MARCH 11, 192)

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Melotte Separator

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR

AGRICULTURE STOCK DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE VETERINARY, HOME C

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 18, 1920.

No. 1434



Give the children more porridge and bread. They will be happier and healthier and you will cut the cost of living in half.

For better porridge

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For better bread and more delicious pastry

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Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited

TORONTO—Head Office

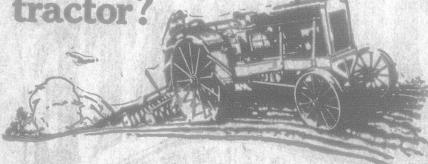
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Cut out this coupon and send for Purity Flour Cook Book

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Please Mail to.....

Your 180 page Cook Book, Postpaid, for which 20 cents is enclosed.



You should demand the tractor that will give the biggest days work, for the greatest number of days at the lowest total cost for labor, fuel and upkeep.



At the greatest tractor test of all time held in July and August 1919, by Ohio State University, Hart-Parr 30 out-performed all competitors, developing 26½ drawbar horsepower. It proved that Hart-Parr 30 offers more horsepower per dollar invested, more horsepower per pounds of weight and more horsepower per plow.

A record of 19 years tractor building experience assures you of sturdy construction. The Hart-Parr 30 is the most accessible tractor built. You don't need to tear down the tractor to get at the working parts.

The Hart-Parr 30 is guaranteed to burn kerosene as successfully as gasoline engines burn gasoline; to develop as much power from it and use no more



HART-PARR COMPANY

Founders of the Tractor Industry
287 Lawler Street CHARLES CITY, IOWA

John Goodison Thresher Company, Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

I WONDER IF MY NEXT YEAR'S CROP WILL BE A SUCCESS

Why wonder? You can have a record crop if you wish. NOW'S the time to look ahead. NOW'S the time to plan.



WRITE FOR OUR PREE "Feeding the Farm."

It is a recognised authority on manure and the right way to handle and spread it. It gives you many helpful ideas on improving the texture and fertility of your land.

THE soil cannot give more than it has got. You have got to fertilize, Manure is the best fertilizer. Good manuring will bring the best results and will insure a record crop.

For good manuring the Gilson Nisco is the accepted standard.

Because it has a very wide spread,—easy to adjust. Because it is low down.

Because it loads high and hauls easy.
Because there are no complicated
parts, no gears, no clutch. The GILSON Nisce will meet all your requirements.

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Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Pump

ET US SEND YOU'a "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Engine and Pump Jack—the universal pumping engine—to solve your pumping problem. It will give you fresh water whenever you want it at a cost of less than one cent for an average day's supply. In addition it will run the cream separator, churn, washing machine, feed cutter, etc. There are more "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Engines pumping water and doing the other chores on Canadian farms than any other make. Life is too short to do this monotonous drudgery in the old expensive wasteful way. All sizes. Send for catalogue.

Write us to-day for our Special Advertising Offer to the first purchase in every locality. Do not delay—you need this engine now.

GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. 889 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

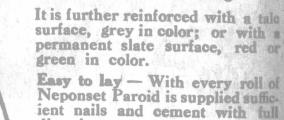


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TEPONSET PAROID enjoys a national reputation, and is acknowledged to be the best ready roofing on the market. To use Neponset Paroid is to have a guarantee that your roof is water and weather proof. is fire-resisting, will give you long service. and be economical in upkeep.

is adapted to every kind of roofing job, whether large or small, and gives the same excellent service if used on a small shed, or for roofing the largest industrial plant.

The base of Neponset Paroid is a high-grade rag felt thoroughly impregnated with asphalt, making it positively water-proof and fire-resisting.



There is a Nepomeet dealer in your district. Write us for his name and a copy of our illustrated booklet "Booking Canada."

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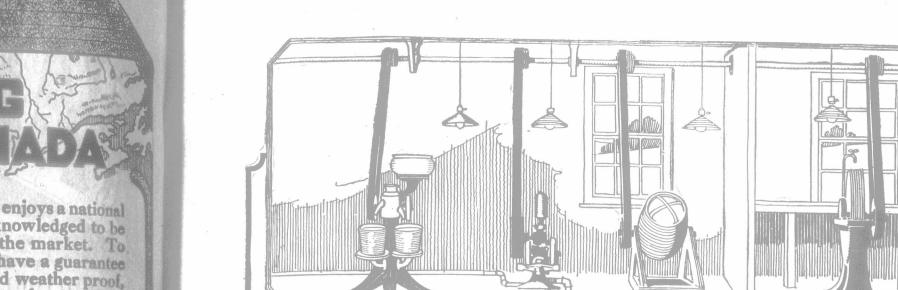


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BARLEY, O.A.C., No. 21 \$ 2.35
Two Rowed 3.00
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Prices are per bushel, here, cotton bags, new 75c, used 65c each extra, and if unsold FREE—Write for our 128-page catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc. Special Grain List, including Clovers and Timothy issued every two weeks. Write for it.

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40-Light

Plant

F.O.B. Toronto

Also made

in 65-, 100-

and 200light sizes.

The "F" Power and Light Plant lightens work-brightens the home

Your home and farm buildings brilliantly lighted the moment you press a button. Your time and labor saved morning, noon and night. Your wife relieved of work and worry every day of the year. Your farm increased in value and earning power because you can undertake and accomplish more.

No matter where you live or what kind of farming you do, you will find in the utility of this plant the greatest source of comfort and satisfaction on your farm. The "F" Power and Light Plant is constructed as a separate unit plant, so that the full power of the 1½ h.p. "Z" engine can be utilized to

run the separator, churn, grindstone, pump, washing machine, and any other light machinery.

Direct belt drive not only saves the 50% power waste caused by driving machines by small electric motors, but also makes it unnecessary for you to buy individual motors.

This plant runs six hours on one gallon of fuel—kerosene or gasoline, send coupon to our nearest office for catalogue, which gives full particulars.

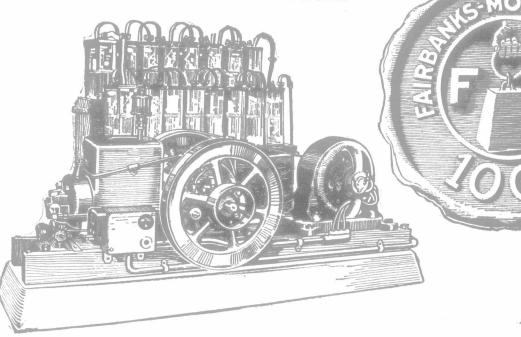
Agents Wanted

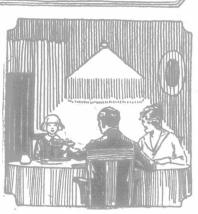
in every district to handle this biggest and easies ℓ , selling proposition and give owners the kind of service which has built the reputation of this Company.

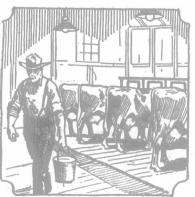
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ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON











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ou long service.

ofing job, whether

ame excellent ser-

or for roofing the

s a high-grade rag

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color; or with a

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Vith every roll of

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inada "angfellow "akota White "akota No. 7, Dent hite Cap nite Cap ruce's Leaming eid's olden Glow iproved Leaming "
ant Red Cobam. Southern Sweet d 65c each extra, and if us Plants, Bulbs, Garden in cluding Clovers and Time

Hamilton, Ontario

New Standards of Value \$1365 GRAY-DORT

Gray-Dort has brought peacetime standards of value to the motor car business. Greater value than the light car has heretofore offered. \$1365 brings you a car comparable with those costing several hundred dollars more.

Look for These Things in the Car You Buy

The Gray-Dort motor is big enough for its job—not stunted— $3\frac{1}{2}$ " bore and 5" stroke—with big water jackets and a big, honeycomb radiator. The crankshaft is husky—many pounds heavier than other builders of light cars think necessary. The pistons are extra-light and three-ringed. Special design prevents valve-warping. High-carbon steel gives toughness to moving parts.

The carburetor is a Carter—improved this year. Westinghouse starting and lighting. Connecticut ignition (newly improved).

The whole chassis parallels the motor in quality. Heavy frame of channel steel. Husky rear axle, Chatham-built. Long springs, cantilever in the rear, and built here under our inspection. The big brakes now have Thermoid lining. A new steering

gear, 50% larger and stronger than the light car standard.

The Gray-Dort is as pleasing to the artist and to the driver as it is to the mechanic.

The smooth lines of the body are restful after so much of the extreme in present-day cars. The Gray-Dort finish, development of 60 years' coachbuilding, will win your instant, and lasting approval. Add the smartness of French-pleated upholstery, and a new top, tailored in our own shops.

The big gasoline tank is now in the rear—for good-looks and convenience. As in big cars, the emergency brake is on a lever, the side-curtains open with the doors. A shorter, smarter cowl gives more room in the driving compartment. The new hood, with its many long, narrow louvres has a touch of European smartness.

And yet the Price is \$1365 (plus war tax)

You know that such a car as the Gray-Dort will be in heavy demand at \$1365. We have doubled our production this year. But there is likely to be a shortage. See the Gray-Dort dealer now.

Prices

The Gray-Dort 5-passenger car, finished in Gray-Dort green and black

and with standard equipment is \$1365 f.o.b. Chatham. War tax extra.

The roomy 2-passenger roadster is the same price.

The Gray-Dort Special

For the man who wishes something a little extra in his car, we have built the Gray-Dort Special. Maroon body, with brown rayntite top. Plate glass rear window. Gipsy curtains. Rookie tan wheels. Motometer. Tilting steering wheel. Real leather upholstery. Mahogany instrument board. Just the touches which lift this car above the ordinary. \$150 extra on the standard.

And the Ace!

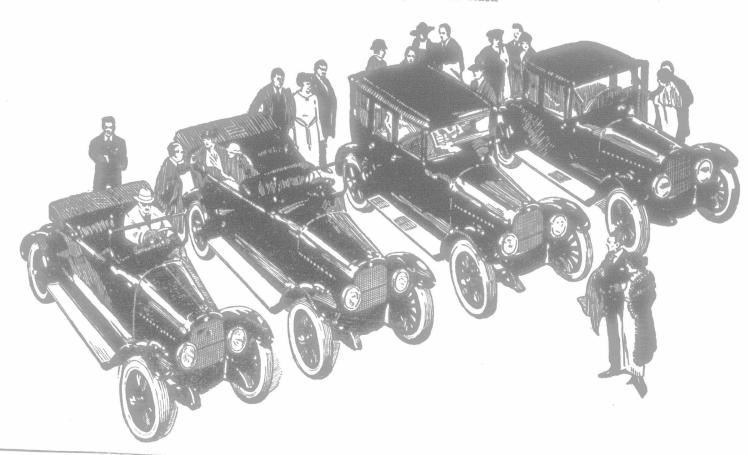
The Gray-Dort Ace—the most beautiful light car of to-day. Sapper green body with handsome California top to match.

Trouble lamp and bull's-eye flash-light. Electric cigar lighter. Rearvision mirror. Plate glass windows. Oversize, grooved-tread tires. This is the de luxe car for the man who does not wish to pile up a tremendous operating cost. \$255 extra on the standard.

GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LIMITED

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Chatham - Ontario



equipment is \$1365 Var tax extra. assenger roadster is

Dort Special

o wishes something car, we have built cial. Maroon body. te top. Plate glass y curtains. Rookie tometer. Tilting leal leather upholinstrument board. which lift this car \$150 extra on the

e Ace!

Ace—the most of to-day. Sapper indsome California

d bull's-eye flashar lighter. Rearte glass windows. read tires. This for the man who e up a tremendous 255 extra on the

TORS, LIMITED Ontario

Fuel and Repairs

You can lower these expenses

sponsible for most of your your oil suitsfuel and repair expense.

About one-half of the automobile engine troubles are caused by incorrect lubrication.

Two things must always be considered in an oil—one is its quality; the other is its fitness for your engine.

Oil of low quality or of a body incorrect for your engine may bring practically every trouble an engine can face.

Aside from repair troubles, you must face a plain fact:

> The more power you waste the more fuel you must consume.

You cannot get perfect lubrication unless the quality

Careless lubrication is re- is right, and the body of

- 1. Your type of lubricating system.
- 2. Your piston clearance.
- 3. Your bearing design and adjustments.
- 4. Your bore and stroke.
- 5. Your engine speed.
- 6. The size and location of valves.
- 7. Your cooling system.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are sold by a Chart, which specifies the correct grade for each car. If you do not at present use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car on the Chart at the right, you may feel almost certain that your bills for fuel and repairs are higher than they should be.

If your car is not listed in the Chart shown here, send for copy

of booklet, "Correct Lubrication,' which lists every common make of automobile, truck and tractor and motorcycle.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are sold in 1 and 4-gallon cans and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

It is safest to purchase Gargoyle Mobiloils in original packages.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

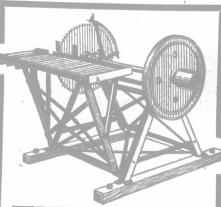
Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases. Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada.

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Correct Automobile Lubrication

In the chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used: For example, A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc, The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

		16 00s	dh.lo	100	1010 hoduh	.	10 80s	17 dulo	,80	910 adeba	I	1918 Moduli
AUTOMOBILES		Summer	Winter	Summer	Winser	13711111	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen		A	Arc	A	Ar	c.	Α	Arc:	A	Arc	A	Ar
Auburn (6 cyl.) Auburn (6 cyl.) Auburn (6-38) ' " (6-39B) (Teetor-	H)	Arc.	Arc	A	Ar	-		Arc Arc	Arc.	Arc	.JAn	c. An
Autocar (2 cyl.) Briscoe (8 cyl.) Buick			Arc	A	- Ar	c.	^	Arc. Arc.	A A A	Arc Arc A	. A	
Cadillac (8 cyl.) Case	t o	Arc. Á Arc.	Arc. A	Arc A Arc	An An		-A	Arc. A Arc.	Arc. A A	Arc A	Arc	Are
(6-40) (6-30) Chandler Six		A	A	Α	A	+	A	A	Arc. A A	Arc. Arc.	Are	Are
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)		Arc.	Arc. Arc. A	Arc. Arc. A	An An	· A	A A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc
Cole		A	A	A	Arc		A	A	Arc. A	Arc A	Arc	I A
(8 cyl.)		A Arc.	A Arc.	A	Are		A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" (Model C) " (2 and 335 ton) Dodge Brothers Dort		AAA	A Arc	A	Arc	r	A .	lrc.	A	Arc.	E	Arc
Federal (Mod. S-X) : Federal (special)	1	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc	Arc A A	Α	rc. A	rc. A	A tre.	Arc.	Arc	Arc
Ford. Franklin		E	E	BEA	Arc A E Á	L	A. I	A E A	B E A	A E A	BEA	AEA
Grant (Model 12)	1	A A	lrc. lrc.	A	Are	1	1	rc.		Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes (12 cyl.) Hudson Super Six	1	A	A A	A	Arc A		4	A A	rc /	A A	Arc	Arc.
Kelly Springfield		A A	A	A	Arc A	1/	A IA	rc		A A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.) " Commercial Kissel Kar	J.		A	A Arc. A	Arc.	A	c. A	rc A	A rc. A	A rc.	Arc. Arc.	Arc. Arc. Arc.
Lexington	A	rc. A	rc	A	A Arc.	Ar	. A	A .	A	A rc.	A tre.	A Arc.
Lippard Stewart			1	lic.	Arc.	Ar	A A	re. A	A A	rc.	Arc.	Arc.
Locomobile McFarlan McLaughlin McLaughlin (Mod. E63) Madison	A	rc. À	Α.	A A	Arc. Arc. A	Ar	A. A.	Ce A	- (-	E	A Arc	Arc.
" (8 cyl.) Marmon Maxwell	A	A	A .	A	Arc.	A	1		A	A A	A A	Arc.
Merces	1	A /	1	A	A A irc	An	1	1	1	Λ.	A A	Arc. Arc.
(22-70) Mitchell "(8 cyl.) Moline-Knight Monroe	i			В	A	A	1	13		A A	A	Arc
" (Mod. M4) " (Mod. S)	A	i A		^	A A	A	Ar	-				Arc.
(Mod. 671)	A			A A	rc. A	Arc	An	c. Ar	c A	rc . A	lrc.	Are.
National (12 cyl.)	An A	An	c. A	A A	TE.	Arc A A	Are	A	A	5	A	Arc.
Oaldand	A	An	1.		A	Arc	Are	LA	1	١		Are.
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.) (6 cyl.) (8 cyl.)	A	A	1/	1 /	ΑI.	Arc A	Arc Arc	Are	17	- A	re A	lre.
Packard (12 cyl.)	A	A	1			AA	A	A	A		A	lre. A
(6-26)	Arc	Arc	Jan.			lrc.	Arc	Arc		A	A A	re.
" (6-38-39)	A	Arc	.JAn	c. Ar	e	A	Arc		-			
Peerless	Arc A	Arc	An An	c. Ar	c. A	re re A	Arc Arc A	Arc Arc A	Are	Aı Aı	c A	ec.
Pierce Arrow Com'l	A lrc A	Arc A	Are A	An A	c. A	A rc. A	Arc A	Arc A	Arc	17	C. A	rc. rc.
Renault (French)	lre	Arc	Are	-	-	re.	Are	Arc A A	Arc	Ar	c A	rc.
Riker Sanon	AAE	Arc E E	A	An E E		A E E	Arc E E	A	Arc	A	A A	rc.
Simpley Crabe	rc	Arc	Arc	A		A A	Arc. Arc. A	Arc	Arc	An	c. A	rc.
Studebaker	A A	A Arc A	BAA	Arc A	ď	AAA	Arc.	B A A	Arc A	An A	c. A	A. rc. A
" (2 & 3 % ton) A	rc rc	Arc.	Arc Arc	Arc	A	re.	Arc	Arc	Arc	An	A	rc.,
White A	rc. rc. A	Arc. Arc.	Arc Arc	Arc Arc	Ar	· ·	Arc.	Arc Arc	Arc Arc	Are	c Ar	TC.
White (3 ton)	A B	A A Arc,	Are B Are	Arc	Ľ		Α.	В	A	В		
WintonA	E.	Arc. Arc.	Are	Arc	Ar	c. 1	Are	Arc.	Arc	An	A	e.



SAW FRAME

is of extra heavy steel, well braced, ensuring rigidity. The 17-inch balance wheel, weighing 80 lbs. gives a smooth, steady running only found in the Lundy.

A feature appreciated by all operators is the guard that is adjustable to any sized blade from 20" to 30". The roller on the tilting table for convenience in handling long poles is something you will find mighty useful. There are adjustable, dustproof bearings on the line shaft. These Saw Frames are all Lundy built, and contain the best material that money can buy. Only \$52 f.o.b. Toronto.

Saw Blades may be had from 20" to 30" with any size hole. The following prices are f.o.b. factory, and terms are cash with order.

SA	W I	BLADES	3:		
aw Bla	de	************		6.30	
				7.25	
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* *				11.40	
				12.65	
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A.	R.	LUNE	Y		
			TORC	NTO	
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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 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 size Threshers.

FARMERS! Order now if you want a set of "Cooke" Steel Wagon Wheels



Owing to the great scarcity of raw materials our factory will be able to fill only a limited number of orders this season. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. OUR WHEELS ARE MADE TO FIT ANY SIZE AXLE OR SKEIN. Satisfied customers in all parts of Canada cheerfully testify as to their laborsaving qualities and durability. They make a new wagon out of an old one at circular and testimonials, together with order blank and free chart showing how to take measurements correctly. Remember we quote price delivered to your nearest railroad station.

THE COOKE METAL WHEEL COMPANY,

THE COOKE METAL WHEEL COMPANY,
19 West Street :: Orillia, Ontario

Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-Grown Seed Corn Your money back if not satisfied

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Buy a "Champion" Land Roller this Spring

Land rolling is a necessary and valuable operation, and you need a well built, substantial roller to do it properly. You get many years of valuable service from your "Champion" because it has

Frost & Wood Quality

all through. Drums are of high grade steel with closed ends. Heavy, solid steel axle shaft turns in dust-proof roller bearingssections won't sag or bind-solid ends keep the dirt out-so you get a light draft implement with plenty of weight and great

6' x 27" for 1 Horse 8' x 27" '' 2 Horses 8' x 30" " 2 Horses

9' x 27" " 1 Horse

91 x 30" " 2 Horses

Ask for catalogue describing this implement and the others in our complete line at our nearest Agent's, or write us.

The Frost & Wood Co., Limited Montreal SMITHS FALLS ONT. St. John, N.B.

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Fence That's **Locked Together**

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many tines heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years I nger. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PERILESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.

Note the extra close spacing at bottom, no base beards required. Turns the small chicks, keeps small animals in or out.

The Peerless Lock holds the intersecting wires in a firm grip that is non-sili pable. Compare it is built to stand any test.

It is durable.

Send for our catalog—

It's free.

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





PURE WATER CHEAPENS FEEDING

—helps fatten your horses cattle and hogs; makes cows produce more milk, and keeps them healthy. But stock will not drink freely of ice cold water nor of warm stale water. With

Empire WATER System

you can have an unfailing supply of pure, fresh water anywhere about the barn, and it will be of an even temperature—just as it comes from the well, cistern or spring.

Just what you have been looking for. Costs little to install. Makes farm work easier.

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 to-day.

THE EMPIRE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office and Factory: London, Ontario



Planet Jrs. are Labor Savers for Farm and Garden

because they do the work of three to six men using ordinary tools, easier, quicker and more thoroughly, with practically no wear and tear to take

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer is a prime favorite with farmers, market gardeners, strawberry, sugar-beet and tobacco growers. Its twelve chisel shaped teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in the finest condition. Adjustable to both width and depth, making close, fine work easy.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow sows all garden seeds from smallest up to pea and beans, in hills or in drells, rolls down and marks next row at one passage and enable you to cultivate up to two acres a day all through the season. A double and single wheely





and hogs; makes cows them healthy. But old water nor of warm

of pure, fresh water t will be of an even m the well, cistern or

ig for. Costs little to

BOOKLET

advantages of the es descriptions and Information Blank, s to send you full apted to your par-

CO., LTD.

ndon, Ontario



Savers for den

using ordinary tools, easier, y no wear and tear to take

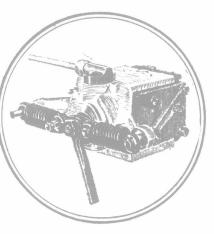
ultivator and Pulverizer is a wberry, sugar-beet and tobacco er leave the ground in the finest close, fine work easy.

Seeder, Double and Single en seeds from smallest up to pea t row at one passage and enables ison. A double and single wheel

Straddles crops till 20 inche orks between them. A splendid ion for the family carden

S. L. ALLEN

Fairbanks-Morse "Z"Engine with Bosch Magneto



CINCE the "Z" was put on the market, over 250,000 farmer buyers have pronounced it the greatest farm engine value. We felt the same way about it. But following our policy to improve our product whenever possible, we are highly pleased to announce a new FAIRBANKS MORSE "Z" WITH BOSCH MAGNETO -high-tension ignition which adds the one possible betterment. (Call on the "Z"

dealer near you—see this world's greatest engine—understand the full meaning for you of the engine service which all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada give, in co-operation with every "Z" dealer, to every "Z" Engine buyer.

MADE IN TORONTO, CANADA, BY

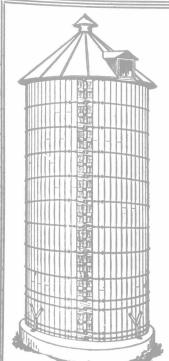
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St. John Quebec amilton Windsor W Vancouver

Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Co., Limited.
Windsor Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver Victoria



TWO SILOS EACH A LEADER IN ITS O

We are now manufacturing two silos to meet the demands and

We are now manufacturing two silos to meet the demands and means of every Canadian farmer. Both are wood silos. Experiments prove that cement and tile silos do not preserve silage perfectly—that nothing but wood will do this.

I. BURLINGTON CABLE BAND SILOS are the strongest-hooped silos on the market. The hoop, instead of being a solid iron rod, is a seven-stranded galvanized cable. This cable is protected by patent No. 168358. We use No. 1 Norway Pine Staves, side and end matched and treated with red preservative. THE SILO THAT GOES UP WITHOUT TROUBLE. No scafold needed. See inside front cover, Christmas number, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

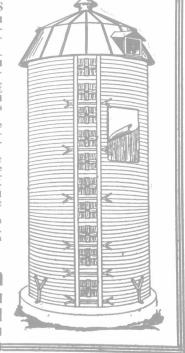
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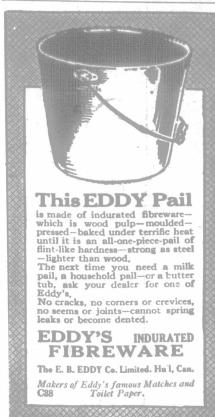
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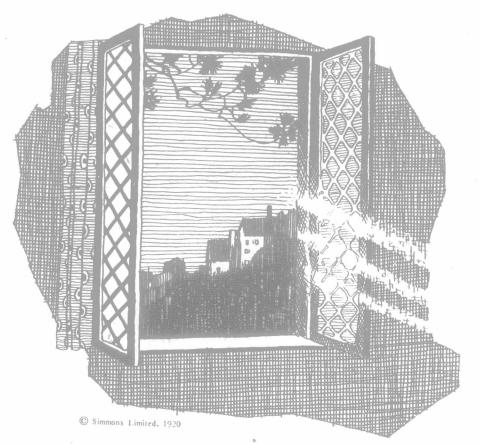
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine ESTABLISHED 1866

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LV.

EDITORIAL.

Do not put off till seeding time what you can do this month.

Preparedness is the only substitute we now have for hired help.

After such an old-fashioned winter, an early spring is not unlikely

There is probably plenty of seed corn to go round, but it pays to order early and get the best obtainable.

This is a critical time of the year for the farmer when the live stock are bringing forth their increase. Eternal vigilance at this season is the price of success.

When one man alone tills one hundred acres he will find it more profitable to strive for larger yields from a smaller acreage, and grass a larger percentage of the

The one redeeming feature of Bolshevism is that under its regime able-bodied men are obliged to work. Men in this country are looking for a substitute for work, and annoyed because they cannot find it.

There is only one fair way to market the products of the farm, and that is on a quality basis; and the right kind of progress will never be achieved until a man is rewarded according to the thought and effort he puts into his work.

It cannot be claimed by even the most critical opposition that the Speech from the Throne, delivered March 9, to the Provincial Legislature, promises undue consideration for any class, or that legislation of such nature is at all probable.

Eleven thousand immigrants from the British Isles have landed or are landing in Canada. If any of them have had experience on the land, it would be the best thing for them and best for Canada if they located on farms as helpers or renters.

The fact that the Drury Government proposes to make some temporary readjustments in the public school system of Ontario "pending a thorough inquiry into the whole subject," is proof that the Government is anxious to bring about a much-needed change for the

With a large number of immigrants (many of whom are, no doubt, married) coming to Canada, farmers would, perhaps, be well advised to provide a house or cottage for the farm help, and make an effort to obtain some of this assistance. On larger farms, where help is absolutely essential, the extra house has become the best solution of the labor problem.

The horticulturists assembled at Guelph on March 5 did quite right in protesting against the ruthless destruction of shade and ornamental trees by the Bell Telephone Company, the Hydro Electric Power Commission, and other like corporations when stringing their lines across the country. We cannot afford to sacrifice these shade and ornamental trees for commercial gains. Old Ontario is already too bare of trees, but a great many of these old landmarks are constantly fallingorbeing shorn of their branches by linemen who have nothing to put in their places but bare poles and wires. We need to conserve our trees for more than aesthetic reasons; they are as useful as ornamental, and Ontario, without shelter from sun and wind, would not be a happy place even with all its poles and wires.

LONDON ONTARIO MARCH 18, 1920.

Control of Steamship Companies.

Notice has again been given to the House of Commons at Ottawa of a Bill to bring steamship companies under the control of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. At the spring session of 1919 a Bill to this effect was introduced by J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton, who has been advocating this reform for several years, but the scope of this Bill was later altered and submitted as an amendment to the Consolidated Railway Act passed at that session. This amendment was opposed strongly by the Government when it was discussed in committee, and it was finally lost by a vote

As we view this matter, the Government deserves no praise for its opposition. What is required in any country that aspires to democracy, as does Canada, is the abolition of all monopolies and special privileges. Common carriers such as railway, express and steamship-companies should be prevented from imposing such tolls or tariffs as will prove a hardship to shippers, or, ultimately, to the consumer. The railway companies are subject to the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the matter of rates, and so far as we are aware it has yet to be proven that in this case control is not warranted. The shipment of goods by water on Canadian lakes and rivers will grow steadily as the country develops, and it is decidedly unfair to the people generally that steamship companies should have it in their power to impose any rate that they feel they can collect without encouraging too much competition

It is generally considered unfair to impute motives, but one wonders what motive prompts a Government that refuses to sanction a reform, the underlying principle of which is as vital to democracy and as near to the heart of Canadians as is any legislation tending to do away with profiteering and the exploitation of the people. To refuse to impose any restrictions upon those catering to the public service for private gain under conditions which our steamship companies now enjoy, is a position which we should think any alert Government would hesitate to take

A Word of Caution to Soldier Settlers.

Returned soldiers settled under the auspices of the Soldier Settlement Board ought to make the very best use possible of the loans placed at their disposal. Some, perhaps, have not had a great deal of experience in managing a farm and financing the business; in such cases they do not fully appreciate that farmers must take poor years with the good, and make the surplus from the fat years carry them through the lean seasons of crop failure and low prices. The \$1,500 or \$2,000 placed at the settler's disposal to assist him in getting started must be carefully husbanded; absolute essentials only should be purchased, every dollar should be placed where it will bring in the greatest returns. A settler might easily so embarrass himself financially by making unwise purchases and foolish investments that he would never get out from under the load of debt incurred at the beginning. He would then condemn the occupation and start all over again in a new field, which, in the majority of cases, would provide a living but not the independence and freedom he would enjoy in farming. We have seen so many failures in farming, due to extravagance and big ideas when getting started, that we warn soldier settlers to go cautiously for the first year or two until they get their bearings and some experience in farm management. It would be easy indeed to overstock with horses, or expensive implements when cheaper ones would do the work. It might be expedient to engage a neighbor to do some work, such as cutting the grain with his binder, and compensate him with horses or man labor. In most cases soldier settlers are heavily enough in debt to the Govern-

ment and should not otherwise compromise themselves by purchasing from private parties, giving their notes as security or buying on time. Farming is a good occupation, but it is not a get-rich-quick scheme. Soldier settlers should go cautiously at first and then branch out as their revenue and gradually decreasing obligations warrant.

Live-Stock Markets.

During the last couple of months there has been a lack of steadiness in the market for commercial live stock, and the price of dairy products may soon reflect an unsettled condition in that trade. International finances have not been any too healthy, and such a state of affairs must certainly, for a time at least, influence the whole trend of commerce. The world's supply of meat and dairy products has not been overdone. If all provisions were distributed as they would be under ordinary conditions of trade and financing, the cupboard would still be comparatively empty. During the readjustment, disturbances are sure to occur that will temporarily affect the markets to which we cater, but these should not be allowed to discourage Canada's policy of increasing and improving the live stock on the farms of this country. In spite of the fluctuations and disturbances in the markets at home and abroad, those who have kept their live stock up to a high standard as regards number and quality have, in the great majority of cases, prospered most. Live-stock husbandry does not permit of any interruptions or breaks in the general policy which guides a farmer on to success. The wisdom or foolishness of any change in attitude to-day is not revealed for one, two or three years, when it is too late to correct the error. Livestock rearing is a good business, and no one makes a mistake by going in too strong with good quality stuff. In spite of the fact that the markets have been somewhat unsettled, 1920 should be Expansion Year in the live-stock industry of this Dominion.

The Ear Marks of a Nation.

It is being heralded abroad that Canada is a nation because she is numbered among the great self-governing nations of the earth as one of the signatories to the Peace Treaty. We should all be glad to accept this evidence as outward signs of nationhood, but it should be remembered that this honor came largely as a reward for our war effort and the sacrifice of almost sixty thousand lives in the cause of right and liberty. After paying the price we did for the opportunity to declare ourselves a nation, it would not be keeping faith with those who died, or giving expression to the true spirit of Canadian people, should our Governments and national institutions fail to measure up to the true standards of nationhood. Population and natural resources in themselves will never make a country famous-worthy achievements, noble aspirations and high ideals are the ear marks of a nation.

The great war gave Canada an opportunity to reveal her loyalty to the Empire and the virility of this ambitious young commonwealth just blossoming into nationhood. Canada came to the front in time of war; can we maintain that position in times of peace? The answer to this question depends on a national conscience deep rooted in the Canadian people, and a determination to put ideals and aspirations before individual, before class and before party. Unfortunately, there has been a class consciousness in this country, or feelings in the breasts of certain great groups that economically and socially they were separated from their brother countrymen. In time of war social or financial standing, political dogmas, and doctrinal points of religion were left behind and the men went into action as comrades in the same cause. This is the spirit that should permeate society at home where we are called upon to

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change from a war to a peace basis and construct a policy that will take the place of the old regime of exploitation and extravagance. No one party, perhaps, has a monopoly of all the best planks in its platform; no one leader is the unanimous choice of the Canadian electorate, and no one group, or class, or party can alone solve the problems or guide the destinies of this young

We need a get-together revival that will bring all classes into harmony with each other. When city folk understand the farmers, and rural people learn that all urban dwellers are not robbers; when the employer and problem; when the position of the professional or salaried man is better understood, then we can expect to have some degree of unity and make progress toward a stable government truly representative of the people. Rural and urban folk are getting together this winter as they never did before, and they find that their differences are largely imaginary. Differences between classes and groups are, in many cases, due to a misunderstanding. Now is the time for all classes, groups and factions to meet on common ground, get acquainted with each other, and adopt a policy embracing those aims, ideals and aspirations becoming to a young and promising

One More Vote for Prohibition.

BY SANDY FRASER.

Doesn't it beat a' the way the Province o' Ontario can keep her reputation o' bein' the banner temperance Province o' the Dominion an' at the same time, get all the whiskey that she's able to pay for

It puts me in mind o' an auld drover that used to come arooned every couple o' weeks lookin' for cattle an' hogs an' sheep to tak' doon to Montreal. That was forty years an' mair, ago. He was lookin' at some pigs I had for sale, but they didn't quite suit him. The auld fellow was French-Canadian an' the way he expressed his opinion o' the pigs was: "Oui, dey're fat, but dey're not fat, fat.

So, I'm thinkin', we can be sayin' somethin' the same about Ontario. She's dry, but she's not dry, dry.

It looks as though we may have to have one or maybe a couple o' referendums yet an' a plebescite or twa before the case will be disposed of tae the satisfaction o' everybody. I heard one chap say that he thought we should hae some regular day appointed for voting on the subject, say the first and third Tuesday in every month.

When the women came oot last fall to mark their ballots for the first time we all took it for granted that the booze business was gettin' its final knock-out. The women were on top o' auld John Barleycorn that day wi' baith feet and his chances didna look tae be ony o' the best. But he wriggled oot, some way, an' was makin' a guid recovery at last accounts. It must be as guid as a circus for outsiders to be watchin' us puttin' him in his coffin an' then, juist as we are gatherin' for the "wake" to see the auld fellow kick the lid off the box an' come out an' offer to pit up the drinks for the crowd.

It's an auld habit, this drinkin' business, an' like all ither habits, it's hard tae get rid of. I mind them tellin' o' the time my grandfather signed the pledge. I dinna ken how he ever cam' tae do it but, onyway, my grand-mither gave him a dressin' doon for it. "What'll we dae noo when the folks frae Martintown come tae see us?' says she. "The auld well isna showing ony signs o' rinnin' dry, is it?" asks my grandfather; but he was kind o' uneasy juist the same. However, he stuck tae his pledge an' by the time I appeared on the scene there was but little chance for me to develop a taste for onything stronger than green tea an' spring water

There's no tellin', though, but I might hae had a better chance to "build character", as the meenister says, if I'd had a few temptations alang this line tae overcome. I could never say that I deserved ony mair credit for not drinking whiskey than for not drinking Paris green. I was brought up to look on baith o' them as poison, the one as muckle as the ither.

But in my grandfather's time things were different, A "wee drappie" wasna supposed to hurt onybody. In fact, some o' them seemed tae think that to be good ye had tae feel good, and there was always a way to be daein' that. Mony's the night I hae been roused frae my sleep, in the "Scott Act" times, by chaps returnin' to their hames after a trip into the next county, where the Act wasna in force. They were feelin' sae happy that they felt it their duty to proclaim the fact tae the world. Or gin they weren't yellin' they were singing. At least, it seemed to be singing to them, I suppos

I remember o' hearing o' one chap that came home tae his wife in this state o' mind. She found him in the mornin', sleeping beside a straw-stack in the barn-yard. Sae she went back tae the hoose an' brought oot a pan o' salt. When she had sprinkled the salt on her auld man's heid an' got it well intae the hair, she let the sheep oot o' their pen intae the yard an' they soon found where was the salt. By the time the auld fellow was awake an' sobered up enough to get to his feet there wasna enough o' his hair left as wad satisfy a self-respectin' jail-bird. As to whether it cured him o' intemperance or no' I canna say

But the story brings to my mind a kind o' a peculiar thing that I saw once in my younger days. It juist shows how the drink will twist a mon's mind. One o the neighbors had asked my father to let me go an help him catch some pigs an' load them in the wagon, as he had sold then tae the drover. When I got there I could see the mon had had a drap or two. He was walkin' around liftin' his feet pretty high. However, we went intae the pen where was the pigs to try an catch them an' lift them intae the wagon. The auld fellow had taken a dish o' salt wi' him, thinkin' in the state o' mind he was in, to coax the pigs wi' it. was walkin' aroond after them wi' hat in one had an' the dish o' salt in the ither, but he couldna' get near them. The auld chap was gettin' madder an' madder an' finally a couple o' the pigs ran between his legs an wo or three pretty lang swear-words an', forgettin' which hand held his hat an' which the dish o' salt, he flung the hat tae the far end o' the pen an' pit the dish on his heid was a young laddie an' I was a wee bit frightened, but I couldna help laughin' at the looks o' him. I heard that he was combin' salt oot o' his heid for mair than a week after that. But it juist shows the queer ways the Irink

It gets an unco' hold o' people sometimes. I've heard my grandfather tellin' aboot one woman he kenned, when he was young, that got sae fond o' the stuff that her auld man wouldn't let her tak' her share o' the bottle ony langer. Sae he put all he had in a stone jaran put it up on the upper beam in the barn where his wife couldna get at it wi'oot bein' in danger o'breakin her neck. But it's hard to get the best o' She found out where the whiskey was an' takin' the auld man's gun an' a tin pail, she went oot to the barn. Putting her pail as fair under the jug as she could she took aim an' fired. The jug was smashed, an' as the stuff that was in it poured doon she managed to catch enough o' it to gie her a couple o' guid drinks. The

There seems to be deil enough in ilka man to mak' him ant the very thing he's been forbidden to touch, and I'll be thinkin', sometimes, that half a law is worse than none at all. Either let us hae a law that will do awa' wi' the business o' liquor selling, root an' branch, or let us go at the thing anither way an educate the young people o' the country into a state o' mind that will leave no chance for a man to mak' a living selling whiskey fifteen or twenty years frae noo. That's all I wanted say when I started oot. Ye'll have tae excuse me r gettin' awa' frae my text.

