveld," was Canada's first 20,000-lb. cow. There is another specially good 25.72-lb. cow selling with her 3-year-old daughter, the latter being sired by Bull No. 3. "Pontiac Hermes" has a 23-lb. daughter selling with two of her daughters, both of which are sired by a son of "Rauwerd." A five-year-old daughter of Pontiac Duplicate is running a 30-lb. gait at this writing, and has a bull calf sired by "Ormsby Jane Burke," the 31-lb. grandson of "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie." Among a score of other good ones are two daughters of Sir Lyon's Segis, one with a 25-lb. record; a seven-year-old cow (a great prospect still untested) and her three daughters, another 17,000-lb. yearly record cow, etc. The entire lot are now getting in nice condition.

NOTE.—The above summary of the O'Reilly consignment to the National Sale is quoted from Mr. O'Reilly's letter to this office under date of March 16. His request was that we make up an advertisement from same, and we could see no clearer way to present the offering. Mr. O'Reilly has sold his farm and his entire herd sells without reserve.

For Catalogues and further particulars see the Club Advertisement

Joseph O'Reilly

O'REILLY STOCK FARM

Peterborough, Ont.

DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-Spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.



Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00
 Canadian Agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO.
 Druggists
 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

A Percheron Stallion imported from France; black color; weight 1,900 pounds, aged 7 years old and recommended every way. Write
THOMS. BEDARD - SABREVOIS, P. QUE.

The Advocate Advts. Pay.

HARNESS and HORSE GOODS
 CATALOGUE FREE
 Lowest prices, every article guaranteed to stand the work test. Write for catalogue. We sell direct.
THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LIMITED
 FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
 HAMILTON, CANADA

Allied Horses Clipped

Horses of Allied armies were clipped regularly. Army veterinarians knew that clipped horses were much less liable to sickness—did better work and gave longer service. The machine adopted was the Stewart Ball Bearing No. 1. The Stewart lasts a lifetime. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for new 1919 catalogue.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
 Dept. A 161, 12th Street and Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HEAVES CURED

Capital Heaves Remedy is the real cure proved by 24 years of success under money back guarantee. Will send a full week's treatment free on receipt of 5c. to cover mailing. 6
Veterinary Supply House
 750 Cooper Street
 Ottawa, Ont.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.

Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent)

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties. You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now the war is over.

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Bird Book.

1. What is the name of a good book on Canadian birds?
2. What is the name of a good veterinary book for the ordinary farmer?

A. F. M.

Ans.—1. Birds that Hunt and are Hunted; Bird Neighbors, and Bird Homes are three very good books on birds.
 2. Common Diseases of Farm Animals, by R. A. Craig, is as good a veterinary book as we have seen.

Dog Worrying Sheep.

Can a man kill a dog if he finds him killing or chasing sheep? Can he follow the dog off his own premises and kill or wound him? Can a man collect from the township for damage to sheep worried by dogs?

W. E. C.

Ans.—The Act for the protection of sheep states that any person may kill any dog, (a) which is found pursuing, worrying or wounding the sheep; (b) which is found straying between sunset and sunrise from the premises in which such dog is habitually kept. From the wording of the Act it would not appear that a man can legally follow and kill a dog except as provided by Clause B. If the owner of the dog worrying the sheep is known, compensation for damage done is collected from him; if the owner is not known, compensation may be collected from the township. The owner of sheep killed or injured while running at large on any highway, or on enclosed land, has no right to compensation from the municipal corporation.

Kale for Sheep.

1. Would kale do well in Eastern Ontario? Is it good feed for sheep? Would two acres of rye be sufficient feed for twenty ewes and their lambs? Would you advise sowing rape with the kale?
2. I wish to sow sweet clover with mixed grain to cut for hay. Will the sweet clover come on for pasture next year?

W. F.

Ans.—1. Kale is a cabbage-like plant but it does not form heads. It is used for pasturing extensively in England, but is not used to any great extent in this country. On rich soil, with ample moisture, it has been known to yield over thirty tons to the acre. It is an excellent feed for both sheep and swine, but is used principally for sheep. Two acres should furnish feed for about twenty ewes and their offspring. The length of time that it would pasture them would depend on the season. We would not advise sowing rape with it, and it is well to sow it in rows and keep it cultivated similar to roots.

2. The sweet clover will make hay along with the mixed grain, and would come on for pasture the following year. Sweet clover is a biennial plant, and will provide feed during the fall that it is sown and the following season.

Gossip.

Norfolk County Holstein Sale.

The Norfolk Holstein Breeders are making plans for the holding of a sale of high-quality stock, at Hagersville, on April 1. W. J. Bailey is consigning a 24-lb. three-year-old and some other young things which promise to make even greater records. He is also offering two splendid heifers due shortly after sale date, and a son of Daisy Posch, 29 lbs. butter in seven days. W. H. Cherry is consigning three splendid young cows, and a two-year-old from a 26-lb. three-year-old, besides several other good things. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, is putting in two beautiful heifers, H. J. Miell is putting into the sale as fine a young cow as can be found in many days' travel. She is due shortly after the sale date. John Moote offers four or five from his splendid herd. A. Diedrick, of Port Rowan, has consigned eight of his best individuals, and R. Hillyer, of Waterford, puts in five young cows good enough for the most exacting. This is a sale that will be worth attending if in need of cows or heifers. The sale is to be held at Hagersville, which is on both the G. T. R. and M. C. R. roads. Write W. H. Cherry, of Hagersville, for fuller particulars regarding the breeding of the various animals, mentioning the Farmer's Advocate.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Bird Book.
What is the name of a good book on birds?
What is the name of a good veterinarian for the ordinary farmer?
A. F. M.

What are the best birds that Hunt and are his neighbors, and Bird Homes are good books on birds.
What are the best Diseases of Farm Animals?
Craig, is as good a veterinarian as have seen.

Worrying Sheep.
Should I kill a dog if he finds him pursuing sheep? Can he follow on his own premises and kill or mangle a man collect from the damage to sheep worried by a dog?
W. E. C.

What is the best method for the protection of sheep?
Should any person may kill any dog found pursuing, worrying or mangle the sheep; (b) which is the best time between sunset and sunrise in which such dog should be killed.
From the wording of the question it does not appear that a man may kill a dog except as a dog mangle a sheep.
If the owner of the sheep is known, the dog mangle done is collected from the owner is not known, the dog may be collected from the owner of sheep killed or mangled.
Running at large on any unenclosed land, has no jurisdiction from the municipal corporation.

Feed for Sheep.
What do sheep do well in Eastern Ontario? What is a good feed for sheep? How much of rye be sufficient feed for sheep and their lambs? Would it be a waste to rape with the kale? Should I sow sweet clover with timothy cut for hay. Will the timothy be on for pasture next year?
W. F.

What is a cabbage-like plant that forms heads. It is used extensively in England, but is not known to yield over one acre. It is an excellent feed for sheep and swine, but is not a good feed for sheep. Two acres should be sown for about twenty ewes. The length of time to mature them would depend on the soil. We would not advise to sow it, and it is well to sow it in a similar manner.

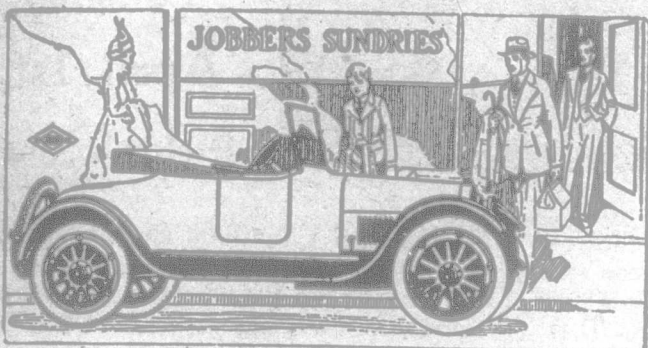
What will clover will make hay mixed with grain, and would it be better for the following year. It is a biennial plant, and will not come the fall that it is sown in the season.

Gossip.

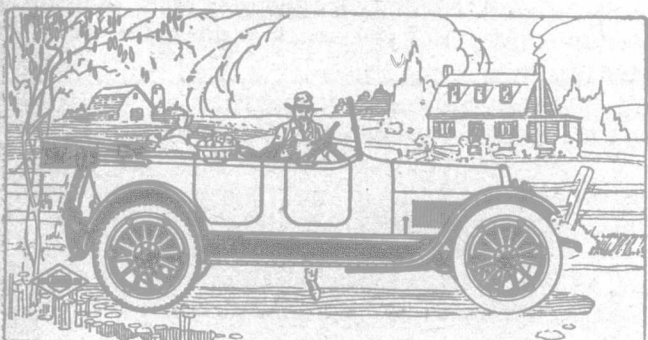
County Holstein Sale.
The Holstein Breeders are holding a sale of stock, at Hagersville, on the 27th. Bailey is consigning a number of old and some other cows which promise to make good milkers. He is also offering a number of calves due shortly after the 1st of May. A son of Daisy Poach, a cow of even days. W. H. Cherry is offering a splendid young cow, bred from a 26-lb. three-year-old other good things. A son of Caledonia, is putting up a fine heifer. H. J. Miell is offering a fine young cow in many days' travel. The sale is in many days' travel. The sale is to be held at Hagersville, on both the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. roads. Write W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, for fuller particulars. Mentioning the Farmer's

McLAUGHLIN CARS

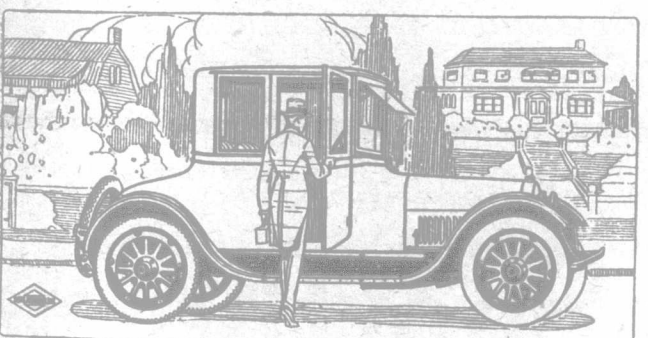
IN NATIONAL SERVICE



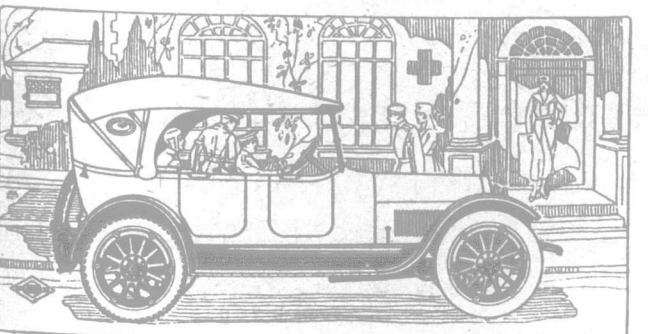
McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX H-SIX-44 ROADSTER
(The H-Six-44 Special is a replica of this model with Special Appointments)



