

MARCH 11, 1920

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME GARDENING

LONDON, ONTARIO, MARCH 18, 1920.

No. 1434

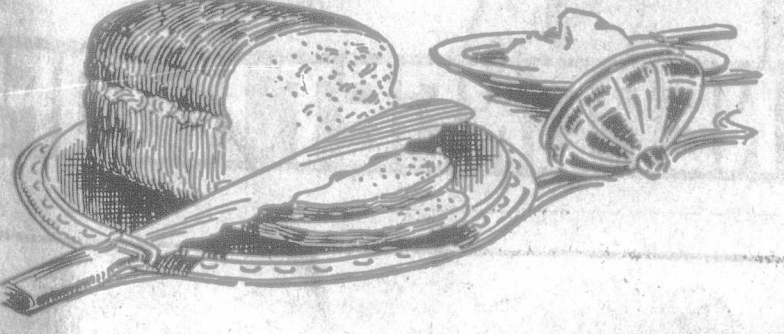


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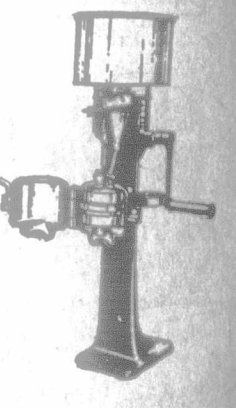
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Melotte Separator

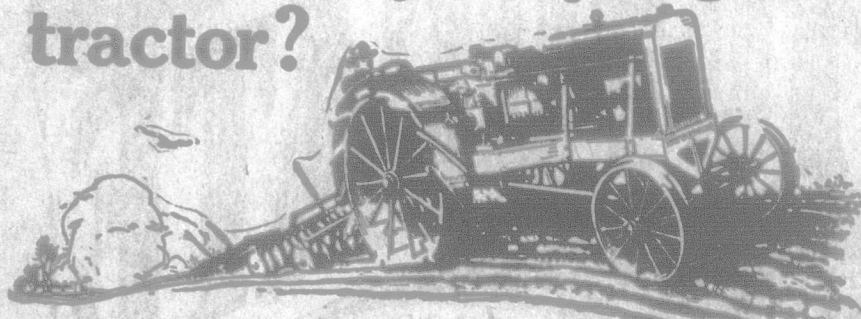
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IMITED

How do you judge a tractor?



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.

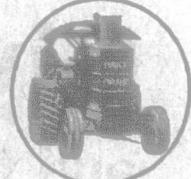
At the greatest tractor test of all time held in July and August 1919, by Ohio State University, Hart-Parr 30 out-performed all competitors, developing 26½ drawbar horsepower. It proved that Hart-Parr 30 offers more horsepower per dollar invested, more horsepower per pounds of weight and more horsepower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

Free Book
The free book will answer many of the problems that are confronting the prospective tractor buyer. Write for your copy today.

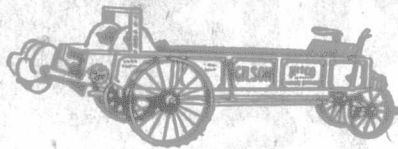


HART-PARR COMPANY
Founders of the Tractor Industry
287 Lawler Street CHARLES CITY, IOWA
John Goodison Thresher Company, Limited
Distributors
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ABUNDANT POWER FOR THREE PLOWS, WEIGHS 5158 LBS.
HART-PARR 30
NINETEEN YEARS TRACTOR BUILDING EXPERIENCE

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 FREE BOOK—
"Feeding the Farm."

It is a recognized 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 GILSON Nisco will meet all your requirements.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 93 York Street GUELPH, ONT.

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. WHY?

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.