I'm willin' tae gang tae the polls once mair tae vote against the booze, but it's the last time. Like a lot ithers, I'm gettin' sick o' votin' for these half-laws, that, even such as they are, are no put into force, but, as and Shakespeare said, "be more honored in the

But we'll say na mair until Mr. Druty gets his house cleanin' force at wark. There may be dust flyin' then

Nature's Diary.

By A. Brooker Klugh, M. A. BIRDS ON THE FARM-2.

One of the chief reasons for the scarcity of native birds about farm buildings is the House Sparrow, and consequently one of the first steps which must be taken in attracting native birds is the elimination of this introduced pest. This pugnacious bird drives away many of our smaller native birds, and in the case of such species as Martins, Tree Swallows, Bluebirds, and Wrens it enters the boxes set up for their accomodation, de stroys their eggs or young, and rears its own brood in their place. Aside from its habit of driving away species which for both aesthetic and economic reasons we wish to have about our homes, the House Sparrov is harmful in many ways, since it destroys many kinds of grain, including wheat, rye, barley and oats, injures green vegetables, such as peas, cabbage and the tender shoots of many plants, eats such fruits as cherries, currants, pears, and grapes, and also injures buds and blossoms of many kinds. In the case of most seed-eating birds the young are fed exclusively on insects but this is not true of the House Sparrow, for thirty three per cent. of the food of the young consists of grain. The House Sparrow is extremely prolific, raising from four to six broods per year, and in this respect there are none of our native birds which can compete with it,

There are two chief ways in which the premises may be freed of House Sparrows-shooting and poisoning A 22 calibre rifle and eternal vigilance will keep our domain clear of these pests, but a more rapid method of obtaining this result is to place grain in a long row and then, when a big crowd of sparrows have collected to rake this row of birds with a charge of No. 10 shot from a 12 gauge shot-gun.

The most efficient way of eliminating House Sparrows, however, is by the use of poison, and the most effective poison mixture is made as follows:-Put one-eight of an ounce of strychnia sulphate into three-quarter of a gill of hot water and boil until dissolved. Moiste 11/2 teaspoonfuls of starch with a few drops of cold water, add it to the solution, and beat till the stard thickens. Pour the hot poison solution over one quar of wheat, and stir until every kernel is thorough coated. Small-kerneled wheat is preferable to first quality grain, not only because it is less valuable by because it is more easily eaten by the sparrows, Atwo quart glass fruit jar is a good vessel to mix in as it is easily shaken and the contents may be seen. If the coated grain is spread thinly on a hard, flat surface, i will dry enough for use in a short time. If it is to be kept for future use it should be dried thoroughly,

Before putting out the poisoned grain the House Sparrows should be regularly baited so that they get in the habit of coming to a particular place, or two or three places, for food. These places should be so chosen that when the poisoned grain is put out there is no danger of its being eaten by poultry or other do mestic animals, and flat roof, or a board set out from a window ledge, makes a very suitable place. All poison ing should be done in winter, because not only are the parrows more on the look-out for food at this season, but the danger of poisoning native sparrows and other seed-eating birds is then at a minimum. After the sparrows have been baited for some time, and most of the feeding-place, the size of the flock should be ascertained and enough poisoned grain should be put out to allow twenty grains for each sparrow. The poisoned grain should not be piled too closely, but spread so that many birds can feed at once. It is best to put it out early in the morning when the sparrows' appetities are keenest and only as much poisoned grain should be put out as will be eaten in one day. If six or more poisoned kernels are eaten by a bird death results in from three to twenty minutes, but there are always some birds which get only one or two kernels and are thus paralized for a fer nours and then recover. Consequently the place should be visited an hour or so after the poison has been ad ministered, so that these birds may not escape. dead sparrows should be collected, as dead birds lying about are likely to alarm the rest of the flock. After one dose of poisoned grain has been given the sparrow which are left should again be fed unpoisoned grain lor a few days and then another lot of poisoned grain put

There is practically no danger of animals being killed eating sparrows which have been poisoned, and any wheat coated by the process mentioned above will be

ome harmless after a few rains. By poisoning in the winter, shooting in the summer and the consistent destruction of nests, the premise may be kept free from sparrows and the good effects of this work will be all the more apparent if one can persuade one's neighbors to engage in a campaign House Sparrow extermination by similar means.

(To be continued.)

The opening of the fifteenth Parliament of the Ontario Legislature was marked by such crowds at have never been witnessed before on a similar occasion in Toronto. The widespread interest aroused by the creation of a farmer-labor coalition Government was given visible expression by the presence of hundreds who could not gain entrance to either the galleries of the floor of the House.

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and grapes, and also injured my kinds. In the case of most

g are fed exclusively on insects,

ne House Sparrow, for thirty

of the young consists of grain.

xtremely prolific, raising from

r, and in this respect there are

ays in which the premises may

ows-shooting and poisoning

ternal vigilance will keep ou

sts, but a more rapid method

to place grain in a long row

vd of sparrows have collected

with a charge of No. 10 shot

f eliminating House Sparrows,

poison, and the most effective

as follows:-Put one-eighth

sulphate into three-quarters

boil until dissolved. Moisten

h with a few drops of cold

tion, and beat till the stard

oison solution over one quart

every kernel is thoroughly

heat is preferable to first-

cause it is less valuable but

ten by the sparrows. Atwo-

good vessel to mix in as it

ontents may be seen. If the

ly on a hard, flat surface, it

a short time. If it is to be

poisoned grain the House

rly baited so that they get

particular place, or two or

These places should be so

oned grain is put out there is

ten by poultry or other do-

of, or a board set out from a

y suitable place. All poison-

er, because not only are the

out for food at this season,

g native sparrows and other

at a minimum. After the

or some time, and most of the

e flock should be ascertained

should be put out to allow

arrow. The poisoned grain

ely, but spread so that many

t is best to put it out early

arrows' appetities are keenest

I grain should be put out as

six or more poisoned kernels

sults in from three to twenty

ways some birds which get

are thus paralized for a few

onsequently the place should

fter the poison has been ad-

birds may not escape. Al

d be dried thoroughly.

hich can compete with it.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—X.

BROKEN WIND, PULMONARY EMPHYSENIA OR HEAVES The term "Pulmonary Emphysenia" implies that condition in which some of the inspired air escapes from the air cells into the lung tissue. Some authorities claim that this condition exists in all cases of "broken wind" or "heaves". It is a non-inflammatory disease, characterized by difficult and peculiar breathing; the inspiration movement is performed with ease, the expiratory with apparent effort. The difficulty in breathing in well-established cases is constant, but varies

greatly in intensity according to existing conditions. A peculiar cough, called "the broken winded cough" is generally more or less well marked, and many affected animals are subject to indigestion and flatulence from slight causes. Many causes of the diseases have been given by various writers, but it is now, generally conceded to be a "Dietetic Disease," due to improper feed, more particularly to bad, musty or dusty, or coarse have containing a large quality of practically indigestible or woody fibre as a consequence of being too ripe when cut, and to a super-abundant allowance of hay of any

kind. In most cases where an investigation reveals the actual facts it will be found that the patient has habitually had the opportunity of over-loading the stomach, in many cases with coarse indigestible feed. The average horse will eat too much bulky feed if opportunity offers; many horses are practically gluttons. If the feed be of good quality and the animal's digestive power is good, no evil may result, but if the feed be of pcor quality or digestion weak and the habit of overloading the stomach be continued for a long time, heaves is often the result. Observation teaches us that a large percentage of horses that suffer from heaves are abnormally heavy feeders. There are some exceptions in which cases the cause probably has been a weakness of the digestive organ. The stomach and the lungs are largely supplied with nerves by branches from the same nerve, called the "Pneumogastric." The theory of the cause of heaves is that overloading the stomach causes an irritation to the nerves of the organ, which, by sympathy is transferred to the pulmonary branches of the nerve of supply, and that this being more or less regularly repeated for continued length of time, causes a rupture of the walls of some of the air cells, uniting two or more into one, hence allowing some of the air to escape into the lung tissue. The history of a horse that is affected with the disease tends to confirm this

theory in many cases.

Symptoms.—Respiration is more or less labored, according to the development of the disease. The inspiratory movement is performed with ease, but the expiratory by two apparent efforts, at the conclusion of which the muscles relax and the flanks fall. Observation will reveal the fact that the expiratory movement is accompanied by a double movement of the muscles of the flank. There is usually a characteristic cough which appears to be ejaculated with a sort of grunt, through the upper part of the wind-pipe. In wellmarked cases the cough is frequently accompanied by forcible expulsion of faeces per rectum. double flank movement is more or less well-marked according to the development of the disease, but is of the walls of the air-cells be correct, we can readily understand why difficulty is experienced in expelling the air from the lungs, as the natural recoil of the cells has been removed by rupture, hence compression of the lungs is necessary to expel the air. This is accomplished by contraction of the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles, hence the secondary flank movement, the first, or normal one having failed. In some cases there is a nasal discharge, but this is by no means a constant symptom. The degree of inspiratory effort is always more marked when the stomach is full, and is greatly influenced by the condition of the atmosphere, being much more marked in dull weather than when the atmosphere is clear. Rapid or severe exercise increases the symptoms in all cases. The characteristic cough is readily recognized by those who have given the disease much consideration. In suspicious cases, where the symptoms are not well-marked, the horseman often causes the horse to cough by pressure exerted upon the Jarynx, in order to observe the nature of the cough. It is hard to understand why climate and atmospheric conditions have so marked effect upon the condition, In some cases where the symptoms are well-marked, and the animal removed to a different climate, it is noticed that after a few months the symptoms practically disappear. In many cases there appears to be a predisposition to indigestion and flatulence and veterinarians have noticed that an attack of indigestion in a heavy horse is much more serious than one of like violence in

one whose lungs are healthy. Treatment - Preventive treatment consists in feeding carefully on feed of good quality. Even with feed of good quality an unlimited supply of a bulky nature tends to cause the disease, especially in horses that are predisposed on account of voracious appetites

or other causes

As regards curative treatment it can readily be understood that if our theory be correct, a cure cannot be effected, as it is not possible to reform the walls of the air cells. The symptoms can be lessened by careful feeding. All feeds should be of first-class quality; bulky feed should be given in small quantities, in order to not over-load the stomach, and if necessary the quantity of grain increased. Care must be taken to not allow the animal to over-load the stomach, and, if possible, even after a moderate meal, to allow an our ortwo to clapse before putting the animal to work or drive. The dampening all feed with limewater gives good results. The administration of medicines has no curative action, but the symptoms may be palliated

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

that give tone to the digestive organs, as gentian, ginger and nux yomica in dram doses of each three times daily. the respirations of broken-winded horses. They know that they breathe moderately well when the stomach effect temporarily lessen the symptoms. Hence when they expect an opportunity to dispose of an affected him to unload the bowels before showing him to a

prospective victim, who discovers, when too late, how cleverly he has himself been "sold." Whip.

by all methods that improve digestion, and by remedies

Adbolton King Maker. A three-times champion stallion at the Hackney Show, England.

Americans Will Boost the Horse.

The Horse Association of America, recently brought into being, and embracing all the interests in any way dependent on the prosperity and popularity of the horse, is away to a good start. The Percheron Society of America has become so strongly impressed with the importance of this new organization and its far-reaching possibilities for good to the horse-breeding interests that they have granted their Secretary, Wayne Dinsmore a three-year leave of absence, in order that he may movement which is destined to promote all horse interests. While the Horse Association of America is of United States origin, and while its efforts will be expended in the neighboring Republic, some of the results will, no doubt, be felt in Canada. Such a strong organization, if it achieves even fifty per cent. of its aims, cannot help but influence the horse-breeding industry for good on the whole continent.

LIVE STOCK.

The barn and stable plans published in this issue may give some ideas which will help in planning for the new barn or in remodelling the old one.

Pig clubs in the various counties are aiding in improving the quality of hogs kept and are also interesting the boys and girls in live-stock raising.

When getting out sale catalogues it is important that the name of the breeder of the different bulls mentioned be given. Many breeders names carry a good deal of weight and are indicative of the quality

To assist in replacing the grade bull with a pure-bred J. T. Dougherty of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Chatham, has arranged for a competition among the Farmers' Clubs of Kent County. Cash prizes will be given to the clubs securing the satisfactory disposal of the largest number of scrub bulls within the county within the next two months. The banks in the county are contributing towards the prizes and is expected that eight prizes from \$75 down to \$5 will be given. The secretary of the clubs competing must supply the Department with an affidavit from each owner that he has altered or sold for slaughter the animal in question. There are over fifty clubs in Kent County. Watch the scrub bulls disappear.

The Aberdeen Free Press on Thursday, February 12, contained the following paragraph referring to the purchase of Millhill's Comet by J. J. Elliott, of Guelph: When the Millhills champion was brought into the ring, there were only about 50 animals to sell. The presence of this perfect model of the breed created unusual stir. Both standing and moving this youngster looked a pretty picture. The initial bid given to Mr. Harry Fraser was 3,000 guineas. It was from Mr. Niven, Loan of Errol. Like a flash the bidding mounted up, and ultimately the contestants for this aristocratic Clipper were Mr. Elliott, Canada, and Mr. Joseph Shepherd. oth of these gentlemen were after this April calf with the view of exporting him. The Canadian, however, was not to be brushed aside, and in the end the Englishman had to acknowledge defeat from the Colonial. A wave of Mr. Elliott's catalogue was good for 6,600 guineas, and at that figure he got possession of the champion. Hearty cheers were raised for the buyer and the seller. This price constitutes a record for an animal of this age. Last year at Perth Mr. Duthie, Collynie, gave 4,000 guineas for the champion from Cluny Castle, but Mr. Duthie at his law. Duthie at his last October sale had the distinction of securing 5,300 guineas for one of his great calves.

Mr. Elliott deserves great credit for his pluck and enterprise in bringing such a high-class bull to Canada, and all lovers of the breed will join in wishing him the highest degree of success in connection with his purchase.

Victoria County Pure-Bred Stock Sale.

The annual sale of the Victoria County Pure-Bred Stock Association held in Lindsay on March 2, was a good success. There were a few outside buyers, the local market absorbing the majority of the forty-eight head offered. The attendance was large, and the bidding on the whole brisk. The average for the sale was \$136.65. The highest price of the sale was \$230 for a roan calf under thirteen months old, sired by Augusta Prince 4th, contributed by Jas. Casey, Valentia. Following is a list of purchasers together with the names of animals which sold for \$100 or over.

Forest Hill Lad, J. A. Clark, Sonya... \$100 Royal Duke, Elias Calvert, Reaboro. 100 Holly, W. I. Reid, Reaboro. 100 Red Beauty, J. J. Bardeau, Bobcaygeon. Washburn Chief, A. Blanchard, Sunderland. 100 100 Hero, Fred Stacey, Creswell Peep O' Day, T. W. McCamus, Millbrook 100 110 Lilv, W. I. Reid, Reaboro Williard, Neil McInnes, Kirkfield Choice Hero, Redmond Walsh, Hastings. Rilla, Grant Christie, Manchester. Mayflower, A. B. Mann, Peterboro. Rosebud 2nd, Gilbert Hore, Dunsford 125 125 Chieftain, D. Graham, Gambridge 125 Ben Strathallan, Grant Christie, Manchester. 125 Sir George, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Peterboro Lily Dale 3rd, J. J. Bardeau, Bobcaygeon. Demo, W. J. Dundas, Norland Maiden, Jos. Flynn, Downeyville Lakesida Haro F. L. Yaung Peterboro 125 130 135 akeside Hero, F. J. Young, Peterboro Bloster Prince, Dan Murphy, Lindsay 135 140 ily, Robt. Tully, Peterboro. 140 Nellie G., Grant Christie, Manchester 140 General Haig, J. E. Robertson, Dunsford Roan Laddie, J. A. Bell, Lindsay 145 Strathallan Beauty, M. Fitzpatrick, Downeyville... Major, Bert Hopkins, Kinmount. 180 Hero of Scotch Line, Thos. Robertson, Dunsford. avorite Victor, Verulam Agric. Society Bobcaygeon 190 Princess May, Walter Bowles, Ida...... Grey Sultan, Jas. Riley, Little Britain. 195 195 ord Rowan, Jas. Ingram, Bobcaygeon. 200 Prince Mattannger, F. Yates, Penetang 200 Golden Bloom, E. A. McCorvie, Woodville 200 Roan Prince, W. I. Reid, Reaboro 215 Butterfly Pfince, W. M. Graham, Lindsay.

Bruce County Live Stock Sale.

The consignment sale of Shothorns, held in Walkerton on March 2, was a very good success, considering the fit of some of the entries. There were twentyeight head sold for a total of \$3,645. This does not make a very high average, but it must be remembered that the majority of these animals were not yet a year old. Then, too, a few of the contributors did not have their animals properly fitted, which tended to lower the average. The contibutors who had their stuff in good shape were fairly well satisfied with the prices received, and undoubtedly the others will profit by their experience and at the next sale will make an effort to fit their animals. A show was held just before the sale and the animals were placed by Professor Wade Toole, of the O. A. C. The class for bulls under one year was headed by a very good calf shown by James Maxwell, and J. A. Cunningham had the red-ribbon bull for the class over one year. G. E. Tolton and John Scanlan were the successful winners in the classes for heifer under one year and heifer over one year. Having the animals judged previous to the sale is becoming quite popular and has many points to commend it. The highest price realized was \$225 on a bull calf, consigned by John Scanlan, of Walkerton. The purchaser was

ollected, as dead birds lying the rest of the flock. After has been given the sparrows be fed unpoisoned grain for er lot of poisoned grain put anger of animals being killed ve been poisoned, and any ss mentioned above will beter, shooting in the summer, tion of nests, the premise arrows and the good effects more apparent if one can o engage in a campaign of on by similar means. ontinued.)

fteenth Parliament of the arked by such crowds as pefore on a similar occasion ad interest aroused by the coalition Government was the presence of hundreds e to either the galleries of

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

Dandy Duchess, W. Gibson Roan Duchess 6th, D. B. Campbell, Cainsville MALES.

Oak Lodge Nero, John O. Randall, Paris Strathallan Nero, Geo. Bonney, Burford Sunny Acres' Pride, Donald Sutherland Nixon, Wm. Hinsley, Hatchley.

In last week's issue appeared several lay-outs for stables of different sizes. In this issue is shown the lay out for two stables, and also a cross-section of a plank frame barn. Possibly some of our readers intending building this summer, or re-arranging their stables, will find suggestions in these plans which will be of help to them. The plans are self- explanatory as the dimensions of the stalls, passages, etc., are clearly given.

> scarcity of large timbers, the plank frame barn is coming into use. A substantial structure can be made by the use of planks of different thicknesses. Figure 1 gives an end view of the barn, and a cross section

shown in detail in Figure 2. It will be noticed in the barn that the timbers come to a concrete footing, thus making a frame wall rather than a stone or concrete wall for the stable. Two-by-teninch joists are used and the purlin brace is made of two pieces of two-by-six-inch stuff nailed together.

The ridge pieces are of two-by-eight-inch material The ridge pieces are of two-by-eight-inch materal. The granary is so placed that the grain will run directly from the bins to the stable. This barn also shows a confidence of the confidence of two-by-eight-inch materal. This barn also shows a confidence of two-by-eight-inch materal than the confidence of the confidence of two-by-eight-inch materal than the confidence of the from the bins to the stable. This part also shows a very satisfactory ventilating system, B represents the foul-air outlet, and A the fresh-air intake. There are ten fresh-air intakes in the stable. It will be noticed that the root cellar is under the barn approach and is built with a concrete roof. This opens into the led built with a concrete root. This opens into the led room where the chop bins are located. The silo is at the end. Some would prefer more room at the sile opening for the mixing of feed. However, it is rather difficult to have both the silo and root cellar opening into the feed room. The milk room is plenty large enough and is conveniently located. It will be noted that it has a door opening outside as well as into the stable. This plan shows six good-sized box-stalk Some may consider this number too many, in comparison with the number of stalls for tying cattle. However, these box-stalls are very handy for young stock. They can be kept cleaner than if they are tied in stalls of regulation length. It will be noticed that this stalk is 80 feet long and 36 feet wide. If one did not care to have so many box-stalls the stable is of the right width to put in two rows of stalls facing the feed alley in the centre. One stall opposite the root cellar could be left as an alley-way for carrying the roots to the stock. Where the entire stock is to be housed under one roof, this plan is convenient, with practically to

Illustration No. 3 is the plan of a stable which is not common in many sections of Ontario. The barn foor is on a level with the stable floor and separates the horse stalls from the cow stalls. This type saves the building of an approach, and is very convenient for getting the threshing machine into the barn, and saves a good deal of pitching sheaves. As a rule, the granary is a separate building from the stable. The horses are fed from the barn floor, and hay and straw chutes may be run from the feed passage in the cattle barn to the loft above. It will be noticed that the silo is opposite the feed room, and B in the feed room represents meal chutes, G in the plan represents grain bins, and a passage-way

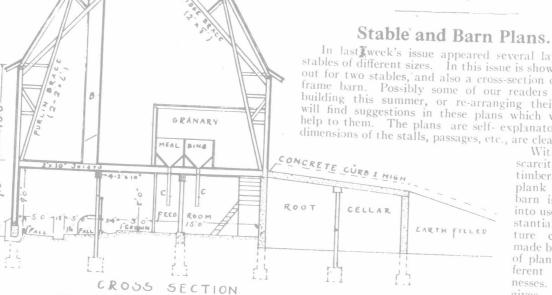


Fig. 1.-Cross Section of Plank Frame Barn and Stable.

F. Zettle, of Walkerton. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers

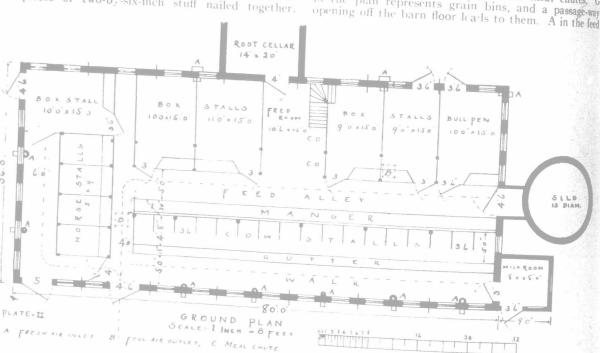
MALES.
British Royal Wm Karan Striken, Elmwood \$130
Bruce, John Politica W. II Inkerton 145
Sultan Fred Zottle W. II
Royal Bandsman, Oliver Inglis, Walkerton 185
Wellington Geo W F. 105
Bowhill Royal The Prince of the 200
Golden Star 2nd I D, Adpicy
Royal Leader, M. D. Matheson, Ripley 100
FEMALES.

FEMALES.	-Sept. 2	
Lucy Duchess, John Lodtz, Carlsruhe Lady Bruce, J. E. Metcalfe, Hanover Daisy of Ample Shade 9th, Jas. Moore, Walke Betty, M. D. Matheson, Ripley Culross Beauty, J. E. Metcalfe, Hanover Laura Duchess, H. G. Brigham, Allan Park Peerless Duchess, Jos. Zettler, Walkerton Lily 5th, Wm. Keys, Pinkerton Flora 11th, Jos. Zettler, Walkerton	rton	120 115 175 105
Walkerian		

Shorthorns at Sunny Acres Farm Bring Good Prices.

On March 4, G. M. Hearne, of Burford, disposed of his registered Shorthorns and Percheron horses by auction. It was an ideal day for the sale and the attendance was large. The stock was in the pink of condition, and, as there were many there from a distance who desired to seems some of the good stuff, the bidding was desired to secure some of the good stuff, the bidding was brisk throughout, and the stock went at very remunerative prices. The horses averaged \$250 each, and the tive prices. The norses averaged \$250 each, and the cattle made a good average. Two animals sold for \$400 apiece. They were Comely Strathallan 10th, and 11th., both sired by Prince Victor, and grand-language. daughters of Comely Strathallan. Both are five-yearold cows, and the former went to the bid of J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas, while the latter was purchased by Jas. Douglas of Caledonia. Mr. Douglas also secured a choice three-year-old heifer, sired by Nero of Cluny, and a daughter of Comely Strathallan 10th. The price paid was \$350. Oak Lodge Nero, the herd sire, was purchased by J. O. Randall, of Paris, for the sum of \$280. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over together with the papers and additional contents. for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses

	- court
FEMALES.	
Koan Duchess I M.	
Cecilia, J. Morton, Dundas Edna, J. Morton	001-
	8215
Edna, J. Morton	
	235
	225
Roan Duchess 5th, W. Gibson, Caledonia Duchess 4th, Geo. Telfer, Paris Comely Strathallan 10th, J. D. Ferguson	200
Comely Stratholler 1001	250
Comely Strathallan 10th, J. D. Ferguson & Sons	- 200
St. Thomas Sons Comely Strathallan 11th Jac D. Ferguson & Sons	1
Comely Strathallan 11th, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.	. 4()()
Comely Strathallan 12th John Mill.	4()()
Marie las Douglas John Miller, Ashburn	300
Floss, Donald Sutherland I	250
Mayflower D. Herland, Ingersoll	200
Mayflower, Donald Sutherland, Ingersoll Roan Rose, J. Douglas	211)
Roan Rose, J. Douglas	2,00
Roan Rose, J. Douglas Stella, John Miller	350
Lady Strathallan S Christia A	190
Rose Strathallan, John Miller Marie, Jas. W. Bailey, Brantford	270
Marie, Jas. W. Bailey, Brantford Apple Blossom, John Miller	260
Apple Di	100
Apple Blossom, John Miller Beauty, Chas Wilson Broatfard	1.70
Beauty, Chas. Wilson, Brantford	170
J. S. Alltroid	155
a	4



Convenient Stable Layout. arrangement for accompanying barn plan. -Courtesy of Experimental Farm, Ottawa,

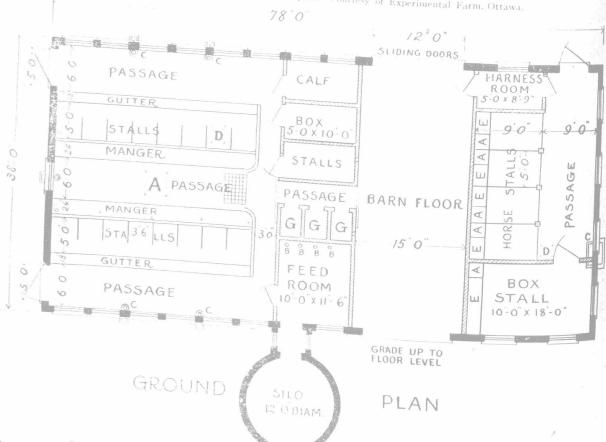


Fig. 3. Layout of Stable when Barn Floor is on Level with Stable Floor.

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FOUNDED 1866

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list of the na Fancy Nonpa Deane Nonpa Elm C Nonpa Village Agath Roan Crims Roan Chief Christ Lorne, Lancer Bonnie August

Hepsey August Dora, Spotte Elmda Nonpar Sunrise Roan (Rosalie Mayflo Mornin Silverd

Proud Pansy' Sunny Brown

Lady J Rai

EDITOR

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The horses are fed from the

This type saves the building

passage is a hay chute, C on the wall is a fresh-air intake, and D is the foul-air outlet. This style of barn and stable is common in the Maritime Provinces and a few of them are to be seen in Ontario.

Caledonia Shorthorn Sale.

The Caledonia Shorthorn Breeders held their second consignment sale at Caledonia, on Wednesday, March 10. It was a splendid day for a sale, and a large crowd was present, but there were comparatively few from a distance. The stock was in very fair condition and a good number of the animals had splendid pedigrees. As with most consignment sales, there were a few of the males which would have been better left at home. Not only were their pedigrees plain but they were plain individuals. These consignment sales furnish a means of exchange of breeding stock, but consignors should contribute only first-class There were too many males in the sale as compared to the females. There were not enough buyers present to take them at remunerative prices, and as a result several exceptionally good herd sires were purchased for the block. The good stuff sold very well. The top price was \$370, paid by Ross Martindale for Christmas Eve, a two-year-old heifer, consigned by D. B. Campbell, of Cainsville. The next highest price was \$360, paid by A. C. Fipps, of Caledonia, for Rosalie. a two-year-old heifer also consigned by Mr. Campbell. and sired by the Sultan of Avon. C. Ferris paid \$320 for a light roan, five-year-old cow, consigned by F. Fawcett. The highest priced bull in the sale was Pansy's Chief, sired by Orange Chief. He went to the \$225 bid of Hewitt Bros., of York. Following is a list of the animals sold for \$100 or over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Fai	ncy Missie 2nd, C. A. Duncan, Victoria	%150
No	nparell Bruce, A. Fogel, Bridgeburg	191
Dea	ane Star 9th, H. Scott, Caledonianpareil King, J. Smith, London	916
No	npareil King, I. Smith, London	100
Ein	n Chief, C. Clark, Aylmer npareil Clarence, E. Diggle, Middleport	110
No	npareil Clarence, E. Diggle Middleport	190
Vill	lage Dude, I. Smith	170
Aga	lage Dude, J. Smith	105
Roa	an Escana, R. Moore York	190
Cri	an Escana, R. Moore, York	120
1///	all Mills, A. MCDonald Glen Morris	120
Chi	ef Deane, A. McCauley, Caledonia	195
Chr	ristmas Eve, R. Martindale, Caledonia.	120 270
LUI	ne, I. Allan. Diinnville	100
Sitt	yton's Band, Geo Murray Cayuga	115
Jun	yton's Band, Geo. Murray, Cayuga	195
Brit	tannia Choice, W. Huston, Hagersville	120
Lan	ncer, J. E. Lennington, Paris	150
DOI	une Dundee, H. Hagan Caledonia	115
riug	gusta Lau, A. Dillmage Picton	120
110	uu Marduls, Geo. Thompson Cainevilla	195
v crii	by 5 Ciller, Hewitt Bros Vorb	225
Oun	my side Lillian 3rd. Hewiff Rros	925
1010	Wildele Willier L Howard Hagareville	190
, ret	ocy and, A. Ferris, Caledonia	150
riug	Justille Helf. (Deagle Middleport	140
1001	a, A. Pellis	220
Opo	CCC IXIIII. II Hagan	105
	daic, I. Silluer. Waterion	160
Red	Prince, C. A. Duncanwndale Select, M. Brown, Caledonia	140
Bro	wndale Select, M. Brown, Caledonia	110
Kos;	alie, A. C. Fipps, Caledonia	360
211/4	erdale King, H. Scott	100
Frin	erdale King, H. Scott	125
Lad	y Jane 2nd, J. Sable	140

Raising Beef Cattle With Modern Equipment.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

About six miles out of Guelph, Ont., a little piece back from the main road between Guelph and Rockwood, the passer-by may see a big brick house and a large L-shaped barn. They are the property of W. F. Boles, a progressive stock farmer. We had been informed previously that Mr. Boles had worked out some modern ideas in connection with his born so we took a camera ideas in connection with his barn, so we took a camera along, hoping to get some interesting photos. We were not disappointed. As the roads were not fit for an auto traffic we jingled out in a cutter and very gratefully took advantage of the wearest of the stable after the took advantage of the warmth of the stable after the keen wind. Perhaps the first thing that strikes the observer is the solid and substantial appearance of the whole barn. Inside and out it looks like the permanent factory it is for turning out finely-finished beef cattle and hogs. The big barn is built in the shape of a letter L, the hogs and cattle being kept in the upright stroke and the horses in the horizontal stroke of the L. Mr. Boles has performed wonders.

The barn has been moved from another site, added to, extended and improved so that few people would recognize the buildings that formed the original barn a couple of years ago. The stable is large, the upright stroke of the "L" measuring 45 by about 100 feet. The horizontal stroke of the "L" is over 46 feet wide and over 70 feet. and over 76 feet long. As may be imagined a barn this size will accommodate a great deal of stock. At the present time Mr. Boles has upwards of thirty feeders tied in stalls. About a dozen steers in loose pens, four roomy hog pens well filled with hogs of different sizes, five or six milk cows, some young stock and seven or eight horses. Provision is also made for bull pens

and hospital pens for sick cows and cows with calf.
In laying out his stable Mr. Boles has spared no pains to procure the very best labor-saving equipment available. Floors are made of cement throughout. All stalls are made of galvanized steel and so are the hog pens, steer pens, box stalls and calf pens. An overhead manure carrier track runs behind all stalls and pens and is continued out into the yard by means of a swinging pole. All the stock are watered by automatic drinking bowls which are fed by regulating tanks near the door of the root cellar. On every hand there is evidence of skill and forethought in saving time and work. The stanchions in the tie-up stalls can be easily closed or opened with one hand. A whole row of steers can be tied at once by moving one lever. The hog pens are provided with swinging fronts which keep the hogs away from the feeding troughs until the feed is put in. The from the feeding troughs until the feed is put in. The swinging panel is then swung back again to form a solid



The Flock Enjoy the Sunny Side of the Barn.

The same forethought is shown in the horse The horses are all fed through swinging panels in the fronts of the stalls, thus making it unnecessary to go into the stall to feed. The automatic watering system alone save hours of time. The water is always before the stock in both the tieup stalls and pens. Hours every day are saved in watering the herd.

The steel equipment not only provides a light, airy stable, but it is fireproof, easy to clean, provides no breeding place for cattle ticks or diseases germs and is practically everlasting. Mr. Boles has very wisely insisted on having all the equipment galvanized so that there is no chance of rust attacking the steel. This fall Mr. Boles imported Western cattle, big rangy fellows with large frames, capable of carrying a big weight of flesh. Very prosperous and contented they looked, lying in the stalls digesting their feed. If he does not make a big profit on his stock in the spring, we shall be greatly surprised. As H. S. Arkell said recently, there is a heavy demand coming for good animals with both weight and quality. From present indications Mr. Boles will

be in a particularly good shape to meet and satisfy this demand. He was fortunate in securing good crops last year in everything but roots which were somewhat below the average.

As long as he maintains his herd of stock, there is little risk of the fertility being drained from his land.
The big manure pile will be worth hundreds of dollars to him in the spring. In figuring the profit and loss from keeping stock this factor should never be forgotten. Mr. Boles is a believer in good horses for farm work. In his opinion, the tractor is too much inclined to "pack" the soil. He has a splendidly kept bunch of horses himself and can certainly be understood for preferring them to a tractor. Mr. Boles' method of running his farm is proof that farming is becoming a science. He has gone in for no "freak" ideas. Everything is workable, substantial and profitable. While the initial outlay has not been small, he can rest secure that he has a barn that will last him for the rest of his lifetime and then be readily saleable should he desire to sell it. He has spared no pains to increase production and produce highgrade stock

Wellington Co., Ont. D. R. P.

The Lambing Season.

Every sheep owner knows the importance of paying attention to details in the care of the flock during the lambing season. A little neglect may mean the loss of many lambs. In bulletin No. 274 Professor W. Toole and J. P. Sackville, give timely suggestions that may be of great value to the shepherd during the lambing season. The following paragraphs from the above mentioned bulletin contain pointers on the care of the young lamb. First aid with chilled lambs; raising orphan lambs; feeding young lambs; management of the flock after lambing etc.:

Provided the flock has been properly handled during the winter, the success or failure of the lamb crop will now depend largely on the detailed attention given during this critical period. It is absolutely necessary for the attendant to be on hand frequently both day and night. The loss of not a few lambs, and in some cases both mother and lambs, can be avoided by prompt action on the part of the one in charge. A week or two before the ewes are due to lamb all the dung locks and dirty, straggling wool on the hindquarters of the sheep should be cut away with the ordinary sheep shears. It will be necessary to handle them carefully at this time otherwise considerable injury might result to the heavy in-lamb ewe. The removal of this superfluous wool will mean that the young lamb will be able to nurse with less difficulty, it will lessen the danger of wool balls in the stomach of the nursing lamb, and the ewe will be much cleaner at lambing time. about to lamb can be properly cared for to much better advantage when separated from the main flock. Provision should be made for a few small pens on the warmest side of the sheep house for this purpose. A very satisfactory arrangement is to construct temporary gates which may be set up when needed. Any ordinary rough lumber may be used, making the gates 6 feet long 4 feet high, hinge two of these together and set the first one up in the corner fastening them to the wall with hook and staple. This makes a pen o feet square. These may be set up in a row along one side or around the main pen as required. By having four or five of these temporary pens on hand they may be used year after year and are always available when needed.

Under ordinary conditions and in case of norma



The Re-modelled Stable on W. F. Boles' Farm, Wellington County.

BOX STALL 10-0" X 18-0"

HARNESS 5-0 x 8-9

90

ble Floor. perimental Farm, Ottawa.

delivery it is not necessary or wise to interfere with the ewe at the time of parturition. There are cases, how ever, where the lambs are very large, the passage of the ewe too narrow or the lambs coming in the wrong position, and in such cases the ewe may have difficulty in delivering her lamb. The attendant should alway be on hand and ready to give any assistance in such cases. The experienced flock master will know when his help is required, but it is good policy to make reasonably certain that the ewe cannot lamb without some help before taking any action. When the ewe has been straining for some considerable time without any relief, it is a fairly good sign that the case requires investigation. Cleanliness and gentle treatment are two important things to keep in mind at this particular time. hand and arm of the attendant should be first washed adding a little disinfectant such as carbolic acid or one of the coal tar dips to the water, then smeared with vaseline or linseed oil, and the hand gently inserted into the vagina. The object should be to acsertain whether or not the lamb is coming in the proper position, that is head and front feet first. If the presentations appear normal then it is a question of aiding delivery by gently pulling on the front feet of the lamb. At such times the inside passage of the ewe should be well lubricated with linseed oil which tends to soften the vagina and allow it to stretch. Unless the case is a very severe one it will usually yield to the treatment. Under conditions where the lamb is not coming in the proper position, then the case is a much more difficult one to handle The lamb may be coming front feet first with the head turned back, or again the hind end may come first, in any case it will be necessary to correct the position of the lamb; it requires considerable patience and very gentle handling to do this in order to prevent injury to both lamb and mother. When the lamb has been put in the right position, the ewe may be able to deliver it herself, but if weak and unable to do so help may be given. A lump of pure hog's lard inserted into the womb of the ewe after difficult parturition will be very bene ficial in healing it in case it has been injured in any way. If she is weak and exhausted give a stimulant to revive her. If the case has been a severe one it might be advisable to flush the ewe for two or three days by means of a rubber tube attached to a funnel using some coal tar disinfectane or boracic acid in warm water

The Young Lamb.—Lambs that are born strong will be on their feet and nursing in a short time, and provided the mother has a sufficient supply of milk they are well on the way to a good start. On the other hand weak lambs will require immediate attention. Lambs may be born that at first sight appear lifeless; these may often be revived by prompt action on the part of the attendant. First remove all phlegm from the mouth and nostrils of the lamb, then open its mouth and blow into it to start lung action. Next lay it on its belly and slap it gently on the body just over the heart. Repeat this action several times and unless the lamb is very far gone it will soon show signs of life.