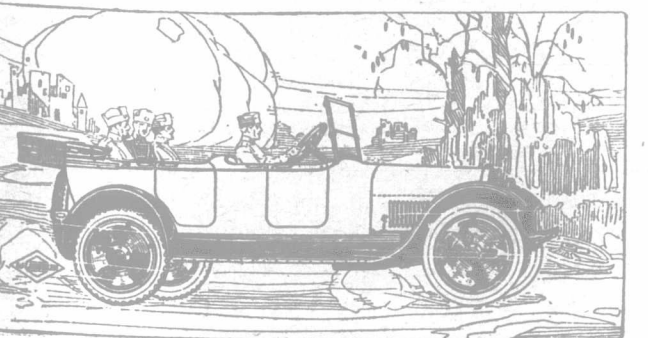
McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX H-SIX-45 SPECIAL TOURING
(The H-Six-45 Regular and the H-6-45 Extra-Special are mounted on same Chassis as H-Six-45 Special)



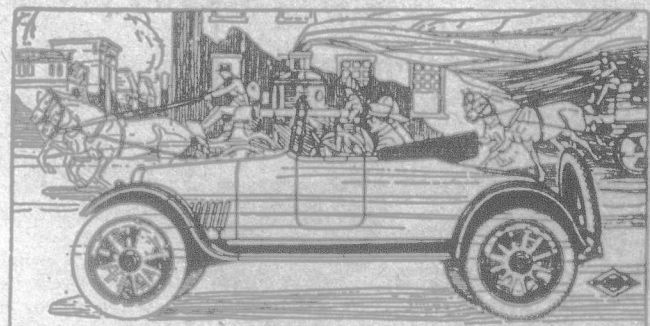
McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX COUPE H-SIX-46



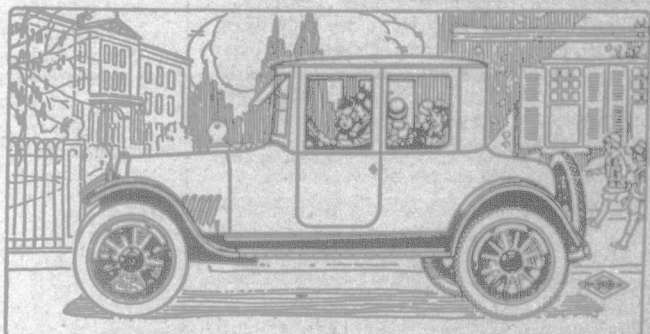
McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX H-SIX-45 EXTRA-SPECIAL



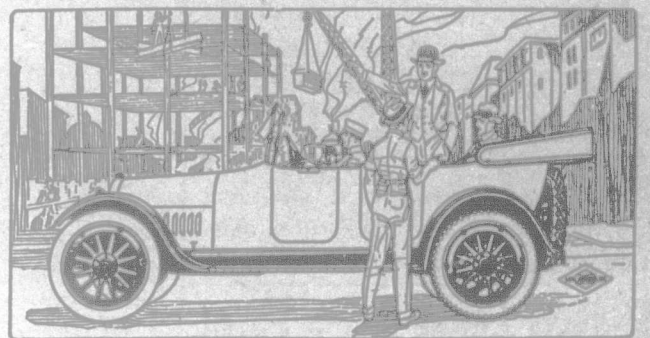
McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX H-6-49 TOURING (7 PASSENGER)
(This Model is being used by Siberian Expedition)



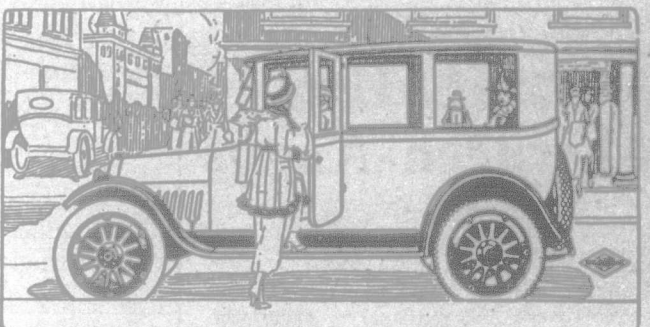
McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX ROADSTER H-6-62



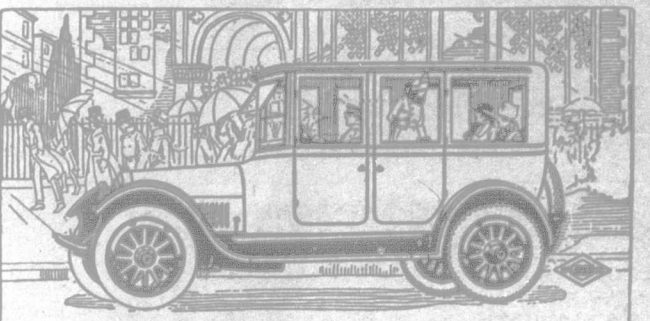
McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX COUPE H-SIX-63



McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX TOURING H-SIX-63



McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX SEDAN H-SIX-63



McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX SEDAN H-SIX-50 (7 PASSENGER)

THE efficient performance of McLaughlin cars has placed them foremost in the estimation of Canadian motorists.

The new 1919 Series "H" more than uphold this high McLaughlin reputation. The Master Six Series are refined and improved in detail, making them more beautiful than ever.

Graceful in design and exquisite in finish and appointment, these models represent the best work of master builders and master artists.

The Light Six Series maintains an established record for economy in gasoline consumption and tire mileage. No detail of material and workmanship has been stinted in production. For efficiency and economy in motoring cost the new Light Six Series stands without a peer in Canadian built cars.

The McLaughlin Series "H" for 1919 will appeal to motorists intending to purchase a new car this year. Call at the nearest McLaughlin show rooms.

See the
McLaughlin Models
at the nearest
McLaughlin
Show Rooms

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Limited

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BRANCHES AT
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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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EDMONTON, ALTA. REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA. WINNIPEG, MAN.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for making the antiseptic ointment for Boils, Bruises, Galls, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailments of the Feet and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 256 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

Sunnyside Herefords

We have a choice offering in young bulls, some fit for service, also a few females. For fuller particulars and prices write or come and see.

Mrs. M. H. O'Neil & Sons
Denfield, P.O. R.R. No. 4, Ontario
Phone connections, Ilderton

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

G. C. CHANNON OAKWOOD, ONT.
P. O. and Phone
Railway connections, Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies

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

Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews Manager
H. Fraleigh Proprietor

Springfield Farm Angus

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

KENNETH C. QUARRIE
Bellwood Ontario
R.R. No. 5, Bellwood, C.P.R., Fergus, G.T.R.
Bell Phone Fergus

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

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

THOS. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls

The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

Peter A. Thompson, Hillsburg, Ont.

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

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—A high quality Miss Ramsden bull calf and Scotch bred females for sale. Shropshires—Some good ewe lambs. JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Gossip.

The Belleville Sale of Holsteins.

Of the scores of pure-bred stock breeder's clubs in Ontario, none have been more successful than the Belleville District Holstein Breeders. The club is also one of the oldest in the province, and annually for the past ten years Belleville has been the scene of one of the most successful Holstein sales in the Dominion. Belleville breeders have found it a good place to sell, and breeders from all over Canada have found it a good place to buy. The offering for Wednesday, April 2nd, again has this promise. There are scheduled for this year's sale 100 head, and, as pointed out in the club advertisement in our issue March 13, they have been selected from the same herds that have brought out so many good ones in the past. Cows like May Echo Sylvia, Lulu Keyes, Victoria Burke, Lawncrest May Echo Posch, etc., are cows too well known to take up further space here. All were, however, bred within a few miles of Belleville, and several have passed through previous Belleville sales as unlisted material. These same breeders are again bringing out the 1919 offering. B. Malory is consigning amongst others four daughters of Pontiac Hermes, one being from a sister of May Echo Sylvia, one from a sister of Lulu Keyes, and another from a 23-lb. daughter of Daisy Gerben Verbele, 31.96 lbs. J. A. Caskey offers two daughters of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld's Son, one being a 23.22-lb. 3-year-old and the other now under test. They sell along with a two-year-old bull from a 100-lb. per day cow, and tracing on the sire's side to Homestead Girl De Kol's Sarcastic Lad, that is one of only twelve century sires. Ben Hagerman also sells a number of young cows sired by Sarah Jewel Hengerveld's Son, all in calf to a 30-lb.-bred son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. Mr. Hagerman also sells a 14-months bull from a 26-lb. daughter of Daisy Pauline Pietertje, a 23,807-lb. yearly record cow with over 1,000 lbs. of butter. Archibald Parks has two granddaughters of Francy 3rd listed, and one of Count Echo De Kol, sire of May Echo. E. B. Purtell, who has always a habit of consigning something above the average, lists two 2-year-old daughters of King Segis Alcartra Spofford and from daughters of Count Segis Walker Pietertje, that has 10 daughters with milk records of better than 100 lbs. per day. He is also consigning a son of Mr. Hardy's "Champion" bull, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, which will be tested before sale day. Peter Cave also has a year-old son of King Segis Alcartra Spofford catalogued, as well as a daughter of Count Segis Walker Pietertje. W. A. Hubbs strengthens the offering considerable with two daughters of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, sire of May Echo Sylvia, as well as one daughter and one son of North Star of Woodcrest Clyde. Bertram Hoskin consigns the only 20,000-lb. cow in the offering—this being Free-mona 2nd, that also has 811 lbs. of butter for the year and is due to freshen in April to the service of a grandson of Lulu Keyes. Carman Baker, whose 30-lb. cow topped the sale last year, again puts in a 3-year-old daughter of a 33-lb. cow which is well forward in calf to a son of a 30-lb. cow; a year-old heifer of much the same breeding, and a 12-months bull from a 28-lb., 3-year-old, and a 30-lb. bull. Fred Hillman offers a number of descendants of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, Pontiac Hermes, Pontiac Korndyke, etc. For further particulars regarding these and other consignments write for catalogue of sale, address Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

War Tax.