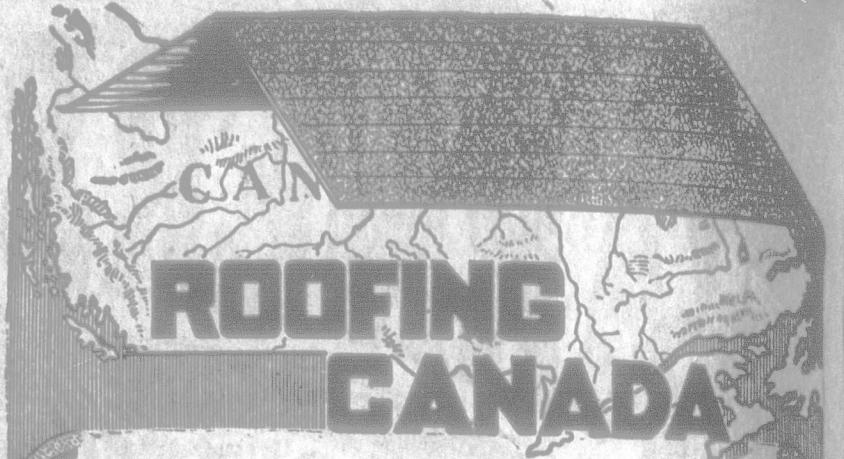
Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Pump For You



LET 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.

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NEPONSET 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.

NEPONSET PAROID

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.

It is further reinforced with a talc surface, grey in color; or with a permanent slate surface, red or green in color.

Easy to lay — With every roll of Neponset Paroid is supplied sufficient nails and cement with full directions.

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

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"Canadian money, Canadian made, should be spent in Canada for Canadian trade."



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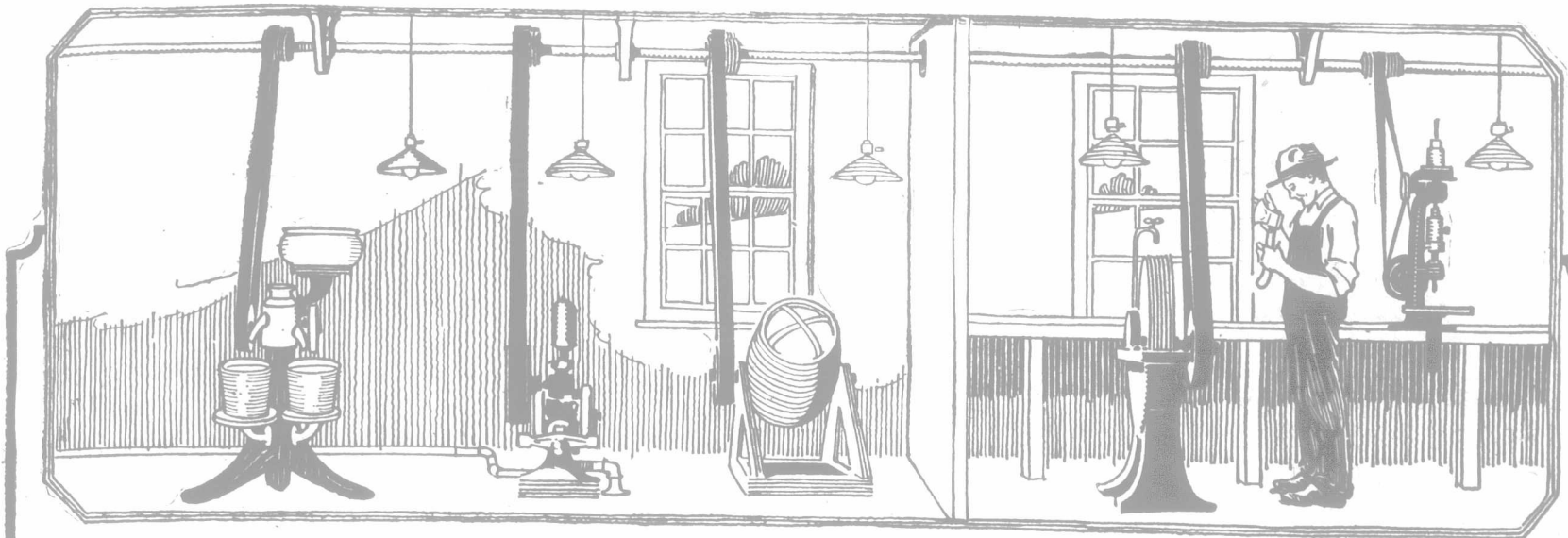


Bruce's High-Grade Farm Seeds

BARLEY, O.A.C., No. 21	\$ 2.35	CORN, Australian Flint	4.25
Two Rowed	3.00	Compton's	4.00
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Wild Goose	3.75	Mam. Southern Sweet	3.50

Prices are per bushel, here, cotton bags, new 75c, used 65c each extra, and if unusual. Write us to-day 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.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED
Seed Merchants Established 70 years Hamilton, Ontario



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.