CHILLED LAMBS.—Chilled lambs may be warmed by immersing several times in a bucket containing warm water then drying thoroughly by rubbing with a woollen cloth. Another method is to place the lamb in a box or with a cloth then cover the whole with a blanket. A few to the lamb will often have the desired effect.

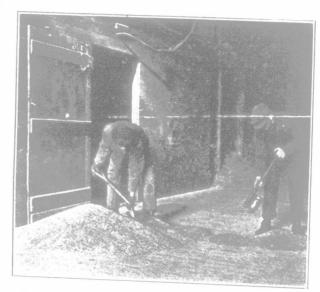
In case of weak or chilled lambs the aim should be to get it nursing as soon as possible as nothing seems to revive them quicker than the warm milk from the mother. If the lamb is sufficiently strong it may be possible to accomplish this by holding it up to nurse. If too weak for this a little of the mother's milk should be given from a spoon. Once the lamb is strong enough to stand up and suck the greatest difficulty is over. It is well to keep a close watch of both lamb and ewe for the first few days to make sure the lamb is getting a regular supply of milk. termined by the condition of the young lamb, as a plump rounded-out appearance is a pretty good in lication that it is getting all that is necessary. On the other hand the youngsters may not be able to take all the mother's milk and this will very soon result in a caked, inflamed condition of the udder. This is particularly true in the case of single lambs. They may nurse from one side only and the other half of the udder will give trouble. It may be necessary to hand milk the ewe for a few days until the lambs are able to take it all. For caked udder there is no better treatment than bathing well with hot water, dry thoroughly and apply warm, melted hog's lard. Care should be taken that the young lamb gets the first milk from the mother, this is necessary as the first milk is quite laxative and prevents constipation in the very young lamb. In case of constipation from one-half to a teaspoonful of castor oil will usually avoid any further trouble

EWE DISOWNING LAMBS.—It not infrequently happens that a ewe may refuse to mother her lamb, or in case of twins she may disown one. This is particularly the case with young ewes with their first lambs. The ewe should be confined in a small pen or tied so she cannot move about and if the lamb is real strong they will often get an opportunity to nurse. In other cases it may be necessary to hold the ewe several times a day to allow the lamb to nurse. With a little time and patiences the mother instinct will usually prevail, and she will give little future trouble. A dog tied in or near the pen is claimed by some to give good results in persuading the mother to own her lambs.

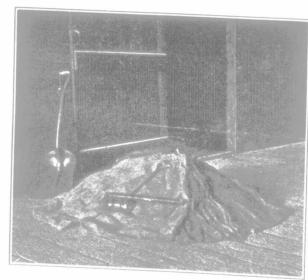
EWES ADOPTING LAMBS.—In the case of a ewe having only a single lamb and it dies, it is often desirable to have her raise another belonging to a ewe with two

lambs especially if the motherless ewe has a liberal supply of milk and the mother of the other lambs is not raising her pair any too well. This can be accomplished by taking the skin off the dead lamb and placing it over the lamb that is to be adopted. Another method is to smear some of the milk of the foster mother over the lamb she is to take. At the same time it will be necessary to keep the ewe with her adopted lamb in a small enclosure for a few days until she becomes satisfied to own her new charge. It is also advisable to hold the ewe for a few times each day to make sure the lamb is nursing.

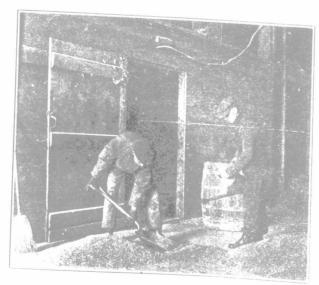
RAISING THE ORPHAN LAMB.—In attempting to raise a lamb on the bottle the aim should be to follow the natural method as far as possible. Ewe's milk is comparatively high in butter-fat, running on an average between 3 and 9 per cent., as compared with from 3 to 5 in the case of cow's milk. This being true the milk



Applying the Dry Formaldehyde Treatment.



Covered for Five Hours to Keep in the Fumes.



The Sprinkling Method.

used for rearing young lambs should be from a cow testing high in fat, and for the first few weeks the same cow's milk should be used at every feed. Regular feed, a little at a time, from two to three taldespoonsful, and absolutely necessary for best results. The addition of a little brown sugar to the milk has a beneficial laxative effect. After three or four weeks when the lambs digestive system has become accustomed to the milk the amount may be increased and the length of time between feeds lengthened until at a more thought weeks a few feeds a day will be sufficient. At no time of milk the lamb get an overdose of milk, just what it was take each time with a relish. The temperature of the milk take is important and during the early stages should not wary above or below 92 degrees Fabrecaheit. An

ordinary sized bottle with a rubber nipple attached is the most satisfactory method of feeding and care should be taken to keep both bottle and nipple scrupulously clean at all times. Overfeeding, the use of dirty bottle and nipple and feeding at the wrong temperature is the cause of much of the difficulty met with in hand raising lambs. The various troubles and ailments usually met with in young lambs are discussed in another section so it will not be necessary to mention there section

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FLOCK ATTER. LAMBING.—In order to avoid udder trouble and to carp the ewe safely over this trying period immediately following lambing she should be fed carefully for a few days. Good quality hay and a few roots together with a light feed of bran should answer very well. The grain ration may be gradually increased until the mother is receiving her full allowance. A mixture of two to three parts of oats to one of bran fed in conjunction with hay and either roots or silage should maintain a good flow of milk for the young lambs. A little linsed oil meal added will aid in stimulating the milk flow.

FEEDING THE YOUNG LAMBS.—It is during the early stages of the young animal's life that it makes the most economical gains; every advantage should be taken of this fact and the feeding and general conditions should be such that rapid growth is possible. By the time the lambs are three or four weeks old they will commence to eat a little grain. Provision should be made for a pen into which the lambs may be fed separate from the ewe. This may be arranged by setting up hurdles in one part of the main pen and the openings into the smaller pen being the proper size so the lambs may enter and yet too small for the sheep to pass through. The same grain mixture suggested for the ewes is quite satisfactory for the lambs. The addition of 1/4 to 1/2 pound of linseed oil meal to the ration of two parts oats and one part of bran will improve it. Fine-stemmed, second cutting of alfalfa or clover hay together with a few roots, will be relished by the lambs and fed along with the grain will mean much in their growth and development. Care should be taken to feed no more than the lambs will clean up and the feed troughs should be kept clean. A little at a time and frequent feeding will give best results.

THE FARM.

The Prevention of Oat Smut.

By Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. C., Guelfe.

Every year the farmers of this Province sustain a loss of many thousands of dollars due to smut. At a very conservative estimate this average annual loss is between three and five million dollars. This is, to a large extent, a needless tax upon our agricultual wealth because it has been demonstrated over and over again that oat smut can be prevented by proper treatment of the seed with formalin. Why has the formalin treatment not been more generally adopted by the farmers of this Province? The answer to this question appears to be plain. The methods recommended in the past by the Agricultural Experiment Stations have involved too much difficulty, work and time, and were not simple enough to appeal to the practical farmer.

There are two effective, simple and easily applied methods of treating seed oats to prevent smut. One of these is the so-called "dry formaldehyde treatment. The last two summers (1918-1919) field experiments were made with this method by the Department of Botany, Ontario Agricultural College. were highly satisfactory. Some 600 bushels of oats were treated; these were sown on ten different farms and in each case some untreated oats were sown for check No smut developed in the oats from the treated seed, crop from the untreated seed the amoun of sumt averaged slightly over 51/2 per cent. In no instance was there any injury to the oats by the treatment. One man reported that his treated oats had not come up properly but when this was investigated it was found that the oats in the check strip did not come up properly either. The cause was, apparently, the cold wet weather which followed seeding.

After conducting these experiments on so large a scale, scenaring uniformly satisfactory results in regard to the prevention of smut, without any apparent injury "dry formal-delayde treatment" for the prevention of out some.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE "DRY FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT."

Pleas the easts to be treated in a pile on the granary and as they are being shovel them over into another pile, solution consisting of one part formalin (40 per cent. at the rate of one pint to twenty-five bushels of seed, pint of secter for every twenty-five bushels of oats, proportional accounts of formalin mixed with half a life smaller or begger quantities of oats are treated, use twelve and a half laishels of oats require only a quarter water. A small great sealer, costing about \$1 like the convenient for physical the formalin solution on the shovel the east which the formalin solution on the shovel the east which the other sprays each shoveful from the strong treatable by the granary and barn when

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the work is in progress. The irritation of the eyes and throat by the strong formalin fumes is the chief objection to this method but it can be overcome by holding the sprayer down close to the grain and providing plenty of ventilation. After the oats are all sprayed they should be piled in a heap and covered with blankets or sacks to confine the formalin vapor. After five hours the seed should be uncovered, bagged, and may be sown immediately. There will be no delay waiting for the seed to dry and no wet and swollen seeds to choke the drill. It is advisable to sow the treated seed as soon after treatment as possible. In our experiments here at the College, it was found that the seed did not germinate quite so well after treatment when it was kept for three or four days before it was sown.

The other simple and effective method for the prevention of oat smut is a modification of this so-called "dry formaldehyde treatment." It has been used by many farmers with success. J. W. McCordick of North Gore, Ontario, has treated his oats by this method for ten years and states that he finds it very satisfactory. Mr. McCordick furnished the writer with the following directions for the application of this method

Put ten gallons of water in a can or barrel, add one pint of formalin. Put forty or fifty bushels of oats on a clean floor in a heap. Take a sprinkling can and sprinkle the solution on the oats while a second man shovels them over. Turn the oats two or three times, then pile them up and cover them with sacks or blankets and let them stand for four hours. Then spread them out to dry and in a few hours they are ready for the

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

1. Use the formalin solution of the exact strength and in the proportions recommended.

2. Be sure and cover the treated seed as instructed. 3. Take precautions to see that the treated oats are not reinfected with smut spores. Sacks, bins, implements, etc., used in handling smutted grain must also be disinfected. The sacks should be dipped in or sprayed with the formalin solution and the seed drill should be cleaned and a little strong formalin run through it.

The Same Old Game.

We have had several complaints lately from subscribers stating that they renewed their subcsription to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine through one, "B. Runnells," to whom they paid \$1.50. This man gave them a receipt on the official form of a Toronto publishing firm, whose representative he was, and said that he was also authorized to take renewals for "The Farmer's Advocate." He never forwarded the money to this office. He professed to be a returned soldier, working hard for subscriptions in order to get back his former job. He elicited sympathy in this way, just as hundreds of other strong-arm canvassers are doing all over the country. They are hoodwinking the people with all kinds of hard-luck stories to enlist sympathy and get a large number of subscriptions. They are strongarm subscription agents—that's their business—and they never intend to take a college course or do anything else but rob the people, so long as their little game Works.

We have repeatedly warned our subscribers and others not to give money to strangers unless they carry bona-fide credentials of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Farmers and farmers' sons, known in the community, are authorized to take subscriptions and renewals. Everyone else should carry proper credentials. We want to see the country swept clean of subscription swindlers, and will honor telegrams sent collect by our subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," us of any stranger or travelling agent attempting to represent this paper without the proper credentials. With your help we can bring these men to justice, and rid the country of a vicious nuisance.

South Ontario Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Those who predicted a mild, open winter have kept closely hidden, or denied their prophesies. However, a cold winter with an abundance of Nature's white covering is usually followed by a plenteous year.

The shortage of water has been quite serious, many being obliged to draw one or more miles for all the live stock. This adds much to the necessary winter's work. The ground being frozen to a depth of from 18 to 36 inches, nearly all the snow may escape, and the ground not get its share, and unless this is followed by a bountiful rainfall in the spring, we may have more shortage of water in the coming summer.

The "flu" and "smallpox" epidemics have hit this part and while not so severe as in some places, a re-visit of the same is by all means not desired.

Fewer cattle than usual are being finished; the spring outlook has not been sufficiently bright to encourage the feeding of much concentrates to beef cattle, and while generally there is sufficient roughage, cereals are very scarce and quite a number of carloads of oats have been brought in from the West. The feedmen or dealers are retailing the No. 2 feed oats at around \$1.20 per bushel. One has only to look up Ft. William prices, add freight, and see the nice profit the retailers are cleaning up.

Milch cows are selling high. Many of the dairy-men depend on their own help; if it were not for this it would be would be necessary to try other lines of agriculture. Dairymen inform me that just at present there is practically no market for young calves, and quite a number

may be slaughtered. This, on the face of it, does not seem good policy, but can we blame the dairyman? He certainly can raise nothing but the best heifers, except at a loss, and we find even farmers will not do philanthropic work. In two months' time the demand for "bobs" will exceed the supply.

Seed grain is very scarce, and will undoubtedly be more so towards spring; one is well advised to be sure of all seeds early.

The small seeds yielded fairly well; the abnormal price tempted many to cut any clover for seed that looked at all promising, and it is well this was done, as there is an abundance for the surrounding parts; and the seedsmen have also taken their share to distribute over the Province.

Sweet clover has some admirers, but many of the better farmers still look on it as a weed. Even the assurance of the agricultural colleges will not convince them that it can be easily controlled. The railway tracks have much to do with this prejudice; they cannot understand how it can grow year after year along the railway banks without re-seeding, and not bother on the farms, particularly in fence corners and bottoms, The writer has had experience with this clover, and while in his opinion it will never superse le the other clovers, it has its place, and may be controlled by understanding the nature of the plant, and using plain common sense But the growing of red and sweet clover for seed should not be undertaken on the same farm, unless separate barns are available for storing as they are sure to be at least slightly mixed, and the latter is classed under a useless weed by the Seed Commissioner when making a report on a red clover sample. Sweet clover will grow on land where red or alfalfa will not, but it should be remembered that soil with a certain amount of lime is necessary. It is a simple matter to gather a sample of dirt from a field and have same sent to the agricultural college, or to Ottawa, when a report will be sent showing if lime is present or not. It may be advisable on land that has not grown any clover for a number of years to procure a legume culture to inoculate the

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Oxford County Judging Team Wins.

It has just been announced that the Provincial championship in the Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competition for the year 1920 has been awarded to the team of three junior farmers from the County of Oxford. It will be remembered that this competition is an annual one, and that the teams from the Counties in Western Ontario compete for the Duff Trophy at the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph in December. Teams from Eastern Ontario Counties compete for the White Trophy at the Ottawa Winter Fair early in January, and the winners from each group come together sometime later for the Provincial championship and the holding of the cup donated by the Union Stock Yards and the packers. This year the Oxford County team won the Duff Trophy at the Guelph Winter Fair, while the Carleton County team won the White Trophy at Ottawa.

On March 4 and 5 these two teams came together under the supervision of R. S. Duncan, Supervisor of Agricultural Representatives, Toronto, and judged the various classes of stock at the places named below: Shorthorn cattle on the farms of G. W. McLaughlin, Oshawa, and W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Shropshire sheep at G. W. McLaughlin's, Oshawa; Cotswold sheep at Wm. Smith & Son's Columbus; Clydesdale horses, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Holstein cattle, G. H. Hunter, Brooklin; and swine at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. The team from Oxford County,



G. R. Green, Sitting on the Right, and His Trophy-winning Stock-judging Team.

where a reasonable amount of skill and discretion is used in buying and operating, the user has been well pleased with the investment, and it is certainly astrong inducement to keep the boy on the farm.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Southern Ontario Tobacco Growers Organize.

Thoroughout Southern Ontario the soil and climate in many parts are adapted for the growing of tobacco. and a considerable acreage of this crop is planted each rear. The lack of proper driers for processing the tobacco to comply with requirements of the European market is a detriment at the present time to increased production. To overcome this obstacle, the growers ave formed an organization, and appointed provisional directors to secure a charter and draft rules and regulations for the carrying on of the organization. It is purely co-operative, and the aim is to build several driers of possibly fifteen-ton capacity, so as to have them in readiness for handling this year's crop. By so doing it will enable the growers to secure better markets and this will tend to increase production. Great Britain imports a large quantity of tobacco, a good deal of which comes from the United States. There is no reason why the Canadian growers should not secure a large share of this market if they have the facilities for properly processing the tobacco. The organization should receive the hearty support of every tobacco grower in Southwestern Ontario. As with every other co-operative enterprise, there may possibly be efforts made to belittle this movement, and it is only by the growers standing firmly by their own organization that they

Tractors are coming more and more in favor, and coached by G. R. Green, Woodstock, won by 275 points out of a possible 3,000, as the following abbreviated scores will show:

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Dairy Cattle	480	360
Beef cattle	490	427
Heavy horses	471	443
Sheep	286	303
Swine	496	415
	2,223	1.948

The Oxford County team was composed of: Burns McCorquodale, Embro; John Blair, Embro; Max Butcher, Embro, while the team from Carelton County consisted of Echlin Croskery, Kinburn; Lloyd Armstrong, Kinburn; and E. Armstrong, Kinburn. The judges who made the awards were: Professor Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Mr. W. J. Bell, Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville.

The total scores secured by individual members of the two teams were as follows: Carleton, F. Croskery, 766; L. Armstrong, 622; E. Armstrong, 560; Oxford, B. McCorquodale, 769; John Blair, 710; Max Butcher, 744. Winners in the five different classes of live stock were as follows: Horses, 1, E. Croskery (180); 2, B. McCorquodale (171); 3, John Blair (163). Beef Cattle, 1, B. McCorquodale (183); 2, E. Croskery (160); 3, Max Butcher, (157). Dairy Cattle, 1, Max Butcher (173); 2, B. McCorquodale (165); 3, E. Croskery (143) Sheep: 1, L. Armstrong (117); 2, E. Croskery (108); 3, John Blair (103). Swine: 1, F. Croskery (175); 2, Max Butcher (169); 3, B. McCorquodale (165).

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

50

Fencing and Posts.

In the purchase of woven wire fencing there is need for exercising close inspection ensuring a substantial coat of galvanizing and that no injury is being done to this or the material through impractical means of weaving the web. Because of the consumption of zinc in copper, for munitions, and the big supply formerly produced in Belgium having been cut off, there has been a shortage of zinc for galvanizing purposes, and a three to five-fold increase in price. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of the manufacturer of galvanized wire to lessen the consumption of zinc on his product is at the expense of life of the finished wire when used in fencing.

It is possible to produce galvanized wire consuming as little as 30 pounds of zinc to the ton of closely wiped wire, and as much as 100 pounds on unwiped wire. The latter amount of zinc is not practical for fence purposes, because of the likelihood of the zinc cracking and peeling during the process of the wire being woven into fence, therefore, a happy medium of approximately from 50 to 60 pounds of zinc put on a ton of wire ensures a most substantial and permanent protection against

Wire manufactured especially for use in woven wire fence is more to be depended upon for service than wire manufactured for commercial purposes, as imported and used in so much of the fence offered for sale. Impractical means employed in weaving further serve to lessen duration of the fence. Short kinks at the intersection of the stay wires for the purpose of preventing stays slipping are equally as injurious to the coat of galvanizing as the material in the wire, and these kinks develop into broken wires under extra strain or shock.

A kink in the vertical wire is not as objectionable, as these stays are not called upon to stand lateral strain, as are the horizontal wires. The development of more modern fence weaving machines has resulted in the production of fence with the absence of the kink in the ateral. The absence of unevenness, or known as "long and short horizontals," removes troublesome work in stretching, and increases fence service. On modern and more practical weaving machines that unevenness found in so many fences is overcome. Unevenness in horizontal wires produces a fence with a baggy appearance, and the short wires are called upon to bear the entire strain or burden. Selection of fence showing stays to be perpendicular when in the roll is the buyer's protection against defective weaving. For fence service, provision must be made in the manufacture that will permit of an abundance of "give and take" for climatic changes. Special attention should be paid to this feature in the selection of fence. The difference between the cost of good fence and the cheapest fence when spread over the total for a completed job, is so little that it offers an opportunity for practicing most wise economy through selecting the best.

The life or service of any quality of fence depends upon the foundation that is provided. Concrete fence posts have not come into general use. The manufacturers of cement, through their bulletins and advertisements, have conducted an educational campaign, but not considered sufficiently far-reaching to inspire other than a limited number of farmers in undertaking the manufacture of their own fence posts. A suggestion, therefore, may be in order that some one prepare de scription of molds and show bills of all the material material to be so specified that it can be readily had gang of wooden molds, this at the nearest planing mill. With specific instructions as to materials required, including rods for reinforcing in the posts, the way might be made easier for more

farmers to commence the manufacture of their own posts. Materials from which steel posts are made have so increased in price, because of shortage in all metal markets that their use is almost prohibitive. Cedar posts, therefore, continue to offer the best means for a fence foundation. End posts should be extra heavy, diameter, small end eight inches, and should be set to a depth of four feet. The trench should be prepared four feet long by two feet in width, two pieces, two by four, should be spiked on opposite sides of the post; and at right angles to the lines of fence

A platform consisting of some planking should be nailed on these cross sections, and the earth should all be put back in the trench and tamped. With sufficient tamping, extra earth will be needed. Additional earth put in holes shows evidence of well set posts. The second, or brace post, should be well selected, and also set to a depth of four feet, having scantling spiked at the back of this post, under ground surface and at right angles to the line of fence. A hard wood brace, four inches by four inches, sufficiently long for a 10-foot panel, should be placed below the top wire on the end post, 10 inches above the ground on the second post, properly grooved in each of the posts for securely holding this brace in position. The whole should be cabled with four strands, that is two on each side, of No. 9 wire, tightly twisted.

All line posts should be set to a depth of three and a half feet, and spaced 20 to 24 feet apart. The fence should be stapled tightly to all the line posts, but not driven so tight they will prevent the fence playing through the staples when subjected to an extreme shock in any section. On stretches longer than 60 to 80 rods additional anchor posts with braces such as required at the end of stretches, will add greatly to the foundation,

and permit of tighter stretching of fence. Sixty to eighty rods is the limit of any length that should be stretched with one application of fence stretcher. Stretches longer than 60 to 80 rods should be undertaken as though separate sections of fence. The more care taken in setting of anchor posts, the better for the fence. These provide the foundation for the fence and on them depend appearance and service. Half set anchor posts soon pull over, and permit the fence to go slack.

SIZE OF WIRE.

While most firms are absolutely reliable in this respect, it is always a safe principle to check up the wire and know that you are getting what you are paying Most wire used in farm fencing is of No. 9 gauge.

The following table will give approximately the weight per rod for different style of fencing made of No. 9 wire. The figures are, if anything, conservative, and fencing of the different styles should come up to these weight:

Style	Height in inches	Line	No. Stays to Rod	Wgt. pr. Rod Ibs.
All No. 9 Wire	33 40 40 48 50 26	4 5 7 7 10 7	9 9 9 9 12 16	5½ 6½ 6½ 8½ 9 13 9 6

The smallest gauge is No. 10. No. 9 will weigh approximately 17 per cent, more than No. 10 wire

for the five-year-old cow, Sarcastic Lady Oyama, for the five-year-old cow, careastic Lauy Uyama, a cow which has a creditable official record and so a five-year-old with for Sarcastic Lady, also a five-year-old with a sool for Sarcastic Lauy, and a mergear-old with a good record. The herd sire, King Alcartra De Kol, tracing Pontiac was also purchased tracing to King Segis Pontiac, was also purchased by Pack Bros., for \$415. The herd sire and a number of the mature Bros., for \$415. The nerty site and a number of the nature cows should have brought a good deal more than they did. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and adding

King Alcartra De Kol, Pack Bros., Lambeth
Pontiac Mercena De Kol, O. Norton, Tambling's
Daisy Segis of Williscroft, J. Carrothere 220,00
Nell Colantha Fergy, Belvoir, Stock Farms
Madolyn Fayne Segis, Geo. Bogue, Byron



Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol. Champion Canadian Milk Producer. Sold by Colony Farm, B. C., to Jno. A. Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania, for \$15,000.

Strong & Sons' Ayrshire Sale.

On March 4, W. G. Strong & Sons, of Gorrie, disposed of their fine herd of Ayrshires. The herd contained representatives of some of the best strains of this dairy breed, and many of them had creditable records. They had the size and quality to commend them to all interested in this breed, and it was unfortunate that more of the breeders were not present, as they missed a splendid oppor-tunity of securing good foundation stock. highest-priced animal of the sale was Spottie of Walnut Hill, which went to the bid of F. Armitage, of Napanee, at \$265. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

	Paronace.c.
THE DAIRY.	Senator of Inglewood, N. Wade, Gorrie Daffodill of Lakeside, W. Simson, Gorrie
Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol.	Daffodill 2nd, F. Armitage, Napanee
ome time ago it was announced that Zarilda Cloth- oleted a yearly record of 22 33,000-lb. cow. had	Beauty of Walnut Hill, W. Galloway, Go Dewdrop Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie

Some time ago it ilde 3rd De Kol, C completed a yearly record of 33,145 lbs. of milk. Shortly after, this cow was sold to John A. Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania, for \$15,000. Zarilda mada har rada barras. for \$15,000. Zarilda made her recordat the Colony Farm, Essendale, B. C., under the management of "Pete" Moore, so well known to Canadian Holstein men. She failed by a small margin to surpass the yearly record made by Tillie Alcartra, but her record of over 93,000 lbs. of milk for three consecutive years has never been equalled, we are informed, by any other cow of any breed. As a two-year-old, Zarilda began making records, and as a four-year-old she made a world's record for milk production of 817.4 lbs. and 28.87 lbs. butter in seven days, which record still stands. In her last yearly test she made a world's record for six months, producing 19,337.3 lbs. of milk in 185 days. Her photograph is shown on this page.

Willis' Holstein Sale.

On March 9, Robert Willis, of Lambeth, disposed of his herd of registered Holsteins by auction. The thirty-five animals were in splendid condition at the time of sale, and showed every indication of being profitable producers. A glance through the catalogue indicated that the majority of them were out of females that had made creditable records, and those which had been tested certainly gave a good account of them selves. While it was an exceptionally fine day for a sale comparatively few breeders from a distance were present This was unfortunate for Mr. Willis, but what was his This was unfortunate for Mr. Willis, but what was his loss was the purchasers' gain. The highest price paid for a female was \$400. H. Willis paid this price for the five-year-old cow, Alpha Oyama De Kol. She is a splendid type of Holstein and was due to freshen in a few weeks. Pack Bros., of Lambeth, paid \$340

145.00 265.00 215.00 232.00 orrie 210.00 Snowball Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie Snowball Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie Maggie Walnut Hill, G. W. Gibson, Wroxeter Maggie Walnut Hill, F. Armitage, Napanee Rose Walnut Hill, M. Connell, Harriston Daffarill Walnut Hill, T. C. Wilson, Bluevale ancy Walnut Hill, D. Dane, Gorrie 197.50 250.00 165.00 175.00 187.50 160.00 Daffodill Walnut Hill, T. C. Wilson, Bluevale 107.50

The Cooling of Milk.

The other day a rather interesting and timely question was asked by a dairyman with regard to the cooling of milk. He asked whether the can of milk set out in the open air twenty degrees below zero would cool as quickly, or more quickly than a can of mik set in ice water in the will be in ice water in the milk house. The answer, of course, is in favor of the ice water, and the dairyman referred to explained this fact by saying that water is a much better conductor of heat than air, and that for this reason the air would not cool off the can of milk nearly so quickly as the water.

Just at the present time farmers are making preparations for the cooling of milk during the hot summer months, and this is one of the most important points the dairyman has to consider. Taking the dairy sections one with another, it is probable that not more than fifty per cent, of the men who ship or sell whole milk in the summer time, store ice wherewith to cool it. Last vear the situation was very serious in this regard because of the shortage of ice, but this year there seems to be a plentiful supply of ice of excellent quality. We have seen in many places beautiful, clear blocks ot ice, fully eighteen inches thick, that will make the best possible material for keeping the milk cool during the summer months. Ice is, of course, the most satisfacto

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ck Bros., Lambeth
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Delaware Crove 200m
Jams, Southwold 22000 Jock Farms 2000 Eyes, Hyde Park 140.00 nkler, White Oak 145.00
nkler, White Oak 155.00
210.00 100.00 Norton, Tambling's 220.00
Carrothers,
1 Clair
F. B. Barnard, Glan-
Bogue, Byron

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factory method of keeping milk cool during the summer and as a general rule we have found that a ton of ice per cow, or a little more, is about the amount usually put in by dairymen. The morning's milk is usually cooled immediately and shipped, but the night's milk must be held until morning, and it is during the night that the ice is used.

In a great many instances the milk is held over night in a cement tank in the milk house. In one case, the water tank was in an unused room at the back of the house. Here a wooden water tank was in use. Originally there had only been one thickness of board between the water and the air, but the owner said that after he had put in a second box or tank inside the first one, and separated the two by insulating material, such as sawdust, a saving in ice was effected amounting to fully fifty per cent. The accompanying illustrations show a neat and convenient type of milk house which can be kept cool and supplied with water from a water tank or other system, and a milk cooler which is in use on a farm in the county of Oxford. One farmer that we heard of keeps his milk cool by using the gasoline engine to pump water constantly through the tank .-This, of course, implies a considerable supply of water which is not always available. Then, too, the water from some wells is much cooler than others, so that it is necessary to pay attention to all of these details in order to cool milk and keep it successfully without spoiling. We are giving herewith the following paragraphs, prepared by L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, which may be of some assistance.

Now is the time to prepare for the hot weather in June, July and August. Thousands of dollars are lost annually to the producers of milk and cream on account of its not being properly cooled. When milk or cream is not properly cooled, there develop bacteria that produce bad flavors, and this lowers the grade of the manufactured article. Every dairymen who produces and delivers a high grade of milk and cream raises the average quality of all the milk and cream, and as a result a better product reaches the consumer,

Proper cooling is just as important with cream as with milk, if not more so, especially as cream usually is delivered less frequently, and therefore has greater opportunity to undergo undesirable fermentations. Proper cooling is easily done with little additional equipment or labor. Ice can be on every farm in Manitoba. In some cases it may be necessary to ship it in, but it will pay to do so, not only for cooling milk and cream, but on account of the various uses it can be put to on the farm, such as keeping meat, butter, etc., and the making of ice cream.

When ice is not available, water pumped for the use of horses and other live stock should first flow through the milk cooling tank. The inlet should be placed at the bottom so that the water flows in and around the milk cans and then out at the over flow near the top into the stock tank. The water in the tank should be changed frequently. Unless the tank is protected from the direct rays of the sun, the temperature of the water is raised several degrees, and thereby the cooling capacity is considerably reduced.

There is nearly as much damage done to milk and cream by not watching the cans closely as there is from lack of cooling. Do not put the cream or milk into cans after being returned from the creamery or factory before thoroughly washing them. Although they are washed at the creamery, they become stale and smell bad usually before reaching the farm. Wash and thoroughly scald all cream cans before filling. To produce the best milk and cream, adopt the following simple measures:

of the cow should preferably be brushed regularly to remove dirt and dust. If the udder is wiped with a damp cloth just before milking, much dirt and dust will be kept out of the milk.

2. All utensils should be clean. All pails and cans should be washed with a brush, cleaning powder, and finally rinsed with boiling water.

3. Keep the milk and cream as cold as possible, by putting the can containing it into a tank of cold water and ice and stirring frequently. Milk and cream should be held at a temperature of 50 degrees F.

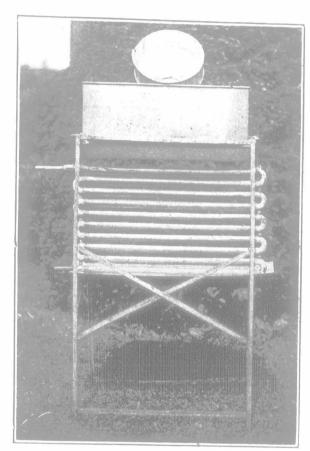
4. The can of milk or cream should never be left uncovered so that flies or dirt blown by the wind can

5. Straining out the flies and dirt from milk does not leave the milk in a wholesome and clean condition. Bacteria when once introduced into milk by unclean methods will spoil the milk.

HORTICULTURE.

Progress With Sprays and Spraying Since 1914.

Ever since the beginning of the war the control of insect pests and fungus diseases has been proceeding in a more or less desultory manner so far as the average fruit-grower is concerned. A few men whose whole business was fruit growing found it necessary to continue spraying practice at any cost throughout the war but so far as the average apple orchard is concerned, neglect of spraying was very common. Notwithstanding the disabilities of fruit growing throughout the



An Efficient Cooler for the Milk House.

war, improvement in methods has gone on and the study of disease and insect problems has been continued by officers of Departments of Agriculture as thoroughly as conditions would permit. Several changes are to be noted from the methods advocated in pre-war days and it has been our purpose in this article to bring spraying practice more or less down to date so that readers could know just where the various problems stand. For the most reliable information a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" has interviewed Agricultural College, Guelph. Readers may put full confidence in what Professor Caesar says because not only is he a very careful and observant entomologist but he has made himself doubly valuable to the fruit-1. Keep the cows clean. The udders and flanks grower because he has acquired a wide knowledge of

practical Horticulture which has helped him to make his suggestions practical.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The Codling moth is the commonest and most troublesome apple insect in Ontario, but is subject to control by anyone who will spray carefully. One should not make the mistake of thinking that spraying one year will rid the orchard of this pest forever. Professor Caesar was emphatic in the statement that there is undoubtedly a cumulative benefit from spraying, which he instanced by last year's experience with this pest. The year 1919, he said was undoubtedly the worst year for Codling moth we have had for 10 years. Two factors with a possible third, go to explain this. The mild winter of 1918-1919 caused a low mortality among the larvae of the Codling moth, which winter over under the loose bark of the tree or in any convenient shelter. The second factor was the very hot, dry summer which provided especially favorable conditions for development and resulted in the production of a much larger per cent, of a second broad than is usual. A possible third factor arises from the fact that the blossom season was very short and the weather was so warm that many blossoms wilted and hung on to the trees, thus keeping parts of the young trees covered and inaccessible to spray materials. Thus the percentage of side worm infection from the first brood was larger than usual. In spite of the great prevalence of codling worm last year, however, Professor Caesar informed us that where growers had been spraying regularly for two or three years previous, they experienced little difficulty last year.

Nearly every grower has practiced, or knows of "the three regular sprays for apples" and it may be opportune here to review the character of these sprays as now recommended. The first spray, formerly called the dormant spray, should be applied when the leaves are the size of a ten-cent piece, in order that it may be held on the t ee better and have some value against scab. Use one gallon of lime-sulphur to seven gallons of water for San Jose Scale, or a bad infestation of Oyster Shell Bark Louse, If one is sure neither of these pests are bad, or that Blister Mite is not serious Bordeaux mixture may be used. The new formula for Bordeaux is 3 pounds of bluestone or copper sulphate, 5 or 6 pounds of hydrated lime and 40 gallons of water. Hydrated lime is more convenient than stone lime and will keep indefinitely if placed in an air-tight paper bag in a dry place. It is also safer and more of it can be used. It will be noticed that there is no poison applied with the first spray.

The second or "pink" spray, applied just before blossom buds burst, is made with 4-6-40 Bordeaux, or in other words the same Bordeaux as above except that another pound of bluestone is added. Limesulphur may be used if preferred at a strength of 1 to 35 or 40. A poison is applied with this spray and, as a rule, either arsenate of lime powder at a strength of % pounds to 40 gallons of the spray mixture or one pound of ar enate of lead powder to 40 gallons will prove equally effective. There is no difference between the effectiveness of arsenate of lead paste or powder if used with other substances except that the paste is only half the strength of the powder. When used alone with water, the paste sticks a little better than the powder. The third, or so-called codling moth spray, applied when about 90 per cent, of the blossoms have allen consists of one gallon of lime-sulphur to 40 of water with one pound of arsenate of lead powder added.

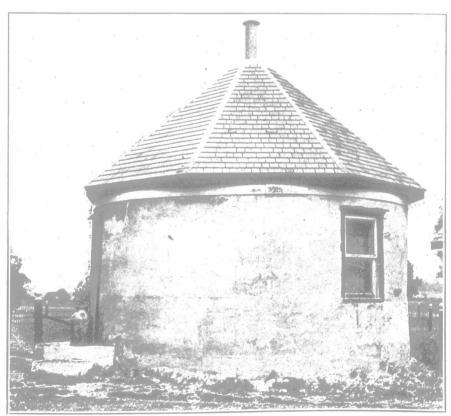
From observation and some experience during the war years Professor Caesar says there is reason for believing that a spray of arsenate of lead, with or without a fungicide, applied two weeks after the third spray is the best method of overcoming the seriousness of the codling moth. A spray at this time he believes is much better than a later spray applied in August for the second brood. The reason for this is that when the apple is very small it is covered by pubescence which prevent the approach the second brook. or very fine hairs, which prevent the entrance of side worms. About two weeks after the blossoms fall, however, this pubescence generally begins to disappear and the worms can enter the side of the apple, which is then about 34-inch in size. A spray at this time will prevent these side worms from doing any damage.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

There has been no change in the method of control for San Jose Scale. It should be pointed out, however, that this has been practically annihilated in orchards that are situated around the border lines of districts where it can develop. This has been due to the severity of the winter of 1917-18 and even in the Niagara district of the winter of 1917-10 and even in the Magara district and other localities where it has always flourished, the prevalence of San Jose Scale has been wonderfully reduced. "There is less San Jose Scale in Ontario today", said Professor Casear, "than for 20 years. The great thing in its control now is that wherever it is left, every orchardist who has had trouble in the past should keep the upper hand."

Apple Maggot and Cherry Fruit Fly.

The apple maggot is not general, we were informed, but is exceedingly troublesome in some orchards, particularly east of Toronto between Brighton and Brockville, and between Iroquois and Ottawa. "There is, no doubt, but that we have the remedy" said Professor Caesar, and we know that the seven years work which he spent on this pest is responsible for the remedy being found. Nothing but arsenate of lead is required, but it is necessary to use 2 to 3 pounds of the paste in



A Neat, Well-kept Milk House Removed from the Stable.

The cherry fruit flies are very similar to the apple maggot and are the worst cherry insect pest in Ontario. They yield readily to exactly the same kind of treatment as is given for apple maggot. When spraying for this pest a fungicide may be used with the poison in order to control brown rot.

The pear and cherry slug has been bad for the last two years, but is easily controlled by regular spraying. Its chief injury comes through defoliation of the trees before the wood has ripened so that they are very easily killed by a severe winter following. Many hundred of cherry trees have been pulled out recently because of injury from this cause. Sometimes defoliation occurs before the fruit is ripe. believes that all cherry growers should spray cherries Professor Caesar regularly, the same as apples and he doubted if anything they could do would pay them better. The first spray, just before or as the buds are bursting, should not be omitted, but for sweet cherries Black Leaf 40 should be added to the lime-sulphur to kill aphids. Lime-sulphur is used 1 to 7 or 8 where San Jose Scale is present and 1 to 20 where it is not. Use Bordeaux for later cherry sprays except on sweet cherries where lime-sulphur is much safer. The second spray comes when the little fruits are almost free from the shrivelled blossoms and the third spray just before the fruit begins to turn red. Use a posion with either spray to control slugs, fruit flies and plum curculio. One pound of arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime may be used as for

PEACH DISEASE.