In buying patent medicine at the drug-store who should pay the war tax?

H. E. W.

Ans.—It generally falls to the customer to pay the tax.

Creosoting a Tank.

I have a cypress tank which I purpose erecting outside for a water tank. What preparation should I apply to preserve it and keep it from rotting? Should the material be applied both inside and outside?

Ans.—Coating the tank both inside and out with creosote will help to prolong the life of the wood. Some have used tar or pitch for this purpose.

Dispersion Sale of



60 Scotch 60

Shorthorns

Tuesday

April 1st,

Seaforth, Ont.

One of the choicest Imported and Canadian Bred Shorthorn offerings of the year selling without reserve. There are 45 cows and heifers, 6 bulls and several young calves. Duchess of Gloster, Rosemary, Bessie, Jilt, Village Girl, Princess Royal, Clementina, Claret, Wedding Gift, and Lovely are some of the families represented. The progeny of Right Sort, Golden Sittyton, Cloverdale Marquis, Blarney Stone and Escana Ringleader, will indicate the quality of the breeding. Much of the stock is imported, or tracing directly to imported stock.

Major Mayflower (imp.) =115342=, is a Bruce-bred Mayflower, sired by Golden Primrose, and out of Mayflower Princess, bred by R. Bruce, sired by Duthie's Sittyton Chief.

Another sample of the offering is Orange Bud 139119, sired by Right Sort (imp.), and out of Orange Blossom 2nd, which was sired by Village Duke. On the sire's side are Lord Roseberry (imp.) and Green Gill Victor (imp.).

Margaret =12393=, a two-year-old heifer, is sired by Collynie Americo, and out of Martha 12th, tracing to Martha 3rd (imp.), and on the sire's side to Mar's Prime Favorite (imp.).

It will pay to see the entire list of pedigrees, which may be had by applying or a catalogue to

J. J. MERNER, M. P.

Seaforth, Ontario

Dispersion Sale

20 HEAD OF Shorthorns

At OAKVILLE ONT., 2 miles from G.T.R. Station

Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919

SALE COMMENCES 2.30 p.m.

COWS

Florence 56th (imp.), red cow, 125669, due April 17th.
Maple Shade Nonpareil 10th, 135263, white cow, due April 11th.
Maple Shade Lustre, 135951, red, bred December 29th.
Locust Butterfly 5th, 130980, dark roan, due March 25th.
Eclipse, 120004, roan, due July 10th.
Fanny B. 65th, 116477, roan, heifer calf at foot, and bred December 21st.

Alice Queen, 132314, red heifer, due April 27th.

Waterloo Lady, 133521, roan heifer, served November 29th.

All the above Cows have been bred to Oakville Prince (imp.), a grand herd bull.

Nonpareil of Oakville, 147340, roan heifer, 11 months, dam Maple Shade Nonpareil.

Blachein Daisy, roan heifer, 8 months, dam Hawthorn Daisy 2nd, 122614.

BULLS.

Crimson Vine 12th, 135087, roan heifer, due April 30th.
Crimson Vine 13th, 135086, roan heifer, bred December 12th.
Victoria 2nd, 135089, roan heifer, bred December 18th.
Fanny B. 71st, 134011, white heifer, bred December 1st.
Crimson Vine 11th, 134012, white heifer, bred January 15th.

Oakville Prince, 117400, red, imp. in dam, bred by Wm. Anderson, Scotland.

Choice Goods, roan, calved April 20, 1918, sire and dam imported.

Gloster Ideal, red, calved June 25th, 1918.

Red Chief, red, calved April 25th, 1918.

Conveyances will meet all Morning and Noon G.T.R. trains.

Terms, Cash, but time up to 6 months will be given to those desiring it on approved notes with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

WM. GRICE, Proprietor,

Oakville, Ont.

GEO. ANDREWS, Auctioneer

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I have 15 Clydesdale collection I have at prices

T. H. HAS

Impe

Hartington (one of the best in Guelph, 1917. Fair, Guelph, 1917. J. M. Ga

LAR

Aberdee

Ask your live class feeders for Aberdeen-Angus than feeders of other ANGUS BULL A Write for list AMERICA

If you want a good majority of our best old class, can sell useful bulls and feeders. Jas. Bowman

Offers for sale two Victoria C. C. KETTLE, Pr

A few choice bulls eight months of age

SH

Have a few choice fillies rising one to 2 1/4 miles from Bro

ale of
60 Scotch 60
Shorthorns
Tuesday
April 1st,
Seaforth, Ont.

dian Bred Shorthorn
There are 45 cows and
Duchess of Gloster,
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the families represent
Sittyton, Cloverdale
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R. Bruce, sired by Duthie's

9119, sired by Right Sort
by Village Duke. On the
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Seaforth, Ontario

Shorthorns

R.R. Station

and, 1919

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2314, red heifer, due

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roan heifer, 8 months,
n Daisy 2nd, 122614.

ULLS.

117400, red, imp. in
by Wm. Anderson,

oan, calved April 20,
dam imported.

d, calved June 25th,

calved April 25th.

T.R. trains.

n to those desiring

t. per annum.

akville, Ont.

SAVE LABOR

By sending your
Cream

to our factory. We have a modern plant and best facilities to produce highest results.

**Lindsay Creamery Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario**

Cairnbrogie Clydesdales STILL TO THE FORE

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares of the highest quality and individuality. Our record at the leading shows of America surpass all competitors, and we are offering for sale males and females of all ages, and should be pleased to hear from prospective buyers of quality Clydesdales at any time.

For prices and full particulars, write:

GRAHAM BROS., (Cairnbrogie), Claremont, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone. Station, C. P. R.

Clydesdales and Percherons

I have 15 Clyde Stallions, 10 Percheron Stallions and 10 Clydesdales Fillies. The best collection I have ever had at any one time of prize winners and champions, all for sale at prices second to none. A visit to my stables will convince you.

T. H. HASSARD

MARKHAM, ONT.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion FOR SALE

Hartington (imp.) 19655 a four-year-old by "Signet" winner of the Highland Society's prize and one of the best breeding sires in Scotland to-day. Hartington was first at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1917. First, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1918. Second at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1918. He has both size and quality.

J. M. Gardhouse

Phone 121

Weston, Ontario

LARKIN FARMS Queenston, Ontario

ABERDEEN ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Correspondence and Inspection Invited
(Please mention "Farmer's Advocate")

Aberdeen-Angus Feeders Cost More at Market

Ask your live stock commission man what he will get you a load of high-class feeders for to take back to the farm to feed out. A load of high-class Aberdeen-Angus invariably cost 50 cents to a dollar more a hundred pounds than feeders of other breeds of equal quality. Get a pure-bred ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL and raise the kind that bring a premium.

Write for list of breeders and literature.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
817 F.A. Exchange Ave., Chicago

If you want a good breeding and show bull for the three-year-old class. I am offering the sire of the majority of our seven calves which we exhibited at 1918 shows. Or if you want one for the two-year-old class, can sell the junior champion at Toronto also 1st prize at Winter Fair, 1917. We also have useful bulls and females in good breeding condition for sale.

Jas. Bowman

Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario

KNIGHTON LODGE STOCK FARM

Offers for sale two pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cows, with calves at side, Middlebrook Beauty and Victoria of Larkin 2nd. L. E. & N. cars stop within a few minutes' walk of farm.

C. C. KETTLE, Prop., Wilsonville, Ont., R.R. No. 1. 'Phone 2830, Waterford. W. A. Woolley, Manager

Brookdale Herefords

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

SHORTHORNS, CLYDES

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

DISPERSION SALE OF

60 SCOTCH 60 Shorthorns

on Tuesday, April 1st, at his farms,
Seaforth, Ontario.

One of the choicest breeding herds in Ontario selling without reserve, comprising of 45 cows and heifers, 6 bulls and balance young calves. The imported Bruce Mayflower herd sire, Major Mayflower = (115342) = sells with a number of other good imported lots. Such families as Duchess of Gloster, Rosemary, Shethin Lovely, Bessie, Jilt, Village Girl, Princess Royal, Corelli, Clementina, Claret, Wedding Gifts, Miss Ramsden Buckingham and many more are offered for your appraisal. We believe this the strongest offering of the season in fashionably bred Shorthorns.

For Catalogue apply to

J. J. Merner, M. P. Seaforth, Ont.

Auctioneers: Capt. T. E. Robson, Frank Taylor, Thos. Brown

PINEHURST R. O. P. DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 106945 =, whose dam holds the two year old record of Canada, and his dam on sire's side has an R.O.P. record of 13,535 lbs. of milk and 540 lbs. of fat. "Buttercup" = 111906 = has just completed her test in 4 year old form with 16,595 lbs. of milk in twelve months. Could spare a couple of females. Visitors welcome to the farm at any time G. W. CARTER, Pinehurst Farm, Ilderton, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

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

SCOTCH FEMALES FOR SALE FROM WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
We are offering seven high-class Scotch females and two bulls from our herd sires Trout Creek Wonder and Gainford Eclipse. These cattle are around a year old, colors red and roan and in the best of condition, fit either for show or foundation stock. See these, if in the market for high-class stock. D. Brown & Sons, Shedden, Ont., P.M., M.C.R. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. Long distance Phone.

Southview Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor Bruce, a Miss Sime by Victor. Still have two bulls of serviceable age, by former herd sire Secret Champion. Can also spare a few heifers by this sire and bred to Victor Bruce C. J. Stock (R.R. Station) Woodstock, Ont., R.R. No. 6 (Tavistock 1 mile)

SHORTHORNS —Herd headed by Victor Stamford 95959, and Master Marquis 123396, a great son of Gainford Marquis. I now offer for sale my stock bull, Victor Stamford, which has proven himself quite equal to his great sire, Mildred's Royal 45353. Also young Shorthorns of either sex, Oxford Down ewes and ewe lambs, a 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion, and Scotch Collie pups.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. 1, Erin, Ontario Erin Station, C.P.R. Long distance 'Phone

FOR SALE

Registered Shorthorns. Two bulls 13 and 14 months old, from good milking dams. For particulars apply
J. A. Wallace, St. Paul's Sta., R.R. 2, Ont

EVERGREEN HILL FARM

R. O. P. SHORTHORNS
Yearling bulls all sold. Could spare a few calves of either sex, two to four months old.
S. W. JACKSON Woodstock, Ont.