**40-Light
Plant
\$495**

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Also made
in 65-, 100-
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light sizes.

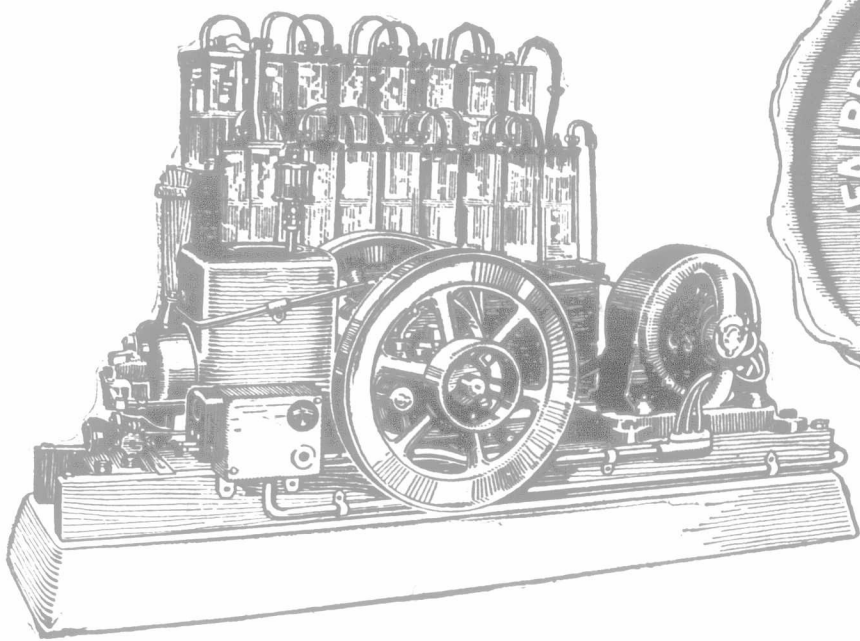
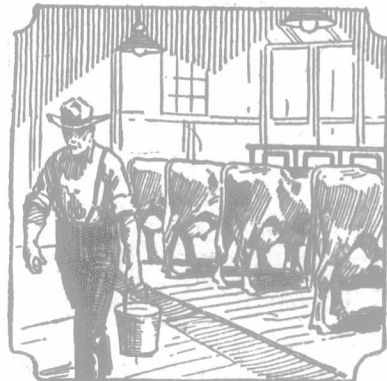
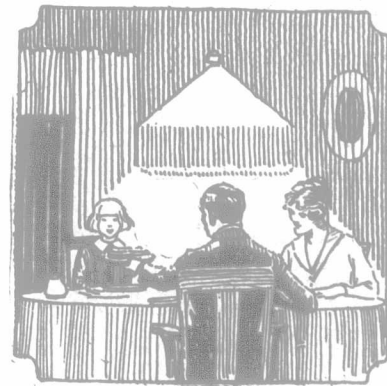
Agents Wanted

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

Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

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Fill in this coupon and enclose it with your letter-
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Farm Seeds

Australian Flint	4.25
Compton's	4.25
Canada	4.00
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Wisconsin No. 7, Dent	3.50
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Ruce's Leaming	3.50
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Improved Leaming	3.25
Ant Red Cob	3.25
Am. Southern Sweet	3.25

1d 65c each extra, and if unsold.
Plants, Bulbs, Garden Imple-
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LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario

New Standards of Value

\$1365 GRAY-DORT

F.O.B. CHATHAM
WAR TAX EXTRA

Gray-Dort has brought peace-time 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' coach-building, 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.