Leaf curl is a very serious disease on peaches and frequently causes enormous damage, often due to the fact that growers cannot get the spraying done soon enough in the spring because of weather conditions. The only new thing in the control of this disease is the fact that the experience of the last 3 years has shown it possible to control peach leaf curl by fall spraying as well as by spring spraying.

The situation with respect to Yellows and Little Peach is satisfactory in most townships of the Niagara district, but in two townships—Grantham and Niagara the appointment of inspectors has been neglected so that there is a good deal of infection in these townships. There have already been three outbreaks of yellows in Ontario and if conditions were again to become favorable, another serious outbreak might easily occur.

THE STRAY GUN A BOON.

The spray gun has been a great boon to the fruit grower in the control of San Jose Scale," said Professor "One must not stand on the tank when spraying for San Jose Scale, because it is impossible to do a thorough job. It is impossible to reach the under sides of the widespreading branches and besides, the driver may easily drive too far. I prefer 30 or 35 feet of hose and like to stand on the ground." All makes of spray guns are not equally good, but on the whole they have been of great value. A spray gun saves one man because one gun will do as much as two spray rods and four nozzles. It is cleaner, takes less mixture and does away with the need of a tower. It requires other spray outfit and has one drawback in that if spraying with a coarse nozzle close to the tree it is almost sure to cause considerable burning. It is adapted only for power outfits, although there new and fairly satisfactory gun now on the market that is adapted for hand spraying outfits. The best practice is to stand well back from the tree and use a fine mist for the parts of the tree nearest you.

DUSTING NOT ALTOGETHER PROVEN.

Professor Caesar's conclusion regarding the general value of dusting seems to be that in a bad season in the apple orchard, dusting cannot be relied upon to give as good results as liquid spraying. In most seasons, if well applied, however, dusting will give satisfactory results against scab, codling moth and biting insects So far there does not seem to have been developed a satisfactory dust for pear psylla, San Jose Scale or aphids. However, dusting is a mighty good thing in large orchards and to help out in rush seasons when the spraying must be done in a short time. It saves a great deal of time, although the materials are expensive For large, old, trees dusting may be cheaper than liquid spraying, but for young trees it is usually more expensive. Professor Caesar's parting suggestion was that if one needed only one sprayer, get a figured outful

Hotbeds for Farm Use.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADD

Almost every farm has its the rush of other work the gardtill after seeding, and in some a of a reserved drill in the mangel or to farmer leaves it to his city friends to tables the first vegetables of the season, of market.

To have early vegetables in a good game bed is indispensable. Only those who can appreciate its value. It can be made with no expense from a few pieces of lumber and an old window sash. The following size of hot bed is large enough for ordinary farm use

On the South side of a building with a good sunny exposure, dig a pit six feet long and three feet wide, and about one foot deep. Board up the back on the (North side) about eighteen inches high and leave the front about six inches lower. This will incline the sash toward the South. Then close in the ends. Tramp in firmly horse manure that has lain in a pile for a short time until it is about six inches above the level of the ground. Over the manure spread about four inches of good garden soil. Nail cleats around the frame to support the ash. An old window sash with glass may be used. It is advisable to measure the sash first and then make the frame to fit it. The outside of the hotbed should be well banked with manure. Do not plant the seeds in the hotbed at once, but wait for two or three days till the intense heat, generated by the decomposing manure, has subsided. It would be well to hang a thermometer in the hotbed to take the temperature of the soil. When the temperature drops to about 80° F, the seeds may be planted. To facilitate the work of transplanting most of the seeds, like cucumpers, melons, tomatoes, may be planted in containers These can be made from strawberry boxes or tin cans with the bottoms melted off, filling them with good garden soil. Plant cabbage seeds in drills in the hotbed.

On warm sunny days the sash of the hotbed should be lifted off and also for a short time each day for ventilation. Throw an old rug or piece of burlap over the hotbed on a very cold night.

Mater the plants in the
This gives them a chance to dry off before night and so lessens the danger of freezing. The plants may be transplanted to the graden in the first week in May, or as soon as all danger from frost is over.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

N. E. S.

POULTRY.

Eggs That are Fertile Will Hatch. Not long ago a poultry keeper asked us if we knew

how to tell a fertile egg before it was put in the incubator for hatching, and went on to say that hatching chickens was a very discouraging business. A friend of his had just had a hatch of five dozen come off, and the net result of it was eight chicks. A few days ago, while at the Ontario Agricultural College, we went over to the poultry department and asked Professor W. R. Graham what he knew about the hatchability and fertility of eggs. "Well," he said, "we have a bunch of eggs hatching now in a day or two, but I wouldn't venture to tell you the percentage of live chicks we will get from them. However, there are some things which always look bad, and one can guard to a certain extent against poor hatches. There are several factors that influence the fertility and the hatchability of eggs, among which are the age of the bird, her breed, breeding, mating, feeding, environment and condition, as well as the season in which the eggs are laid and the care that is given them after they are laid. The difficulty of securing good hatches is a very real and serious one, and the most we can do is to put into practice the result of observation and experience. We always tell those who buy eggs from the O. A. C. not to expect more than forty-five per cent. of a hatch. Moreover, many poultrymen consider it necessary to et one pullet. This is based on the assumption that the number of live chicks hatched will be fifty per cent. of the number of eggs set, also that half the live chicks will be pullets and that the mortality among the live chicks will be twenty-five per cent. There will also be a little leeway for culling out some of the poorer pullets. At the College here we do get hatches that yield more than seventy-five per cent, of live chicks, and we do have mortality among the live chicks as low as ten per cent, or less, which means that under favorable conditions we get one pullet from three eggs. Many hatcheries charge five cents per egg for hatching, which means that where you get one pullet out of six eggs set, the cost for hatching a pullet and a cockerel is thirty cents, fifteen cents of which is the cost of hatching the pullet. It is easy to see that if you can get one pullet from every three eggs you reduce the initial cost of there be any confusion as to exactly what is meant by the terms 'fertility' and 'hatchability' it may be well ried to date that is reasonably sure of delivering both etility and hatchability. The best information we is that, generally speaking, fertility is largely anxion-pental thing, while hatching power seems to the a good percentage of natenarium vine penning must supply all the factors leading to terribines, in addition to the necessary breaking.

Lence on the hatchability of e.gs. This is each the fact that ordinarily a Leghean will out but ek by five or ten per cent. White this is the nativantage which the Leghean possesses ever the leghean possesses e

The breeding of the idividual birds has also an influence. Some people think that hens that are bred for high egg production, and are thus themselves capable of laying a great many eggs in a given period, are likely to produce eggs low in fertility and hatchability. may be," said Professor Graham, "a very slight influence due to this cause, but in my experience it is not appeared to the ben is fed well enough at preciable. So long as the hen is fed well enough and is physically fit her ability to produce should make no difference in hatchability." At this point the record of a difference in hatchability." At this point the record of a pullet was brought in, which showed that since last fall she had laid more than 150 eggs. This is an exceptionally good record, and the fact that eight of her eggs were set and all proved fertile, indicates that high egg-laying ability is not necessarily a detriment to fertility. Her mother showed the same ability to produce fertile eggs last year, and her sire's mother also. Other hens, whether good or poor layers, may produce eggs that are all infertile, even when bred to the same male, and kept under exactly the same conditions, Not only is this true, but it has also been the experience of Professor Graham that a pen of birds will go off in hatching power for a short time, and then go back again,

As regards the age of the birds, late-hatched pullets are the worst offenders. By late-hatched is meant the month of June, and probably nearly the whole month of May. Pullets hatched at these times ordinarily give more trouble in getting eggs from them that are reasonably fertile than those hatched at any other time. Not only is this so, but the eggs from these pullets that are fertile usually hatch poorly, and, in addition to this, there is possibly a higher mortality among the chicks hatched from these eggs. "Usually," said Professor Graham, "we do not care to breed from latehatched pullets, and do not care to recommend that others breed from them. The pullet I would like best to breed from would be a February-hatched pullet that would molt in December and January. A bird of this kind, after she has come back into laying, looks the best to me from the standpoint of the fertility and hatchability of eggs. Unfortunately, there are very few of these birds to be found-possibly there might be three hundred in the Province of Ontario. I would like to mate a pullet of this kind with a March or April

It is usually considered that the best kind of a mating is to mate yearling hens with March-hatched cockerels. This, however, is a question, the answer to which is not clear. "Our experience," said Professor Graham, "is that early-hatched pullets mated to earlyhatched cockerels will give the poultryman the best hatches and the best ferility, particularly early in the season." It is no good to mate one male bird with It is no good to mate one male bird with fifty females. Ordinarily, also, the older the male bird the fewer the females per male. females to one male is probably fair. An average of fifteen

One of the factors which influences the fertility of eggs is the season in which the eggs are laid. Ordinarily the best fertility and hatchability is secured in the natural breeding season, which occurs when the grass is green, the sun shines regularly, and when there are plenty of slugs and other natural feeds for them. In other words, the hens feel good at this time and have plenty of vitality. Although high-producing hens may produce good hatching eggs, Professor Graham thought that the eggs they would lay in May might show a considerable decline in hatchability, but he could not tell why. He also said he would not be surprised if-the hatchability of eggs goes down when production goes one hundred hens may lay from sixty to seventy eggs per day in April, and from then on lay fewer throughout May, June, July and August. Professor Graham's idea is that during these latter months the hatchability is possibly lower than when production is at its height.

The condition of the birds and the environment are very closely related and affect fertility to a marked extent. Damp houses, lack of air, and bad feeding, each tend to put the hens out of condition and influence the fertility of eggs adversely. It has been mentioned previously that Leghorns will normally out-hatch Rocks by five to ten per cent. So far this year this has not held true at the College, since the Leghorns have not done as well as the heavier breeds. There are two factors which Professor Graham thinks may account for this unusual condition. In the first place the Leghorn males were not so rigidly selected for hatching power, and in the second place it may be due to the nousing conditions of the Leghorns. They have not had quite so much fresh air, and because of the fact that they are a very active breed, this factor may mean considerable. In any case, a bird must be in good physical condition before the fertility and hatchability of eggs can be kept up.

Feeding is an important factor. "The birds should and Professor Graham. "Care should be taken to hed them enough. Give them whole grain, with plenty of green stuff, such as cabbage or sprouted oats. lover hay and mangels, the latter especially, will ovide succulence in the ration. It is a good plan, Such a mash should be supplemented by sour to drink, or, about fifteen per cent. of high-grade not give both milk and beef scrap at the same time. it ashes are supposed to reduce the fertility of eggs allse of a tendency to over-stimulate the egg-laying of the body. The effect of the wet mash, howdepends upon the kind of a mash that is used. at that is sloppy and high in beef scrap, pepper, or d. has a tendency to reduce fertility more than It is harder, however, to keep the hens by with a wet mash than with a dry one. One should

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endeavor to provide a balanced ration, with plenty of exercise, so that the hens may keep physically fit.

Eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool, clean. dark place, at a temperature of between fifty and sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Light has an effect on both the albumen of the egg and the color of the shell. It should be remembered in this connection that from one-third to one-half of the albumen enters the egg after the shell has been laid down in the body of the hen. This entrance is effected by the process known as osmosis, and if an egg is left out in the sun for a time the white will not be the same as it was before, although it will have the same chemical composition. It will be thinner. Thus it is that eggs for hatching should be kept in a dark place in order to preserve the character of the white of the egg when fresh. Coolness is necessary in order to prevent the albumen of the egg from breaking down, and to prevent the germ from becoming active. Cleanliness is also essential and needs no explanation. What is good for a hatching egg is also good for a market egg, although the latter should be kept at a lower temperature. Above all things, in the storage of eggs for hatching, one should keep eggs away from musty places. This is the worst thing that can happen to an egg, since they will must very quickly, and also because some of the troubles with baby chicks arise out of the presence of must and

FARM BULLETIN.

The Ontario Farmers' Government Starts Its First Session Well.

If anyone were in doubt as to the interest being taken in the unique Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario and its probable experience during the first session of the fifteenth legislature of the Province, that doubt would surely have been dispelled by the sight of the unprecedented crowds that witnessed the somewhat ceremonious opening of the Provincial House on Tues day, March 9. Not only were the speaker's and the visitors' galleries filled long before the hour of three was struck, but the floor of the legislative chamber was packed and the press gallery filled to overflowing Outside, hundreds who held tickets failed to get inside at all, and the police steadily kept the disappointed ones from getting any nearer than the corridors adjoining the chamber. Shortly after one o'clock the crowd began to gather fast, and they kept coming steadily during the next two hours until the event surpassed, in point of crowds at least, anything that has occurred on a similar occasion during the past fifty years. Probably the Government would have done just as well had they eliminated much of the ceremony by which the event was characterized, but it at least served to show that farmers and their families can figure in such pastimes with as much decorum and grace as their more sophisticated city cousins. Certainly the wives of the Cabinet Ministers who were obliged to take conspicuous positions in the assembly, appeared, if anything, to advantage, since by either appearance, dress or manner they lost nothing by comparison.

Of the ceremony itself not much need be said, for the reason that it is for the most part a concession to tradition and comparatively meaningless. The deference and concern which habitually marks the appearance of the Lieutenant-Governor is, of course, easily understood by every British subject, who, though proud the degree of independence which Canada nation within the British Commonwealth, is nevertheless equally appreciative of the limited monarchy which guides the fortunes of the Empire, and, therefore of the representative of the King who symbolizes His Majesty in Dominion or Provincial affairs of state. The cloud of solemnity hovering about the Speaker of the Assembly and all his official goings to and fro is understandable also, because he represents that restraining influence and authority over the deliberations of the House which makes for an appearance of respectability and the prevention of unlimited discord, as would seem to befit discussions of state matters. Forms of procedure thus have their embodiment in the person of Mr. Speaker, who is traditionally the unopposed nominee of the Government, although nominally the choice by election of the whole House. In Nelson Parliament, M.P.P. for Prince Edward County, the Government have chosen a Liberal who is an adherent to the cause of agriculture and who, no doubt, has qualified himself for the exacting duties he has to

The Speech from the Throne—prepared by the Government and read by the Lieutenant-Governor—is, of course, the first item of business at the opening of each session, provided the Speaker has been duly elected. In this instance, the session being the first of the new Legislature, the Speaker had not been elected previously and to emphasize the importance of his selection, a little by-play was staged, by which the reading of the Speech was deferred pending the ceremony of the election, after which the Lieutenant-Governor resumed the Throne—the Speaker's chair—and read the Speech, the essential parts of which are indicated as follows:

After calling attention to the existing problem in connection with the importation of liquor, and the fact that the present Legislature is more or less of a departure from the long-established rigidity of party lines, the Speech went on to say that the educational needs of the Province have been considered by the Government, and pending a thorough inquiry into the whole subject the Legislature will be asked to provide for increases in the grants to rural schools and to make

provision for such publication of school text-books as shall avoid increasing the cost to the pupils. The public school law and the Public Libraries Act will be revised The Department of Agriculture proposes to bring the advantages of agricultural education more directly home to the people, and a bill will be introduced to regulate the purchase of milk and cream in order to safeguard the interests of milk and cream producers. A number of amendments to the present road laws will be submitted during the session providing for the application of a progressive and well-balanced road policy, which it is intended will improve rural conditions and facilitate the marketing of crops. With regard to the Soldiers Aid Commission it is proposed to devote the labors of the Commission hereafter, mainly to the care of soldiers' dependents. Fire pro tection and reforestation are also to be dealt with, while the mining industry will be recognized by creating a Department of Mines, as well as by reducing the fee for recording mining claims. Various measures affecting labor and improving existing laws will be submitted, as well as a bill providing for the payment of allowances in certain cases to the mothers of dependent children Bills will be introduced regarding the preparation of voters' lists and amending the election laws, the Succession Duty Act, the Corporation Tax Act, the law of

partnership and the sale of goods. On Wednesday afternoon when the House met for the first inning, which is always the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, apparently every elected member of the Government was on hand to start the ball rolling. Every one of them was anxious that the Government get off to a good start. The address was moved by Rev. Edgar Watson, the Baptist clergyman who represents North Victoria. To anyone who heard the mover of the address, his occupation would have been as obvious as a roman nose, because of the cheerful neglect with which he treated his text. To some preachers a text isn't even as useful as a hitching post, but is more like first base in a game of baseball—something to start from some-time during each round, but only to be visited once. The member for North Victoria was sublimely indifferent to his text, although it was stated afterwards, we believe, that he did make one reference to the Speech from the Throne. Had his subject been "The Brotherhood of Man," or "The Ideals of a Preacher in the Legislature, it would have been most excellent, but we have gathered the idea that neither the average member nor his average constituent would relish a constant diet of love and kind-The monotony would be dreadful. Of course, it must be remembered that it does not really make much difference what the mover of the address says, because after all he is merely the official starter, whose only reward is that he gets the first inning in the argument and whose chief consolation lies in the fact that no one pays much attention to what he says. In spite of the fact that we cannot enthuse over the first speech of the debate, we entertain good hopes that in a debate of more limited scope Mr. Watson may bring his practiced

The seconder of the address was W. A. Crockett, South Wentworth. Mr. Crockett is a fluent Yorkshireman who probably will not bring any great genius to bear upon the affairs of government. His natural affiliations are with Labor, which fact was doubtless responsible for his choice as seconder. Large and nebulous ideas in which the United Farmer seems to figure rather artificially appear to engross the most of the speaker's attention, while here and there a note is struck regarding minimum wage and child labor laws. Like the gentleman of the cloth who preceded him, the member for South Wentworth made no special contribution to human knowledge, and thus ended the second day of the fifteenth Ontario legislature.

oratory to bear with good effect.

And now, as beseemeth these Christian virtues so abundantly exponded by the moralist and social reformer, we are to meet one of those rare spirits whose chief aim in life is the practice of virtue, chiefly unselfishness and self-sacrifice. We refer to H. Hartley Dewart, leader of the Opposition and member for Southwest Toronto. "The Liberal party was, as I have said fighting the battle of the people against an aristocratic government. To-day, where we have sown, others have reaped. Where we have fought, others possess the fruits of our victory. Whether maligned, misinterpreted, or misunderstood, we have proved true to our faith. Whoever may fall by the wayside, we shall not prove unfaithful to the great and democratic trust we have undertaken," he said.

As a speaker and lawyer, the Liberal leader has ability of no mean order, and his audience was much interested. At his left sat the Conservatives under G. Howard Ferguson, only half credulous of these many virtues. Across the floor sat Premier Drury and one wondered what evil influences could have hardened his heart in recent years, especially when Mr. Dewart touchingly referred to a previous federal campaign when he and the now Premier campaigned side by side for the same great cause. He could not understand the Premier's change of attitude, especially when, as he said, aside from the initiative, the referendum and the recall, the platform of the Liberal party has in it all that is contained in the farmers' platform, and a great deal more.

Unwonted diligence among the pages of Holy Writ has revealed the fact that Peter once spoke at Jerusalem "of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried and his sepulchre is with us unto this day." Far be it from us to ascribe any sepulchral characteristics to the Conservatives of the Legislature, but they have, however, been forced to occupy a position of comparative obscurity at the extreme left of Mr. Speaker. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, former Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Hearst Government, has at least temporarily secured the place of his defeated leader

and incidentally makes about the least "dead and buried" member of the second party to the Opposition. Mr. Ferguson followed Mr. Dewart, and while appearing to accept as sincere the lamentations of the Liberal leader, he was skeptical of the many virtuous deeds Mr. Dewart claimed for himself and his party. He seemed to feel that camouflage played quite a part in the Liberal leader's remarks, but thought at the same time that Mr. Dewart's "wail of bitterness and disappointment" must have appealed to the Prime Minister. He congratulated the Liberal leader on the pathos of his appeal but declared, however, that his honorable friend had never ceased "to poison his arrows and throw them at the farmers." He claimed great interest in agricultural education, and thought money was well spent for educational purposes. In fact, he said, old Governments have not hesitated to go somewhat deeply into the public treasury and to spend generously even lavishly, for educational purposes that could be to the public interest.

Mr. Ferguson thought the Speech from the Throne rather meagre in as much as it did not touch upon housing, the minimum wage, or the eight-hour day. Nor could he find anything regarding the development of hydro-electric power that would satisfy his desire. He dwelt on this point at some length, but was not overcritical of the Government any more than was H. H. Dewart. In fact, he seemed to be adopting an attitude of watchful waiting, something like the barn cat at milking time, or like Jonah who went out of the city and sat 'in the shadow till he might see what would become

of the city. No other members have taken part in the debate, although by the time this reaches our readers, Premier Drury will have spoken and the debate probably closed. It seems evident that the Government has a desire to expedite the work of the session as much as possible so that it will not run into the month of May. In all probability no seriously contentious measures will be introduced until the Government have become more accustomed to harness and until they have had time to investigate provincial problems more fully. Certainly a little more experience with the rules of procedure in the House will be necessary before business can proceed smoothly, but so far, nothing more than temporary embarassments have resulted from the inexperience of most Government members. Taken altogether, the first week of the session was interesting and contained nothing alarming for the Government. Both Liberals and Conservatives seem disposed to give the Government a fair chance, although free and outspoken criticism may be expected, no doubt, from either section of the Opposition.

The Week at Ottawa.

Perhaps the three outstanding occurrences during the week at Ottawa were the speech of Sir Thomas White, the report of Viscount Jellicoe regarding Canadian naval construction, and the introduction of the Franchise Bill. Sir Thomas White came out very strongly in opposition to an election at this time. He did not believe the Liberal party were sincere, and was opposed to the group system of government which the farmer members were introducing into the House. His chief statement was that "if Sir Robert Borden would form a National-Liberal-Conservative party, consisting of the old Conservative party and the members of the Liberal party who joined him in the coalition of 1917, and who think with him on public questions, including sween the country." It he would reply to Dr. Michael Clark, he also stated that free trade had nothing to do with the exchange situation which was due to the war. Free trade, he said, would aggravate rather than improve the situation.

The new Franchise Bill which has been expected for so long was introduced to the House on Thursday, by the Honorable Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, Its terms provide that all persons of British citizenship resident in Canada for one year, and in the constituency for two months, of twenty-one years of age and over, and either male or female, are to be permitted to vote for federal candidates. Provincial lists not more than one year old will be used as the basis for the federal lists, but in urban centres there will be a registration to add names to the list, with provision for appeals to the Courts of Revision, while in rural districts the lists will be revised by enumerators. From these revisions there will be no appeal, but persons omitted from the lists will be allowed to vote on election day when they take the prescribed oath. No person can claim to be a British subject by reason of marriage or relationship with any other person, and where any person is disqualified by reason of race, under the laws of any province, from voting in the election of that province, the disqualification is to be discontinued for the purpose of a Dominion election. In other respects the disenfranchising and penalizing clauses formerly contained in the War Times Election Act are not continued in the

The report of Viscount Jellicoe regarding programs of naval construction for Canada was presented to the House on March 10, and contains outlines of four programs, two of which would be suitable in time of war to undertake the local defence of Canada and "afford real help in the Empire's defence as a whole." The cost of these four plans would be \$25,000,000, \$17,500,000, \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000 per year, respectively.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held in the Secretary's office, at Ottawa, on March 20, beginning at 2 p.m.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading

Week	Ending	March	11.	
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Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

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Tarket Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.) With a fairly keen demand from packers and butchers for good cattle to supply the fresh meat trade, and with an insufficient supply of cattle to go around drovers and commission merchants were able to fairly well control the course of the models trading and the course of the week's trading, and in a brisk market values gradually advanced to higher levels, prices on Thursday touching the highest point reached in some weeks. Scarcely four thousand cattle were on sale during the week, and with one thousand of these on Monday's market, prices were marked up 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred and gained additional strength on Wednesday and Thursday, when further increases of 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred were made. Owing to recent snow blockades the resulting tie-up on railroads greatly retarded shipments and created uncertainty as to supplies during the past few weeks, and the markets have been very unstable and values have fluctuated violently, creating conditions very unsatisfactory to the industry. With the coming of milder weather and the break up of the country roads, little improvement in this respect need be looked for ment in this respect need be looked for during the next few weeks. Very few heavy cattle were on sale. Ten head averaging thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$14.25 on Monday, and other sales were made from \$13 to \$14. Of steers weighing from ten hundred to twolve weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, a few choice loads were offered. For fifteen head averaging ten hundred and sixty pounds, \$14.50 was paid on Thursday; thirty-five head averaging eleven hundred and ten pounds sold at \$14.10 on Mc sales at \$13.50 to \$14, while most of the cattle in this class moved from \$13 to \$13.75. In the light butcher class a few extra good sales were recorded, one baby-beef steer weighing eight hundred and ninety pounds selling at \$15.50 per hundred, a few odd lots at \$14 and \$14.50 per hundred, and a straight load of nine hundred and eighty pounds at \$13.75. On the closing market most of the sales were made from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per hundred, with medium quality from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Cows and bulls had a strong trade, and best fat cows were commanding a premium being in special demand for the Jewish trade. One extra choice cow which weighed seventeen hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$18.25 per hundred, a few other cows ranging from twelve hundred pounds up were weighed up from \$12 to \$12.75 per hundred most of the choice cows moved from \$10.50 to \$11.50, and medium quality from \$7.50 to \$9. Bulls were in equally good demand and \$12.75 was paid for a pair averaging eighteen hundred pounds; good bulls sold generally from \$10 to \$11.50 per hundred, and medium quality from \$8 to \$9.50. The stocker and feeder trade was quiet, few cattle going back to country. Good feeders were quoted har \$11 to \$12 per hundred, and good stocket from \$10 to \$10.50. The mileh trade was quiet, very few milkers being on sale; one extra good lielstein con sold at \$185, and medium quality stock sold from \$100 to \$140 each. The call market was inclined to be easier and while

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	nished	95	\$13.55	\$13.2	25-\$14.25	\$14.25			Bulk	Sales	Price
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(fed and lig	vies hts	306	19.53 18.50 17.55	19.50- 18.00- 17.00-	18 75	19.85 18.75	820 7	20.50	20.25- 2	0.75	20.75
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comm	on		19.87. 16.04	18.00- 15.00-	22.00 17.00	$\frac{22.00}{17.50}$	2 9	18.00. 17.00	18.00-		18.00
HEEP lig commo	ht	49	12.65 6.66	11.00-	14.00	15.00	12		17.00		
23 and \$24 per	hundred w		. 1	0.00-	8.00	8.00	9	12.50 11.50	12.00- 13 11.00- 12	.00	13.00

\$23 and \$24 per hundred was paid in a few instances for extra good quality stock most of the good calves sold under \$22, medium quality from \$16 to \$18, and common calves from \$10 to \$15.

Lamb and sheep receipts were comparatively light, the tone in this department being easier and prices \$1 to \$2 per hundred lower. A few sales were made during the week at \$22 to \$22.50 per hundred for choice lambs, but best quality stock sold at \$21 on Thursday, and ewes moved from \$10 to \$15 per

With only sixty-five hundred hogs on sale the demand was keen and prices advanced during the week. On Monday and Tuesday \$19.50 per hundred was paid for fed and watered hogs, while on Wednesday and Thursday \$19.75 was the prevailing price with one deck of hogs selling at \$19.85, lights at \$17.75 and sows from \$14.75 to \$16.75.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending March 4. Canadian packing houses purchased 336 calves. 4,320 butcher cattle, 274 hogs and 316 sheep. Local butchers purchased 353 calves, 645 butcher cattle and 216 lambs. anadim shipments were made up of 13 calves, 136 stockers and 9 feeders. Shipments to United States points consisted of 188 calves, 63 butcher cattle and

The total receipts from January to March 4, inclusive, were 49,901 cattle, 6,979 calves, 65,609 hogs and 13,631 sheep; compared with 62,553 cattle. 5,701 calves, 67,059 hogs and 23,235 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

Receipts of stock at the two markets for the week amounted to ten hundred and thirty-eight cattle, twelve hundred and sixty-one calves, eighty-two sheep and seventeen hundred and eight hogs. The main features of the market were the increase in prices paid for fat cows and heifers, the keen demand for hogs for local store trade, and the numbers of confiscations of calves that were under age and considered unfit for human consumption. Aside from two baby-beeves the highest priced cattle were sold at \$13,50 per hundred; the majority of the steers offered were sold at prices ranging from \$11.50 to \$13 although one small light lot was sold at \$9.50. Fat young cows and good heifers commanded as high as \$13 per hundred. While all grades of cattle sold quickly on Monday. common cattle standing without offers; this grade of cattle was sold at prices about steady with the previous week's prices. Several lors of cattles were confiscated on account of immaturity. In one case forty-two calves were taken. Handling young poor calves is likely to prove a rather precarious occupation Montreal during the spring. Good milk-fed calves brought \$18 per hundred in most cases

The market for sheep and lambs was slow and unchanged. Receipts were light and demand inactive. There were no changes in the ranges of prices.

There were not enough hogs coming on the market to supply the immediate needs of the trade. Prices advanced during the week to \$21 per hundred for selects and lights in mixed lots weighed off cars. The market closed strong in

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending March 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 582 calves, 26 bulls, 254 butcher cattle, 805 hogs, 53 sheep and 51 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 9 milch cows. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to March 4, inclusive, were: 5,086 cattle, 2,526 calves, 9,839 hogs and 4,596 sheep; compared with 7,458 cattle, 3,892 calves, 1,463 hogs and 4,828 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919. EAST END.—Of the disposition from the

Canadian butchers

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Cattle.

MARCH

Yards fo

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\$85 to \$10

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handy gra ranged do mostly at \$16.75, Thursday Wednesda heavies ra light hogs and pigs la \$13 to \$ Receipts f head, beir week befo same week Sheep a with bes Tuesday

to \$20.50 with bulk two days lambs ra yearlings wether she and top e for the we pared wit preceding week a yea Calves. ment as

top veals brought steady, T Friday the \$23.50. all week past week compared before and a year ago Markets Intelligence Division

Top Price Good Calves

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12.00 op Price Good Lambs Week 1919 Mar. 4 \$18.50. \$23.00 15.00. 18.00 15.00. 18.00 50. 15.50 16.00 13.00 00.

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Prices advanced 21 per hundred for mixed lots weighed et closed strong in Of the disposition the week ending backing houses and

the week ending backing houses and based 582 calves, cattle, 805 hogs, is. Canadian shipof 9 milch cows. The week comments to United to week.

from January 1 were: 5,086 cattle, is and 4,596 sheep; attle, 3,892 calves, 8 sheep, received ing period of 1919. isposition from the Yards for the week ending March 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 557 calves, 387 butcher cattle, 555 hogs and 48 lambs. There were no shipments made to United States points during the week.

The Total receipts from January 1 to March 4, inclusive, were: 7,593 cattle, 3,186 calves, 6,502 hogs and 3,645 sheep; compared with 8,924 cattle, 2,134 calves, 6,483 hogs and 5,280 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle receipts were moderate at all of the live-stock markets last week. as the result of which prices were advanced at Buffalo all the way from 25 cents to, in some extreme advances, as much as seventy-five cents to a dollar, the general advance averaging up from a quarter to half dollar. Best shipping steers sold on a range of from \$14.50 to \$15, best Canadians from \$12.50 to \$13.50. In the handy butchering steer line choice grades ranged up to \$13 to \$13.35, with yearlings ranging up to \$14 and \$14.40. Best handy heifers sold up to \$12 and \$12.50. All grades of cattle sold readily and good clearances were had each day. Supply of Canadians was light, there being not over ten to twelve loads offered Receipts for the week totaled 3,475 head as against 4,750 head the week previous and as compared with 5,550 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations.

Shipping Steers — Canadians — Best heavy, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12; medium weight, \$11 to \$11.50; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11. Butchering Steers — Yearlings fair

Butchering Steers — Yearlings, fair to prime, \$12.50 to \$14.25; choice heavy, \$12.50 to \$13; best handy, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; good butcher heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; medium to good, \$7 to \$8.50; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; canners, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9.75 to \$10.25; good butchering, \$8.50 to \$9; sausage, \$8 to \$8.50; light bulls, \$7 to \$8.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$110 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to good, small lots, \$85 to \$100; in carloads, \$75 to \$85.

Hogs.—Market got a lower trade on the opening day of last week, prices being declined 10 to 15 cents from the previous week's close. Monday a few light hogs made \$16.35 but the bulk of the handy grades moved at \$16.25, heavies ranged down to \$15.50, and pigs sold mostly at \$15. Tuesday's trade was steady, Wednesday light hogs reached \$16.75, with other grades unchanged, Thursday the market was steady with Wednesday and Friday mediums and heavies ranged from \$15.50 to \$16.25, light hogs brought from \$16.50 to \$16.75 and pigs landed generally at \$16. Roughs \$13 to \$13.50 and stags, \$8 to \$10. Receipts for the past week were 26,800 head, being against 27,361 head for the week before and 19,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week opened with best lambs selling at \$20.25, Tuesday the best brought from \$20.25 to \$20.50, Wednesday top was \$20.15, with bulk selling at \$20 and the next two days none sold above \$20. Cull lambs ranged from \$18 down, best yearlings brought from \$18 to \$18.50, wether sheep ranged from \$15.50 to \$16 and top ewes \$13.50 to \$14.50. Receipts for the week were 16,300 head, as compared with 17,631 head for the week preceding and 18,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.— Market showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday top veals moved at \$20, Tuesday bulk brought \$21, Wednesday's trade was steady, Thursday tops made \$21.50, and Friday the bulk of the choice veals made \$23.50. Cull grades were little changed all week selling from \$16 down. The past week's receipts were 4,200 head, as compared with 5,031 head for the week before and 4,150 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 15, numbered 172 cars, 3,489 cattle 445 calves, 2,208 hogs, 116 sheep and lambs. The cattle market was slow at prices 25 to 50 cents lower. The best load consisted of 18 head averaging 1,260 pounds; they sold at \$14.35 per hundred. The real top was \$16 per hundred for one heifer weighing 1,230, while several loads of eleven to twelve hundred pound steers sold at \$13.75 to \$14.10 per hundred. Best cows were \$11 to \$11.50; a few were up to \$12. Best bulls were \$11 to \$12.50. Calves were steady; tops were \$21 to \$23 Sheep were steady; lambs were \$1 higher; tops \$22 per hundred. Hogs were strong, fed and watered selling at \$20 per hundred.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$2.80; No. 2 northern, \$2.77; No. 3 northern, \$2.73.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W., 97c.; No. 3 C. W. 94 4c.; extra No. 1.94 4c. No. 1 feed, \$93 4c.; No. 2 feed, 92 4c.

Manitoba Barley—No. 3 C. W., \$1.653/8 No. 4 C., \$1.477/8; rejected, \$1.343/8; feed,

Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b., shipping points, according to freight; No. 1 winter, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 winter, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 winter, \$1.92 to \$1.93; No. 1 spring, \$.202 to \$2.03; No. 2 spring, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01.

American Corn—Prompt shipment, No. 3 yellow nominal, \$1.94; No. 4 yellow nominal, \$1.91, track, Toronto.

Ontario Oats—No. 3 white, \$1 to \$1.02, according to freight.

Ontario Flour—Winter, in the jute bags, prompt shipment, Government standard, \$10.80 to \$11, delivered at Montreal, and \$11, delivered at Toronto.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.75 to \$1.77. Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Manitoba Four—Government standard \$13.25, Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, \$3. Rye—No. 2, Nominal; No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.80.

Hay—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$27 to \$28; mixed, \$25. Straw—Carlots, \$16 to \$17.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, \$52; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hides and Skins.

Hides f.o.b. country points—Beef hides, flat cure, heavy, 20c. to 21c.; light, 20c. to 22c.; green hides, heavy, 16c. to 18c.; light, 18c. to 20c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$6 to \$7; No. 1 sheepskins, \$2.50 to \$4; yearling lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, 40c. to 42c.

City Hides—City butcher hides, green flats, 23c.; calf skins, green flats, 50c.; veal kip, 28c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$8 to \$10.

Tallow—City rendered, solids in barrels, 15c. to 17c.; country solids in barrels No. 1, 12c. to 15c.; cakes No. 1, 15c. to 17c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Trade on the wholesale market was slow at prices steady to slightly lower, fresh-made creamery pound prints, being quoted at 63c. to 65c.; cut solids at 60c. to 61c., and best dairy at 53c. to 55c. per lb.

Eggs.—Supplies are arriving in much larger quantities and prices, as a result are still declining; latest quotations for new laid being 61c. to 62c. per doz. Dealers state that they are now paying 57c. to 58c. per dozen at country points.

Cheese.—The market is quoted as steady, new large selling at 29c. to 30c. twins at 29½c. to 30½c., and old large

at 31c. to 32c. per lb.

Poultry.—Prices kept about stationary, with the previous week, receipts being rather light with a good demand, especially for live weight hens. Poultry prices being paid to producer: Chickens, per lb., alive, 30c. to 32c.; dressed, 35c.; chickens, milk-fed, per lb., alive, 35c.; dressed, 40c. Ducks, per lb., alive, 40c.; dressed, 40c. Hens, under 4 lbs., per lb., alive, 35c.; dressed, 35c.; hens, from 4 and 5 lbs., per lb., alive, 37c.; dressed, 37c.; hens, over 5 lbs., per lb., alive, 40c.; dressed, 40c. Turkeys, per lb., alive, 40c.; dressed, 40c. Turkeys, per lb., alive, 45c.; dressed, 55c. Guinea hens, per pair, alive, \$1.25; dressed, \$1.50.

Seed Quotations.

Wholesale merchants quote the following prices for seeds at country points: Alsike, No. 1, fancy, per bushel, \$33 to \$34; No. 1, per bushel, \$32 to \$33; No. 2, per bushel, \$31 to \$32; No. 3, per bushel, \$29 to \$30. Red clover, No. 1, fancy, per bushel, \$34 to \$35; No. 1, ordinary, per bushel, \$33 to \$34; No. 2, per bushel, \$31 to \$32; No. 3, per bushel, \$29 to \$30. Sweet clover, No. 1, fancy, per bushel, \$21 to \$22; choice, per bushel, \$19 to \$20.

Seeds Retail.

Dealers quote clover and other seeds as follows.

Red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$46.80; No. 2, per bushel, \$46; Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$44.20; No. 2, per bushel, \$43.20. Alfalfa, No. 1, per bushel, \$37.20; No. 2, per bushel \$34.80; Canadian, per bushel, \$42. Sweet clover, best, per bushel, \$29.40. Timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$11.55; No. 2, per bushel, \$10.95.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Ontario apples are scarce and those of choice quality command high prices.

Potatoes— Offerings are light on account of bad roads preventing shipment, and prices firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bag.

Cabbage.—Old domestic cabbage is practically off the market—the small quantity in stock if of choice quality bringing high prices.

Onions.—Choice quality onions are also firm—but the other lines of domestic vegetables are slightly easier.
Apples.—Western, \$3.50 to \$5 per

box; Ontario's \$6 to \$12 per bbl, and \$2.75 to \$3.50 per box; Nova Scotias, \$3 to \$7 per bbl.

Beans.—Dried white hand-picked, \$5

to \$5.25 per bushel.
Cabbage.—Old, \$7 to \$8 per bbl.;
new, Texas, \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl.; Florida,

\$7 to \$7.50 per case.

Carrots.—\$2 to \$2.25 per bag.

Cauliflower.—Cal. \$6 per crate.

Celery.—Florida, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per

Celery.—Florida, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per case.