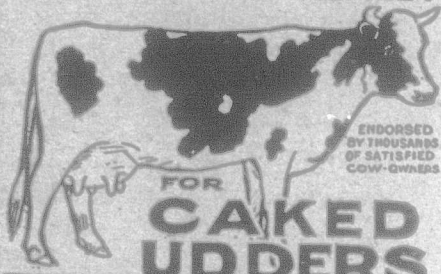
The Hawthorn Shorthorns

Just one extra good red bull left, 11 months, by our herd sire. Priced to move. Females all ages, Clydesdale fillies and Leicester Sheep.
ALLAN B. MANN, The "Hawthornes," Peterboro, Ont., R.R. 4.

FOR SALE

Red Prince, No. 113834, a two-year-old Shorthorn bull. Apply to
A. J. FOX R.R. No. 3, Harrow, Ontario

THE RELIABLE REMEDY



CAKED UDDERS
DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
 "I have now used Douglas' Egyptian Liniment for 2 years, and find it gives the best satisfaction for man and beast. I tried the liniment on 4 cows during the winter for lump in bag, and a sample bottle cured each case in 36 hours. I also found it good for muscular rheumatism and lumbago." (Signed)
 Allan Schiedal,
 New Hamburg, Ont.
 This Liniment will also stop bleeding at once and prevent blood poisoning
35c A BOTTLE
 SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
 DOUGLAS & CO., Manufacturers, NAPANEE

ANTICIPATION
 will be greater than
REALIZATION
 if you are not using a
Good Shorthorn Bull
 I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.
WILL A. DRYDEN
 Maple Shade Farm - Brooklin, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale: Bull calves and young bulls. English bred for milk and beef. The right kind to head Canadian herds to increase profits. From very moderate prices and up. **English Large, Black Pigs.** A great bacon type, long and deep, thrifty. Come or write.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
 F. Wallace Cockshutt
 Brantford - Ontario

Mardella Shorthorns
 Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good, young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
THOS. GRAHAM - PORT PERRY, ONT.
 R. R. No. 5

BULLS
 I have for sale 4 very high-class Shorthorn bulls, 2 yearlings and two years old. These bulls are to be sold immediately, and the price will be right. Don't over-look this chance. Bred Rock Cockerels, \$5.00 apiece.
S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have a number of Shorthorn bulls which are pure Scotch and Scotch-topped; extra good quality, out of high-record cows; also a few females, and one extra good yearling Clyde Stallion; also a good two-year-old mare. **P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.**

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—Eight young bulls of serviceable age. Sired by the imp. bull Donside Prince 101809.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Auburn, Ont.

FOR SALE—COATES' HERD BOOK
 Containing the pedigrees of Improved Shorthorn cattle of Great Britain and Ireland. 36 volumes, from Vol. 25, published 1882. All volumes complete to present date, and in as good condition as issued.
JOHN R. CRAIG, 121 Elgin St., St. Thomas, Ontario

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns
 I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
 Present offering, 6 choice young bulls and a few females, their dams are good milkers and best of breeding. Prices moderate.
Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ontario

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
 For sale: Two choice bulls, 11 and 14 months old. Their grandams R.O.P. is 10,340 lbs. Also two Scotch-bred heifers 20 months old.
E. R. WOOD, R. R. 2, FREEMAN, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Haematuria.
 Cow passes bloody water. She has been affected since October.
J. F. McK.

Ans.—As the disease has become chronic treatment may be ineffective. Give her a teaspoonful of tincture of iron in a little cold water as a drench twice daily. If this causes constipation give her 4 tablespoonsful of raw linseed oil. If the urine becomes clear cease giving the drug.
V.

Swollen Throats.
 Three calves by the same sire have had swollen throats. This does not seem to hurt them, and disappears in ten days to 2 weeks.
L. C. S.

Ans.—This swelling is caused by enlargements of the glands of the throat. It seldom causes trouble and usually disappears as noted. Reduction can be hastened by rubbing well once daily with an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with 2 oz. vaseline.
V.

Miscellaneous.

1. The mammal of my non-pregnant mare has become enlarged and yields milk.

2. Two-year-old colt took paralysis last May. She has improved some, but still has poor use of hind quarters.

3. Give reason for cow retaining the afterbirth?
B. O. S.

Ans.—1. This occasionally occurs from some unexplained cause. Bathe frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil. Drain some of the milk twice daily so long as it continues to form in considerable quantities, but do not take more than is necessary to prevent enlargement.

2. This is due to disease of the spinal cord. A recovery is doubtful. Try keeping as quiet as possible in a comfortable box stall, feed on laxative food and give 1 dram nux vomica 3 times daily.

3. The cause is not known. It is liable to occur under any conditions.
V.

Lame Horse.

A year ago last January I took my race horse out on the halter. He reared and fell on his hind quarters. Next morning he could hardly stand on his left hind leg. The back tendons are enlarged down to the foot. He will go half a mile on a race track as well and fast as ever, but after that he sometimes goes lame in that leg.
D. G.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate a severe sprain of the flex or tendons, and a chronic thickening and weakening of them. As blistering has failed to reduce and strengthen them there is a doubt whether a cure can be effected. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub some of this well into the enlargement once daily. Have patience and continue treatment for a few months, as quick results will not be noticed. It will be well to not speed him for a year. It is probable that firing and blistering would be the better treatment, but you would have to employ a veterinarian to operate.
V.

Fatality in Calves.

I lost two calves very suddenly, one 5 months old and the other a year old. The first was all right at night, but next morning had difficulty in rising, and the hind quarter was swollen and hard. The swelling extended and the calf died about noon. After death it frothed from the mouth. The other showed similar symptoms. Is this contagious?
M. W.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate black quarter, for which no effective treatment has been discovered. It is not contagious, but what causes it in one may do so in many. It is due to a virus that is taken in the feed, usually that grown on low-lying land. It is very seldom that an animal over 2 years old suffers. Prevention consists in keeping young cattle away from infected feed or pasture. Immunity with reasonably satisfactory results can be rendered by inoculating with anti-black-leg preparations, which, with instructions and necessary instruments, can be procured from manufacturing chemists or the Health of Animals Branch, Agricultural Dept., Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.
V.

Imported Shorthorns

SIRES IN SERVICE;
Imp. Collynie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie)
Imp. Clipper Prince (Bred by Geo. Campbell)
Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)
 We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
 Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. Phone Burlington.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.
R. W. E. BURNABY - JEFFERSON, ONT.
 Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE
 Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.
J. A. WATT - Elora, Ontario

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Dominator 100224 whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. To make room for the natural increase in the herd several cows and heifers in calf to Dominator must be disposed of, and are priced to sell. Inspection of herd solicited.
Weldwood Farm - London, Ontario
Farmer's Advocate

PEART BROTHERS SHORTHORNS

We are offering our Scotch Bred herd sire Nonpareil Counsel 99931, also ten young bulls of his get practically all ready for service, from cows of both beef type and dual-purpose, one of which has qualified in R.O.P. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Pleased to meet trains at Hagersville, M. C.R., Caledonia, G.T.R.
PEART BROS., Phone 79-16, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 3.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

We have for sale a number of young bulls fit for service and a few choice heifers.
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

6 BULLS BY ESCANNA FAVORITE

"Commander" = 115964 = calved Jan. 20, 1917, dark red, a model for type, sired by Burnfoot Chieftain whose dam gave 13,535 lbs. milk in R.O.P., his dam is Jean Maisie giving 7,850 as 3 yr. old in R.O.P., she is sister to Jean Lassie who gave 13,819 in R.O.P. He is strong and sure and price is right. Also have two 10 months old red bulls, strong milk backing, priced to sell. Write for particulars or come and see them. **Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont., Phone 5-18, R.R. No. 3. Will meet Caledonia trains**

Shorthorns Landed Home

—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Mist Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early.
Geo. Isaac - Cobourg, Ontario
 (All railroads, Bell 'phone)

Creekside Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

A select lot with the choicest of breeding, (reds and roans). Several of these are bred to my present herd sire Gainford Count a Stamford-bred son of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). The prices quoted on these are right. I have only two bulls left that are old enough for service.
GEO. FERGUSON, Elora, Ontario.

Glengow Shorthorns

—We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires

—Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power cuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires.
R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, ONTARIO

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he had owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.
Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns.
 We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, **R. M. MITCHELL**.
R. R. No. FREEMAN, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Bulls and Females

—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.
PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Choice Shorthorn Females

Mysies, Rosemarys, Clementinas, Missie, Miss Ramsdens, Cruickshank, Fragrance, etc., all good pedigrees and all good breeding cattle in calf to good bulls. Prices right. Also a few bull calves.
JAS. K. CAMPBELL & SONS, PALMERSTON, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride = 96988 = Present offering includes two real herd heads. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Bull and a few females. Write for particulars.
KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Alluvialdale Stock Farms Offer For Sale

Two young Registered Holstein bulls fit for service. Dams official tested of Johanna strain, sire Sir Gelsche Walker whose 7 nearest dams average 30-lb. butter in 7 days. Write for price and pedigree.
T. L. Leslie - Norval Station, Halton County, Ont.

thorns

Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)

1 females with d. females, 19 of serviceable see the herd.

eman, Ontario one Burlington.

Farms

ly for heavy service. Priced by Echo Sylvia.

FFERSON, ONT. ial

Shorthorns

A'S PREMIER SIRE

have won more hose of any as well ire.

Elora, Ontario

horns

2,112 pounds of milk in a year. room for the natural increase in osed of, and are priced to sell.

's Advocate

HORNS

se ten young bulls of his get l-purpose, one of which has et trains at Hagersville, M. Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

ORTHORNS

a few choice heifers.