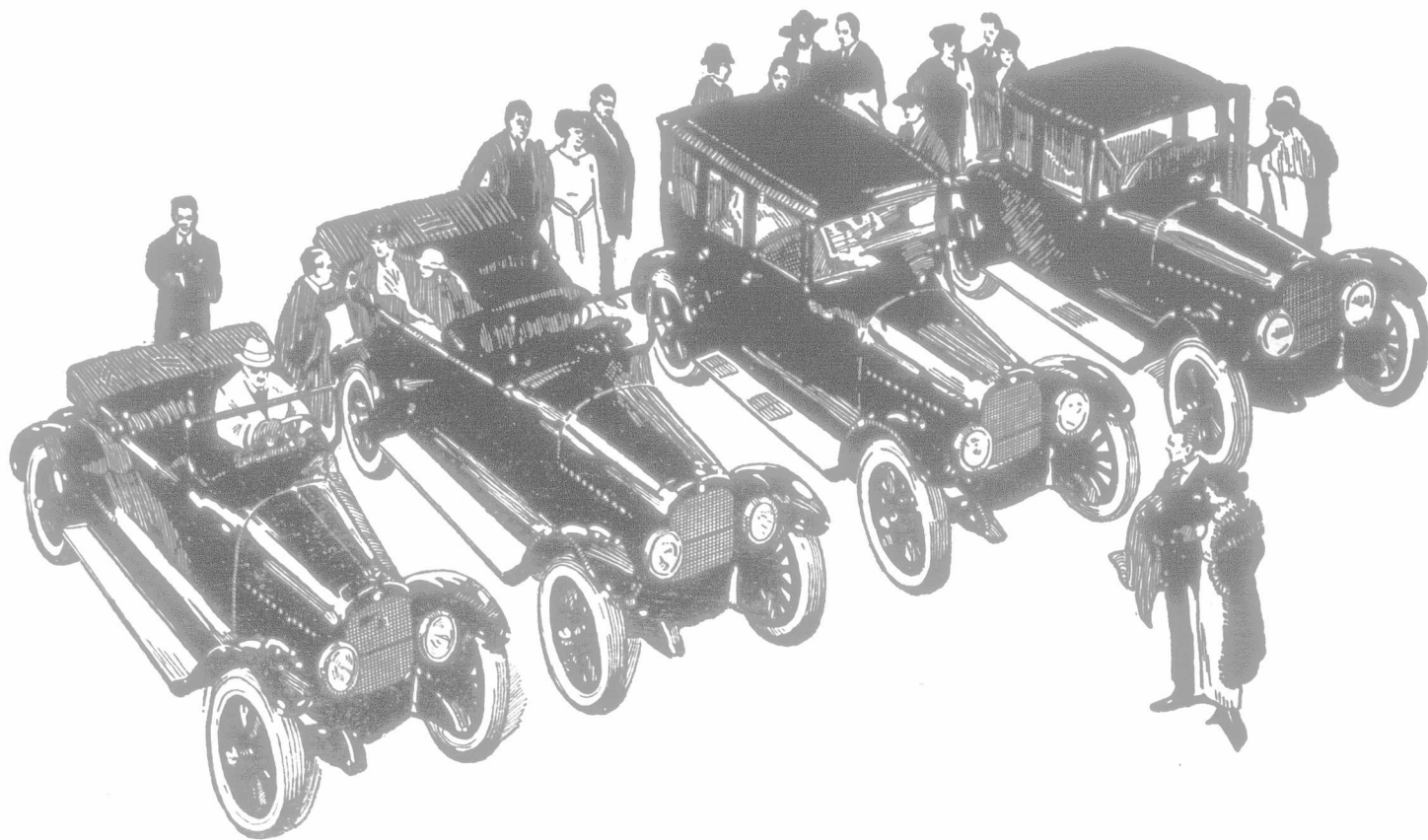
And the Ace!