Lettuce.—Leaf, 30c. to 50c. per dozen; extra large, 85c. per dozen.

Onions.—\$8 to \$9 per cwt., green,

40c. to 50c. per dozen.
Parsnips—\$2.50 to \$2.75 per bag.
Potatoes.—\$4.25 to \$4.50 per bag.
Turnips—\$1 to \$1.25 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—The demand for horses continues moderately good. Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175 and culls \$75 to \$100, with fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued steady in price, fresh-killed, country-dressed being 26c. to 26½c. per lb. for light weights and frozen stock being about 2c. less.

Poultry.—Live chickens are in good demand, mainly owing to the approaching Jewish holidays and good fat stock has sold as high as 45c. to 50c. per lb. Dressed stock sold at 30c. to 40c., covering all qualities. Turkeys were quoted at 53c. to 54c. per lb., for dressed.

Potatoes—Supplies continued on the light side and the tone of the market was firm although prices showed very little change. Quebec white stock was selling at \$3.50 to \$3.55 per 90 lbs., car loads, track, while, in smaller lots, ex-store, the

prices ranged up to \$4.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—The new syrup season is about to commence but the heavy snows in the woods are interfering. Prices of old syrup, so far as there were any, were about \$1.50 per gal. tin, while sugar was quoted at 35c. Dark strained honey was 22c. to 25c., and white strained 24c. to 27c., white comb being 25c. to 30c.

Eggs.—Prices of eggs have been coming down and were well under quotations of the previous week. Importations from the United States have been, in the main, the compelling influence. The price in Chicago was said to be about 40c. Here, the quotation was 60c. to 63c. for new-laid eggs, Canadian or U. S.

Butter.—During the week, the market for creamery was quite active and quite a little butter has been shipped out to different points and has also been exported. Prices were a little lower than for the previous week, being 60c. to 61c., but the prediction was made that there will be an advance.

Cheese.—Some trading was taking place in small cheese at 26½c. to 27c. per

Grain.—Supplies of oats in spot were fair and there was a good demand for them at \$1.17½ per bushel for carlots of No. 2 Canadian Western, up to \$1.18, while No. 3 were \$1.13 to \$1.13½ ex-store.

while No. 3 were \$1.13 to \$1.13½ ex-store, Millfeed.—Prices continued steady, bran being \$45.25 and shorts, \$52.25 per ton, in bags, carloads, ex-track, less 25c. for spot cash. In mixed cars, the price was \$2.50 or higher, with pure barley meal quoted at \$75 to \$76 and mixed grain mouille, dairy feed and oat middlings at \$62 per ton.

middlings at \$62 per ton.

Baled Hay.—There was a firmer market in hay. Car lots of No. 2 timothy were \$29 to \$30 per ton, No. 3 being \$27 to \$28 and clover and clover mixed \$25

Seeds.—Prices were steady at 17½c. to 20c. per lb. for timothy seed, 65c. to 75c. per red clover, 40c. to 45c. for sweet clover, 65c. to 75c. for alsike and 58c.

to 60c. for alfalfa, track, Montreal. Hides.—Steer and cow hides were steady at 28c. per lb., bulls, 22c., calves, 60c. to 65c., kips, 25c.; sheep, \$4.25 each, and horses, \$10 each.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$14 to \$15.25; medium, \$14.75 to \$16; light, \$15.40 to \$16; light lights, \$14.50 to \$15.60; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13 to \$13.50; do rough, \$12.25 to \$12.85; pigs, \$13.25 to \$14.75.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, beef steers 25 to 75 cents lower, better grades declining most, butcher cattle steady to 50c. lower; calves, 50c. to 75c. higher; feeders mostly 25c. higher.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, wooled lambs, 25c. to 40c. lower. Shorn lambs steady; sheep and yearlings steady to 25c. lower.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, March 13: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 98 to 99; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 98 to 99; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 99 to 100; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 99 to 100; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 100 to 101.

Questions and Answers.

Engineering.

Where can I learn to be a railroad engineer?

S. A. W.

Ans.—Certain schools advertise a correspondence course in engineering. This would no doubt give valuable information, but the practical experience is also needed and is very important. This could be secured by doing the actual work.

Sweet Clover.

Where can a person send fertilizer to get it analyzed?

2. I seeded a field with sweet clover, at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre, intending to keep it for seed. Will this be too thick? Would harrowing it in the spring where it is heaved have a beneficial effect?

H. K.

Ans.—1. A sample of the fertilizer may be sent to the Chemical Department, Guelph, or to the Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

2. It may be a little thick for seed, but we would not like to advise harrowing, especially if the plants were heaved. You might take a crop off for hay from the 10th to 15th of June, and leave the second crop for seed. You would have to be very careful, however, to cut high enough so as to leave young shoots on the stubble; if not, the cutting would kill your plants. If the plants are heaved very much, we would favor rolling and running the risk of the plants being too thick.

MARCH

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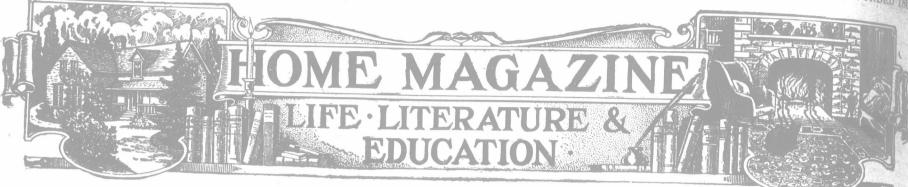
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The Rock-a-By-Lady.

The Rock-a-by Lady from Hushaby street Comes stealing comes creeping; The poppies they hang from her head to

And each hath a dream that is tiny and

She bringeth her poppies to you, my sweet, When she findeth you sleeping! There is one little dream of a beautiful

"Rub-a-dub!" it goeth; There is one little dream of a big sugar-

And lo; thick and fast the other dreams

Of popguns that bang, and tin-tops that And a trumpet that bloweth!

And dollies peep out of those wee little With laughter and singing;

And boatsgo a-floating on silvery streams, And the stars peek-a-boo with their own misty gleams, And up, up and up, where the Mother

Moon beams. The fairies go winging!

Would you dream all these dreams that are tiny and fleet?

They'll come to you sleeping; So shut the two eyes that are weary, my For the Rock-a-by Lady from Hushaby

street, With poppies that hang from her head to her feet,

Comes stealing; comes creeping.
—EUGENE FIELD.

Mother's Clubs.

(A PAPER BY "ELIZA".)

am going to speak to you about Mothers' Clubs and what they stand for, their objects and aim. In the first place they stand for more ideal motherhood and for a bond of sympathy between parents and teachers. In the United States in many cities and towns they have what they call "A Parent-Teacher Association," which is mu same lines as our Mother's Clubs. It is not well in any state or community for people to live too much to themselves. Interchange of opinions, friendly clasp of hands, meeting to rest both body and mind, benefit any community or any set of men and women, and the school affords a perfectly natural place for such meetings. "In all that interests our children", wrote Emerson, "we ought to have the deepest interest. Else how can we expect the child faithfully and cheerfully to walk with us. A child is always stumbling along, always more or less in the dark. It requires from us, guidance, and understanding companionship. We give this to it when we train ourselves to go where the child goes, walk where the child walks and to make steady effort to restore within ourselves some of the child nature lost in the passing of our years.'

The counsel of the sage finds an echo in the strong, sane, public movement to make a social centre of the public school to draw the parent several steps nearer to the teacher, and much nearer to the pupil. The hope or despair of the future lies in the child of this hour, and what parent, teach er and school can do for or against it Master Trebouins, a teacher of a school in Eisenach, in 1490 and thereabouts, saluted his boys as he entered the class room by lifting his hat to them, because he said the great ones of the earth were among them and at the salute the eyes of the boy Martin Luther used to kindle with pleasure and appreciation. It is said that nothing has caused a greater

upheaval in the world of teaching than child study has accomplished. It has set the child himself in the midst, and now we study him instead of things about him. Mothers are the first God-given teachers in the child-world, and long before the teacher has an opportunity to mould the infant character the mother leaves her impress forever. Mother is the pivot around which revolves the home. If a pivot gets rusty or crooked things are apt to go in a jerky way sometimes well, sometimes ill. It has been written:

The woman who is a wife and mother has three alternatives. Will she spend her life simply as a wife and mother, living only for the material comfort of her family and bounded by the restricting walls of the house; will she shirk the responsibilities of the wife and mother (often repudiating the latter altogether) and devote her life to outside interests and self advancement; or will she combine the two, being the best possible wife and mother and still being a citizen a thinking, reasoning, self-active individual?

"But it is impossible to combine the many women complain. takes all my time to keep my house, and after that is done I have no strength or inclination left for anything else. woman's first duty is to her home.

To that I will reply in the words of Thomas à Kempis:

"It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou wouldst not, thy duty, too, to leave undone what thou wouldst do

Have you ever stopped to think that an injustice is done, both to one's self and to one's family through a mistaken sense of duty? In our struggle to do maelstrom of housekeeping who will resolutely set about to "find a way or make it." She must know early in She must know early in life that something must be left undone and then set about to learn what that something is that is least necessary to the happiness of herself and her family.

As Ruskin says: "Do not think it wasted time to submit yourself to any influence which may bring upon you any noble feeling."

* * * * One's mental attitude has much to do with physical comfort and well-Hated work is hard work no matter how it may be accomplished We should try to find even our most homely duties, "Somehow good," and it will be much easier to be tolerant of toil when a higher and more progressive standard is adopted and ambitiously maintained. We are endeavoring through our Mothers' Clubs to set the profession of motherhood before our women in its very highest and most ideal aspects. We meet once a month in the different clubs to hear spoken of and to discuss subjects of most vital interest to the child, the parents, the home, the school, and the community. A good many of the problems encountered by the social worker, the church, the business man, the lawyer and the doctor are those created by negligent and uninstructed homes, and the most practical method known for the solution of these problems is the "Parent Teacher" association or in our own country the "Mothers' Clubs." As a result of these associations children are more anxious to attend school, truancy is less, school

houses are beautified and there is (or

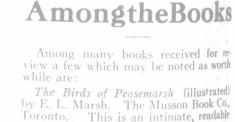
sary, but try to strike the happy medium in this direction.

. We are first of all not a money-making institution; our fee is only 10 cents; year (the year beginning and ending May.) Any woman married or single who has the big mother-heart and longs for higher, more ideal conditions of life may become a member. Our officers are of course women, a President and Sec. Treas. for each club, with as many committees as are found necessary. Meeting open with the mother's hymn and are generally followed by the repetition of "The Lord's Prayer" in concert. The minutes and Treasurer's report, business roll call, a song or two come next, and then a speaker gives the topic chosen for the evening's consideration and much profit is gained if a discussion follows: Afterwards refreshments are served, or not, as the club desires; the national anthem follows and then home.

The Mothers' Hymn.

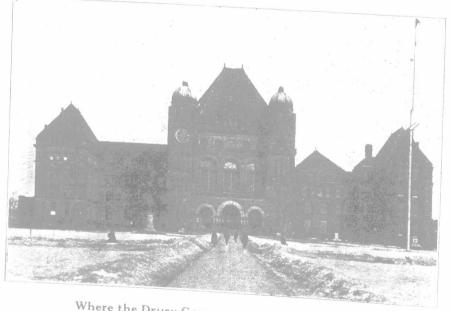
Tune "Autumn," 447 Pres. Hymnal. Up to us sweet childhood looketh Heart and soul and mind awake, Teach us of thy ways, O Father! Teach us, for sweet childhood's sake. In their young hearts, soft and tender, Guide our hands good seed to sow, That its blossoming may praise Thee Praise Thee where so e'er they go.

Give to us a cheerful spirit, That our little flocks may see It is good and pleasant service Ever to be taught of Thee. Father, order all our footsteps, So direct our daily way That in following us the children May not ever go astray.



Toronto. This is an intimate, readable story of the birds that sojourn at Pease. marsh, a sanctuary at the foot of the Blue Mountains, in the Georgian Bay region. The chapters deal with the value of birds, the various bird families, habits of birds, bird enemies and bird protection, bird-houses, bird-clubs and bird sanctuaries; and the writer finds ample opportunity to give practical hints in regard to making bird-houses, attracting the birds, protecting them, etc. He would "bell the cat" to save the grown birds, but points out that this will not avail to protect the nestlings. The shotgun, he thinks, is the best agent to use against the English sparrow-that fighter of our native birds—and he holds that "One of the first duties of the sanctuary owner is to rid the grounds of the red squirrel.'

Fragments of Philosophy, by John McQuarrie, the Musson Book Co, Toronto. An attractive little book of essays on a variety of topics, public and personal. Some of the bits of wisdom are: "Unnecessary work is a great hindrance to progress." "It is well that money is not the only thing which can give advantages." "A speculator adds nothing to the wealth of a country and even does not help to pay for his own living. "Political parties may be necessary, but slavery to them is not." "There are only a few people who show genius, and they are the ones who happen to have occupations to which they are naturally adapted." "While clean sports are o great benefit to humanity, and are enjoyed by many of the best of people, there is no



Where the Drury Government is Doing Business Parliament Buildings, Torente

the thing that seems the most iniportant, we lose our sense of values, mistaking a trivial and unnecessary task for one of the utmost importance

Does the woman owe no other duty to her husband and to her maturing boys and girls than to keep their home clean, cook their food, repair their clethes and do the endless other tasks that contribute to the comfort a well-kept home? Can she afford to allow herself to go backward, to stagnate and grow narrow-minded? Is she really fulfilling the sphere of wife and mother in the most complete and satisfactory manner by filling only the place of a hired domestic? Does not owe something more to her family and to herself?

"Wherethere's a will there's a way, is an old and trite saving

No woman has to be lost in the

mothers learn more about proper home management and the importance of child training. The range of a mothers' responsibilities is unlimited. She ought to keep a watchful eye upon the children at home, at play, and at school. Quite frequently the latter has been overlooked. found there are many conditions that require their attention: The Mothers' Clubs were organized first and foremost, as an education and inspiration to more intelligent grappling with the everyday problems that are always confronting our mothers, and therefore while not forgetting that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull bey," we try not to allow our meetings to some two works to allow our meetings to run too much to

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cheerful spirit, e flocks may see l pleasant service ught of Thee. all our footsteps, daily way ing us the children go astray.

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Peasemarsh (illustrated)

The Musson Book Co., is is an intimate, readable rds that sojourn at Peasetuary at the foot of the ns, in the Georgian Bay chapters deal with the the various bird fami-birds, bird enemies and , bird-houses, bird-clubs tuaries; and the writer portunity to give practical to making bird-houses, birds, protecting them, "bell the cat" to save but points out that this to protect the nestlings. thinks, is the best agent he English sparrow-that tive birds-and he holds first duties of the sanct-

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Philosophy, by John Book Co., attractive little book of of the bits of wisdom are: rk is a great hindrance 'It is well that money thing which can give speculator adds nothing a country and even does, for his own living. may be necessary, but is not." "There are ple who show genius, ones who happen to have hich they are naturally ile clean sports are of manity, and are enjoyed st of people, there is no

reason to think as some do, that a person who takes no interest in them cannot enjoy life as much as one who does.

Three Comrades of Jesus, by Albert D.

Watson. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. A watson. The Ayerson Floor, Toronto. A beautifully written little book that helps one to realize the character and significance of three of the friends of Jesus— Peter, James and John. As one reads the years fall away, and the past becomes the present, human nature of nineteen hundred years ago intelligible because human nature is ever the same. And as one comes to the last days of each of the "three friends" one cannot but grasp a great truth—that death is truly a birth, "The last of life, for which the first was made." Of Peter it is said: "On a Roman cross, like his Master, but with head downwards, he passed through the blood-linteled gate into the joy eternal, the perfect realization of the Christ, with whom he had walked and talked in the dear old days in Galilee".

And of James: "In life James was sometimes overshadowed by the outstanding genius of Peter and John, but in his death he was lifted up, and became in life and death a lode-star to draw men to Christ.

And of John: "When that long life, so strong and perfect, was quite turned into memories and hopes, and the three bright years of companionship with lesus seemed like a sweet picture of a far-off shore, with storms and sorrows and lonely voyaging between, one day when the light was receding beyond the Western waters, John's ship sailed out into the wide sea. Those with open vision, who remained on the shore and saw the ship with its lifted sails pass into the open, could clearly discry a companion with the aspostle, 'And lo, his form was like the Son of Man'."

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

Order by number, giving age measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Address Fashion Department, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont. Be sure to gn your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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2488—Dress					

Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 17/8

yard at the foot. Price, 10 cents. 2890-2444. Ladies' Costume. Waist 2890 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure Skirt 2444 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. For a medium size this dress will re-

quire 8 yards of double width material. The skirt measures 13/4 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2875. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2866. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2712-A Comfortable Negligee.

Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 63% yards of 36 inch material.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

2864. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 538 yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is 21/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2869. A Smart Guimpe and Sleeveless Tacket.

Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42 and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 13/8 yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe and 23/4 yards of 30-inch material for the jacket. Price, 10 cents.

2870. Ladies' House Sack.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 31/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2773. Girls' Dress with Guimpe. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 15% yards for the guimpe, and 27% yards for the dress, of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents. ▶ 2531. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2778. Misses' One-Piece Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 4 yards of 44-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 1 1/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2782-2784. Ladies' Costume. Waist 2782 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2784 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It

will require 7 yards of 44-inch material to make the dress for a medium size. The skirt measures about 11/2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2798. Girls' Pajamas. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 314 yards of 36-inch

material. Price, 10 cents. 2794. A Pretty Boudoir Set. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42 and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 3¼ yards of 32-inch material for the sack, and 1/2 yard for the cap.

Price, 10 cents.

2421. Ladies' Apron. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2785. An "Easy to Make" Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 334 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2930. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3% yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and one yard for the plastron. Price, 10 cents.

2752. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 yard of lining 27 inches wide for the underwaist, and 3 yards of material for the dress, for an 8-year size. Price 10c

2915. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38

for the guimpe, and 41/4 yards for the dress. Width at lower edge, is about 15/8 yard. Price 10 cents.

2925-2090. Ladies' Costume. Waist 2925. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2909 Cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 5 yards of 36inch material. Its width at lower edge is 15% yards of 36-inch material. Its width at lower edge is 15% yard. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2927. Work Apron and Cap. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. Size medium will require 31/4 yards of 36-inch material for the apron, and 3/4 yard for the cap. Price 10 cents.

2754. A Stylish Frock.

Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 18 requires $4\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 15% yards. Price 10 cents. 2905. Ladies' Corset Cover.

Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 11/8 yard of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2490. Child's Rompers. Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2963. A Smart Gown. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5% yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.



10 cents.

2809. Ladies' Dress.

2960. Girl's Dress.

material. Price 10 cents.

2961. A New Apron.

2774. Ladies' House Dress.

Price 10 cents.

Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium,

36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38

requires 53% yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 214 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2942. Boys' Play Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 13's yard of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 234 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2966. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 34 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 84 will require 6 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about yards, with plaits extended. Price MARCH

The Head of the Church. He is the head of the body, the Church, —Col. 1:18.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 234 yards of 44-inch "When wilt Thou save the people? O God of mercy, when? The people, Lord, the people, Not thrones and crowns, but men; God save the people! thine they are, Thy children, as Thine angels fair,— From vice, oppression, and despair,— God save the people! Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 37% yards of 40-inch material. Price 10 cents.

St. Paul loves to speak of the Christian Church as the Body of Christ. He is the Head of the body, the Church. We know how the head directs a human body. If any injury to the spine blocks the way between the lower part of the body and the head, the lower limbs are helpless. In Christ we live and move and have our being. We abide in Him and He in us, or we are spiritually powerless. As any injury to hand or foot—or any part of the body—is felt instantly by the of the body—is felt instantly by the head, so our Lord feels our griefs and is touched by our pain. When the sisters wept at the tomb of Lazarus their Friend shared their grief, although He knew it would soon be turned into joy. When Saul of Tarsus made havoc of the Church on earth, its risen Head will. Church on earth its risen Head said: "Why persecutest thou Me."

When trouble comes down heavily upon a stricken soul, and God seems far off and indifferent, He is close beside the sufferer and sharing all the pain. To-day a woman told me how she cried almost a woman told me how she cried almost continuously when two little children died—long ago. Then another child was taken, and she said: "I was afraid to cry then, for fear God would take another." If she could only have realized that the Head of the Church was sharing her. Sorrow in marvallous expression her sorrow, in marvellous sympathy, she would have turned to Him in confident trust as a hurt child runs to his mother. We can't always understand why God allows His beloved children to suffer. but we know that anything which touches them goes straight to His heart.

The word "church" belongs to the New Testament. We do not find the word in the O. T. (at least it is not in my concordance) and yet S. Stephen spoke of "the church in the wilderness," and the Angel who was Israel's leader and protector there. The O. T. word is "congregation," and that is much the same thing, after all. Many are linked together in a living fellowship, making one body—though there are many members, with various duties to perform and with various duties to perform-and Christ is the Head of the body. He directs its movements and gives it needed power every moment.

I am writing this on Feb 9, and I have just been called upon to give my bit to help on the great "Forward Move-ment," of the Church of Christ in Canada. What a glorious thing it is to see the many members of His body moving forward as one. At last we are discovering that we have no right to claim Him as our Master unless we also acknowledge His other members. If they are in living fellowship with Him we must be in fellowship with them also, unless we are cut off from the one body. To be cut off from fellowship with the Head means spiritial death (S. John 15:6) and Christ has not many bodies, but only one. The are many members, but only one body:

> 'Elect from every nation, Yet one o'er all the earth."

Do you remember that wonderful story of the crossing of the Jordan, described in Josh, 3? The people were told to keep their eyes on the ark of the Convenant, becaus they had not passed that way heretofore. The ark was the visible symbol of God's presence in their midst, the type of Him Who is our Emmanuel—God with us. He has passed through the river of death, which is a new and untrodden road to us. If we keep our eyes on Him, when called to leave this wilderness behind us, we shall not miss our way. It is not a terrifying thought that we shall some day, be invited to depart and be with Christ, "which is far better." The angel of death walks up and down amongst us, taking one here and one there. In these days he seems to choose the young and

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For the Price Of 3 Chops—Or 8 Eggs

You Get a 40-Dish Package of Quaker Oats

The large package of Quaker Oats serves some forty average dishes. That means delicious breakfasts for two persons for a month.

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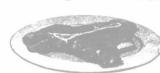
Cost of 6221 Calories In Quaker Oats -In Average Meats -- \$2.80 In Average Fish - -- \$3.10 In Hen's Eggs - -

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Yet the oat is the food of foods. It is almost a complete food. It yields 1810 calories of energy per pound.

Quaker ()ats forms the ideal breakfast. And what it saves will help you pay for costlier foods at dinner,

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Costs 8 Times Quaker Oats for each 1000 Calorie



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s to speak of the Christian Body of Christ. He is the Body of Christ. He is the By, the Church. We know directs a human body of the spine blocks the way were part of the body and lower fimbs are helpless, the and move and have our de in Him and He in us, point the body and the body and the spine between the powerless. As and or foot—or any part is felt instantly by the cord feels our griefs and our spain. When the he tomb of Lazarus their their grief, although He soon be turned into joy, arsus made havoc of the hits risen Head said: st thou Me."

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rch''belongs to the New do not find the word least it is not in my yet S. Stephen spoke of ne wilderness," and the srael's leader and proe O. T. word is "conhat is much the same lany are linked together ship, making one body are many members, ties to perform—and and of the body. He ents and gives it needed ent.

upon to give my bit reat "Forward Move-ch of Christ in Canada, thing it is to see the of His body moving at last we are discoverno right to claim Him ss we also acknowledge. If they are in living Him we must be in em also, unless we are one body. To be cut with the Head means ohn 15:6) and Christs, but only one. There but only one body:

every nation, r all the earth."

that wonderful story e Jordan, described in were told to keep their ne Convenant, becaus that way heretofore. sible symbol of God's dst, the type of Him nuel-God with us. gh the river of death, untrodden road to us. on Him, when called rness behind us, we ay. It is not a terriwe shall some day and be with Christ, er." The angel of down amongst us, one there. In these loose the young and

THE HABIT OF DAINTINESS HE habit of daintiplain white cottons, fine ness may be cultivated early in any child. While it should never be allowed to deor coarse, twill or plain, heavy or light. Or you may select quaint print designs, and for sturdier service, "Steel-Clad Gala-tea" or "Rockfast Drill." velop into an unwholesome vanity and love of dress, it is an asset that makes for success and The house-mark of the Dominion Textile Comhappiness in later life. pany, Limited, covers all these lines. It is the symbol of the prudent "Prue Cottons" have the advantage of combining daintiness with cheaphouse - wife's approval and the pride of the manness-softness of texture with strength and long ufacturers in their goods. wearing capacity. For the "recitation dress" NONE BETTER there is a wide range of NONE CHEAPER DOMINION TEXILE CO., LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Though we have not passed that way heretofore, our Master has. He knows the way and we know Him. He is the "Way"—so the road home is not unfamiliar, after all

liar, after all.

He is the Head of the Christian Church, and when we are thrilled by the inspiring sight of Canadian Christians waking up to their responsibilities with startling suddenness—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and forgetting the differences which seemed such a huge barrier a few years ago, we are encouraged by the

thought that this is from the Lord. He is drawing us nearer to Himself and, as a consequence, we discover that we are

near His other members.
St. Paul discovered that fellowship in Christ broke down barriers of race and sex, and even changed masters and slaves into brothers.—Gal. 3:28. Philemon lost a heathen slave and St. Paul more than made good the loss by changing the heathen into a Christian and the slave into a brother (Philem. 16)—a "brother beloved."

Thirty years ago we might have

meditated sadly on our Lord's earnest prayer that His followers might be "one." It seemed so impossible of fulfilment, when Christians seemed far more interested in their special "ism" than in furthering the cause of their common Master and rejoicing His heart by working together in harmony. It is different now. At least the desire for unity has made itself felt pretty widely, and where there is a will we can generally find a way.

Perhaps we were secretly thinking our Master's great prayer for the unity of His people would be an unanswered prayer.

Could any prayer of His be unanswered? The very fact that He prayed so earnestly that His disciples might be "one," as He and the Father are one, is a guarantee to us that we shall be one. Theodore Parker said: "The trouble seems to be that God is not in a hurry and I am." If a thousand years are as one day in God's reckoning, the delay which seems so long to us may not really be so discouraging. Two thousand years are only a tiny slice out of eternity, after all. God has infinite patience with His wayward children. He can see a way out

MARCH 1

Chloe Was The

Elder Ea

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while we are groping in thick darkness. The Head knows the way and it is our business only to follow His guidance. The ark seemed to be leading towards certain destruction when the people were called to follow it into the rushing, flooded Jordan. It is always safe to go where God calls us.

We are not pushing forward blindly, feeling our way through the centuries in helpless fashion. The Church is the body of Christ, and He can see and direct our steps. We are guided and strengthened by infinite love and wisdom. The gates of hell can never prevail against

His beloved Church.

We may grow bewildered, as we look at the many bodies of men claiming Christ as their Lord. "Which of all these Christian sects is the true body of Christ.' we may ask in perplexity. We are rather like the man described in Zech 2. He went out confidently with his little measuring line to find out the length and breadth of Jerusalem. Then an angel ran after him to say that the Holy City was too great for his petty line to measure. It was not shut in and circumscribed by man-built walls, but the Lord Himself was a wall of fire for the protection of His people. We can't shut people out of God's great City, when He is calling them to come in from every nation. Our business is not to bar the gates, but to go forth carrying His invitation. The days are past when Christians could be accused of saying: "We can't have heaven crammed." We can't have the mansions of heaven empty, when our orders are to bring in the guests of God from country highways and the streets and lanes of cities.

But our first business must be to give ourselves loyally to the service of our Lord. He is our Head! Are we obeying His orders unquestioningly, and accepting His will in trustful joy? Have we—

'The virtue to exist by faith As soldiers live by courage?' DORA FARNCOMB.

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 a stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.

The Banquet at London.

don't intend to "report" the banquet given last night (March 4th) in this city by the united Dairymen's Association and Board of Commerce of n, because all of the men of our staff were there, and no doubt their pencils are busy at this minute recording the event. But I do want to jot down a few observations and reflections.

In the first place as I sat, very much to one side, before the after-dinner speeches began, and looked at that great hall filled with people, at the tables, it occured to me that such an event was very much a sign of the times. Whatever be the reason, there is no place at which people come so "close" as when eating together; unto forgotten ages, "Breaking ship that has demanded honorable support was practically no difference. I don't know what farmers in Canada looked like fifty years ago, but I know this that nowadays the best of them, when and cultured conversation, just as well as do the last of the rity people.

discouraged. It is bad for the interests of everyone concerned that it should exist. As Premier Drury said (how "big" and fine he is!)— conditions in the rural districts everywhere must be raised, until the country folk have every real advantage now enjoyed, and even taken as a matter of course, by city people.—Such a course cannot but bring greater unity.

Without question the Drury Government with its preponderance of farmers has been the greatest force in this direct that Canada has ever known. Its Canada—for Ontario is leading in this matter, and will be followed. The success of the farming element in the last Provincial election in Ontario has already proved a spur and inspiration along similar lives in the other Province To-day, moreover, encouraged by the result of that election, farmers are looking further, towards the Federal Govern ment itself, which in future, will not likely bear the stigma as in the past, of having no farmers in it—one great and very important part of the population practically unrepresented! The manliness and capability of the men in the Ontario Cabinet; their manifest unselfishness and determination to avoid class legislation and to keep in view the welfare of the whole people; the magnetic personality of the leader himself, his spirit of fairness, and the spell of his oratory: -all these things are telling the city folk what country people are like, And the city folk are admiringly surprised. Upon the other hand country folk meeting city folk at the various banquetsandother meetings which have been an outcome of the sudden overturn in Government are learning that city folk are not all snobby and empty-headed,-And they are agreeably surprised! . No wonder that hand is reaching out to meet hand, and that the sun shines brighter when town and country meet!

Just here: It would not be fair to leave this subject without pausing to toss a bouquet to one organization in Canada which has done much, during the past few years, to help on in the same good work. I refer of course, to the Women's Institute, whose influence in this matter it would be hard to estimate. . May it keep on. Premier Drury has said that the Government cannot do much unless it is backed up by the people. The cleavage between town and country is one of the most awkward dilemmas which he and his Cabinet have to face. Surely it is up to the women everywherewhether members of the Institute or not —to help remove this awkwardness. For no one can do more towards removing it than the women. Let them not be a stumbling-block in this matter, but a strong force moving surely, thoug quietly perhaps, in the right direction.

"Mustn't Mr. Drury's wife be proud of him!" exclaimed a woman afterwards, enthusiastically.

I know that looks like a personal thing to publish in a paper, and it may make you smile. But I tell it because it called up another reflection: What an inspiration it must be to every youth in the country to hear Mr. Drury and others of the Cabinet who may be as earnest and true, speak! I noticed some very young men at the banquet—"boys" from the farm. Their faces were very serious. Who could tell what they were thinking?—for "A boy's thoughts are long, long thoughts." Who could hazard a guess at the dreams of service and achievement taking form behind those serious eyes? Who could tell the end? -for a dream is the beginning of every

Some day a new Cabinet will be needed. Never again, it is to be hoped, will it be without its quota of men from the farm. Some of the dreaming boys of to-day will occupy those seats. May it be that they shall be honest, unselfish, capable and public-spirited as we believe these men of Ontario's Cabinet to-day to be .-But the training must begin early-for Service and not for mere show or selfaggrandizement.

Hero-worship is an excellent thing, for a boy. It may be the making of him to have even one hero whom, in his secret heart, he worships. Then why not encourage the habit? Why not put up the pictures of our great men (who are really great, not merely "prosperous") in the schools? Why not put up on the school walls the photograph of every "old boy" from the school who has

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MARCH 18, 1920

New April Numbers of Words and Music by BUD DE SYLVA and ALJOLSON

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Bird Calls—An Evening in Birdland, A 2860 and Bird Calls—Birdland Melodies. Bird imitations by Edward Avis. A2800

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etc., and Once Upon a Time A2862 Fred Hughes, Tenor 10" \$1.00 All That I Want is You Henry Burr, A2863

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really made good, not for himself but for the public? Why—but one could go on all day and space is done. TUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

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William V. Casey, Colorado.
Child of the immortal vision What hast thou to do with fear?" -Bliss Carman.

A Pleasant Task.

Dear Junia.-- I wonder if you would kindly help me! I have given up a long cherished hope of sometime attending school higher than the public for a good education, but being the only help of a mother with the usual house and outdoor work on a large farm, in a family of four grown-up boys besides my dad, it is utterly impossible to leave home for only a very short time at once.

Could you help me choose a small library for myself (not too expensive). Something to read in the evenings, to make me think, give me a greater insight into life, and a greater understanding of human nature. Books that will educate, you see, not merely amuse (I'm very fond of those, too) of history, nature, travel, biography and fiction. Quite a large order, is it not? Dear Junia do help me. The winter evenings are quiet in the country. A great many of our young people go down to the cities until spring. Thanking you. Yours sincerely,

Simcoe Co., Ont. "TWENTY-ONE."

Your writing, spelling, paragraphing and punctuation my dear "Twenty-One" show that you already have an excellent start towards being really "educated." After all, you know, one doesn't become "educated" in High School or even in College; one just gets a bit more impetus there. For "education" isn't something that one can acquire in school, putting the lid on the box, as it were, when one leaves, and being "educated" ever after. Education is something that may go on all through life-and does go on through the life of every one who may be spoken of as really educated. Education is a of as really educated. Education is a process rather than a result. Life itself brings a very valuable education along certain lines, but, of course, anyone with the taste, the desire and the will to attain something of what is known as "higher education" can open a thousand desire leading into a thousand countries. doors, leading into a thousand countries which the person without taste, desire and will, will never see, -will never, indeed, even dream of.

You have all three-the taste the desire, the will to go forward-so no one dare think of any limitation for You will go ahead. Some of the most highly educated people, in many respects, that I have ever known, have had no better start than you. You will follow in their footsteps, "Twenty

It is a delightful task to help you choose a small library. If I were you I should write to the William Briggs Publishing Co., Toronto, for a catalogue of the "Home University Library," also to the J. M. Dent Pub. Co., Toronto, for a catalogue of the "Everyman's Library." The books in both of these are of the best, and are comparatively inexpensive. The 'Home University' series is the more 'modern" and contains volumes on political economy, sociology, science, etc., in addition to history, biography and fiction. The "Everyman's" series is devoted more exclusively to older books, which have been recognized as classics. There is also a "Wayside Library." I think the T. Eaton Co., "Wayside sell the books. Of course you may find any of these books in the best bookstore in your nearest town.

May I mention, also, Fabre's books on insects, which are intensely interesting. John Foster Fraser's travel books; Philip John Foster Fraser's travel books; Philip Gibbs' war books; in biography—Stopford Brooke's "Life of Tennyson," Goldwin Smith's "Jane Austin," Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte," Salt's "Life of Henry David Thoreau," all of A. G. Gardiner's books, lives of Audubon, Agassiz, the New England writers,—but biography is "Legion." In fiction you will do well to know: "David Copperwill do well to know: David Copperfield," "Bleak House" and "Tale of Two Cities" by Dickens; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond;" George



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Eliot's "Adam Bede;" Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables;" Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter", and "The Marble Faun"; J. M. Barrie's "Window in Thrums," and "The Little Minister." Among very modern fiction writers whose works are to be recommended are Hugh Walpole, W. W. Jacobs, Joseph Hergesheimer, Ernest Poole, and some of the books of Sir Gilbert Parker. Some of my friends are raving, just now, over "The Cathedral" and "Mare Nostrum," by the Spaniard, Vicente Blasco Ibanez.—A few of these books may be listed in the "Home University," "Everyman's" and "Wayside" series. Those that are not may probably be procured, if not in one's nearest bookstore, by writing to Mc-Ainsh's Bookstore, College St., (near Yonge), Toronto.

You will understand that I have merely touched the fringe of excellent books that may well fill the shelves of every home library. But the list I have given may offer some suggestions.

Removing Freckles.

For "A Subscriber," Dundas Co., Ont. The drug stores sell a preparation for removing freekles. Simple home remedies which will at least make the spots paler are: Lemon juice; sour buttermilk; lemon juice to which a little borax has been added. These must be applied from time to time during the day and always before going to bed (first wash the face thoroughly). When going out, walking or driving, especially in March and when there are winds, wear a blue chiffon veil. In summer put on a broadbrimmed hat every time you go out of

Good Bread.

"J. M. H.," N. B., whose bread is 'famous' in her locality, very kindly sends her method, which is much quicker, she says than the one previously given in these columns. It is as follows:

"Directly I have separated the milk, I melt lard, about the size of two hen's eggs, then add 1 quart and 1 cupful of new skim-milk, let it get quite warm. I have never tested it except with my finger. Then I add 11/2 sievefuls of flour, 11/2 tablespoons salt, two scant cups of homemade yeast. I stir the flour in, then beat a few minutes with my hand, work in enough flour-from two more sievesful of flour to turn on to the board, when lough; grease the pan and put the dough in, grease the top of the dough, cover and put in a warm place. When ready to wash the dinner dishes, I make up my loaves-four big ones-and wash up

"In summer when I separate twice daily, I set the bread at night and so have it baked off in time next day to Hoping this may help someone

Wool Comforters.

I am coming again to the "OH Standwhen in need of advice

I would like to know how to make woolfilled comforters. It is best to have the wool encased in some light-weight material as cheesecloth, before covering? About how many lbs. of wool for each comforter?

Is there any special way to have wool carded? I think I have heard of having it carded in "plaques," but am not quite clear on the subject. Would be greatly favored if a reply could appear at an early date as I wish to make them

FARMER'S WIFE. Stormont Co., Ont.

Wool comforters are very light in weight and warm. They have but one fault, that it is very hard to keep the wool from working through in time, Cheesecloth, I imagine would be quite too open, Would not thin "glazed lining" (the old-fahioned "Silesia") or some similar material be better?

I am sorry I cannot "stand by" you in regard to the wool-carding, as I know nothing about it, but probably some reader who has had experience will be good enough to answer.

Before leaving the subject of com. forters here is a hint that every woman who may not have heard of it before who may not have heard of a below, but likes to have things immaculately clean, will appreciate. To keep the ends of comforters and heavy quits a long them two areas of the state of the s clean baste along them two strips of cheesecloth or muslin, neatly hemmed and kept for the purpose. These may be easily removed when soiled, washed ironed and replaced.

The Scrap Bag. A "Sealing" Hint.

For pickles and jam when the jars have no sealed top I take spare glass lids from sealers, pour enough parafin in to cover surface, let harden. Then as jars are filled and while still hot I pressible to the pressible to lids on, and when cold you will find they are quite air tight if not disturbed before

Use for Old Catalogue.

One of the handiest things in my kitchen is an old catalogue. I keep it on the work table to set hot or soiled dishes on and as the outside page becomes soiled it is removed.

Kindly contributed by Mrs. W. M. H. Ontario Co., Ont.

The Windrow

It costs \$2,000,000 annually to remove the snow from the streets of New York City.

Millionaires are nearly three times at numerous in the United States to-day as they were in 1914:

France's new inheritance tax will be based upon the principle that the more children a man has the less his estate should be taxed, and vice versa, If a man dies without children the State will take 33 per cent. If there are two children to be provided for the tax will be 25 per cent.; if three children, 1834 per cent; if four or more there will be no tax.