DUNDALK, ONTARIO

ype, sired by Burnfoot Chief e giving 7,850 as 3 yr. old in ong and sure and price is right- sell. Write for particulars of .3. Will meet Caledonia trains

ORITE

d priced to sell. We have to the service of the same

Bellwood, Ontario.

on of 60 head landed at my , and includes representatives 7 cows with calves at foot. 24 , Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss

Cobourg, Ontario

Heifers

ese are bred to my present Marquis (Imp.). The price h for service.

e offering in young bulls, fit are all of pure Scotch breed- mellow fellows, bred in the

G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

d headed by Sylvan Power champion on Canadian cir- r, 1918. Young stock of all van Power. We can supply

, EXETER, ONTARIO

ntario

l ages and beautifully bred- in calf to Rosemary Sultan- eding. The prices are very

Shorthorns

ervice. Two are by Raphael l by our present herd sire,

FREEMAN, ONTARIO

Ruby Marquis, a son of ord Marquis (Imp.). Our in calf to him. Get our

R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

males

Fragrance, etc., all good Also a few bull calves- S, PALMERSTON, ONT.

ea Gem Pride -96305- udes two real herd heads. n, the other by Sea Gem's les. Write for particulars. , R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Sale

sted of Johanna strain, sire Write for price and pedigree. Halton County, Ont.

MR. HOLSTEIN BREEDER: This will be your last reminder of the Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Sale

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Belleville, Ont., Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919

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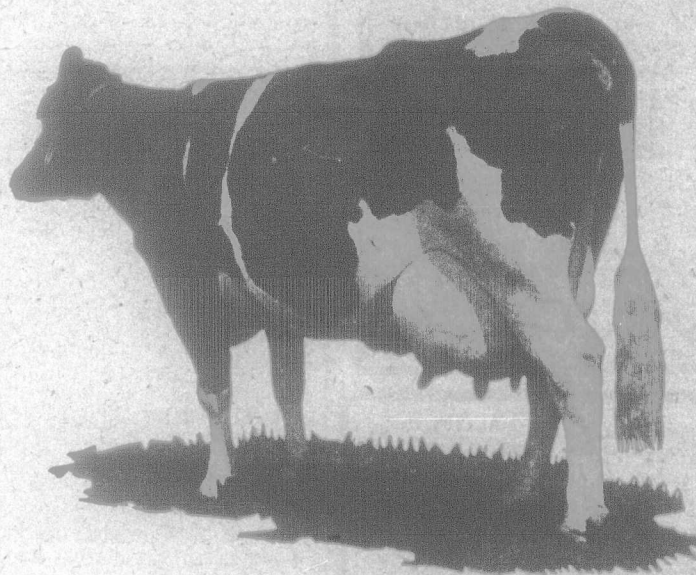
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Silver Stream Holsteins—Special offering: One bull fit for service, a fine individual. Dam a daughter of King Lyons Hengerveld, whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire a son of King Lyons Colantha, his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter. We also have others younger. Write at once for prices, or better come and see them. Priced to sell.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

PREMIER HOLSTEINS

OAK PARK FARM



LAKEVIEW HENGERVELD WAYNE

Dam of the undefeated Champion Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd.

Consigns to the Canadian National Sale

A SON OF THIS GREAT COW AND ALBINO JOSIE KING

His Three Nearest Dams Average 35.02 lbs.

This is a 9 months youngster, a perfect individual and his pedigree combines individuality and production of the highest order. His sire, Albino Josie King, is a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac and Albino Josie, the \$25,000 40.1 lb. cow. Don't fail to see this calf if you need a herd sire. He is worth his weight in Victory Bonds at the head of a good herd.

IN FEMALES WE WILL BEGIN OUR OFFERING WITH

The Best Individual Daughter of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch

This young cow by the same sire as the world's greatest milk producer May Echo Sylvia, is one of the greatest individuals ever listed for a Canadian sale ring. She will be fresh and if possible will be tested before sale time. Our other females are mostly young cows freshening around sale time and combine the blood of the breeds heaviest producing sires among which are King of the Pontiac's, King Segis, Johanna Rue 4th Lad, Colantha Johanna Lad, Brookbank Butter Baron, Cornelius Posch, Grace Payne 2nd, Sir Colantha, Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, etc. On the dam's side also all have the best of official backing.

Look Up The Premier Consignment The First Day of the Sale.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM H. H. BAILEY, Manager PARIS, ONTARIO

LAST CALL!

Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Sale Hagersville, Tuesday April 1st, 1919

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Insp @ion invited. J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Offers for sale some choice young bulls ready for service from tested dams. Priced right for immediate sale. Phone or write. COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

GRIESBACH BROS. Young Bulls for Sale from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog, and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7-and-30-day tests. We invite inspection, and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. Walburn Rivers & Sons (Phone 343 L, Ingersoll, Independent Line), R.R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

I HAVE HOLSTEIN BULLS AND FEMALES

At right prices. The bulls are all from good record daughters of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices. T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, Bell Phone Tillsonburg, Ontario.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited. J. W. Richardson Caledonia, Ontario

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One-Man Cross-
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The Lion Handle is now very popular. A supplementary handle is also supplied with each saw. When ordering No. 237 One-Man Saws, be sure to specify whether regular handles or Lion handles are desired.

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Now is the season to Insure your In Foal Mares, Stallions and Cattle.

For rates and particulars
J.A. Caesar, Lumsden Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Gossip.

The date of the Ormstown Live Stock Show has, according to W. G. McGerrigle, been set for June 3, 4, 5, 6. The Show opens on the evening of June 3 with an exhibition of driving horses in the large covered-in steel stadium.

The Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Breeders' Club recently met in annual meeting at Ormstown, and after discussing various matters of interest to the members and relative to holding of a "field day" the latter part of June, the following officers were re-elected: President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Vice-Pres., R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Sec.-Treas., Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon.

Eureka Farm Ayrshires.

On Friday, April 4, Ayrshire breeders will have an opportunity of securing some high-quality stock at the sale of Wm. J. Haggerty, R. R. No. 3, Stirling. The farm is located near Anson Junction, between Stirling and Campbellford. For a number of years Mr. Haggerty has been using the best Ayrshire bulls that could be procured, and the result of his selection and careful mating is in evidence in the records and quality of the females which he is offering. Some of the foundation stock was secured by Mr. Haggerty's father from Frank Taylor early in 1902. This herd was well known at that time by some of the older breeders of the present day. The females are big, strong individuals with large, well-balanced udders and fairly-long, evenly-placed teats. Duke of York 15020 was the first sire used. He was followed by Bobby Wooler 20052, Lord Stirling 29469, Duke of Stirling 33077, Chief 38905, and Springhill Cashier 28930 were the bulls which have been used in the herd. Over twenty head of the young things in the sale are sired by the last named bull. The quality of the offering is indicated by such cows as Eureka Stirling, with a record of 11,820 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in twelve months, Eureka Belle 11,120 lbs. in eleven months, and May a young cow producing as high as 65 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in a day. Some of the sires used in this herd have daughters in the R. O. P. There are a number of yearling and two-year-old bulls in the offering. If in need of some right good cows and young things you cannot afford to miss this sale. Remember it is April 4. Write W. J. Haggerty, R. R. No. 3, Stirling, for a catalogue, mentioning The Farmer's Advocate. The sale follows the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' sale at Campbellford.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Scaly Legs.

What should I do for chickens with scales on their legs? They are mostly early-hatched pullets. They are allowed to run out every day, and I feed boiled potato and apple peelings in bran, also grain.

R. H.

Ans.—The scaly leg is due to a mite burrowing under the skin of the shanks and feet. Soften the scales by soaking in warm, soapy water, then remove by the use of a nail brush. Apply sulphur ointment, or lard and kerosene. One part oil of caraway to five parts vaseline is recommended.

Sweet Clover for Pasture.

In recent articles in "The Advocate" you have mentioned sweet clover as a pasture crop rather than for hay. Do you advise sowing it by itself or with other grasses? Does it stay long in the soil, and how much seed should be sown to the acre?

D. D.

Ans.—Our experience has been that sweet clover is a splendid pasture crop, but we have had difficulty in curing it for hay. It may be sown alone or with a nurse crop, using from 15 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre, depending on the condition of the soil. If the season is favorable to rapid growth, the clover will be pretty well up to the bands of the sheaves when the grain is cut, thus making it rather difficult to cure the grain crop should the season be at all unfavorable. Whether sown alone or with the grain, there will be considerable fall pasture. It is a biennial plant, and if not allowed to re-seed itself will last over two years.

Low Banks Consignment

.... TO THE

Canadian National Sale

No. 1. We are consigning a beautiful daughter of Fairview Korndyke Boy. She has a record as a 2 year old of 90 lbs. milk in 1 day, 604 lbs. and 21.95 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 2,411 lbs. milk, 88.28 lbs. butter in 30 days, 4,632 lbs. milk and 171.37 lbs. butter in 60 days. This daughter of Fairview Korndyke Boy and one other daughter are the two highest record 2-year-old sisters in Canada for milk for 1, 7, 30 and 60 days. We expect this heifer to milk over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day this season, she will be fresh about sale time. We consider this one of the best bred individuals ever consigned to a sale in Canada. Her dam is one of the best bred cows ever imported into Canada, and represents the very highest producing strains in America. Fairview Korndyke Boy has proven himself the greatest bull in the Dominion. His daughters won more Association Prize Money in 1918 than any other sire. There were 11 tested during the year and they won 9 firsts and 4 seconds for milk and butter production, or more than double the number of firsts won by the daughters of any other sire. He is also sire of the only 700-lb. 3-year-old in Canada, the World's Champion for milk and butter under 2 years, and the only bull in the world to have 2 daughters to milk over 600 lbs. milk in 7 days as 2 year olds, and 2 daughters under 2 years milk over 500 lbs. in 7 days. Every daughter to freshen, three under 2 years have milked over 409 lbs. milk in 7 days, and his 13 daughters at an average age of 2 years, 8 months average 22.12 lbs. butter and 518 lbs. milk in 7 days. Last his sire and dam's sire is the only sire in the world to have 7 daughters make over 37 lbs. butter in 7 days and 6 daughters to average over 40 lbs. in 7 days.

No. 2. A beautiful 2-year-old daughter of Sir Echo, three-fourths brother to May Echo Sylvia, and from an 18-lb. daughter of Fairview her dam a 26-lb. 4-year-old. This combination of Pontiac Korndyke and May Echo blood is what you want.