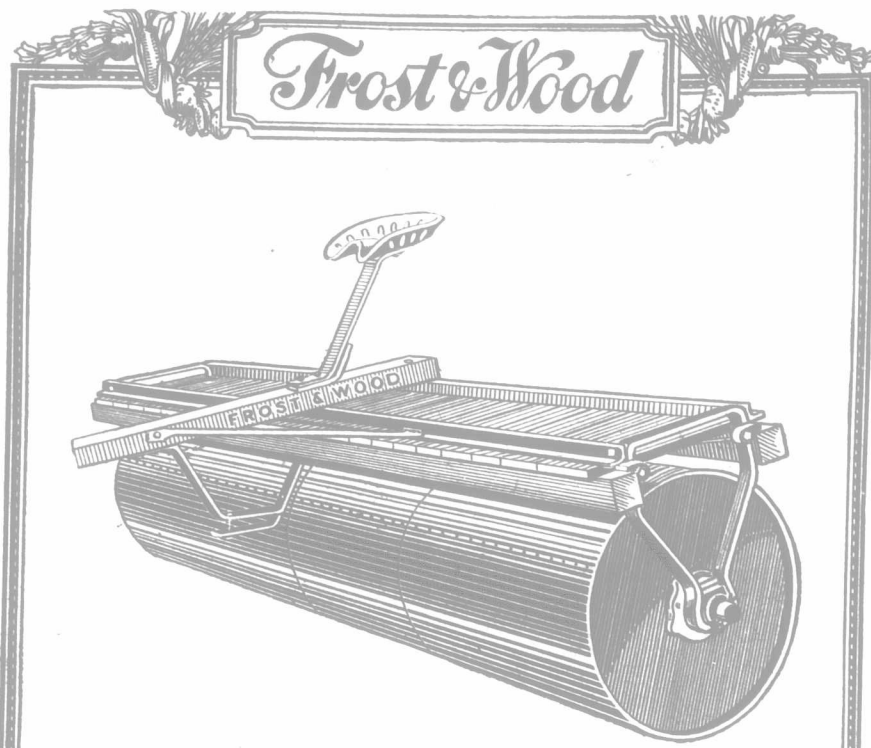
The Gray-Dort Ace—the most beautiful light car of to-day. Sapper green body with handsome California top to match.

Trouble lamp and bull's-eye flashlight. Electric cigar lighter. Rear-vision 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

Chatham - Ontario





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 bearings—sections won't sag or bind—solid ends keep the dirt out—so you get a light draft implement with plenty of weight and great strength.

- 6' x 27" for 1 Horse
- 8' x 27" " 2 Horses
- 8' x 30" " 2 Horses
- 9' x 27" " 1 Horse
- 9' 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.



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 SUPPLY 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.

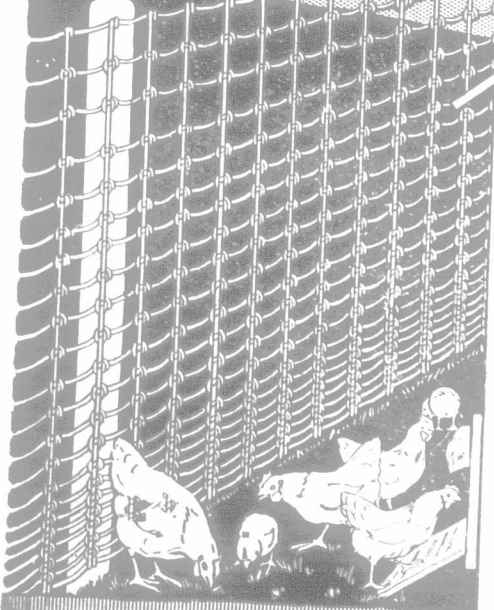
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ALWAYS READY - NEVER FREEZES

PEERLESS PERFECTION

The Fence That's Locked Together

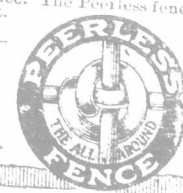


It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom boards required. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built to stand any test. The Peerless fence is built to stand any test. It gives you real fence service.

MADE IN CANADA

Note the extra close spacing at bottom, no base boards required. Turns the small elicks, The Peerless Lock holds the intersection wires in a firm grip that is non-slipable. Compare it with any other poultry fence. The Peerless fence is built to stand any test. Send for our catalog—It's free.

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



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 into account.

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. Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow sows all garden seeds from smallest up to peas and beans, in hills or in drills, rolls down and marks next row at one passage and enables you to cultivate up to two acres a day all through the season. A double and single wheel-

No. 90



Planet Jr.

hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high then works between them. A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower or large gardener.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
 Box 1108P
 Philadelphia

Write for it today! Also name of nearest agency.