Extensive irrigation schemes for the Holy Land are being worked out by a Norwegian civil engineer named Albert Hiorth. His plan embraces a great tunnel, 37 miles long, to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, through which the water will force producing electricity to light the country and drive its machinery; also a great pumping plant at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee, with a system of dams, by which the adjoining country will be irrigated, turning arid wastes into fertile fields. As the water will be from the sea, the salt will be abstracted before it touches the land, and used for commercial purposes. * * * *

President Wilson broke all records in sending literary men as Ambassadors to other countries. In his first year as President he sent Walter H. Page to Great Britain, Thomas Nelson Page to Italy, Henry Van Dyke to Holland, Brand Whitlock to Belgium and Paul S. Reinsch to China. Later he appointed Norman Hapgood Minister to Denmark, and just recently Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson has been nominated as Ambassador to Italy.

In an Irish city a zealous policeman caught a cab driver in the act of reckless driving. When he had brought the

man to a stop the officer asked:
"What's your name." "Ye d bethher try and find out," was

the peevish response.
"Sure an' I will," said the officer as he went round to the side of the cab where, according to the Irish regulations the name should have been painted The letters had, however, been rubbed

"Oh, ho!" cried the policeman. "Now ye'll git yourself in worst than iver. Your name seems to be oblitherated.
"Tis not so!" shouted the driver indignantly. "Tis O'Sullivan."

FOUNDED 1866

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Windrow

\$2,000,000 annually to reow from the streets of New

s are nearly three times al the United States to-day as

ew inheritance tax will be the principle that the more an has the less his estate xed, and vice versa, If a hout children the State will nt. If there are two children d for the tax will be 25 per children, 1834 per cent; if there will be no tax,

rrigation schemes for the e being worked out by a il engineer named Albert plan embraces a great iles long, to connect the Sea with the Dead Sea, g electricity to light the frive its machinery; also ng plant at the southern of Galilee, with a system nich the adjoining country I, turning arid wastes into As the water will be from t will be abstracted before land, and used for com-

ilson broke all records ary men as Ambassadors tries. In his first year resent Walter H. Page to Thomas Nelson Page to Van Dyke to Holland, to Belgium and Paul Later he appointed od Minister to Denmark, y Mr. Robert Underwood en nominated as Ambas-

ity a zealous policeman river in the act of reckhen he had brought the e officer asked: try and find out," was

vill," said the officer as to the side of the cab to the Irish regulations ld have been painted however, been rubbed

the policeman. "Now f in worst than iver. to be oblitherated. houted the driver indig-'Sullivan.''

MARCH 18, 1920

Is Your House like any of these? Big house or small-old or new-with cellar or only a pit-it-can be heated properly with this new and better heating system

HERE is no reason why you should deny yourself and family one day longer of the comfort and healthfulness

of a proper heating system. A Hecla Pipeless Furnace can be installed in your home in a day. There are no pipes with this newstyle heating system. There is no need for a big cellar—even a pit big enough to hold the Hecla Pipeless and your coal bin is sufficient. No need to cut up the walls of your home. No workman tracking dirt through your house. No muss or trouble. You can start putting in the furnace after breakfast and by supper time the fire

Heated by Hecla Pipeless

No. 1 is home of Mrs. Chas. Stuer-

mer, Preston, Ont. No. 2 E. Marshall, Woodstock, Ont. No. 3 Mrs. Jno. Stahlbaum, Preston,

No. 4 Andrew Musser, Preston, Ont. No. 5 Wm. Thompson, Preston, Ont.

The Best Heating—at the I Lowest Cost

THE Hecla Pipeless is the most modern style of heating. In the United States three out of every five furnaces installed to-day are PIPELESS.

It offers you everything you can demand from a heating system—low cost, ample warmth,

A Furnace Without Pipes!

The Hecla Pipeless Furnace delivers the heat DIRECTLY into your rooms through ONE REG-ISTER. Natural law CIRCU-LATES this heat into every room—WITHOUT WASTE. Its simplicity naturally invites imi-tation. But the Health with the tation. But the Hecla embodies basic ideas and patents which are essential to efficient pipeless heating. In the Hecla Pipeless our experts have carefully worked out the size of the register according to the heating capacity of the furnace. The cold-air intake scientifically balances the warm-air outlet. The furnace itself possesses exclusive features. As a result with t Hecla Pipeless you are SURE of efficient heating by the pipeless system-you are SURE of getting more warmth at less cost.

wonderful economy of fuel!

Owners say that they save from 25 to 50 per cent of their former coal bills.

No Gas--No Dust--Moist Warm Air in Every Room

The "Hecla"—the furnace on which this new heating system is based—has been developed through fifty years of experiment and study. It is the best furnace we build.

No gas or dust will annoy you with this furnace. The joints of the radiator are fused tight—can-

not work loose, cannot leak. A Clare Bros. patent!

Quick radiation and fuel economy are secured by our "Steel-Ribbed" firepot.

Another feature you'll like is the healthful warmth of the Hecla. The water-pan in this furnace is extra big. It goes all round the furnace. Thus the warm air circulated into every room contains a proper degree of moisture. That means health, comfort, and further economy of

Better for Every Home

The Hecla Pipeless Furnace is giving satisfaction in hundreds of homes. In new houses because it saves time, saves cost, gives more room in the cellar, and lowers the cost for fuel. In old homes because it can be installed even where there is only a small excavation, because it does away with the need for tearing down walls -cuts out carpenters' bills.

And wherever the Hecla Pipeless is installed, the cellar is always cool. necessary, within a few feet of the

Burns Coal or Wood too, for churches, small schools, halls and stores.

We Guarantee that the Hecla Pipeless will heat your home

The Hecla will heat your home properly. We guarantee it to do so. Can we make it stronger than that? Let us send you "Buying Winter Comfort"—a booklet describing the Hecla Pipeless fully. Read the guarantee it contains. Let us send you a book of testimonials are using a Hecla Pipeless in our Grocfrom satisfied users. Let us put you in touch with a furnace man near you who will tell you all you

want to know about the "Hecla" Pipeless.

Send this Coupon—NOW

Don't wait. Don't try to get along with a troublesome, uncomfortable heating system when a "Hecla" Pipeless Furnace can be so quickly installed. We can ship the furnace to you the day you order. Within a few hours after you receive it, it will be heating your home. Write us now. Use the coupon. See that it gets in the next mail.

CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED

PRESTON, ONT.

Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

Hundreds of Owners All Satisfied!

J.G. KARN, WOODSTOCK, ONT., says: "Your No. 122 Pipeless Furnace installed in my store is giving perfect satisfaction. It saves coal and also room in my cellar."

LUKE BROS., OSHAWA, ONT .: "We desire to inform you how much pleased we are with the new Pipeless Furnace installed in our premises this winter. We find it particularly good as regards the coolness of our cellar, even when the fires are very heavy."

J. E. JOHNSTON, FORT ERIE, ONT: "The downstairs we have no difficulty in keeping at 76 degrees Fahrenheit - upstairs is 4 or 5 degrees cooler.

STEWART DEVAULT & CO., LIMITED, ST. JOHN'S, QUE: "We ery Warehouse and heating three floors. We have found it very satisfactory.

LOUIS WEBER, ZURICH, ONT .: "My cellar is as cool as if it never had a furnace. I can heat my house up to 75 degrees in the coldest days. Although I never had a furnace in my house before I claim it to be a fuel saver over any system I have had heretofore."

- Co., Elimited
Without obligating me in any way, send myour booklet, "Buying Winter Comfort."
Name
Address



NEW McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX

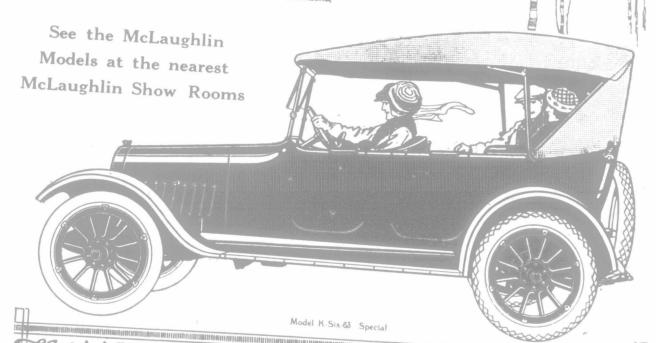
- -a longer wheelbase
- . -an improved motor
- -improved spring suspension
- -superior finish and trim

added to all the good qualities of the previous McLaughlin Light Sixes, make the K-6-63 the best buy in its price class.

Powered with the famous McLaughlin 44 horse-power over-head valve motor. Owners report from 20 to 30 miles per gallon and from 8 to 12 thousand miles on tires.

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA, ONT.

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES.



M°LAUGHLIN LIGHT

Current Events

scientist, visited Toronto this week.

The United Farmers' organization of South Wellington has bought property for a large warehouse and store in Guelph.

Admir.d Jellicoe's report suggests a navy for Canada, to be maintained in close relationship with the royal navy.

For the first time in the history of any British Parliament a Farmer-Labor party dominates, in the fifteenth Ontario Legislature, now in session in Teromto.

By the new Franchise Rell, in poduced by Solicitor-General Hon, 11, 26 Gathrie in the House of Commons at Ottawa on March 11th, all persons of British citizenship, whether by birth or natural ization, resident in Canada for one year and in the constituency for two months of 21 years of age, male or tenale, are to be permitted to sole for backeral

The British Trades Union Congressessembled in London vined oxided in ingly against "direct the strike—to compel the to naturalize the coal mines

Japan has made a loan of even million yen to the Chinese Government, This





Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable, a Write teday for our 168 page FREE book on DF AF.

NESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials. 716 WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated Inter-Southern Bldg, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Farm

married or single. experienced or inexperienced,

The Salvation Army Immigration Department

341 University Street, Montreal

action, which bolsters up a compt Government, is looked upon as belying Japan's bona fide co-operation with Great Britain, America and France in their endeavor to assist China,

On March 8th President Wilson restated his opposition to any Peace Treaty reservations which will weaken the full force of Art. X, or materially impair the provisions of the League, which he looks upon as the core of the Treaty. On March 12th Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, leader of the Republicans and author of the "Lodge" reservation to the Article, proposed in the Senate a substitute for his former reservation, which, at time of going to press, is being stormily discussed.

After weeks of debate, the economic manifesto of the Allies was signed by the Allied Premiers in London on March 8th. It is considered an interpretation of the economic clauses of the Versailles Treaty and a modification of its terms, particularly as they affect Germany. It is recognized that Central Europe is in such a desperate condition that if something is not soon done to alleviate there is danger of a complete collapse which would drag other nations with it. The first step will probably be to help Germany establish her merchant marine, and so put her in a position to support herself and repay her war debts to the Allies.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Holland have called a conference to meet at Geneva and arrange for reopening trade with Russia, on condition that the Soviet Government promises to pay the foreign indebtedness of the Russian Empire, which the Soviet has repeatedly offered to do. The Allies and the United States have been invited to participate in the conference.

Trotzky has resigned his portfolio as minister of War in the Soviet Government to Gen. Palanov, and assumes the post of High Commissioner of Food Transportation.

The Near East problem is regarded with grave anxiety. Following the recent trouble at Marash, which Safa Bey claims was largely due to misunderstanding, London and Paris both sent dispatches announcing that the Supreme Council has decided to take more drastic action than was set forth in the peace terms Christians. To give emphasis to the messages, British, French, Italian, Greek and American war vessels swarm in Turkish waters, and naval parades have been made through the streets of Constantinople-but the Turks are not visibly impressed. To complicate matters a new sort of brigand leader, Mustapha Kemel, Govenor of Erzeroum, has arisen, who defies the Allies and threatens setting up a Moslem head-quarters at Erzeroum, while in Syria Prince Feisal, son of King of the Hedjaz, has been proclaimed King. Whether he will consent to the French mandate over Syria, as established by the Peace Treaty, remains to be seen; many Arabs are voting that Syria shall be an in-dependent State, and threaten to join the Turkish nationalists if independence is refused. The recent uprisings in Egypt and India assume new significance, and Bolshevik propaganda in Inlia and Alghanistan is viewed with concern. In short the Moslem spectre is again in sight. Venizelos has offered 100,000 Greek troops to fight against Mustapha Kemel and the Turkish nationalists.

Since the above items were set in type the news has come that once more a revolution—although a bloodless one has taken place in Germany. The Ebert "Socialist—Democratic—Catholic" Government is no more and a new one has been formed, headed by Dr. Kapp. Berlin is completely in the hands of the new party. First reports stated that the movement was purely reactionary and intended to restore the monarchy. Almost on the heels of them, however, came the message from Dr. Kapp that the movement is not monarchical, and hat he intends to hold elections for the Reichstag as soon as order is restored. The Ebert Government evidently surrendered at once because it had not sufficiently strong military force behind it to give any chance of successful resistance. Major-General Baron von

MARCH 18, 19

Hap The air of contentment of Savory & Moor a subject of re because it is nourishing and ideal food for b Get a tin of S to-day from you eagerly baby v marked improv gress will follow

MOTHER'S Savory & Moo Baby," is full of a mation on Infant Savory & Moore,

"The Incon and t Avera

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Royal COR 73 L I N

Does God 1 You Find a vital answer in The God-Planned L.

Dept. Y, Bessemer 1,000 Live We have a special in which enables us to price. It will have pour

78 King Street

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FOUNDED 1866

President Wilson rewhich will weaken t. X, or materially as the core of the 12th Senator Lodge eader of the Reor of the "Lodge" Article, proposed in tute for his former t time of going to

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The air of perfect happiness and contentment of babies brought up on Savory & Moore's Food is constantly a subject of remark. This is simply because it is so easily digested, so nourishing and satisfying, in fact an ideal food for babies in every way.

Get a tin of Savory & Moore's Food to-day from your Stores, and note how eagerly baby will take it, and what marked improvement and steady progress will follow its use.

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

Savory & Moore's little Book, "The Baby," is full of useful and reliable infornation on Infant Management. It is just what a young mother requires, and will prove invaluable in the home. A Free Copy may be obtained on application to Savory & Moore, P.O. Box 1601, Montreal.



Of all Druggists and Stores.



and the Average Man"

is the title of a useful booklet we have issued.

It shows the reader clearly and simply just how the Dominion Income Tax Law affects him.

You may have a copy free, if you care to write for it.

Royal Securities CORPORATION 73 LIMITED MONTREAL

Halifax St. John, N.B.

Does God Have a Plan for Your Life? Find a vital answer in McConkey's little booklet, "The God-Planned Life." Entirely free. Address

Dept. Y, Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

1,000 Live Hens Wanted We have a special market for heavy live hens, which enables us to pay the very top market price. It will pay you to sell your live pendry and eggs to

78 King Street C. A. MANN & CO. London, Ontario

Luettwitz, the new Minister of Defence, states that the former regime was overthrown because it was accomplishing no important work for the reconstruction of Germany. Notwithstanding the assertions of the new leaders there is a suspicion that Ludendorff and the monarchists are really behind the movement. ment. A Ebert and former Minister of Defense Noske have gone to Dresden, where they are said to be organizing for defense, with the support of the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg. In short, before this reaches its readers, Germany may be in the throes of civil war. Marshal Foch has directed an advance of Allied troops over the Rhine and has summoned a conference of the Allied military leaders.

Serial Story

"His Family." BY ERNEST POOLE.

(Serial rights reserved by the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

After dinner that night, in the living room the two older children studied their lessons and Edith sat mending a pair of rompers for little Tad. Presently Roger came out from his den with the evening paper in his hand and sat down close beside her. He did this conscientiously almost every evening. With a sigh he opened his paper to read, again there was silence in the room, and in this silence Roger's mind roamed far away across the

For the front page of his paper was filled with the usual headlines, tidings which a year before would have made a man's heart jump into his throat, but which were getting commonplace now. Dead and wounded by the thousands, famine, bombs and shrapnel, hideous atrocities, submarines and floating mines, words once remote but now familiar, always there on the front page and penetrating into his soul, becoming a part of Roger Gale, so that never again when war was done would he be the same man he was before. For he had forever lost his faith in the sanity and steadiness of the great mind of humanity. Roger had thought of mankind as mature, but there had come to him of late the same feeling he had had before in the bosom of his family. Mankind had suddenly unmasked and shown itself for what it was-still only a precocious child, with a terrible precocity For its growth had been one sided. Its strength was growing at a speed breathless and astounding. But its vision and its poise, its sense of human justice, of kindliness and tolerence and of generous brotherly love, these had been neglected and were being left behind. Vaguely roads and its flaming mills, its miracle its prodigies. And the picture rose in his mind of a child, standing there of giant's size with dangerous playthings in its hands, and boastfully declaring,

"I can thunder over the earth, dive in the ocean, soar on the clouds! I can shiver to atoms a mountain, I can drench whole lands with blood! I can look up and laugh at God!"

And Roger frowned as he read the news. What strange new century lay ahead? What convulsing throes of change? What was in store for his children? Tighter set his heavy jaw.

"It shall be good," he told himself with a grim determination. "For them there shall be better things. Something great and splendid shall come out of it at last. They will look back upon this time as I look on the French Revolution."

He tried to peer into that world ahead, dazzling, distant as the sun. But then with a sigh he returned to the news, and little by little his mind again was gripped and held by the most compelling of all appeals so far revealed in humanity' growth, the appeal of war to the mind of a man. He frowned as he read, but he read on. Why didn't England send over more

The clock struck nine. "Now, George. Now, Elizabeth," Edith said. With the usual delay and reluctance the children brought their work to an end, kissed their mother and went up to bed. And Edith continued

Reaches the Hidden Spots

The O-K-Spra gets the solution for killing bugs and vermin to every part of a plant and to every obscure corner of a building.



O-K-SPRA

has the non-clog nozzle that strains the fine spray, the air-

tight locking device that gives strength to the stream, and the curved lance that directs it to points not reached without stooping in ordinary spraying.

The O-K Canadian Two-Row Sprayer



is built for small acreages, to be operated like a wheelbarrow between rows. It does the work as fast as you can walk.

The machine may be used for spraying trees, whitewashing barns, cleaning motor cars and buggies, fumigating farm buildings or applying fly wash to stock. It is an all-purpose sprayer.

We have just bought the manufacturing rights of the Aylmer Barrel Sprayer, which, added to our line, makes it more complete. If interested write for more particulars.

Valuable spraying calendar, suitable for Canadian conditions, supplied with each sprayer. Write for literature.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.

54 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario Makers of the famous O-K Canadian Four Row Sprayers and O-K Potato Planters and Diggers.

Carrots For Feed

Less than a cent per pound

NO WASTE

NO DIRT

We have a quantity of dried shredded carrots for sale. The ideal cattle feed. 200 lbs. of these dried carrots equal a ton of fresh carrots. Just soak in water, and they come back with the same appearance and flavor and other properties of the fresh article. Frost cannot hurt them. You add the water. Try a sample bag.

Graham's Limited

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T'S the children who tax the capacity of the CROWN BRAND Factory. They know more about CROWN BRAND Syrup than their parents. They eat more of it. Child digestion, child strength, child growth—so easy to explain the constant call for CROWN BRAND Syrup—and it's so reason-

ably priced. The CROWN BRAND clamour grows louder every day!

THE CANADA STARCH CO. Limited MONTREAL



"THE GREAT SWEETENER" Use it for cooking, baking, candy making.

Jwn Brand Syrup

SUN LIFE ESTABLISHED NEW LANDMARKS in 1919

At your grocers in 2, 5

and 10 lb. tins.

New milestones in the progress of the Sun Life Assurance Company OF CANADA were passed in 1919.

Gratifying progress was made in all other departments during the year.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1919: Assets as at 31st December, 1919.....

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Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1919 Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1919	\$105,711,468 27
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THE COMPANY'S GROWTH	42,529,881.70

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

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cances annually than any other Company of the British Empire.

SUN LIFE ASSUR COMIPANY OF

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL T. B. MACAULAY, President

1920

sewing. Presently she smiled to herell, Little Tarl hard been so droll that day.

On the third page of his paper, Roger glance was arrested by a full columnight. And as in a long interview he read here in the public print the same things that told him at suppose here. things she had told him at supper, he felt a little glow of pride. Yes, this daughter of his was a wonderful woman living a big useful life, taking a leading which would contain part in work which would certainly brighten the lives of millions of children s'ill unborn. Again he felt the tonic of it. Here was a glimmer of hope in the world, here was an antidote to war. He finished the column and glanced up.

Edith was still sewing. He thought of her plan to sell all she possessed in order to put her children back in their expensive schools uptown.

"Why can't she save her money!" he thought. "God knows there's little enough of it left. But I can't tell her that. If I do she'll sell everything, had me the cash and tell me she's sorry to be such a burden. She'll sit like a thurden be such a burden. She'll sit like a thunder. cloud in my house.'

No, he could say nothing to stop her, And over the top of his paper her father shot a look at her of keen exasperation, Why risk everything she had to get these needless frills and fads? Why must she cram her life so full of petty plans and worries and titty-tatty little jobs? For the Lord's sake, leave their clothes alone! And why these careful little rules for every minute of their day, for their washing, their eating, their napping, their play and the very air they breathed! He crumpled his paper impatiently. She was always talking of being old-fashioned. Well then, why not be that way? Let her live as her grandmother had, up there in the mountain farm-house. She had not been so particular. With one hired girl she had thought herself lucky. And not only had she cooked and sewed, but she had spun and woven too, had churned and made cheese and pickles and jam and quilts and even mattresses. Once in two months she had cut Roger's hair, and the rest of the time she had let him alone, except for something really worth while-a broken arm, for example, or church She had stuck to the essentials! . But Edith was not old-fashioned, nor was she alive to this modern age. In short, she was neither here nor there.

Then from the nursery above, her smallest boy was heard to cry. With a little sigh of weariness, quickly she rose and went upstairs, and a few moments later to Roger's ears came a low, sweet, soothing lullaby. Years ago Edith had asked him to teach her some of his mother's cradle songs. And the one which she was singing to-night was a song he had heard when he was small, when the mountain storms had shrieked and beat upon the rattling old house and he had been frightened and had cried out and his mother had come to his bed in the dark. He felt as though she were near him now. And as he listened to the song, from the deep well of sentiment which was a part of Roger Gale rose memories that changed his mood, and with it his sense of proportions.

Here was motherhood of the genuine kind, not orating in Cooper Union in the name of every child in New York, but crooning low and tenderly, soothing one little child to sleep, one of the five she herself had borne, in agony, without complaint. How Edith had slaved and sacrificed, how bravely she had rallied after the death of her husband. He remembered her a few hours ago on the bed upstairs, spent and in anguish, sobbing, alone. And remorse came over him. Deborah's talk at dinner had twisted his thinking, he told himself. Well, that was Deborah's way of life. She had her enormous family and Edith had her small one, and in this hell of misery which war was spreading over the earth each mother was up in arms for her brood. And, by George, of the two he didn't know but that he preferred his own flesh and blood. All very noble, Miss Deborah, and very dramatic, to. open your arms to all the children under the moon and get your name in the papers. But there was something pretty fine in just sitting at home and singing to "All right little mother, you go straight

ahead. This is war and panic and hard times. You're perfectly right to look after your own."

MARCH 18,

EXPERIENCED

take charge of d the Kemptville Ag house supplied. perience and sala Principal. Principal.

FARM, 105 ACF
TON, County
balance pasture
About 15 acres in f
cherries and plum
trees, 50 pear tree
fruits. Buildingsbarn, 50x30 feet, 1
and loose box, p barn, 50x30 feet, I and loose box, p Water supply good supplying house almost anywhere above main road Trolley line stops 3 village of Beamsv miles from Hamilt an estate. Immed Rae & Greer, Solic NEW YORK STA \$100 per acre. and tools included complete list. M Inc. Dept. O, Olea POSITION AS PETENT all lir

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WANTED—ASSIS

ED. Must be common test. I

Middle aged single Box No. 90, Farme WANTED—COM look after herd chance to fit for fa State wages and Box 94, Farmer's A WANTED—MAN WANTED-RELI housework; *good Foster, Guelph. WANTED — REL help with light he cooking; comfortab Howltt, 221 Woolw

WANTED—RELL and 22: must be horse; good board, months, Box No. 9: He would sh begrudge her thi erty. And mor do what he coul her? He had during Judith's

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in two months she hair, and the rest of

let him alone, except

eally worth while-a

example, or church.

he essentials! . But ld-fashioned, nor was

nodern age. In short,

nursery above, her

neard to cry. With a

eariness, quickly she irs, and a few moments

rs came a low, sweet

Years ago Edith had ch her some of his

ongs. And the one

singing to-night was

d when he was small

storms had shrieked rattling old house

frightened and had

mother had come to

n now. And as he

from the deep well

was a part of Roger

s that changed his

sense of proportions.

hood of the genuine

Cooper Union in the

in New York, but

tenderly, soothing

leep, one of the five

e, in agony, without

dith had slaved and

ely she had rallied

her husband. He

w hours ago on the

and in anguish,

remorse came over

alk at dinner had

g, he told himself.

orah's way of life.

is family and Edith

and in this hell of

s spreading over the s up in arms for her

eorge, of the two that he preferred

od. All very noble,

very dramatic, to.

the children under

your name in the

is something pretty

iome and singing to

her, you go straight nd panic and hard tly right to look

He felt as though

re nor there.

Is uptown.



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.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN WANTED TO take charge of dairy cattle, hogs and sheep at the Kemptville Agricultural School. Comfortable house supplied. Apply, giving references, experience and salary expected, to W. J. Bell, principal.

perience and salary expected, to W. J. Bell, Principal.

FARM, 105 ACRES, TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON, County Lincoln—70 acres cultivated, balance pasture and bush. Soil sandy loam. About 15 acres in fruit, 300 peach trees, 300 young cherries and plums, 3 acres of grapes, 50 apple trees, 50 pear trees, plums, raspberries and small fruits. Buildings—2 frame dwellings. Bank barn, 50x30 feet, room for 12 cows, 3 horse stalls and loose box, pig pens, silo, chicken houses. Water supply good, spring in pasture, and another supplying house and barn—water can be got almost anywhere in the place. Farm is on hill above main road from Hamilton to Niagara, Trolley line stops ¼ mile from house, 1½ miles to village of Beamsville, 3 miles from Grimsby, 22 miles from Hamilton, good motor road, to close an estate. Immediate possession. Apply, Smith, Rae & Greer, Solicitors, Toronto.

NEW YORK STATE FARMS—FROM \$10 TO \$100 per acre. All sizes and locations. Stock and tools included on many of them. Write for complete list. Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc. Dept. O, Olean, N.Y.

POSITION AS FARM FOREMAN—COMPETENT all lines. Box Eighty-four, Simcoe, Ont.

Ont.

WANTED—ASSISTANT HERDSMAN WANTED. Must be capable of feeding and developing cows on test. Large herd, pure-bred Holsteins, Middle aged single man preferred. Apply, stating experience, salary expected, and date available to Box No. 90, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Box No. 90, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—COMPETENT HERDSMAN TO
look after herd of Scotch Shorthorns with a
chance to fit for fall shows. Reference required.
State wages and full particulars in first letter.
Box 94, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—MAN (SINGLE) EXPERIENCED
with milking machine or farm tractor. For
particulars apply, stating wages per month, with
board, to Manager, Eaton Co. Farm, Islington.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL

WANTED-RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply Mrs. Douglas Foster, Guelph.

WANTED — RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL TO help with light housework and two children; no cooking; comfortable home. Apply Mrs. H. O. Howltt, 221 Woolwich St., Guelph. WANTED—RELIABLE BOY BETWEEN 18 and 22: must be good milker and able to handle horse; good board. Apply, stating wages for 8 months, Box No. 92, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

He would show Edith he did not begrudge her this use of her small property. And more than that, he would do what he could to take her out of her loneliness. How about reading aloud to her? He had been a capital reader, during Judith's lifetime, for he had always enjoyed it so. Roger rose and went to his shelves and began to look over the volumes there. Perhaps a book of travel. . Stoddard's "Lectures

Meanwhile Edith came into the room, sat down and took up her sewing. As she did so he turned and glanced at her, and she smiled brightly back at him. Yes, he thought with a genial glow, from this night on he would do his part. He came back to his chair with a book in his hand, prepared to start on his new

"Father," she said quietly. Her eyes were on the work in her lap.

"Yes, my child, what is it?" 'It's about John," she asnwered. And with a movement of alarm he looked at his daughter intently. "What's the matter with John?" he

"He has tuberculosis," she said.

"He has no such thing!" her father retorted. "John has Pott's Disease of the

Yes, I know he has," she replied. "And I'm sorry for him, poor lad. But in the last year," she added, "certain complications have come And now he's tubercular as well."

"How do you know? He doesn't cough his lungs are sound as yours or mine!"
No, it's—" Edith pursed her lips.
"It's different," she said softly.
"Who told you?" he demanded.
"Not Deborate "was the quick response.

Not Deborah, was the quick response. She knew it, I'm certain, for I find that she's been having Mrs. Neale, the woman who comes in to wash, do John's things in a separate tab. I found her doing it vesterday, and she told me what Deborah

"It's the first I'd heard of it," Roger

"I know it is." she answered. "For if you'd heard of it before, I don't believe

apparently, to risk infecting the children here." Edith's voice was gentle, slow and relentless. There was still a reflection in her eyes of the tenderness which had been there as she had soothed her child to sleep. "As time goes on, John is bound to get worse. The risk will be greater every week.'

"Oh pshaw!" cried her father. "No such thing! You're just scaring yourself over nothing at all!"

"Doctor Lake didn't think I was." Lake was the big child specialist in whose care Edith's children had been for years. "I talked to him to-day or the telephone, and he said we should get John out of the house.'

Roger heartily damned Doctor Lake! "It's easy to find a good home for the boy," Edith went on quietly, "close by if you like-in some respectable family that will be only too thankful to take in a boarder.

"How about the danger to that family's children?" Roger asked malignantly. "Very well, father, do as you please

Take any risk you want to."
"I'm taking no risk," he retorted.
"If there were any risk they would have told me-Allan and Deborah would, I

They wouldn't!" burst from Edith with a vehemence which startled him. "They'd take the same risk for my children they would for any street urchin in town! All children are the same in their eyes—and if you feel as they do—

"I don't feel as they do!"
"Don't you? Then I'm telling you that Doctor Lake said there was very serious risk—every day this boy remains in the house!" Roger rose angrily

'So you want me to turn him out! To-night!"

"No, I want you to wait a few days-

until we can find him a decent home."
"All right, I won't do it!" "Very well, father—it's your house

For a few moments longer she sat at her sewing, while her father walked the floor. Then abruptly she rose, her eyes brim-

ming with tears, and left the room. And he heard a sob as she went upstairs. "Now she'll shut herself up with her children," he reflected savagely, "and hold the fort till I come to terms!' Rather than risk a hair on their heads Edith would turn the whole world out of doors! He thought of Deborah and he groaned. She would have to be told of this; and when she was, what a row there would be! For Johnny was one of her family. He glanced at the clock. She'd be coming home soon. Should he tell her? Not to-night! Just for one evening he'd had enough!

He picked up the book he had meant to read—Stoddard's "Lectureson Japan. And Roger snorted wrathfully. By George, how he'd like to go to Japan-or to darkest Africa! Anywhere!

To be continued,

Sale Dates.

March 18, 1920.—Fred V. Heeney, Ingersoll, Ont.—Holsteins. March 23, 1920.—Gordon Peterson,

R. R. No. 4, Elmira, Ont.—Holsteins. March 23, 24, 1920.—Western Ontario Shorthorn Show and Sale, London, Ont. March 24, 1920.—Perth Breeders' Holstein Club, Stratford, Ont.

March 25, 1920.-F. A. Legge, Jefferson, Ont.—Holsteins. March 31, 1920.—Belleville District

Holstein Club, Belleville, Ont.

March 31, 1920.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club, Brantford, Ont. April 1, 1920.—Norfolk Holstein Club, Hagersville, Ont.

April 7, 1920.—J. B. Hanmer, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins. April 8, 9, 1920.—Canadian National Sale of Holsteins, Union Stock Yards,

Toronto, Ontario. April 20, 1920.—Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Albany, New York. May 20, 1920.—Ayrshire Cattle Breed-

ers' Association of New England, consignment sale, Springfield, Mass.

June 2, 1920.—Can. Aberdeen-Angus

Association, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Ont. June 10, 1920. - Second National Ayr

shire Sale, Chicago, Ill.
June 15, 16, 17 and 18.—Live-Stock
Breeders' Association of the District of

Beauharnois, Limited, Ormstown, Que.

Open A Housekeeping Account



with The Merchants Bank, and pay all bills by cheque. By depositing a regular sum in a Savings Account, you know exactly how much is spent on the different branches of housekeeping.

When you settle by cheque, you avoid all disputes as to payment, as the cancelled cheques are receipts and prove the payments.

This business-like method of home finance often prevents paying the same bill twice. Savings Accounts may be opened in sums from \$1 up, on which interest is allowed.

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With its 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, and 12 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

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The foundation stone of any Bank's success must be service to the public.

The 87 years of steady growth of this Bank, its steady increase in assets and resources, are a measure of the sound, consistent, friendly service it extends to its customers. May we not serve you, too?

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We invite your account. Special facilities for Banking by Mail, 310 Branches. General Office Toronto.

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Who runs the risk when the breadwinner neglects to secure the protection of Life Insurance for those dependent upon him?

Not himself surely, but those for whom it is his duty to provide run the risk of his untimely death.

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Head Office

WINNIPEG

Inoculate Your Seed for Better Crops

It requires but a few minutes to inoculate the seed.

Inoculation consists in applying to the Seed pure cultures of the nitro-gathering Bacteria. Special cultures are required for each kind of Seed, and are put up for Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Peas, Alsike Clover, and all other legumes.

SEED INOCULATION IS ENDORSED BY THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Splendid success has been obtained by government tests, and a recent circular issued says: "for the small amount involved in time and money it would seem advisible to inoculate all legumes."

PRICE, \$1.00 EACH CULTURE, Enough for One Bushel of Seed. Cultures are sent by mail with complete directions for their use. They are good for 6 months after they are made. Alfalfa and Clover from inoculated seed do not winter-kill readily.

Write for Circular.

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Our managers will gladly discuss your banking requirements with you.

Over 120 Branches



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.

BABY CHICKS — SINGLE-COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred-to-lay in fall and winter. Book your order now for April, May and June delivery; safe arrival guaranteed; 25 \$7.50, 50 \$14, 100 \$25 Walnut Glen Poultry Farm, R.R. 4, Chatham,Ont

"BRED TO-LAY" BARRED ROCK EGGS, O.A.C. strain. \$2,50 per fifteen. \$13.50 per hundred. Homestead Farm, Downsview, Ontario

BRED-TO-LAY S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Chicks 25c. each, \$23 hundred; eggs \$2 setting. Free literature. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont.

BRED TO LAY S.-C. W. LEGHORNS; GEO. B. Ferris' strain and L. R. Guild's. Good layers, large-sized birds. Eggs for hatching—April and May \$2.50 per 15. Guaranteed ninety per cent. fertile. F. E. Van Loon, Box 217, Delhi, Ont.

BABY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock, 25c. each; S.-C. White Leghorns, 20c. each; hatching eggs, \$2 and \$1.75 per 15. Circu-lar. G. W. Grieve, Parkhill, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from trap-nested pedigreed layers. Ten pullets laid 2,044 eggs in eleven months. Few cockerels left. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

\$13 per fifty, \$25 per hundred, delivered. Maiting list ready, order now. G. A. Douglas, Ilderton,

CHOICE, HEM.THY UNRELATED TRIO, Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, twenty-cight dollars. Jos. A. Spence, Brewer's Mills, Ont.

COCKS AND COCKERELS FROM MY pedigreed White Leghorns, Trapnested stock, Trapped by myself. Will improve your egg production. Beautiful illustrated Mating List free.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SUPERIOR egg-producing strains of White Wyandottes and Single-Comb White Lephorns. \$2 per fifteen. J. H. Buttery, R. 7, Strathroy, Ont.

GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$5, two \$9.50, three \$14, Eggs — Fifteen \$2.50, tharty \$4.75, futy \$7.50, \$14 hundred. From well barred and grand laying hens. Order direct from this advertisement. W. Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER, WILD MALLARD ducks, White Guineas, Barred Rocks, Mrs. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

POULTRY FOR SALE-BABY CHICKS from choice pens of White Leghorns. Twenty five dollars per hundred. Eggs \$2 per fifteen.

S.-C. ANCONAS EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3 and \$4 for fifteen, from my best laying and ex-hibition strains. E. Brown, 502 Grosvenor St., London,

VESPRA FARMS BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Single-Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single-Comb White Leghorns. Pure-bred, reliable stock, bred for heavy winter eag production. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Send for circular, Our motter: "We're not satisfied until you are," J. F. McDonald, Barrie, Ont."

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY LAYING strains my speciality. Eggs \$3 per fifteen, \$5 per thirty. Frank Morrison, Jordan, 2Ont.

WANTED Crate Fed Chickens Dressed

Large Hens Alive or Dressed Write for price list.

WALLER'S 702 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

Gossip.

Belleville Sale Growing in Entries. Since writing up the notes for the Belleville Sale of Holsteins which appeared in these columns last week, Mr. Caskey, the Sales Manager, writes us that G. A. Brethen of Norwood has made four added entries, three of which are daughters of Sir Korndyke Boon, a 32-lb,bred son of Pontiac Korndyke, the fourth entry is a two-year-old bull whose dam is Hillcrest May Echo Countess, which at three years of age made 30.10 lbs. of butter and 510.2 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These four entries should add considerable strength to the offering. There are now, in all, 75 choice entries instead of 65 as formerly advertised,

The Brantford Sale o' Ho'steins.

The Brant District Holstein Consignors are endeavoring to make their spring sale, on March 31, the best yet as there are fifty cows in the offering held all fresh, or due about sale time, and ten young bulls of choice breeding and of serviceable age. Such an offering makes a grand opportunity for buyers to secure some of the best. Chas. Van Loon, of Waterford, is offering nine cows, one a sister of the great May Echo Sylvia, which holds practically all world's milk records from one to one hundred days, and which is the dam of the \$106,000 bull, Carnation King Sylvia. This young cow is a daughter of a 24-lb. cow and has four sisters in the 30-lb. class. Another is a three-year-old, Royalton Korndyke Johanna, a granddaughter of a 29,949-lb. cow, with 1,295 lbs. of butter. Another is Aaltje Lyons, a four-year-old cow, whose dam is a sister of Lakeview Rattler, a 37-lb. cow. W. H. Simmons is offering six head-five cows and a bull. The cows are all closely related to Valdessa Scott, the first 40-lb. cow of the breed. In E. C. Chamber's and C. E. Smith's offering are several head sired by Baroness Cornucopia Posch, a son of Baroness Madoline, a 34.48-lb. cow and over 20,000 lbs. of milk for three consecutive years. F. S. Passmore is consigning a grand young Passmore is consigning a grand young bull, Mechthilde DeBoer King, whose six near dams average 21,243 lbs. milk in one year. Seldom are bulls of such breeding offered at auction. In W. J. McCormack's offering are cows bred in the same line of breeding as Rolo Mercedes De Kol and Segis Fayne Johanna, Lemon is offering a grandson of Plus Pontiac Artis 31.55, which is also a grandsire of May Echo Sylvia; also a beautiful

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Weighing Cattle.