No. 3. A son of Sir Echo and from a 20.59-lb. (2 years 1 month) daughter of Fairview and full sister to the World's Champion, 1 year old, her dam a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, and tracing through her dam to May Echo. This bull traces three times to Pontiac Korndyke and twice to May Echo.

No. 4. A daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde. She is a 20-lb. 2 year old and her dam was a 19-lb. 2-year-old daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada and from Hester Pietje Netherland, 30.14 lbs. Look this heifer up in the catalogue and see her 30-lb. backing.

No. 5. A 21.70-lb. 3-year-old daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada and from a granddaughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, 30 lbs. This is a great cow and will make a good record; her 3-year-old record being made under poor condition. This cow will be bred to Fairview before the sale.

K. M. Dalgleish, Low Banks Farm

KENMORE - ONT.

Auction Sale of 100 HEAD OF CATTLE

will be held at Lot 14, Con. 10 London Township
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1919

This will include:
7 Registered Shorthorn cows, three have calves at foot and the others due to freshen April and May.
10 Grade Shorthorn cows with calves at foot.
10 Grade Shorthorn cows in calf.
15 two-year-old grade Shorthorn heifers due to calve April and May.
12 Grade Holstein cows with calves at foot.
15 Grade Holstein heifers, two years old, due to calve April and May.
4 farrow cows.
4 two-year-old grass heifers.
15 veal calves, 10 young Shorthorn calves.
These cattle are all in good condition and are an extra good all-round lot. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good useful animals at your own price.
6 months' credit and 6% per annum off for cash.
Calves sold for cash.
Parties from a distance will be met at Walper House Stables, London, Ontario, 12.30 day of sale.

For fuller particulars address,
CARMICHAEL BROTHERS, R.R. No. 3, Ilderton, Ont.
Auctioneer: HARRY STANLEY

The Outstanding Event of the Year

LISTING CANADA'S PREMIER OFFERING

Canadian National Holstein Sale

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Toronto, Ontario, April 10th and 11th, 1919

125

Record-
Breaking
Holsteins



125

Record-
Breaking
Holsteins

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED:

- Seven thirty-pound cows.
- Eight one hundred-pound cows.
- One 29-lb. three-year-old heifer.
- One cow above 24,000 lbs. in R.O.P.
- Two cows above 20,000 lbs. in R.O.P.
- Two 27-lb. cows under full age.
- Eighteen two-year-old heifers above 20 lbs.
- One thirty-pound daughter of a 24,000-lb. cow.
- Two tested daughters of Fairview Korndyke Boy.
- A score of cows with records from 24 to 30 lbs.
- One entire long-distance record herd.
- Twenty-three daughters of a 32-lb. son of the \$50,000 sire.
- Fifteen cows in calf to a 32-lb. son of the \$50,000 sire.
- Four cows in calf to a 38-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.
- Two cows bred to a 31-lb. grandson of the only 50-lb. cow.
- Fifteen females bred to a son of Lulu Keyes.
- Two cows bred to May Echo Sylvia's daughter's son.
- One son and one daughter of May Echo Sylvia's daughter's son.
- Thirty-three cows bred to better than 30-lb. cows.
- Five bulls from dams with records above 30 lbs.
- One son of a 38-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.
- One 14 months' son of Avondale Pontiac Echo from a 27.15-lb. two-year-old sister of Het Loo Pietertje, the \$12,750 heifer.
- One 32.23-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.
- One 9 months' grandson of Albino Josie, 40.14 lbs.
- One hundred and twenty-five of the highest record Holsteins ever consigned to a Canadian sale ring.

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OF
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IN
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Are dictated solely by cost of this season's raw materials, bought some months ago, and the cost of labor. They cannot show a reduction this season and as the world's needs for big food crops is bound to continue heavy for at least five years, we suggest you avoid disappointment in delivery and

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Is now obtainable here. Write for prices.

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(38½% Protein)

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Ask for our list of Poultry Feeds and supplies. We can usually save you money.

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Little Belgium alone requires 20,000 pure-bred and 100,000 grade Holsteins. Other European countries are in similar condition. BREED WHAT THE WORLD WANTS. IF YOU CAN'T BUY A HERD, BUY A HEIFER.

Information from the
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M. P.,
Victoria, B. C.
Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Holstein Bulls

15 ready for service, 1 younger. From dams with 32.7 lbs. butter in 7 days to those priced for the most conservative buyer. Females also.

R. M. HOLTBY
R.R. NO. 4, PORT PERRY, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Two Months' Work.

A, a young man, hires with B, a farmer, for two months (February and March) commencing to work Jan. 30th. A few days ago B informed A that as there were twenty-six working days in a month he, A, would have to put in two days extra to make up the twenty-six days.

1. On what date are the two months up?
2. Can B force A to work those two extra days when there are only twenty-four working days in February?

Ontario.

R. J. M.

- Ans.—1. At close of 31st March.
2. No.

Planting Maples.

What time of the year do you consider it best to plant maple trees? Which is the best kind, hard or soft maple? Would you advise trimming the top off when planting?

D. E. Z.

Ans.—The spring is generally considered to be the best time. Planting should take place before the leaves come out. The hard maple is preferred by most people, although the soft maple makes a little more rapid growth. It is advisable to trim back the top a little as this gives the roots a better chance to get started in their new location. Moisture is constantly being evaporated by the leaves of the tree and this is drawn up through the roots; consequently heavy foliage before the roots are firmly established would tax them considerably.

Crop Bound.

We keep seventy-five hens, they have been laying well all winter but lately we have had a few get sick. We feed our hens corn, oats and wheat, with dry mixture of middlings and cornmeal continually before them. A hot mash of middlings and cornmeal, once a day with sour milk and water to drink. We killed five to-day, three had enlarged crops, and on opening one had a ball of hardened hay size of an egg in it; while the others we worked out quite a little before killing and had treated several days by emptying crop, giving soda and dieting, but crop still seemed to distend, and they worked their necks up and down. What would be the cause? The remaining two kept opening bills, and it seemed an effort to breathe, making a noise at times. They ate but little. We swabbed, using lard, but of no effect. What would be the cause and treatment?

W. V. D.

Ans.—In the feeds submitted as being fed to the hens there is no mention made of a succulent or green feed, nor yet is there of grit or oyster shell but I presume the latter two are supplied. The fact that one hen had a hard ball of hay in the crop would indicate that there was a serious lack of normal green feed. With the ordinary farmer perhaps the best plan would be to feed the hens all the clover leaves they will eat. Usually you can get these where the hay is thrown down. To fifty hens give them a good-sized mangel every day. Simply stick it up and tack it on a nail where they can pick at it.

Replying to the balance of the letter—To get rid of the material mentioned is a difficult matter. Usually if you can give the bird a good dose of castor-oil, say a dessertspoonful, and then knead the crop with the fingers it frequently will pass out but it is sometimes necessary to cut the crop open and remove the material.

The birds that are opening their mouths and have difficulty in breathing would suggest the presence of canker. If this is present you would see white spots around the mouth and throat. Canker usually has to be burned out by means of caustic. That is, you would have to remove the scab and put on a strong disinfectant or touch the affected parts with a caustic pencil. Give the birds a good dose of salts, using a pound to one hundred birds. You could dissolve this and mix it in a mash or in the drinking water. Give the birds a piece of root ginger about the size of the first joint of your little finger. If you find the caustic pencil is not easily procured try painting the affected parts with tincture of iodine. Many breeders get good results from this.

W. R. G.

DISPERSAL SALE

Willowbank Herd of Registered and Officially Tested

26 Holstein-Friesian 26 Cattle

ON SATURDAY

April 5th, 1919, at 12.30 sharp

Hall's Feed Barn, DUNNVILLE, ONT. (Haldimand County)



Grand Trunk trains from east arrive at 8.40 a.m., and leave at 6 p.m. Arrive from west at 11.25 a.m., and leave at 6.40 p.m. Three minutes' walk from station. T. H. B. train arrives at 11 a.m., and leaves at 7 p.m., connecting with all trains at Smithville.

Of the 14 cows in the offering, 9 are fresh or nearly so. All but three have R. O. M. records from 15-lb. two-year-olds up to 28 lbs. mature. Several have yearly records up to 15,000 lbs. There are 6 bulls sired by King Walker Pride, the 30-lb. son of the Great King Walker, and the noted show cow, Pride Hengerveldt Lennox. Several are heavy in calf to the same sire. Comfortably seated sale building.

TERMS: Cash, or 9 months' time at 7% per annum.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

C. V. ROBBINS - Wellandport, Ontario

Auctioneers { T. MERRITT MOORE, Springfield, Ont.
WM. MCQUILLAN, Dunnville, Ont.

33-LB. GRANDSONS OF LULU KEYES

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes, a son of Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals, and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBourg, Ont.

Sunnybrook Holsteins!

The Bull is the first consideration!

We have a few for sale highly strained in the blood of the World's Record cows, all sons of Lyons Hengerveld Segia (one of Canada's greatest bulls). Nothing offered that is not from high testing dams. Inspection invited. Write for particulars.

Jos. Kilgour, Eglinton P.O., North Toronto.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. We have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

AVERAGE 114.1 LBS. OF MILK

Premier Middleton Keyes, No. 38052; born Nov. 12, 1918, and about 75% white; a perfect individual and great size. His two near dams and sire's sister average 30.97 lbs. butter and 766.4 lbs. of milk in 7 days and 114.1 lbs. of milk in a day. Sire—King Sylvia Keyes—5 sisters and dam average 115 lbs. of milk in 1 day, a brother to May Echo Sylvia, world's greatest cow. Dam—Princess Julian of Middleton, with 611 lbs. of milk and 23.71 lbs. of butter in 7 days, with 91 lbs. on her best day. He is priced to sell. Write at once, so that I may tell you more about him.

H. H. BAILEY, Mgr., Oak Park Stock Farm Paris, Ontario, Canada

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long.

RAYMONDALE FARM Write to-day.
Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner,
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Orchard Leigh Holsteins

1 choice yearling bull, dark color. His dam at 2 yrs. old made 18.36 lbs. butter, average test 4.5% fat. Her dam made 29.20 lbs. butter in 7 days, 100 lbs. milk in one day. Sire's dam 26.15 lbs. butter in 7 days, 19.35 lbs. milk in one year, average test 3.6% fat. Price \$140. Write for pedigree.
JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, (Oxford County) INGERSOLL, ONT.