WATER FEEDING System

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

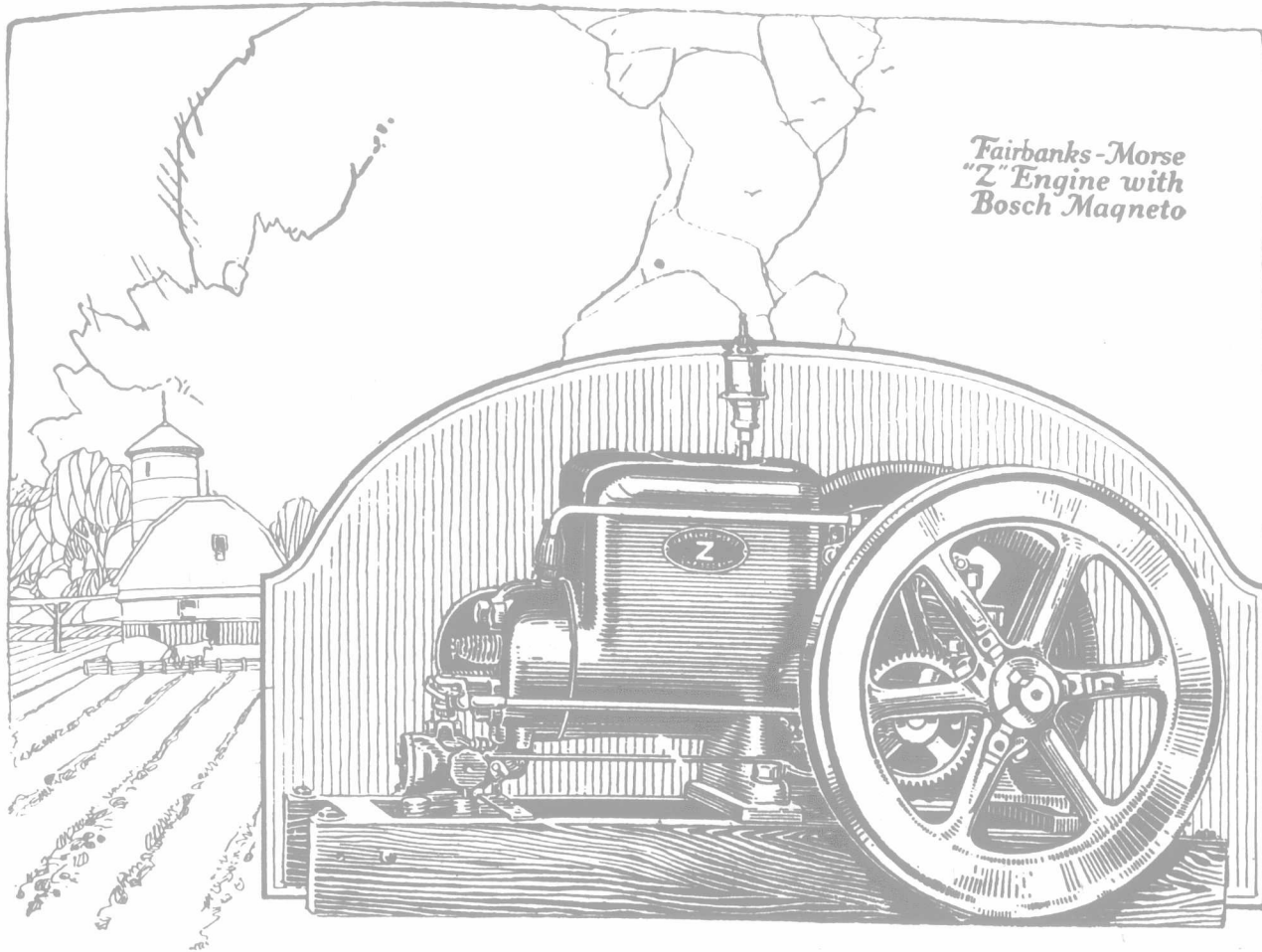
System

of pure, fresh water it will be of an even m the well, cistern or g for. Costs little to

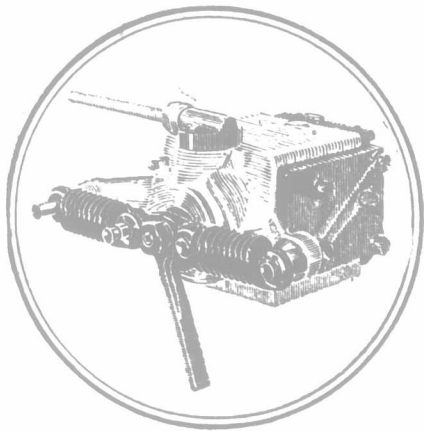
BOOKLET
Advantages of the descriptions and Information Blank s to send you full apted to your par-