What kind of a platform should I build to weigh cattle, one at a time, on a 2,000-lb. platform scale? G. C. M.

Ans. -The scales may be placed in the passageway in the stable, and a platform hassageway in the stable, and a piatform the width of the scales and about eight feet long may be built with sides and ends. This sits on the scales and a block may be placed under both end of the platform to keep the scales from tipping until the animal becomes quie on it. Then the platform may be cleared and the animal weighed, deducting the weight of the platform from the total The blocks are again put under while the animal is being taken off. We have found this a fairly convenient method of weighing cattle on small scales The scales may be placed on the barn floor above the passageway, with the crossinges on the scales connected to the platform below by means of rods The weighing platform in the passage-way is blocked up while the animal is put on, and then allowed to swing clear while the weighing is being done. Both methods work satisfactorily.

A Chance to Secure High-class Help on the Farm

Imperial ex-service men who desire to take up land in Canada under the Soldier Settlement Act must first gain experience on Canadian farms. Many of them have applied to the Board's officers in the British Isles. A number who possess outstanding qualifications (in-A number who possess outstanding quantitations un-cluding men of considerable farm experience) have been selected and are ready to come to Canada as soon as places can be found for them on high-class farms,

Farmers who require the assistance of these Imperials should apply to the nearest office of the Soldier Settlement Board. They should indicate the length of time for which they can employ a man the wages they are willing to pay and the conditions of service.

DISTRICT OFFICES AT: Victoria, Vancouver and Vernon, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, London, Fort William and Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada W. J. BLACK, Chairman.

Government Blankets

Released by Canadian Government for distribution here pure Scotch wool grey blankets, 66x90 (full size), nine to ten lbs. to pair; perfect condition; laundried under Government supervision. Would retail in ordinary way for \$24.00 pair. Price announced to be \$5.50 each blanket. Suitable for homes hospitals, institutions, camping lounging rugs, etc.

Merchants should arrange for superly. Cheaver than cetters or raw weed. range for supply. Cheaper than cotton or raw wool. Special care given to outside buyers and mail orders and lots for country clubs. Cheques or money orders and explicit shipping instructions must accompany each order. Goods returned if not satisfactory. Open to public for individual

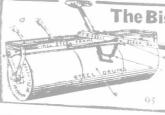
Government Building, 46 Richmond Street West, Toronto J. Moore Skelton (in charge).



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The Bissell Steel Roller has a rigid steel frame Large roller bearings and strong 2" axles in sure 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.

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Am completely sold out of all lines of sweet and red clover seeds. I wish to take this means of thanking all my customers.

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LISTOWEL, ONT.

FOR SALE Barred Rock Cockerels A.C. bred-to-lay strain. 1

mb, rich yellow lees; Price \$5 each.

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From superior strains, free range flocks, the problem able kind that live and grow. White Wyandottes Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Mottled Anoust R. I. Reds. We ship strong, healthy chicks, and guarantee safe arrival.

Write for catalogue and price list. QUEEN CITY HATCHERY Linnsmore Cresent & Danforth Ave-TORONTO, ONT.

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Be in young. You can do it by securing new subscriptions to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magain by your spare time. Tell us your age and address, and we will send instructions. THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., London, Ontario

MARCH 18,

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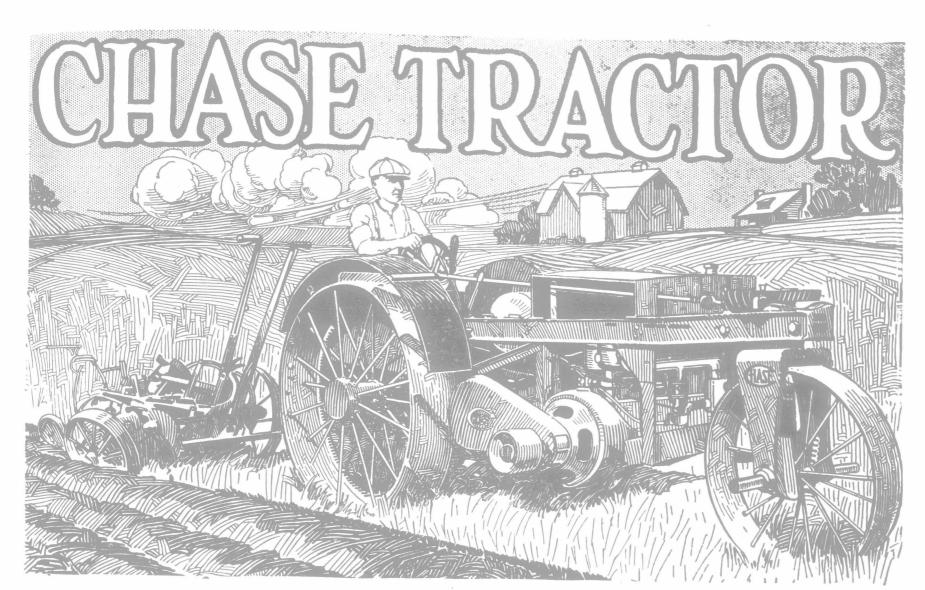
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Port & Danforth Ave.

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Chase power is driving power Both rear wheels get the same steady driving power

There the Chase differs from other tractors.

It has no differential gears.

No matter what trouble it may get into, what obstacles it meets, however rough or uneven the going may be, the power of the Chase drives both rear wheels to pull through.

Differential gears add nothing to the operation of a tractor.

They do cause many tractor troubles.

When one wheel strikes an obstacle, the differential throws the power into the other wheel—where it is least needed and makes the tractor practically a onewheel-drive machine.

That is why some tractors cannot pull through when they get into holes or bad going. One wheel goes "dead" and the other spins. The power of the motor cannot be used to move the tractor.

So The Chase Stays on the Job

The Chase Tractor, having no differential gears, has an equal positive drive on both rear wheels, and thus gets the full benefit of the driving power of the heavy-duty motor.

This means that the Chase is not easily blocked, and consequently stays on the Job more hours per day.

Less Strain, Less Wear

And this no-differential feature of the Chase insures longer service because it avoids uneven wear of parts. Even in ordinary plowing on the level,

the side-draft has a tendency to make one wheel do more work than the other. A tractor with differential gears cannot pull evenly under that side-draft. It becomes again a one-wheel-drive machine. It gets uneven wear and uneven strain, which must shorten its years of service. The Chase Tractor pulls evenly-and so wears evenly.

Also Saves Kerosene

It also operates more economically uses less fuel.

For two reasons. First, driving through gears wastes about 10% of the power. The Chase saves that 10%. Second, the even pull requires less power and uses less gas.

This no-differential feature of the Chase Tractor is but one of many evidences that the men who make it know what a tractor ought to be. From the heavyduty Tractor motor to the smallest bolt in its construction, the Chase is "built to build goodwill."

World-wide Industry

Canadians build the Chase-in Canada. Canadians build the Chase that is sold in Great Britain and foreign lands—yes, and also in the United States. The Chase institution was created to establish in Canada a world-wide tractor business founded on Canadian principles of doing business. The men behind it, R. J. and W. J. Cluff, are men of high manufacturing ideals. They are exacting in their demands. They want the men who buy Chase Tractors to make money out of them. They are determined that every customer shall receive the service he requires to keep his Chase Tractor always at its best and always on the job.

You can make Money with a Chase

You will find it to your advantage to deal with an institution with these ideas of service. You will find that the Chase Tractor is a piece of machinery that will gladden your eye. If you haven't seen it, be sure to do so. Or, write for illustrated literature and detailed information. We will send it promptly and tell you where you can see a Chase Tractor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—Buda Model H.T.W. Heavy duty, Tractor type 4 cyl. 41/4" bore, 51/2" stroke. Set crosswise of frame. Every part readily accessible. Extra large water passages for cooling. Force-feed lubrication, thorough vaporizing of low-grade fuels. Heated and "water washed" air.

Fuel-Specially designed to burn Kerosene or low-grade gasoline.

Drive-No differential gears are used, the drive being direct from the transmission to outer rim of wheel through bull pinions and gears. Both bull pinions and bull gears cut from forged steel and case-hardened.

Transmission—Fully enclosed and running in oil. Myatt roller bearings. Very simple type. oil. Myatt roller bearings. Very simple type. Gears accurately machined from high grade steel.

Chain Drive—Power is delivered to the transmission gears by a wide chain fully encased and running in oil.

Belt Pulley—In direct line with crankshaft—no bevel gears. Located at side—best position for lining up with the machine to be driven.

Control—Driver has unobstructed view. Control levers are simple and easy-working.

Turning-radius-12 feet circle.

Chase Tractor Corporation Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Royal Bank of Canada



Give your Boy a Chance! You will not miss the small monthly amounts.

On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

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The first headquarters was "desk-room" in a conveyancers office. In 1878 the Mutual first had a "home of its own." This was several times enlarged and in 1912 gave place to the pres-cnt building, perfectly adapted for carrying a maximum of business with a minimum of work and capense.

As a result the management is economical and efficient and has succeeded in furnishing maximum protection at mini-

Mutual Life of Canada Waterloo-Ontario

Maple Shade **SHORTHORNS**

A dozen young bulls imported and my own breeding at moderate prices.

W. A. DRYDEN Brooklin - - Ontario

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WM. WALKER :: Port Burwell, Ontario SHORTHORNS FOR SALE uparsilla 14th =123000, bred to an imp. bull, to calve April 1st. Also two of her beifers, bred and registered. (all or write. Firm b

JAC. Z. IUTZE, Box 80. Baden,

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Farm Changes Hands. fall of 1918, for 3 years, by verbal agreement, there being a witness. January 1920 A sells a part of the farm to C, of which this rented field is about onequarter. A stated to C when farm was sold that B was supposed to give up this rented field if that part of the farm was sold, but B and his witness say that nothing was said about it in the agree-The field was plowed in the fall of 1919. 4.

1. Can A compel B to give up the field to C? 2. If so can B compel C or A to

pay for the work done on it? 3. If B does not give it up can C collect

4. Can C charge what rent he likes? 5. If C cannot get field or collect rent can he be forced to pay taxes or interest on that field?

6. Can B be compelled to give it up this fall. 1. I do not think that A can compel B to give up possession of the field in question to C.

2. This is covered by the answer to question 1.

3. In order to obtain from B payment of the rent, C should procure an assignment of same from A and produce same to B for inspection.

4. C is not in a position to charge what rent he likes, as suggested, B being only obliged to pay the rent agreed y upon with

5. If C accepts rent from B, he ought to pay taxes and interest in respect of the field for the period covered by the rent received.

6. I do not think that B can be compelled to give up the deal this fall,

Cow Dies-Pigs Annoy Sow.

1. A brood sow seems to suffer pain when the young pigs try to nurse. After they are three or four days old there does not seem to be any trouble

2. A cow died, after three days' illness, with symptoms of indigestion or impaction. I purged her with 6 lbs. salts, 2 ounces aloes, 6 ounces of ginger, boiled onions, blackstrap molasses, nux vomica, and soda, and also gave one or two injections. On postmortem examination everything in the stomach was soft and fluid-like, the bowels empty, and no signs of inflammation.

3. Will pasturing sweet clover the same season as it is sown kill it?

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate that the udder was either very and sore, or else the young pigs were biting. The latter very often occurs and we believe is one direct cause of sow becoming vicious with their young If you would examine the mouths of the long, sharp teeth, which cannot help but he injurious. We would advise

2. You certainly gave your cow a kill-or-cure dose, and unfortunately it turned out to be the former. Evidently given. When the first symptoms of constipation were noticed, 112 to 2 lbs. of salts with 2 or 3 ounces of ginger,

3. Pasturing the sweet clover should not kill it. Of course, we would not advise pasturing when it is wet.

through reading. The rarmet source of the fetterless, and impresses one as being the only real farmets' paper in Canada, and therefore a necessity.

York Co., Ontario F. Bowwax.



The weather surely is thorough in its work of searching out every joint and remote place in farm machinery. Paint and varnish, however, are equally searching and prolong the life of implements wonderfully. Is your machinery protected?

Somebody Blundered! and some door-steps look as if everybody walked there. Pair walked there, Pair your door-steps for protection as wells looks. Keep acous of surface protection spread on them to take the rough service. Save the surface, the control of the protection of the protecti

THIS house is not old, but look at its condition! Anything but an actual photograph from which this drawing was made might be considered an exaggeration.

Note the way the building has rotted away under the eaves owing to neglect.

Paint—surface protection—would have prevented this ruin. The unpainted eave troughs rusted through, water got into the eaves and decay did the rest. Repairing will be expensive business.

This extreme case points an example which any property owner will admit is impressive. Any waste through lack of surface protection is its care. Save the surface and you unnecessary waste. Damage has to save all.

start at the surface. If the surface is undamaged the property lastsrepair bills are avoided money is

Your house may or may not be well protected—it will pay to make sure. And remember that surface protection is vital to everything you own-to all wooden and metal property, to outbuildings, to machinery, to furniture, to everything exposed to weather and wear. A thousand and one things grow old before their time simply through lack of surface protection.

Examine your property as closely as you would expect some one else to do it to whom you had entrusted



THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Size the Surface Campaign Committee for the urpose of educating the Public in the Preservative and rote sixe tailie of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products of the Conservation of Property, and has received the personal of the Canadian Trade Commission in the allowing words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval."

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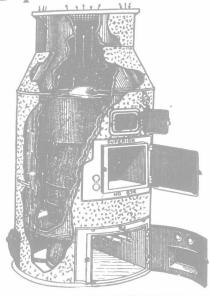
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Red Clover No. 1, \$48.00; Alsyke No. 2, \$42.00; Timothy, No. 1 for purity, \$10.00 bush; Sweet Clover No. 1, \$28.00 bush.

Alfalfa, northern grown, \$38.00 bush.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Holidays.

1. When is a girl of age?
2. Has a girl hired by the year a right to the legal holidays?

II. F. Ans.—1. At twenty-one years.

2. Yes, after doing the necessary work pertaining to the house.

Sick Birds. What is wrong with our birds. They seem to get sick about 12 or 16 hours before they lay and after that they are all right. What is the trouble? J. S. Ans.—This is known to chicken men

as spring complaint, but we can't tell the physiology of it. It happens most often with chickens fed well during the winter which have not laid. Usually a dose of salts once a week, one ounce per 100 birds, in drinking water, and followed up till snow goes off, is beneficial. Feed a little more green stuff, such as mangels and clover hay. The trouble will be all over when the birds get outdoors and get more exercise.

Miscellaneous.

1. We set out some two-year-old roots of asparagus last spring, will they be ready to cut for use this spring?

They grew nicely.

2. What treatment, other than hoeing should we give them this spring? They were set in rich soil, well manured. 3. What green feed would you recom-

mend for young pigs, (March litter), early in the spring. We have no clover for them. How early can rape be sown? Are tares as good?

4. How large should a pig pen be for four or five pigs during the winter? Should it be large enough for them to have sufficient exercise in it to prevent crippling or should they be turned out of

doors for exercise when fattening them?

5. What feed is best for a brood sow before and after the pigs come when we have no milk for her?

6. I am enclosing a sketch of the lay of our well and cistern and kitchen will you kindly tell me what would be required to have both soft and hard water put in the kitchen, and where would it be best for a good flow of water from well?

7. The well is curbed with two glazed tile, how would you insert the intake pipe and how far below the surface of the ground to prevent freezing.

8. Would a second drain be necessary for the waste of water from the sink. This is an ordinary 2-inch tile having good fall. If another is necessary how far below the surface would it need to be?

W. H. Ans.-1. You might cut a few roots get a good start before cutting, if you

wish the asparagus bed to be permanent 2. They should be kept free from weeds and the soil must be fertilized

with some well-rotted manure. 3. Rape may be sown early in the spring and will provide green feed five or six weeks after it is sown. Tares would be all right. If you have roots, they make excellent green feed for the early

spring.
4. A pen 9 or 10 feet square would be sufficient. When the weather is fine, it is well to turn growing pigs out for exercise, but fattening pigs are best kept as quiet as possible.

5. Give her what roots she will eat and sufficient grain to keep her in a thriving condition. After farrowing, she requires a laxative, sloppy ration. Continue feeding her roots and give bran and mixed chop. Start with a light ration and bring her to a full ration by the time the pigs are a week or ten days old.

6. According to the sketch submitted, a suction pump placed at the sink would draw the water from the well. Placing the sink near the wash-room would be the most satisfactory. Soft water may be secured from the cistern by a pump at

7. The piping should be laid between three and four feet below the surface, and could enter the well by cutting through the glazed tile.

8. Some run the wash water from the sink into the drain. This is all right provided the drain has pelnty of fall and is large enough. Very few 2-inch tile are being put in at the present time. However, they may be large enough



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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

A Month's Work.

This being leap year and having two days less as working days, and a man hires for one month starts with a full day on the twenty-third of February on what date is he entitled to quit on March, the twenty-second at end of day or must he work the twenty-third also. 2. Are 26 working days considered one month?

Ontario.

Ans.-1. At the close of the 22nd. 2. Not legally. A month in this connection means a calendar month.

Fertilizer.

What kind of a fertilizer is best to sow with corn for silage, and how much should be sown to the acre? Can it be sown at the same time the corn is sown?

Ans.—A number of fertilizer manufacturers put out a special corn fertilizer which contains the minerals necessary for forcing corn crops. Nitrate of soda 120 lbs., acid phosphate 340 lbs., and muriate of potash 140 lbs., is about the proportion in which to use these minerals, and from 500 to 600 lbs. may be sown per acre. If sowing corn in drills, with a machine that has a fertilizer attachment, the two may be sown at the same time

Albotrea.

Where can albotrea seed be obtained? When should it be sown, and on what kind of land will it do best? Should it be sown with a nurse crop or alone?

Ans.—Albotrea is a type of sweet clover that has become quite popular in many sections. It does not grow quite so coarse as the white-blossomed clover and therefore makes very good hay. It will grow on practically any kind of soil, and 15 lbs. to the acre is a very good seeding. It may be sown with a nurse crop, preferably barley, although we have seen very good catches with oats and mixed grain. The seed may be secured from some of the seed firms which are advertising in these columns.

Bees-Egg Eating.

1. What is the best way to stop hens from eating their eggs? 2. Would it be injurious to the bees

to have the apiary near the hen house? 3. How can I make money in my pare time?

G. C. M. spare time?

Ans.—1. If one could devise some infalliable method of stopping hens from eating eggs he would certainly make a name for himself. Once the habit is acquired, you might pretty nearly as well cut the head off the culprit. Filling an egg with red pepper has been known to break the habit and also having the nest darkened is beneficial. Give the hens plenty of grit, shell and meat

Not that we are aware of.

3. You might make considerable money getting new subscribers for "The Farmer's Advocate."

Sheep.

1. Where can a list of the Canadian journals and magazines be secured?

2. How many sheep would a 150-acre farm pasture? The land is sandy loam, level, and in fair condition.

3. What breed of sheep does best on the lighter soils?

A. E. Ans. -1. Write A. McKim Ltd., Mon-

real or Desbarats Advertising Agency, Montreal.

It depends a good deal on the productivity of the soil, and also on the number of other stock kept. It is not advisable to stock a farm to its limit with sheep, as under best conditions the parasitic enemies multiply to a damaging extent. The small flocks usually do better than the larger ones, and some authorities place the maximum number at one mature sheep per acre, in connection with the other stock kept on the average farm.

3. It is difficult to say what breed of sheep will do the best. Some will possibly put up with more bardship possibly put up with more parasimp than others, but any breed will do well on productive soil. It is largely a matter of a person's preference. Some like the long-wooled and others the



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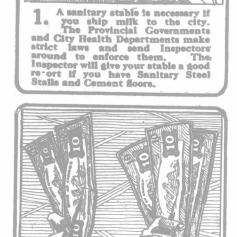
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Save all this waste by getting steel
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Passing By-laws.

Can the councilmen of an organized township legally pass a by-law to stop cattle running at large on the road, without first securing the voice of the ratepayers of the township?

Ans.—The council are quite within their jurisdiction in passing such a by-

Victory Bonds,

The 1918 Victory Bonds are supposed to be exempt from taxation. Can the municipality tax them in any way?

Ans.—The Bonds are exempt from Dominion taxation, but are liable for taxation from the Province or municipal-

Black Currants.

We have black currant bushes which bloom every year, but when the currants form they fall off.

Ans.—It is possible that some blight affects the bushes. Try spraying the dormant wood, and also after the blossoms are off, with lime-sulphur. Times of spraying and proportions for mixing will be given in the Spray Calendar, which will appear in an early issue.

Material

How much gravel and sand is required to build a wall 40 by 55 feet, 9 feet high and 14 inches thick. Are timbers 8 inches square heavy enough for side posts and sills.

Ans.—It will require approximately 74 cubic yards of gravel and sand, but this amount may be reduced by using small stones. It will require about 64 barrels of cement. There are barns built with timbers of the size you mention, but we prefer to have there a little larger. but we prefer to have them a little larger.

Cost of Feeding Heifers.

I am feeding a heifer silage twice a day and hay and straw once a day. What would be a reasonable charge for her by the month? I am keeping her for the winter months.

Ans.—It depends somewhat on the amount of silage and hay which is being fed. If you are feeding around 30 lbs. of silage per day, this would equal almost half a ton per month, and at the price of other feeds silage should be worth at least \$6 per ton. Hay is worth about \$1.25 per cwt., and then there should be a little allowance for labor, which would bring the cost of feeding the heifer up to \$5 or \$6 a month.

Alfalfa.

1. What is the proper way to dock a colt's tail?

2. How many pounds of alfalfa should be sown per acre? Which is the better way to sow it, alone or with barley?

D. H. barley?

Ans.—1. It is not a practice to be recommended. The bone is cut at the required length and then seared with a hot iron to stop the bleeding.

2. From 15 to 20 lbs. of alfalfa is the amount usually sown. A satisfactory catch is usually obtained by seeding with barley, which is sown at the rate of one bushel to the acre. If sown alone, the land may be given a partial summerfallow until July, when the alfalfa may he seeded.

Stifled Colt—Seeding Down.

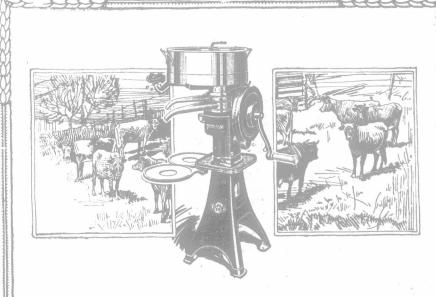
1. I have a registered mare which raised me seven fine colts. The eighth was stifled, the ninth was a good one, and the tenth was stifled. The mare is not affected this way. What is the

cause of the colts being stifled?

2. I plowed a field of timothy sod last fall, and after thorough cultivation sowed it to fall wheat. Would you advise me to seed this to clover and timothy this spring, and at what time?

Ans.-1. It would appear that the sire had a little weakness in the stifle and transmitted to his colts. This is the only way we could account for it, unless the colt met with some accident when young.

2. It is quite a common practice to seed down with fall wheat when the land has been plowed out of sod. It may be seeded in late spring on a light fall of snow, or may be sown while the ground is still slightly frozen.



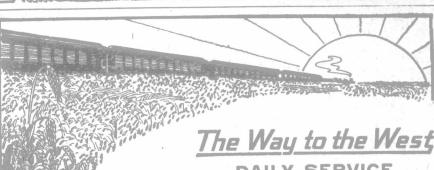
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2. Grown from reg-cest 38 lbs to the bush, ble at \$2.15 per bush., nner. r bush., bags free.
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What attachment is necessary to put on a car to run a 10-inch grinder? Would direct power from the engine be hard on

Ans.—There are different devices for securing farm power from a car. One is to have the power from the back wheel. secured by the wheels coming in contact with a pulley which transmits the power to the belt. There is also an attachment on the market which takes the power from the crankshaft. This is a small attachment which connects on where the crank is and can be put on or taken off in a very few minutes. This has given exceptionally good satisfaction. This attachment is manufactured in Toronto.

Course in Medicine.

1. What time is required to study for a doctor in Canada?

2. What is the cost of the course? Is a high school education neces sary? I have passed the entrance and am now 23 years old. Am I too old to commence studying for a doctor?

F. M. G. Ans.—1. We believe that the course requires five years.

The cost varies, depending largely upon the student.

3. It is necessary to have your matriculation before entering the medical school. We do not know that a person is ever too old to commence studying, but by the time you would get your matriculation and then spend five years in college, you should be in a position to commence practicing by the time you are thirty-two. Unless you have natural liking for studying, especially the subjects pertaining to medicine, you may find it rather hard to grasp the knowledge.

Breaking up Pasture Land.

I am going on a farm in April which has been under pasture for the last seven or eight years. I want to produce hay for next winter for a herd of 15 cattle. The land is clay loam. Would you advise sowing albotrea? I want to sow 15 acres of oats to cut green. Would it be all right to seed down with the oats?

Ans.-Land which has been in pasture for so long may give a little difficulty in getting it back to a regular rotation. There is a possibility that you will be bothered with white grubs or wireworm for a year or two after breaking up the sod. The land which has been in pasture may produce a fairly good crop of hay if left for that purpose this year, and part of the land could be broken up and sown to oats, either to cut green or to ripen for grain for next winter If corn will grow, it would be a good plan to put in 7 or 8 acres, which may be ensiled or fed from the stook. The land sown to oats may be seeded to the albotrea. This is a sweet clover which produces a finer stalk than does the whiteblossomed sweet clover, and is, therefore preferred for hay. It is also a very good crop for pasture.

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We have in our stables a select lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, running in age from 4 to 7 years. Our stallions weigh from 1,900 to 2,200 lbs., and mares from 1,700 to 2,200 lbs.

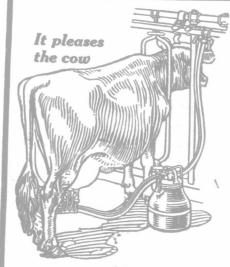
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Look up our winnings at the Western Fair, Guelph Winter Fair and Ottawa Winter Fair. These will give you some idea as to the class of horses we are offering.

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I have now a large number of cows running in the Record of Performance, and have a few bull calves for sale from these. Can also spare a limited number of females.

Latter average 12,112 lbs.

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Gossip.

Cloverdale Stock Farm Shorthorns. Oestreicher Bros., of Credition, are consigning five females and a bull to the Western Ontario Consignment Sale to be held in London on March 23 and 24. Their herd consists of forty Scotch Shorthorns, headed by Cloverdale Marquis 115628, a grandson of Gainford Marquis. He is an outstanding individual and his progeny are uniform and choice. Among the present offering is orange Prince, a year-old roan, a son of the 1918 Toronto champion, Lancaster Lord, and out of Orange Princess 2nd. Lord, and out of Orange Princess 2nd., the highest priced cow at the Watt-Gardhouse sale in 1918. This bull has a grand pedigree and has the character and individuality to back it up. In the herd are Lovelys, Wimples, Rosebuds, Vanitys, Orange Blossoms, Miss Ramsdens, and others. In the London sale will be a daughter of Cloverdale Marquis, a red Miss Ramsden yearling; a light roan Strawberry Blossom rising two years old, out of Sittyton Selection. She is an exceptionally growthy, straight individual. There is a low-set, dark roan Marchioness heifer, by Golden roan Marchioness heifer, by Golden Edward, that is very pleasing in appear ance. There are also reveral Scotch-topped heifers that should make good

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Heifers on Pasture.

I had heifers on pasture last summer and there wasn't supposed to be a bull pasturing there. A bull was turned in during the summer and my heifers were bred. Can I collect damages?

Ans.—If the owner of the pasture agreed not to have a bull in the pasture you are entitled to damages. The amount depends upon how value of the heifers was depreciated by being bred too young or getting in calf to an inferior sire.

Hot Beds.

1. Where can I secure Black Jersey Giant hen eggs? 2. What is the best way to make a

hot-bed for cabbage, tomatoes, etc?
W. M.

Ans.-1. We never heard of the

2. It is well to make an excavation and place in it 18 to 20 inches of manure that will heat. A covering of from 6 to 8 inches of soil should be placed on top of this. Horse manure is the most heating. It is necessary to have a frame which may be built of inch lumber and should slope to the south. This can be done by building the back possibly 15 to 18 inches higher than the front. The frame is covered with a sash. It will be necessary to watch this closely after the plants start to grow, so as to provide sufficient ventilation and moisture. It may be necessary to cover the sash during certain parts of the day to prevent the direct rays of the sun from striking the plants. Ventilation is provided by slightly raising one end of the sash. This frame should be banked up with manure in order to assist in keeping the hot-bed from cooling off due to change in outside temperature.

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Cloverdale Marquis = 115628 = a splendid breeding grandson of Gainford Marquis, heads our herd of Scotch Shorthorns.

We wish to draw your attention to our London Show and Sale Me wish to draw your attention to our Edition Show and Sale Contribution. We are listing an extra-choice red Cloverdale Marquis heifer; a Miss Ramsden (grandam imported), of show type, extra thick, with character; also a roan Marchioness, very thick, breedy and smooth and a roan Strawberry Blossom got by Sittyton Selection—she has a model head and character; There are also two other good ones—look them over!

Visitors welcome and met if desired.

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See my Three Shorthorn Bulls and Three Heifers

That will be at the London, Ontario, Shorthorn Show and Sale, March 23rd and 24th. Anyone wanting a herd or show bull should see these bulls before buying.

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Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding Scotch horthorns. The foundations of many of the best herds in America

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I am in a position to furnish you now with the BEST in FORM and in BREEDING that can be found any place. Twenty-five young bulls, from small calves to fifteen months old. Sixty-three cows and heifers, every one of them bred right, not a plain looking one in the lot. Every animal that I have sold in two years has been satisfactory; the most of them sold by letter. I can satisfy you with the best in what you want at a price that will give you a chance, and I will pay the freight to your station. A Grand Champion and the son of a Grand Champion at head of the herd.

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Present offering: Three registered bull fit for service and five choice grade helfers two years

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HERE will be 15 or 20 cows with calves at foot, 30 cows and heifers well along in calf, and the remainder of the females younger heifers, mostly of breeding age. The bulls will all be of serviceable age including the very best progeny of such famous sires as Escana Champion, Gainford Supreme, Collynie Landmark and other sires equally as popular. As a guarantee of the general high quality of the animals offered, the following names of contributors are given:

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The animals sold each day will be shown in the forenoon and prizes awarded. The usual liberal guarantee will be given as to females bred. Plan to attend this great sale.

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SPECIAL OFFERING AT PINEHURST STOCK FARM We are now offering three splendid dual-purpose cows, one a daughter of "Jean's Lassie," one a grandaughter of "Mimosa" imp., and the other is O.A.C. Princess Darlington." These are all good milkers and choice b.eeders. We have one choice 10-months-old roan bull from a three-year-old R.O.P. heifer which milked up to 55 lbs. in a day; also two younger ones coming along, all are priced for quick sale as we are short of feed. We will be pleased to have you visit us at any time and inspect our stock.

G. W. CARTER, R. R. 4 Ilderton, Ont.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 80 head to select from—Minas, Florences, Emilys, Red Roses and Elizas—good milkers; a few heifers for sale; also several young bulls of breeding age, thick, level, mellow fellows and bred instrict. JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, Dundalk, Ont.

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Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Inspection of herd solicited.

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Spring Valley Shorthorns have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns for Sale—three imported bulls, one yearling, one two-year-old ando ur three-year-old herd sire, also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding and three well bred bull calves about year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.

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ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro, R. R. 4, Ontario, The Hawthornes, C. P. R. and G. T. R

Glengow Shorthorns and Clydesdales—Recently advertised bulls have all been sold.

Sultan = 100339 =, and all bred to a Golden Drop bull; also seve.al others somewhat younger. A real good yearling stallion, and mares all ages, in foal, will be priced right.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont. Stations: Oshawa, C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R Shorthorn Females—Shorthorn Bulls—We are now offering a number of choice heifers well forward in calf to our Roan Lady-bred sire, Meadow Lawn Laird. We also have bulls ready for service. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. K. CAMPBELL & SONS, Palmerston, Ontario



ve the bunch without scarring the horse the part looking just as it did before

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemish's—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, e'c. It is neither a limiment nor a simple hister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser
describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes,
and gives you the information you ought to
have before ordering or buying any kind of a
remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists Church Street, .

Toronto, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Coquette, whose dam's record is 17,723 lbs. of milk and 636 lbs. of butterfat. We have a ten-months-old red bull calf, sired by Royal Coquette, and out of Lady Laura, whose two nearest dams averaged 15,360 lbs. of milk and 536 lbs. of butter-fat in a year. Lady Laura weighed 1,550 lbs. and gave 13,060 lbs. of milk and 436 lbs. of fat in a year. We have a thirteen-months roan bull out of Springvale Lass 2nd., a cow with a record of 10,230 lbs. milk and 448 lbs. fat as a two-year-old, and a three-year-old record of 12,658 lbs. of milk and 503 lbs. of fat. This is a world's record for fat for both years. She commences her fourth lactation this month. There is another ten-months-old red calf out of Haldimand Pride, whose sister, dam and grandam are now in the R.O.P. test There is a roan calf whose seven nearest dams averaged over 10,000 lbs. of milk, and another roan whose dam and grandam have creditable R.O.P. records.

These are show calves. Anyone wishing to combine quality and records can purchase herd headers from me as cheaply as from anyone else.

John Walker, Nanticoke, R.R. 1. Jarvis or Hagersville Station

SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls (red), for sale, thick sappy fellows; also 6 thick heifers, 2 years old, bred to a Scotch Clementina bull. These will be priced right. Come and see or address—

HENRY FISCHER

R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

Buy Glenfoyle Shorthorns bulls, all ages; 25 heifers and cows. Herd bull 2,400-pound quality kind, which sire's dam and three nearest dam's milk records average over 9,000 pounds; also high-class yearling Clyde stallion. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

Mardella Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or 'phone. THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R.3, Ont.

Shorthorns Clydesdales Berkshires

Two Scotch bulls—Sailor King 135992, Red Sailor 130806. One Clyde mare in foal, two fillies.

Three boars fit for service; also young pigs about three months old. JOSEPH BREWSTER
R.R. No. 1 Seaforth, Ontario

DUAL-PURPOSE

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans, also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ontario

Evergreen Hill Farm—R.O.P. Shorthorns

Present offering: Two 12-month bulls by the R.O.P. bull St. Clare =84578 =, also a few heifers and heifer calves.

S. W. Jackson, :: Woodstock, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns—Herd headed by Master Marquis = 123326 =, by Also Oxford Down ewes. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. 1, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Herd sire, Royal Hope = 102353 =, by Newton Friar (Imp.). Also two about 10 months old.

J. A COCKBURN & SONS, Puslinch, R.R. 1 Or 'Phone Guelph 152 R. 2 A Good Shorthorn Bull for Sale

Rosebud Prince =131551 =, dark roan, just past a year old and of pure Scotch breeding. Apply to A. J. FOX, R.R. No. 3, Harrow, Ont. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns — Herd sire, Darlington Major Maude =101212 = by Darlington Major =91279 = (imp.); dam Lady Maude =104585 = (imp.). For sale, 6 bulls, ages 6 to 13 months. R. H. & W. S. SCOTT, Box 231, Tillsonburg, Ont. Gossip.

Western Ontario Consignment Sale and Show.

The management of the London sale are planning on holding the largest and best sale in the history of the country. One hundred and forty head are catalogued, and among them are representatives of the best Shorthorn families which are consigned by prominent breeders. William Waldie leads off in the catalogue with an Orange Blossom heifer, about a year and a half old, sired by Lavender Victor. Next follows a Roan Lady bull, Collynie Landmark. A Duchess heifer is third in the list. E. Brien & Sons have among their entries a fouryear-old Mina heifer, and also a heifer calf. H. C. Robson has a Mina heifer and a Lady Dorothy heifer coming oneyear-old. A Miss Syme also appears in his entry. J. McLean & Son have four entries, among which is a Roan Lady and two Miss Ramsdens, sired by Spring Valley. R. S. Robson & Son have eight entries with representatives of the Claret, Matchless and Pansy Blossom families J. T. Gibson has a Martha and a Lady Chesterfield in his consignment. Kyle Bros. have consigned a Cruickshank Orange Blossom and an English Lady. George Gier & Son have a Rosemary entered. In Harry Magee's consignment are several Missies. Harry Smith is selling a Clementine year-old-bull. Oestreicher Bros. have several head of exceptionally good breeding, there being a Strawberry Blossom, A Marchioness, and a Miss Ramsden. R. & S. Nicholson have consigned several Nonpareils by Best Boy and Browndale Winner, two herd sires that are well known to Shorthorn breeders. They also have a tenmonths-old bull of the Lovely family. Percy DeKay is offering a Lavender, Duchess of Gloster, Mina and Marigold. These are but a few of the breeders who are consigning stuff to the sale, but it gives an idea of the breeding of the entire offering. One needs to secure a catalogue in order to ascertain the wealth of breeding which is being offered to the public at this consignment sale. The majority of the entires are 1919 heifers. Some of the females old enough to breed are safely in calf to well known sires, or else they have a calf at foot. This sale gives breeders a splendid opportunity of securing herd sires or foundation stock of the very best breeding. Considering the quality and the breeding, this sale should surpass all previous ones.

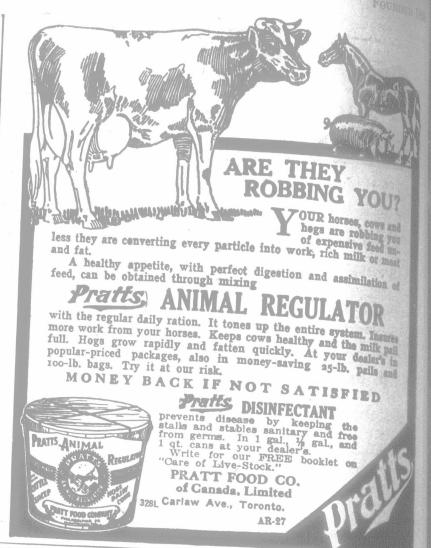
An interesting feature will be the show to be held previous to the sale. The management have awarded six prizes, from twenty dollars down to three for each class and have divided the animals into the following classes: Junior and senior bulls, cows with calves at foot, cows and older heifers, senior heifers, junior heifers, and championship ribbons will be awarded to the best bull and best female in the show. All animals entered in the sale are eligible to compete for the prizes. This feature should attract all interested in Shorthorns, as there will be larger classes than are seen at many of the fairs. On March 23, the show commences at 10 a.m., and the sale at 1 p.m., and on March 24 the show commences at 9 a.m., and the sale at 11 a.m. The show and sale are to be held at the London Fair Grounds and lunch will be provided at noon. This Company has built up a reputation for Company has built up a reputation for giving a square deal, and should receive the support of the public. Captain Robson, A. B. McCoig, M.P., and J. W. Laidlaw are the auctioneers. Write Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate." On Tuesday evening an entertainment will be given in Hyman Hall. In addition to music and songs Prof. Wade Toole, R. W. Wade and probably Hon. Manning Doherty, will deliver addresses.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Motor Accident.