40 EUREKA FARM AYRSHIRES 40
High-Class Registered Animals
To be sold by Auction Friday, April 4, 1919
LOOK AT THEM. SOME OF THE GOOD ONES:

"Spring Hill Cashire" 30592, stock bull for Wm. Stewart for several years; quality guaranteed.
 "Eureka Stirling" 44864, has given 11,820 lbs. 4% milk in 12 months.
 "Eureka Belle" 45033, has given 11,120 lbs. 4% milk in 11 months.
 "Humeshaugh Belle," sired by "Scot of Fernbrook"; dam, "Highland Belle." This heifer is splendid type and excellent breeding.
 "May" 34856 an excellent cow, with splendid udder and teats. She has given 65 lbs. of 4% milk per day.

"Eureka Star" has given 7605 lbs. of 4 1/4% milk or 345 lbs. butter-fat in seven months.
 "Eureka Bess," a grand young cow, never beaten at the local fairs, comes of splendid stock.
 Sixteen cows and heifers, mostly freshened by April 1st; 1 aged bull; 2 bulls rising 2 years; 4 bulls rising 1 year.

SALE.—To be held at Eureka Stock Farm, near Anson Junction between Stirling and Campbellford.
DATE.—April 4th, the day following Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Sale at Campbellford where fifty head of high-class Ayrshires will be sold.

AT 1 P. M.
WM. J. HAGGERTY, Owner, R. R. No. 3, Stirling, Ont.
C. U. CLANCY, Auctioneer, Campbellford, Ont.
Write for Catalogue

Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer.
Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.
 We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.
PETER ARKELL & SONS
 R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario
 H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

Shear With Machine
 Old ways of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. Wool is scarce and commands high prices. Buy that sheep shearing machine NOW—they're going to be scarce this season. Get a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Machine with 4 sets of knives. If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name. Write for 1919 catalogue.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
 Dept. B 161, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Illinois

FOR SALE
 Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clydesdale Stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.
W. H. PUGH - Myrtle Station, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe lambs, good size and quality, at reasonable prices.
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

Tower Farm Oxfords
 Special offering: Ewes, different ages, bred to our Champion ram.
E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
 Breeding ewes of Kellock and Campbell breeding; bred to lamb in March and April, also ram and ewe lambs. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, P. O. Oshawa, Station, all Railways. Bell Phone.

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS
 Boars ready for service, heavy-boned, husky lads from Bacon Beauty 12056 sired by my 800 lb. stock boar; Gilts ready to breed; young boars from 100 to 150 lbs. typical bacon hogs fit to head any herd; little lads and lassies just weaned. Express prepaid.
Leslie Hadden R. R. No. 2, Pefferlaw, Ont.

Champion Duroc Jerseys—Herd headed by two champion boars: Campbell 40, 3941, Toronto and London champion, 1916, 1917; Brookwater Ontario Principal 9735 (imported), champion-Toronto and London, 1918. Write, or come and see my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 2, Wheatley, Ont.

BERKSHIRE PIGS
 Boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Also some young things bred from winning stock. Prices reasonable. **JAMES CLARKE & SONS, Puslinch, R.R. No. 1, Ontario.**

Poland China and Chester White Swine—Choice young stock by imported champions, both breeds; sows for spring farrow, and a few boars. All at moderate prices.
GEO. G. GOULD, R.R. 4, Essex, Ontario

TAMWORTHS
 Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from; also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write:
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires
 Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean. All choicely bred and excellent type.
G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 2, Easton, Ont.

Big Type Chester Whites—Three importations in 1918. 25 bred sows and gilts for sale, some imported, others by imported sires. All bred to imported boars.
JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tibury, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires
 If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me.
JOHN DUCK - PORT CREDIT, ONT.

Prospect Hill Berkshires
 Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.
JOHN WEIR & SON - Paris, Ont. R.R. 1

Bone Spavin
 No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

Cream Wanted
 Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you highest market price paid. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References any bank.
Mutual Dairy & Creamery
 743 King Street West
 Toronto - Ontario

Cream Wanted
 Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.
Ontario Creameries LIMITED
 LONDON - ONTARIO

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
 REGISTERED
 COATICOOK, QUE.

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered Jerseys and Berkshires
 We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the ball. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.
WOOD FARM - LOWELL, MASS.

Will Sell Few Fresh Jersey Cows
 Jersey Bull one year, dam Mabel's Poet Snowdrop, 1st prize as calf, 1st Junior Champion as yearling, 2nd prize two-year-old Toronto, four times 1st Woodstock, four times shown. Bull six months, dam Oxford's Silver Bell, milked 33 lbs. day, score 172 points at Guelph 140 days in milk. First calf 1915. I developed and was breeder of Beauty Maid Champion four-year-old butter cow of all breeds in Canada, also Woodstock Pat, Champion Berkshire Boar Eastern Prov. 1916-17.
frs Nichols, R. R. No. 2, Burgessville, Ont.

Selwood R. O. P. Ayrshires
 Prize winners that are producers. Two choice young bulls ready for service, and a few heifers. Write for description and prices.
J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville, Ont.
 Our policy: Satisfaction or money refunded.

Glencairn Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have helpers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Beckton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.**

City View Ayrshires—Young cows just freshened, heifers due in January or February. You should have one of our service bulls; all R.O.P. bred.
JAMES BEGG & SON., St. Thomas, Ont.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS
 We have a large herd, and for over 30 years we have used only first-class sires, and are now in a better position than ever before to offer some choice young cows and heifers, "both registered and high grades," due to calves in March and April. They are all in the pink of condition, and the high grades will make ideal family cows. Choice young bulls six months and younger.
R. & A. H. BAIRD, New Hamburg, Ontario. Bell 'Phone
Brampton Jerseys at National Dairy Show

B. H. BULL & SONS :: :: **BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**
The Woodview Farm JERSEYS
 London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
 Herd headed by imported Champion Rowner, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

The Edgeley Champion Herd of Jerseys—Present offering: Two young bulls dropped June 1918, one sired by Brampton Prince Stephen, dam Rhoda of Pine Ridge Farm, 10,801 lbs. milk, 593 lbs. fat in one year. Others sired by Edgeley Bright Prince, son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, champion butter cow of Canada.
JAMES BAGG & SON (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.), Edgeley, Ont.

Homestead Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires
 At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used on the daughters of our former sire Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp). We can spare a few R. O. P. females of this breeding and also have young bulls. MacVicar Bros., Phone 2263, Harrietsville, Belmont, R.R. No. 1 Ont.

SPRINGBANK R.O.P. AYRSHIRES
 We still have a few select young heifers for sale from our excellent herd sires, Netheron King Theodore (imp.) and Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. All from R.O.P. dams. We also have four choice young bulls under 9 months of age. Inspection solicited.
A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ontario.

Westside Ayrshire Herd
 I can price females with records up to 12,000 lbs. milk, and have two young bulls aged 12 and 16 months, with rich breeding at attractive prices for quick delivery. Correspondence and inspection invited. **DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, R. 2, Middlesex Co., Ont.**

BERKSHIRES
 Large stock; all ages; two imported herd sires; English, American and Canadian strains. Send for breeding list.
CREDIT GRANGE FARM, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Oak Lodge Yorkshires, Shorthorns—We have one of the strongest selections of young sows and boars we ever had in the herd. We have them from great milking dams—all good families.
J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
 Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

SALE
 Officially Tested
26

2.30 sharp
 (Haldmand County)



and leave at 6 p.m.
 p.m. Three minutes
 and leaves at 7 p.m.
 All but three
 up to 28 lbs, mature
 e are 6 bulls sired by
 Walker, and the noted
 heavy in calf to the
 num.
port, Ontario
 ingfield, Ont.
 le, Ont.

LU KEYS
 King Korndyke Saddle
 milk in 7 days. These
 run as high as 33.39 lbs.
COBOURG, ONT.

steins!
 ation!
 record cows, all sons in
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orth Toronto.

SANE
MARIO
 offord. We have three
 grandson of
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OF MILK
 out 75% white; a per
 average 30.97 lbs.
 a day. Sire—King
 a brother to May
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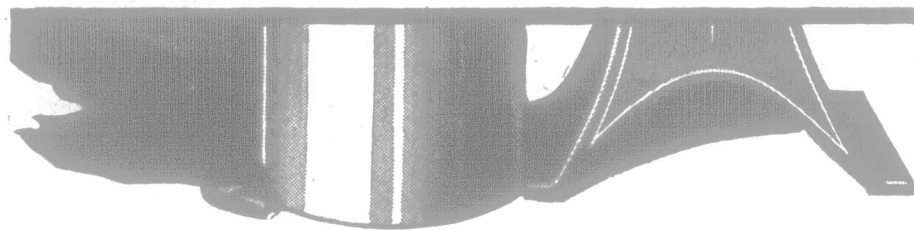
aris, Ontario, Canada
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 ns of our former sire,
 and all are from
 than anywhere
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RAYMOND, Owner,
 Queen's Hotel, Montreal

butter, average test 4.3%
 Sire's dam 26.15 lbs. butter
 Write for pedigree.
INGERSOLL, ONT.



The Best Time to Buy a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



THE best time to buy a De Laval is when you need it most. With cows freshened, or freshening soon, you will have more milk to handle.

And with butter-fat at present prices you can't afford to lose any of it.

If you are still skimming by the "gravity" method or if you are trying to get along with an inferior or "half-worn-out" separator, you certainly are losing a lot of valuable butter-fat.

So you see that the combination of larger milk supply and a high price for butter-fat can mean only one thing—you need the best separator to be had

Right Now

The best cream separator you can get is the only machine you can afford to use these days, and creamerymen, dairy authorities and the 2,325,000 De Laval users all agree that the De Laval is the world's greatest cream saver. They know from experience that the De Laval is the most economical machine for them to use.

If you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that is tried and tested and true—a machine that will give you genuine service—and you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Our School Department.

Co-Operation of School and Home.

BY WM. E. DE FOREST.