CO., LTD.
London, Ontario

EVER FREEZES



Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto

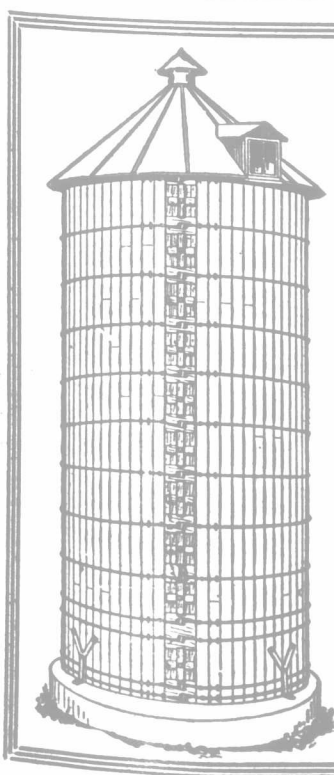


SINCE the "Z" was put on the market, over 250,000 farmer buyers have pronounced it the greatest farm engine value. We felt the same way about it. But following our policy to improve our product whenever possible, we are highly pleased to announce a new FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" with BOSCH MAGNETO—high-tension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

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited.

Halfax St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto
Hamilton Windsor Vancouver Winnipeg Saskatoon
Calgary Vancouver Victoria



TWO SILOS EACH A LEADER IN ITS CLASS

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.

1. 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 scaffold needed. See inside front cover, Christmas number, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

2. We also make CRAINE THREE WALL SILOS. They are absolutely the best equipment that can be purchased by you today. They are permanent buildings. They preserve silage perfectly, and the cost is moderate.
In the CRAINE THREE WALL SILOS there are three distinct walls. An inner wall of 2"x6" side and end matched staves (same as in Burlington Cable Band Silos). The centre wall is weather and acid-proof felt, similar to Roofing felt. The outer wall is clear B.C. Fir wound spirally from top to bottom of silo, ship-locked and metal protected. No bands required; an absolutely permanent building.

Both of these silos have Continuous Refrigerator Door System and Interchangeable Doors. We want you to know all about them. Let us send you free complete information. Sold direct from Factory to Farm. Write to-day. Fill in the coupon now.

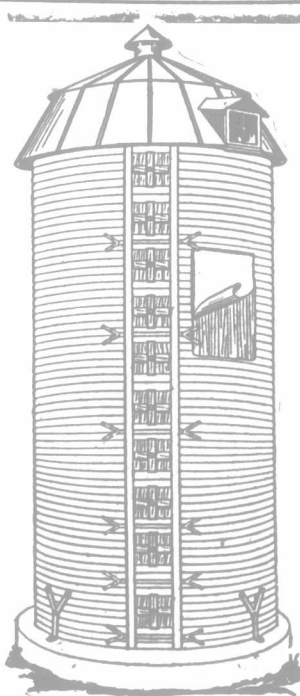
The Nicholson Lumber Co., Ltd., Burlington, Ont.

The NICHOLSON LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd., Burlington, Ont.

Send me full information on Burlington Cable Band and Three Wall Silos

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



Savers for Garden

Using ordinary tools, easier, no wear and tear to take

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

Seeder, Double and Single n seeds from smallest up to peas t row at one passage and enables son. A double and single wheel

met Jr.

Straddles crops till 20 inches works between them. A splendid for the family garden, onion grower or large gardener.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc. Box 1708 Philadelphia

BURN YOUR RAILS

Buy Sarnia Woven Wire Fence

Stop that waste. Rails are worth more for firewood than woven wire fencing costs. Then, too, the ground you gain when you can plow to the straight fence line will yield grain or other crops enough to soon pay for the fence. Looks better—is better. It means clean farming, more crops and larger profits. Be a 100% Canadian farmer.