A drives through a city with his car, having the right of way and is struck by a cartage truck. The driver of truck is a licensed driver. Who's the proper man to settle the damage, the propriefor of truck, or the man driving? Ontario.

Ans.—A is entitled to look to the owner for compensation and he in turn may call the driver to account.



BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS 3 Imported bulls. 10 Imported females in calf or calf by side. 2 Scotch bred bull. 5 Scotch bred cows with calves by side.

JNO. MILLER (Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.)

WALNUT GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Special prices. We are offering for the next thirty days, males and females of the choicest for undation stock, sired by Gainford Eclipse and out of the Duthle Rosebud, Kilbean Beauty, Mandad, Bruce Mayflower families. Intending purchasers should see these before buying elsewies. In DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, SHEDDEN, ONTABLE P.M. and M.C. Railways. Long distance phone.

Holstein-Friesians Kaymondale

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our preent sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. Their youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montral Hamilton House Holstein

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33.44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D. B. TRACY.

Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

Holsteins, yes! All bulls of serviceable age are sold, but several of six months and younger, from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, and our best dams will be sold at reasonable prices. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

"Premier" Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dame with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS
We are offering for quick sale one 24-lb, bull and one 26-lb, bull ready for service. Both an JOSEPH KILGOUR, sired by a 33-lb, son of the great King Segis.
NORTH TORONTO, ONT H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, Paris, Ont.

HOLSTEINS - WORLD'S BEST STRAINS Bulls all ages for sale. Vearlings fit for immediate service, all sired by my grand herd bil ECHO SEGIS FAYNE, by BR. THER to World's 50-lb. 7-day cow. Prices very reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, :: STANSTEAD, QUE Summer Hil Holsteins at our farm. Their dams have records up to over of lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a bull with Champion bull at Toronto this year. Prices reasonable

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrange, the \$15,000 six—Heb service. We are offering a few females bred to him and also have a few bull calves sixed by him and also have a few bull calv D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Walker.
A. J. TAMBLYN. Cedar Dale Holsteins - (C.N.R. station one mile) - Orono, Ontario

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

We are offering this week two choice bulls, one ready for service, from a 25-lb. dam.

Priced right for a quick sale. For price and particulars, apply to

R. R. No. 1.

We have three sons of our forms

Minster Farm Holstein Herd Sires We have three sons of our form one is from an 18,262-lb. 3-yr.-old heifer; one from an 18,886-lb. cow, and the other from a 1,886-lb. cow, an

MARC

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I am offer champion (Take Ra HOL and sired

JOSEPI Sylvi mostly da price. W

onsignme Starlight bred to the



THEY BBING YOU?

OUR horses, cows and hegs are robbing you of expensive feed unto work, rich milk or meat

estion and assimilation of

the entire system, Insures healthy and the milk pail ckly. At your dealers in saving 25-lb. pails and

SATISFIED VFECTANT

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ORTHORNS lf by side.

ORTHORNS
and females of the choices shathie Rosebud, Kilbean Beauty see these before buying elsewhere I'N & SONS, SHEDDEN, ONTAR

O, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montrel Herd Sires

hs calf from Lulu Darkness s two nearest dams therefore per day. We have several ear-old heifers with records

n House, COBOURG, ONT.

, Hamilton l of six months and younger, from Spofford, and our DENT

several young bulls from dam with s. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with tred by present herd aire, which has Oak Park Farm, Paris, Ont.

HOLSTEINS bull ready for service. Both are

NORTH TORONTO, ONT

ST STRAINS all sired by my grand herd bul ow. Prices very reasonable. STANSTEAD, QUE.

r dams have records up to over a lays. All are sired by a bull with oronto this year. Prices reasonable .R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

buuch of Holstein bulls ever offered

Lestrange, the \$15,000 she He Lestrange, and is our chief sire has few bull calves sired by him at the Segis Walker, son of King Segis one mile) - Orono, Ontario

FRIESIANS ervice, from a 25-lb. dam.

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO. We have three sons of our former of sire, Pride King Sylvin Aria, w, and the other from a 14.76 h. rerages. All are show calves mastings) DARTFORD, ONT.

NORFOLK SALE

HEAD

HOLSTEINS

Hagersville, April 1st.

at 11 a.m. sharp. Hot lunch at sale pavilion

THIS sale comprises a consignment of real quality cattle chosen from many of the prominent herds of the district—including a number of high record animals—dairy test winners and sons and daughters of such—queries for catalogs are here from B. C. to Nova Scotia—a feature of the sale will be the individual quality of the offering —and furthermore all animals over 6 months of age are sold subject to Tuberculin Test.

Write right now for catalog to

W. H. CHERRY, Sales Manager **HAGERSVILLE**

COL. JACK DEMING, Auctioneer

45 Head Third Annual Consignment Sale

45 Head

At Stratford, Wed., March 24th

35 very choice young cows and heifers in milk or about to freshen. :: ::

Dairymen looking for sires will find this an opportunity worth while. Descendants of the best blood in HOLSTEIN BREEDING will be found in the catalogue. Enquiries should be made to Secretary.

ADAM C. PARK

Listowel, Ontario

THOS. SMITH Auctioneer

D. M. ARBOGAST Sales Manager

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion who is a full brother of world's champion May Echo Sylvia, also a few cows just fresh.

(Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill) C. R. James, Richmond Hill, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

HOLSTEIN HERD SIRES I have at present several young show calves nearly ready for service; all of which are from tested dams and sired by my 30-lb. sire Gypsy Pontiac Cornucopia. This bull is a grandson of May Echo Sylvia and our entire offering in females are bred to him. Prices right. JOSEPH PEEL, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are price. We are also offering females.

B. W. WALKER & SONS Port Perry. Ont. R. W. WALKER, & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.

ROWAN RIVER STOCK FARM

onsignment to the Canadian National Sale, April 8 and 9, will consist of 5 head and includes: Olive Starlight Pletertje and her year-old son. Her R.O.P. record 20,046 milk, and 922½ butter. She is bred to the highest record bull in service, Rex Wanderbelle Ormsby Jane, due about sale time.

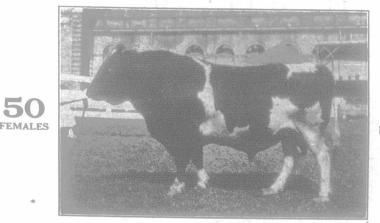
PETER B. FICK. :: PORT ROWAN, ONT.

DISPERSION SALE OF

50 HOLSTEIN FEMALES

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920

SALE COMMENCES 1 P.M.



50

SCHUILING SIR POSCH

N offering my entire herd of pure-bred Holsteins, I feel that I am

giving breeders generally a rare opportunity to secure excellent stock of the best breeding.

The foundation of my herd was that noted sire Schuiling Sir Posch twice grand champion bull at Toronto Exhibition and well known as the sire of many of Canada's outstanding cows. My present sires are by a 33.31-pound son of the great King Segis and high record dams. high record dams.

In the offering are 23 sound cows, fresh or due to freshen very shortly, 21 Young Segis Heifers, bred to my 32-pound bull from a 100-pound dam. Herd Sires will also be sold. Farm has been rented and every animal will be sold to the

highest bidder. I have done very little testing but have bred for type and production utility herd. Every animal my own breeding, except-

Horses and Farm implements will be sold between 12 and 1. There will also be sold C.H.F. year books one, two and three, and Holstein-Fresian Herd Book, Volumes thirteen to twenty-two. SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

F. A. LEGGE, Proprietor . . Jefferson, Ont. Young St Radial Cars Stop at Farm Gate, 15 miles north of Toronto

A Breeders' Sale of

HOLSTEINS

60 Females, 4 Young Bulls and Herd Sire

The entire herd belonging to GORDON PETERSON, selling at the farm, three miles from

St. Jacobs, Ont., Tuesday, March 23rd, 1920

THE FARM IS SOLD, AND THERE IS NO RESERVE

Sixteen Daughters of Sir Beets Hengerveld

This was our former herd sire, a son of Sir Beets Hengerveld, and his dam was Fairview Queen Korndyke, a daughter of the great Pontiac Korndyke. These daughters are every one straight and right, and those that have freshened are real producers. Eight are freshening with their first calves around sale time. No breeder can do better than to buy these heifers.

Fifteen Daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Sir Clyde

This is our three-year-old herd sire, one of the best individual sons of Mr. Hardy's former herd sire, Woodcrest Sir Clyde, while his dam was a grand-daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Of the fifteen daughters, six are year-old heifers. The majority of the breeding cows are bred to this sire. This should greatly increase their value on sale day and should also make him worth bidding on.

Among the more mature cows will be found four daughters of Inka Sylvia Bos, a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch who was also the sire of May Echo Sylvia, the World's Greatest Milk Cow. These, like the majority of breeding herd, were all bred on the farm on which they are being sold.

The cows in every case have been retained as a commercial proposition, and the sale affords breeders the opportunity of getting the richest breeding at prices far below their value.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Gordon Peterson, R.R. No. 4, Elmira, Ont.

T. Merrit Moore, Auctioneer

Canadian National Holsteins, Toronto, Ontario, April 8-9

AN OPEN LETTER TO

The Holstein Breeders of the

Gentlêmen,

We wish to advise you that the catalogues for the second Annual Canadian National sale of Holsteins is now going to press with 120 of the choicest Holstein Pedigrees ever listed in a Canadian sale catalogue.

The sale will be held in the City of Toronto, on April 8th and 9th, and you are cordially invited to be with us on these dates.

On receiving the catalogue, which will be mailed to you within the next three weeks (ON REQUEST), we would ask you to peruse carefully each pedigree contained therein and then ask yourself this question—How many sales of the breed have brought forward so many outstanding individuals, in either United States or Canada. We feel that you can at least count them on the fingers of your one hand.

Of course, like all other public offerings, there will, on sale day, be a number of individuals that will hold more interest for the better breeder than just the average every day good record cow. While animals of the better sort are far too numerous in this sale to allow mention here, we would like to point out in a very few lines, the following features you will be able to find between

A 5-year-old 35.45-lb. show cow with 738.8 lbs. of milk in seven days, 142.21 lbs. of butter, 3,016.4 lbs. of milk in 30 days, a two-year-old daughter of a 37.68-lb cow, due shortly after sale to Rex Wanderbelle Ormsby Jane (highest record bull in service); a 31.86-lb. Jr. 3-year-old heifer; a 26.47-lb. Jr. 2-year-old heifer, due at sale time to Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, son of May Echo Sylvia; two 2-year-old daughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, one due at sale time to Kind Echo Sylvia Belle Model (75% of the blood of the \$106,000 bull); a 24-months' daughter of Elva Spofford, 37.86-lb. three-year-old, in calf to a 34.32-lb. son of Avon Pontiac Echo; a 19,296-lb. R.O.P. 3-year-old heifer (unbred); two 18,000-lb. R.O.P. two-year-old heifers; Madam Pauline Sylvia, a 30-lb. show cow and heifer calf by a 34.32-lb. son of Avon Pontiac Echo, besides almost a score of 30-lb. cows of lesser note.

> Yours very truly, CANADIAN NATIONAL HOLSTEIN CLUB,

Gordon S. Gooderham, President.

This sale follows the Hanmer Dispersal at Woodstock, on April 7th, 1920

Canadian National Holsteins, Toronto, Ontario, April 8-9



The crystal in a good dairy salt must be pure and dissolve readily. These qualities are always assured in

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co. Haise Grange, Brackley, England Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock

end for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

We will sell a half interest in our senior herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Posch, whose dam was a 32.54 four years old, and 29.62-lb. at 3 years 7 hours, whose sire was King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000.00 bull. We have also, 3 yearlings and others younger, which are choice individuals and from dams with records up to 25,000 lbs. milk and 28 lbs. butter. These are priced to sell, and will please you if you want something choice. Write for photographs, descriptions and prices, or

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario

HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES 18,812 LBS. MILK A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 lbs. milk and 638.57 lbs. fat. Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield all cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of 4.000-lb. class.

of all cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-lb. class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? The send for booklets—they contain much

HOLSTEIN_FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

they contain much

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretacy, :: ST. GEORGE, ONT. ELDERSLIE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Am all sold out of heifers, just have three bull calves left, from four to six months old. They are sired by Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, a 32.92-lbs. bull. The dam of one is a 20.225-lbs. cow. Write for prices and come and see them.

Elderslie Farm, :: SCARBORO' P.O., ONT. HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-1b. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited. R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R.; Myrtle C.P.R.; PORT PERRY, Ont.

Gossin.

Craigielea Ayrahires Several of the best Ayrshir mentioned in our advert for some time, are now being H. C. Hamill of Crainlelea Markham, Ont. Of the lot young bulls of outstanding Craigielea Good Time, (66068) of the two, is a fifteen-months' by Lady's Milkman, a son of Milkman, and out of Milkma 16,696-lb. cow, and one time champion. For dam this 8,831-lb. two-year-old heifer rose, who was also a first-in the Guelph Dairy Test second calf, Craigielea Gayboy (80 is a twelve-months' youngster go Fairvue Milkman and Lady of Craigielea 2nd a cow in the Craigielea herd also a number of younger calves of all of which are sired by Wyllie of hurst. This is a two-year-old bu at present he is the chief sire in in the herd. He is got by Terrance Bank (imp.), and he, by of Garclaugh May Mischief, the world's record cow, for the breed dam of this young sire, we might combines the blood of Rena Buttern Kirtsy Wallace, etc. This is protein one of the best bred young sires in us Ontario to-day, and as he is being mawith all of the good record cows in Craigielea herd, Mr. Hamill may reass ably expect something above the ordina in results. The following are a few the higher record cows in the herd, Lady of Craigielea 2nd, beginning two-year-old has produced 42,061 h of milk and 1,678 lbs. of fat in four or secutive years, or to be exact hit or secutive months. Beauty of Craige has 10,196 lbs. of 4.47 per cent m as a four-year-old; Minerva of Craige has 9,157 at two years and Rose (h 13,947 lbs. as a three year old. The are a number of other R. O. P. dams the herd, the lowest of which is an 800

The Peterson Sale of Holsteins One of the largest untested herds pure-bred Holsteins to come on the marin in some time, is advertised elsewhere this issue to be sold at the farm of Gordo Peterson, three miles from St. Jacob on Tuesday, March 23rd. The number listed is 65 head, 60 of which are lemain and 38 of which will be cows either in or in full flow of milk at sale time. The are features of the consignment, however which should be of greater interest the better breeders than the unusua large number of fresh cows seilin Probably the more outstanding of the are that while nearly all animals lista are direct descendants of good record sires and dams, not one of the number themselves, has been officially tested There has never been an official test on the farm. Mr. Peterson ran times and if there was among them of who was not paying her way and making a profit, she did not remain longer than the season. Another noticeable feature, worthy of mention, is that at least of of the 65 head selling were bred on the farm. There is for instance lo daughten of the former herd sire, Sir Beets Henge veld. This sire was got by Sir Bed Walker Hengerveld, and his dam Fall view Queen Korndyke, was a daughto of the great Pontiac Korndyke. Ten these daughters will have freshened will their first calves between March 1st and sale day. Their calves will all be sired by the present herd bull, who is a three year-old son of Woodcrest Sir Clyde and whose dam was a granddaughter King of the Pontiacs. When at the lam recently there were fifteen daughters of this bull in the stables, six of which were year-old heifers. These, with their sire will feature the offering on sale day.
Of the older breeding cows, it is sufficient to say that every one is of the profitable kind, and all have more or less backing in the way of official production. We might mention that several of the his and six-year-old cows are sired by late Sylvia Posch, a son of Inka Sylvia Bells Posch Posch, sire of the great May Echi Sylvia. The sale will be held at the farm, which is three miles from S Jacobs and four miles from Elmira For eatalogues address Gordon Peterson, R. R. 4, Emira.

Gossip.

Craigielea Ayrahirer veral of the best Ayrshi ioned in our adver cham, Ont. Of g bulls of outstanding cielea Good Time, (66068) man, and out of d-lb. cow, and one time lb. two-year-old helfe who was also a fine Guelph Dairy T d calf, Craigielea twelve-months' ue Milkman of Craigielea n the Craigielea herd

number of younger cal which are sired by Wyll This is a two-year-old sent he is the chief sir herd. He is got nce Bank (imp.) rclaugh May Mischief s record cow, for the of this young sire, we nes the blood of R Wallace, etc. the best bred young

o to-day, and as he is being ll of the good record cows elea herd, Mr. Hamill may her record cows in the and 1,678 lbs. of fat in fou e years, or to be exact months. Beauty of Cr. ,196 lbs. of 4.47 per ir-year-old; Minerva of Cra 57 at two years and Ros lbs. as a three year old I umber of other R. O. P. dan d, the lowest of which is an 800

Peterson Sale of Holsteins of the largest untested herds ed Holsteins to come on the man e to be sold at the farm of Gor of which will be cows either er breeders than the ct descendants of good recor dams, not one of the es, has been officially tested as never been an official test farm. Mr. Peterson fan d if there was among them o not paying her way and making she did not remain longer that on. Another noticeable feature of mention, is that at least head selling were bred on to

nere is for instance lo daughte mer herd sire, Sir Beets Henge nis sire was got by Sir Be lengerveld, and his dam Fal en Korndyke, was a daught eat Pontiac Korndyke. Ten ghters will have freshened will calves between March lst and Their calves will all be street by nt herd bull, who is a three son of Woodcrest Sir Clyd e dam was a granddaughter of the lame here were fifteen daughters of the stables, six of which were eifers. These, with their sin re the offering on sale day t every one is of the profitable all have more or less backing y of official production. We it in that several of the five ar-old cows are sired by last ch, a son of Inka Sylvia Bells ire of the great May Echine sale will be held at the ch is three miles from St. d four miles from Elmira. rues address Gordon Peterson

Announcing the Annual Spring Sale

Belleville District Holsteins

Sixty-five Choice Selections

JUST THE SAME

"Belleville Quality"

Belleville, Ont., Wednesday, March 31st, 1920

As will be noted, the number of animals listed for our 1920 sale is somewhat smaller than any of our offerings in the past. We have kept the number down purposely; and just to set a new standard for Eastern Ontario, have enlarged the "Quality." If you want the best, you'll find them in this sale.

The bulls, although few in number, are by the best sires of the district, and all from good record dams.

The females include young, untested material, and cows whose records run as high as 30 lbs. There will be heifers from 30-lb. dams, many of which are drawn from the same herds that produced May Echo Sylvia, 41 lbs.; Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lbs.; Keyes Walker Segis, 34.65 lbs.; Hill-Crest Pontiac Rauwerd, 34.04 lbs.; Lawncrest May Echo Posch, 33.78 lbs.; Edith Prescott Albino Korndyke, 32.68 lbs.; Plus Pontiac Artis, 31.55 lbs.; May Echo, 31.34 lbs.; Victoria Burke, 31.30 lbs.; Princess Segis Walker, 30.70 lbs.; Rauwerd Count De Kol Lady Pauline, 30.46 lbs.; Lulu Darkness, 30.33 lbs.; Hill-Crest May Echo Countess, 30.10 lbs.—all official 7-day record cows.

In the yearly record list follows with Mercena Calamity Posch, 26,448 lbs.; Daisy Pauline Pietertje, 23,807 lbs.; May Echo, 23.707 lbs.; Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale, 22,785 lbs.; De Kol Plus, 22,304 lbs.; Plus Pontiac Artis, 21,018 lbs.; De Kol Mutual Countess, 20,679 lbs.; Freemona 2nd, 20,215 lbs., etc. These are not only outstanding cows for the district, but all are also outstanding cows for the breed. Many, too, have passed through previous Belleville sales as untested material. They have made money for their purchasers, and have made Belleville District Holsteins second to none in Canada. There will be others of this sort again this year.

For Superior Quality, Outstanding Individuality and the World's Best Blood, Come to Belleville

For Catalogues Address:

JAS. CASKEY, Sales Manager, MADOC, ONTARIO

Auctioneers: G. A. BRETHEN, GEO. JACKSON



NTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL is a perfect substitute for new milk for rearing calves.

Many of the ingredients contained in Grofast are cooked before mixing to make them easier to digest. Calves like it and thrive on it, growing thrifty, sleek and lusty.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL

is the standby of hundreds of successful farmers and breeders throughout the Dominion, who endorse it to be the ideal food for raising calves. It costs you no more to raise three calves on Grofast than one on whole milk. Sold in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags. For guaranteed results demand Grofast and refuse substitutes.

Your dealer sells GROFAST Calf Meal, or write us.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO

FEEDS

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% Protein) Shorts, Feeding Cane Molasses (in barrels) Feed Corn and Corn Meal, Distillers Grains, Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, Poultry Feeds and supplies.

SEEDS

We sell high-grade Ontario Grown Seed, Cornon cob and shelled. Also, Home Grown Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsyke, Timothy Seed, Marquis Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Buck-wheat. All kinds of field and garden

Ask for prices.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 59 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write

Director of Colonization, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,

A Real Ayrshire Herd Sire (Priced right)

We are offering at a very reasonable price a 4-months' son of Rose of Montrose, 8,831 lbs. of milk and 380 lbs. of fat in the R.O.P. (334 days), average test 4.3%—her dam again, Rose of Verschoyle, has 10,823 lbs. of milk and 382 lbs. of fat, with a test of 3.55%. The sire of this calf is a son of year; 30,064 lbs. of milk, 1,111 lbs. of fat in two years, and 58,072 lbs. of milk, 590 lbs. of fat in one in three years and nine months. She was also the Sweepstakes Cup winner (mature class) 1915.

MDC A I DAVIC

H. A. MACDONELL,

(York Co.), BALLANTRAE, ONTARIO

Craigielea Ayrshire Herd Sires TWO YOUNG BULLS SPECand special inNo. 1, a 15 months calf by Lady's Milkman, he by a son of Fairview Milkman and out of Milkmaid 7th, 16,696 lbs. of milk, 729 lbs. of fat (one time Canadian Champion). The dam of this calf is No. 2 a year old calf by Fairview Milkman and dam White Lady of Craigielea 2nd, 11,700 lbs. of milk, 458 lbs. of fat in one year, and one of our very best R. O. P. breeding cows. We also have calves younger and can spare a few females, safely bred. Give us a call. MARKHAM ONT

H. C. HAMMIL (Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R.) MARKHAM, ONT.

Stockwood Imported and Ayrshires—Write me for your next herd sire. I have own herd sire, Killoch Gold Flake (imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire.

Westside Ayrshires and Yorkshires Have one bull 12 months old and two bull calves, all from record dams. Am also booking DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontari

ONTARIO CREAMERIES
Our Ayrshires win in the show ring and they fill the pail. We hold more present R. O. P. champion records than any other herd in Canada. Present offering, 9 young bulls seven months and under, all from high record dams.

Ryckman's Corners Onto A. S. Turner & Son, Railway Station, Hamilton Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

BRAMPTON **JERSEY**

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS

Brampton, Ontario

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at presby our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred
heifers for sale. FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bidg., Montreal, P.O.

The Woodview Farm

JERSEYS

JERSEYS

JERSEYS

London, Ontario

London, Ontario

JOURGE, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prizecows and show our work cows.

Callon Journal of Other Prop.

Canada Support Control of Chicago and Island Island

For Sale—Edgeley Golden Jolly, son of Queen 2nd—1st prize in 2-year-old in Bright Prince, a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley. We have him priced right for quick sale. JAS. BAGG & SONS, EDGELEY, ONT.

DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also space

D. DUNCAN & SON,

TODMORDEN, ONT.

Gossip.

The Western Canada Fairs Association held a meeting in Edmonton, on Thursday February 26, and settled definitely on the following dates for the fairs in Western Canada this coming summer:

W. stern Canada Fairs Association date.—Class A: Calgary, June 26 to July 3; Edmonton, July 5 to 10; Saskatoon July 12 to 17; Brandon, July 19 to 24; Regina, July 26 to 31.

Class B: Weyburn, Aug. 2-4; Swift Current, Aug. 2-4; Medicine Hat, Aug. 5-7. Red Deer, July 10-14; Camrose, July 15-17; Lloydminster, July 19-21 North Battleford, July 22-24; Mellon July 26-27; Prince Albert, July 28-31; Yorkton, Aug. 3-6.

The Jersey Herd at Edgeley.

To have held in one herd for several years a Canadian championship for butter production, is an honor that does not come often to dairymen specializing with any one breed of cattle. any one breed of cattle. This, however, was the honor which befell Messa James Bagg & Sons, breeders and developers of the great Jersey cor, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Her fat production of 926 lbs. for the year, it will be remembered, stood first in Canada for any breed from 1914 until it was beaten last year by the Holstein cow, Jemina Johanna of Riverside. In visiting the Edgeley herd recently, we were pleased to find that this famous former Canadian champion was still in excellent bloom and again, well forward in calf to the service of the present herd sire, Financia Raleigh King. This bull was selected from one of the largest herds in United States some two years ago, and he is probably one of the most fashionable bred Jersey sires in Canada to-day-he being the son of Financial King Stock well, who sired the \$60,000 Financial Sensation, and whose services the past year in outside herds amounted to over \$30,000. For dam, Financial Raleig King has that good cow Noble of Oak lands whose sire was the famous Financial Count. There are now six heifers from this sire in the herd, and five young bulls advertized at present are all sired by him. Two of these bulls are from daughters of the former herd sire, Edgeley Bright ales in the breeding herd might Guelph when her dam was the Sweep of milk and 600 lbs. of fat in the R. O. P qualified list include Fanny of Edgeley, a 12,000-lb. yearly record cow, and winner of her class in 1918 and 1919 at Guelp Fairy Lass 10,090 lbs. of milk and 608 lbs. of fat as a three-year-old, and Black Beauty, the highest scoring two-year old tested last year with 8,410 lbs. of milk and 470 lbs. of fat. These are records which were made on strictly commercial lines and during the test the animals in several instances were among the show herd exhibited at Toronto and London, where they gave a good account of themselves in the way of both Toronto and London for "produce of cow", and second at Toronto and third at London for "get of sire," a showing which is seldom equalled by one herd at these two exhibitions. The herd at present numbers 150 head.

Seeds in packets and bulk.

Kelley Feed and Seed Co. 776 Dovercourt Rd.

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

No good to anyone. Spray for bigger profits, better crops. Write for book on Crop Diseases, giving Government reports. It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it

Spramotor Co., 18 King St., London, Can

Glencairn Ayrshires Herd established 40 from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES Three bulls ready for service. One two-year-old heifer, bred. Bull calves, all have several direct crosses of R.O.P. blood.

James Begg & Son. - St. Thomas. Ont.



LABELS
Live-stock Labels
for cattle, sheep
and hogs. Manufactured by the
Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Box

501 Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices. LABELS

PATENTS Canadian, Foreign, Booklets Free

EGERTON R. CASE, M.C.I.P.A. (Lond.) 10 Adelaide East. TORONTO

Prince, and he again is a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley mentioned above. There is LYNN also a son of the three-year-old heifer, King Greta among the lot-this heifer being first in her class in the Guelph Brantfo Dairy test this winter, as well as the winner of her class at Guelph in 1918, as a two-year-old. Of the two remaining calves, one is a son of an 8,000-lb, two D. M. WATT, St. Louis de Gonzague, P. Q

year-old heifer with 460 lbs. of fat for the year, and her dam is a full sister to Sunbeam of Edgeley. This makes up the entire list of young bulls at present, but a line or two further regarding other interest. There is for instance, four daughters of Sunbeam of Edgeley, the outstanding one being Princess Flo. This cow, it will be remembered, stood second to her dam in the Jersey awards at stake winner of the show, and she also has a yearly record of over 10,000 lbs. as a four-year-old. Other cows in the

HOOD F Young sows boars JOHN W. T Big Type (to Exhibition 805-lb. sows,

individuality. A summary of their winnings at these shows, will perhaps best demonstrate the individuality of the herd throughout. In the herd competition they were awarded second at Toronto, first at London, first at

Meadow] Ten choice y winning stock G. W. MIN Inverugie '

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Hardy English I breed for

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Farmer's

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Premier's St 1914, Champi scendants hav largest and st plon Berkshir double grand We have ship satisfaction to

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If you want hany age, on from pri

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still in excellent bloom

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This bull was selected

largest herds in United

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in Canada to-day-he

Financial King Stock

the \$60,000 Financial

whose services the past

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Gossip.

6 to 31.

Greater and Cheaper Gains



Monarch Dairy Feed

Guaranteed Protein 20%, Fat 4%. A special milkproducing feed.

Sampson Feed

Protein 10%, Fat 4%. A general purpose

Pigs fed on Monarch Hog Feed make greater and cheaper gains, because Monarch is a rich but well-balanced feed.

Monarch Hog Feed

contains the correct amount of nutrients necessary to build bone and muscle, make the pig thrifty and to produce just enough fat. In addition Monarch is rich in protein, thus ensuring firm, sound

Feed Monarch Hog Feed generously. Your pigs will thrive on it. They will be ready for market earlier and at less cost.

Order a ton from your dealer. If he is out of Monarch write us.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, affiliated with

Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author,

H. Clay Glever Co. 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Large Black Pigs

Hardy, thrifty and easy feeders, the English Large Blacks are a satisfactory breed for this country. In England their popularity brings higher prices for them than for other breeds at present. A bacon type and good size. Try them. Reasonable prices. All ages Jon hand a tpresent. Also English 1 al-purpose bulls.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. W. COCKSHUTT - - Ontario

Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.

WELDWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

Berkshires Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion Sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request. HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for May and June farrow, and boars for sale. Write or 'phone.

JOHN W. TODD JOHN W. TODD - Corinth, Ontario

Big Type Chester Whites We cleaned up at to Redicial to Exhibitions, 1919. Now offering pigs from our 805-lb. sows, and sows bred to our 1,005-lb. boar JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

Meadow Brook Registered Yorkshires

Ten choice young boars fit for service, from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale. G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

Inverugie Tamworths—Sows carrying second litters for March farrow, a few choice 200-lb. boars, gilts bred for April farrow; a splendid lot, either sex, 3 to 5 months old. Wee lads and lassies just weaned.

L. Hadden, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires

If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred from prize-winners for generations back.

OHN DUCK,

Port Credit, Ont.

Belleville District Club Sale.

From present indications, the Belleville Sale advertised for Wednesday March 31st, has every prospect of equalling or surpassing all previous averages in the way of prices, which is saying considerable, as they have had some real good sales in the past. The individuals, we understand, are choice in every way and since summing up their pedigrees with the Secretary a few weeks ago, Mr. Caskey, the Sales Manager, writes us that among the later entries is a 30-lb. cow, as well as a daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Previous to this, those listed included in part the following: a five-year-old daughter of Pontiac Hermes good individual and sister of Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lbs. With the same consignment, comes a year-old daughter of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, and a two year-old granddaughter of Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, the 33-lb. bred son of King There is also a year-old bull in this lot, sire by Count Segis Walker Pietertje, and from Flora Gerben De Kol, a 19,541-lb. cow. S. J. Foster consigns an eight-year-old and a five year-old cow, the former has milked 80 lbs. per day and the latter is got by Plus Burke, sire of Helena Burke Key, 33.40 lbs. His only other entry is a three-year-old show heifer, which is got by a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. S. F. Parks consigns two bulls and six females, one of the former is sired by King Segis Alcartra Spofford, while several of the females are sired by Francy 3rd Admiral Ormsby. There is another two-year-old heifer by Count Segis Pietertje and from a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Among others, Archibald Parks has a two-year-old daughter of Earl Burke Korndyke and Daisy Pauline Echo, the latter being a daughter of Daisy Pietertje Pauline, 110.7-lb. per day cow. The two grandams of this heifer average 108 lbs. of milk per day, and 713.7 lbs. for 7 days. D. B. Tracy, with five head has a two-year-old daughter of a 32.67-lb. bred son of Count Segis Walker Pietertje Another two-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Posch is from a daughter of Edith Prescott Alvino Korndyke, 32.67 lbs. He is also selling a 27.25lb. cow with 630.8 lbs. of milk. E. B Purtelle, whose offering at Belleville usually averages high is putting in a year-old son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and the dam of the calf is a daughter of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. John Branscombe with three head selling, has a five-year-old sister of a 33-lb cow, and a seven-year-old daughter of Count Segis Walker Pietertje. Mr. Caskey, the Secretary, with only two listed sells a son of Ormsby Jane Burke which s from a 19-lb. daughter of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld's Son. This bull has 100 lbs. blood on both sides. The other entry is a two-year-old heifer, from a daughter of Count Segis Walker Pietertje. Lots of two and three each from the herds of George W. Bush, P. B. Nelson, R. H. Dick, Sam McGee and S. J. Stinson complete the offering. Write Mr. Caskey for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate.'

Successful Since 1856 It is easy to make claims for seeds-it is another thing to be able to substantiate them. We are emphatically able to make our claims good because our record for "seeds that grow" has gone unbroken for 64 years. For seeds, bulbs, plants of all kinds, trust Simmers' goods. THEY GROW! Write for our handsome new 1920 Catalogue today. J. A. Simmers Limited, Toronto

GARDINER'S PIG

Is profitable food to give stock

Young pigs thrive after weaning if fed on Gardiner's Pig Meal. Used with skim or separated milk it provides the richness of the mother's milk and is readily digested.

With shorts expensive and scarce at any price Gardiner's Pig Meal is invaluable to the farmer.

Pigs grow quickly on this diet, thus assuring you maximum profits at minimum expense.

minimum expense.

Gardiner's Pig Meal is sold in 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags. If your dealer has none, order direct from

GARDINER BROS., Feed Specialists, SARNIA, Ont.



Pure-bred Yorkshires

We have a number of sows due to farrow in March.

F. W. DARBY.

FERGUS, ONT.



BERKSHIRES—My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prize at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont.

Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

Berkshires—At the great Smithfield Show, London, England, in December, the Berkshires won the Grand Championship for fairs, and made the remarkable showing in the four classes of the Carcass Competitions for pigs of all breeds by winning ALL the four prizes in the four classes; all sixteen pigs being pure-bred except one. We have over eighty head of splendid stock. Come and see them, or send for our breeding list.

J. B. PEARSON, Manager, Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden 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.

TAMWORTH SWINE

Sows bred to farrow in April- Young sows ready to breed. Young pigs just weaned, either sex. Registered and express paid to destination.

JOSEPH PURVIS & SON, Sunderland, Ont.

Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.) ram and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls Two Clydesdale stallions.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

MARCH 18, 1920

No Worry-No Trouble-No Waste

When pressed for time—when you must wait for your oven-when you cannot get the right

temperature—these are the causes of your troubles on bake days when you use the wrong kind of baking powder.

To have enjoyable results of a day's baking, to have no worry or wasted cakes and pastry despite adverse contions, you must first be careful about the baking powder you select.

EGG-O Baking Powder

It does its work absolutely. Its double action makes it a never failing leavener, notwithstanding having to wait on your

Always follow the directions—one level teaspoonful to one level cup of well sifted flour. By doing so, you use a quarter to a half less EGG-O, and get better results.

The Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

. The airtight package preserves their oven freshness, crispness and purity.



Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.



A Study of Twigs and Winter Buds of the Apple Tree.

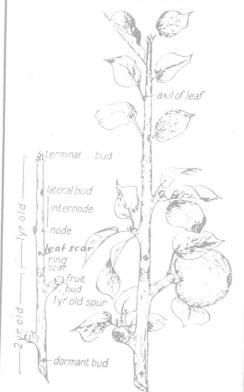
Aim.—To interest pupils in the twigs and buds of fruit trees; to show then Aim.—To interest pupils in the twigs and buds of fruit trees; to show then how to become intelligent regarding their formation and function.

Materials.—Apple twigs showing at least two years growth—one or two twigs.

What to Teach

1. Introduction

The parts of an apple tree are the roots, the trunk, the branches, the twigs, and



Spring & Next August

the spurs of the two year-old part. These blunt spurs grow very little each year, gether, while on the main shoot they are much farther apart.

Leaf scars are found at the base of each bud. Hence in every axil a bud was formed. The leaf starts first and as the tect the young leaves from the rain beating upon them and to prevent them from drying out. In the spring the growing leaves

How to Teach it.

Name our commonest orchard tree.
What are the parts of the apple tree!
On which part do the leaves and blossoms come in the spring? Let us learn that we can about these twigs.

"Supply each pupil with a suitable trig for investigation

Look at your twig. What color is the bark? Describe the color on the different parts. Where it is the smoothes? How old do you think your twig is How can you tell? (Make sure that all pupils find the ring scar.) What do you find on the two-year-old part that is not considered. find on the two-year-old part that is not present on the one-year-old part? Each of these is called a spur or shoot. What caps each of these spurs? These are called terminal buds. Find the terminal bud at the end of last year's grown.
Look for other buds. These are called lateral buds. The part of a two where a lateral bud has formed is called the node, and the part from one but to the other, the internode. Which of the two parts is the thicker? Are there any lateral buds on the growth of two years ago? They are called dormant buds. These did not grow last year while the others grew and formed a spur and a terminal bud. How many dormant buds on your twig? Compare the size of the lateral buds with that of the terminal Examine a three-year-old part of a twig and find how much the blunt spun grew each year. Why are the ring soar

Find a scar at the base of each bud. What caused this scar? (By an illustrative sketch show the pupils what the and of a leaf is.) Where did these buds torm? When? What did these twigs look like last summer? What will come out on the twigs during the warm spring weather Examine closely one of the lateral buds. How is it covered? Remove the scales and then what do you find? This lightcolored woolly interior is the beginning of the new leaves waiting for the spring Of what use are the bud scales? What will happen to them when the young

close together on the spurs and farther

apart on the main shoot.

Investigate the interior of one of the irgest terminal buds. What do you find Explain to the class what such a mixed bud contains.) Do all these blossoms later develop into fruit? Watch for this

leaves grow bigger? What causes ring

In what position do these twigs mainly grow? Which is the strongest? Where do you find the weakest shoot? Where are most of the dormant buds found? Can you account for these differences? There were too many buds for the space, and in the struggle for existence those that had the best start and most sunlight and room made the largest growth. Compare the effect of sunlight on house plants growing in a window.)

How does the arrangement of the twigs on the main shoot compare with that of the lateral or axillary buds? Why should they be the same? Why does a tree not look more regular in its arrangement of

Pear, cherry or plum trees. Stand them in water in the class room where pupils may watch the buds swelling from week of their likenesses and differences, based on their observations. Have pupils watch an apple tree in the spring, and have them record briefly all the changes they observe until the leaves are out and the

blossoms have fallen. Find the number of apples that are fermed on the average fruit spur.

the Apple Tree

fruit trees; to show them rowth—one or two twigs

w to Teach it.

commonest orchard tree parts of the apple tree to the leaves and blossoms pring? Let us learn what these twigs. h pupil with a suitable twig

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I can truthfully say that I have never register one minute of the time that I spent in the M. S. A. S. and would advise anyone who wanted a thorus training in the auto industry by all means to give the "Old Reliable" M. S. A. S., and there they will find just the place for them.

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The fundamentals I acquired at the schome in good stead, and I have not struck a diabout autos yet that the knowledge acquired school has not helped me to solve successfully. faithfully. H. D. LUKEMAN, Tulsa, Okla

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