The arrangement to have a School Department in "The Farmer's Advocate," should prove helpful to teachers, scholars, and parents. Having been a student in public and high school, for a number of years; having taken training at model school for a term, and taught school for a short time (long enough to learn some things from the teacher's standpoint) and having visited a considerable number of homes since, perhaps I can present a few helpful suggestions that will stimulate thought on the part of others and lead to an increased interest being taken in matters relating to rural education.

The aim of education is to develop the intellect and help to qualify boys and girls and men and women to become useful citizens. Boyhood and girlhood is the time when a good foundation primary education should be obtained, to properly prepare people for the duties and responsibilities of life which come to them as men and women.

Much depends on the sort of primary education people receive. Boys and girls should not idle away their school time, or think more of play and mischief than of study. Teachers are engaged to help instruct pupils, but there must be a disposition on the part of pupils to do some thing for themselves and to try to learn and retain the instruction given, if satisfactory educational progress is to be made.

Some boys and girls get a wrong notion about school, and instead of making a proper effort to learn, think it cunning and smart to play truant; or instead of preparing their lessons engage in mischief, detract other scholars from study and annoy the teacher. Such conduct greatly interferes with the efficiency of a school, and ought not to be tolerated.

Reasons for Teaching Agriculture.

J. G. ADAMS, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS.

Agriculture is now being taught in a large number of public schools; and the number of high schools and collegiate institutes now including it on their courses of study is increasing. If this subject is to be a success in the schools, it will be chiefly because of the enthusiasm and ideals of the teachers.

Most teachers find more than enough work—perhaps without this added subject. In such cases, enthusiasm is difficult to maintain and impart. The grants awarded by the Department for the teaching of agriculture are intended to meet just such circumstances, to compensate the teacher, in a small way, for extra work, to encourage him to continue in and to stimulate his enthusiasm for the work.

The true teacher would find his interest lagging, however, if it were dependent on such small encouragement only. He must grasp the idea behind the project and see something of the real reason for this educational experiment.

Why, then, is agriculture being taught? Is it to give the pupil an agricultural education by loading him up with so many facts, by telling him of the best strains of laying hens, of the best varieties of grains and of the best breeds of cattle? Is it to enable him to go out and, by practice of what he has been taught earn a better living? If such is the understanding of the purpose by the teacher, the effort may likely be a failure. The course is too varied and too short to accomplish such a purpose successfully. It may be so presented, however, that the pupil will see something of the laws underlying the practice of agriculture, will see that it is not a haphazard practice and will be stimulated to further reading and possibly to experimenting under direction. Therein will lie its chief practical value.

The study of agriculture will tend to offset the tendency, of which our educational system has been accused, of educating the boy away from the farm. This it may do not only by replacing other subjects but also by correlating it to them. Practice in arithmetic may be given by using problems arising from actual farm operations or business. Spelling will be just as interesting if the dictation be given from an agricultural text or bulletin as if it be from some historical or other source. Of course, this should not be carried to the point of exclusion of other topics. But it would relate his school exercises to things with which the pupil is familiar, thereby making his other work more valuable and interesting. Other subjects which may be treated similarly are composition, reading, literature and the sciences, such as physics, chemistry and biology.

But aside from these ideas which may be considered utilitarian only, agriculture may be made as truly educative as any other subject. Indeed, as has been suggested, agriculture involves an application of many of the other subjects of the curriculum. Thus the farmer should have some chemical knowledge to understand the problems which confront him, such as what is the most suitable fertilizer to apply as shown by a certified analysis. His knowledge of mensuration will be of almost daily value in calculation of areas and volumes. Such work must develop a keen observant, one accustomed to proving facts or getting them from experience or experiment; one accustomed to relating causes and effects in a logical way; one which may adapt itself to any environment and which because of this development should direct the most valuable citizen.

The teacher will, therefore, find his reward in his influence on the future citizen rather than in the departmental grant. This will modify his method making his work more practical, developing the powers of observation and of drawing logical conclusions, even though it involves more labor than teaching from books.



The Whole Community Turned Out to Make this School Garden in a New District a Success.

Standard Stock Feed For Sale

DURING the war, for the purpose of assisting the farmers, the Department of Agriculture purchased a considerable amount of Standard Stock Feed (Recleaned Elevator Screenings). A large quantity of this valuable feed for hogs, cattle and sheep has been distributed and has given general satisfaction. Owing to the return of peace, and the approach of normal market conditions, the Department has decided to place at the disposal of the farmers its remaining stock, now in storage at Fort William. This is being offered in both the *ground* and *unground* form, at the following prices:

\$25 PER TON
IN BULK
UNGROUND
F.O.B. Fort William

We believe that the feed is excellent value at these prices, and that it will pay stock feeders at different points throughout the Dominion to consider the purchase of a car lot or more.

\$32 PER TON
GROUND
Packed in 100-lb. Bags
F.O.B. Fort William

What is Standard Stock Feed?

It is known to farmers as Recleaned screenings, or Grade A Screenings or Buckwheat Screenings. "We found," writes a Carleton County user, "that our live stock took to the screenings quite readily; our experience with it was eminently satisfactory." Many other stockmen have given expression to similar opinions.

The Analysis of this feed is as follows:—

Protein.....	14%
Fat.....	5%
Fibre.....	8%

Note—Standard Stock Feed contains a higher percentage of protein and fat than either wheat or domestic buckwheat.

Standard Stock Feed has been tested in feeding trials at the Brandon, Lacombe, Ottawa, Cap Rouge and Lennoxville Experimental Farms. For finishing pigs, it has been found fully equal to barley. It can be used for all classes of stock with very economical results.

STATE CLEARLY

Purchasers should state clearly in their orders whether "ground" or "unground" screenings are required.

OTHER FEEDS

The Department also has a supply of old sample grade mixed corn and Old Process Linseed Oil Cake Meal at Montreal, to be sold at market prices. Write for particulars.

TERMS Sight Draft with Bill of Lading attached, payable on arrival of car. Orders should be sent direct to the Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Feed may be purchased in straight car lots only, in bulk unground (25 tons to car); in bags ground (25 tons to car). Get your neighbours to co-operate with you and take advantage of this opportunity.

All orders will be filled strictly in the order they are received, and as the demand is likely to be quite heavy, orders should be placed at once to insure quick shipment.

FREIGHT RATES

Freight rates per 100 lbs. ground or unground from Fort William to several representative points are given in order that you may get some idea of the cost delivered at your station.

Brandon 17c.; Calgary 28c.; Edmonton 29c.; Moose Jaw 22c.; Saskatoon 28c.; Toronto 30c.; Montreal 30c.; St. John, N.B. 44½c.; Moncton 44½c.; Halifax 45½c.

Write for Pamphlet No. 18 giving full particulars about Standard Stock Feed, also Samples.

Live Stock Branch (Feed Division)

**The Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA**



HOW HAVE YOUR STOCK COME THROUGH THE WINTER?



At this time of the year your stock are starting to show the effects of being stalled up all winter. During the long winter months there are sure to be some that have become, thin, poor and run down. No matter how much you feed them it is difficult to keep them in any sort of shape. You know from experience that continual indoor feeding, lack of exercise etc., causes indigestion and stomach trouble, etc. Some animals get in such a condition that it is impossible to make them thrifty at all during the winter. What they need is

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

Read these Letters

Gentlemen: Glen Miller, Ontario.
I have used your valuable INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for over fifteen years. My stable is never without it; simply because I would not do without it as long as I can buy it. I always buy it by the pail. Being a constant user of it, I can recommend it to anyone.
Yours very truly, (Signed) S. S. ROMBOUGH.

R. R. No. 2, Wyoming, Ont., June 1st,

Dear Sirs:
Just a line to you to let you know I had the very best results with your STOCK FOOD TONIC last winter. I keep pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, and it does the job fine. There are a great number around here been asking me what I fed, and all I said was INTERNATIONAL. I know some that have tried it since with great success.
Yours very truly, (Signed) R. W. MINIELLY.

Dear Sirs: Orangeville Ont., May 6th.
Some people asked the other day—in fact, are asking me every day—what has made my horses' coats so nice and glossy. I think once you feed a horse with INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, and get him in good shape for spring work, he will stay fat and have a better coat on after using the INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC.
(Signed) ELGIN I. HOLMES.

Dear Sirs: Owen Sound, Ont., March 1st.
I have used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for over ten years, and would not be without it for any price. I had two cows last year, and they made me a profit of \$208.00 in the year. I feel sure I could not have done it without the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. By its daily use the cows give more milk and look better.
Yours truly, (Signed) THOS. FORBES.

Dear Sirs: Listowel, Ont., April 13th.
I am a farmer and stock-owner, and I must say this: There is no better animal tonic than your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC to keep stock in good shape. I use it all the time, and if all farmers would do likewise they would do well.
Yours truly, (Signed) I. J. BENDER.



FOR HORSES

Keep your horses thrifty and healthy. If they are run down, off their feed, or in an over-worked condition, use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in their improved, all-round condition and appearance. Hundreds of horse owners swear by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC.

FOR CATTLE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC keeps their digestion perfect, keeps their appetite, makes poor feed palatable, tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milk cows, assisting them to extract all the milk-producing substances from their food. Thus by aiding nature the cow will give a larger quantity of pure milk.

FOR HOGS

By using INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC you will fatten your hogs for market 30 days sooner. It keeps them thrifty and free from digestive troubles. Try it on one batch of hogs and get the profits you should make. It is endorsed as the surest hog tonic in the world.

FOR POULTRY

A great increase in the number of eggs is the guarantee of INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC. It invigorates the egg-producing organs, cures and prevents disease of your poultry. No poultry man can afford to be without this excellent tonic.

Sold in convenient sized packages by dealers everywhere.

PUT UP IN PACKAGES AT 30c. TO \$1.75, AND 25-LB. PAILS AT \$3.75 EACH

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL

This famous calf food is prepared to raise calves without the use of new milk. Three calves can be raised on GROFAST and skim milk at the cost of one fed on new milk. It is easily mixed; calves like it. GROFAST CALF MEAL is put up in 25, 50 and 100-pound sacks. You can get it direct from us or your local dealer, but, in any case, make sure you ask for INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

The International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto

Canada

Also manufacturers and sole proprietors of International Louse Killer, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Dan Patch White Liniment, International Colic Remedy, International Heave Remedy, International Distemper Remedy, etc., etc.