SARNIA

Fencing is the kind that is made right Stands firm and tight, adjusts itself to all weather conditions, requires fewest posts. Made and shipped from our factory in Canada for Canadian farmers. Only two profits—a big one for you and a small one for us. Gives genuine fence satisfaction. Shipped fresh from our loom. You get a new fence when you buy the Sarnia, not one that is second handed because of several times handling or having stood around in dealer's store or out in the open weather. Thousands of satisfied farmer customers. No middle profits. Our "Fence Facts" circular and price list is free to you.

WRITE FOR IT,
SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Sarnia, Ontario.

This EDDY Pail

is made of indurated fibreware—which is wood pulp—moulded—pressed—baked under terrific heat until it is an all-one-piece-pail of flint-like hardness—strong as steel—lighter than wood.

The next time you need a milk pail, a household pail—or a butter tub, ask your dealer for one of Eddy's.

No cracks, no corners or crevices, no seams or joints—cannot spring leaks or become dented.

EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

The E. B. EDDY Co. Limited. Hu 1, Can.
Makers of Eddy's famous Matches and C88 Toilet Paper.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled dining car service

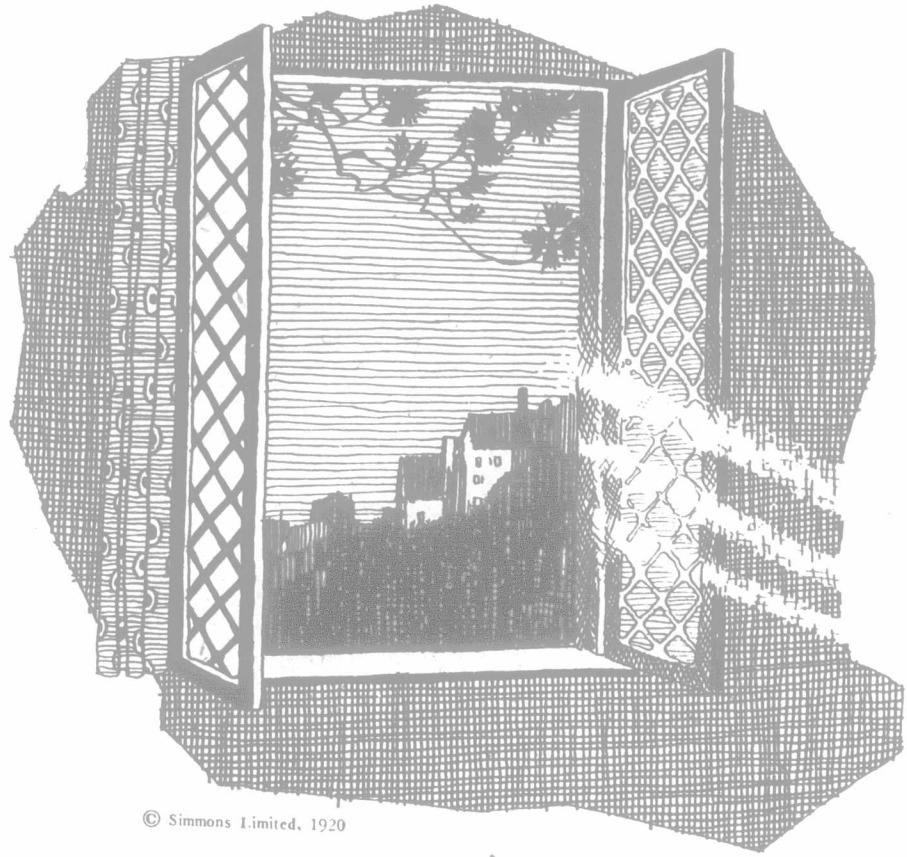
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal Day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

PATENT SOLICITORS Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

"Advocate" advts. Pay.

SIMMONS BEDS—Built for Sleep



© Simmons Limited, 1920

Why can't you get better rest

IF people would give as much thought to the *sleeping qualities* of a bed as to its looks, there would be fewer "light" sleepers.

The average bed is made as a piece of furniture—sold as a piece of furniture—bought as a piece of furniture.

And hardly a thought from anybody about *sleep!*

RELAX—there is the master-secret of sleep!

Possibly you are one of thousands who seldom get a clear night's rest. Look to your bed!

Most wooden beds creak a little.

The average metal bed

has a loose joint—rattles slightly—feels unsteady.

Or maybe it is the spring that does not fit. One corner or another knocks slightly when you turn over—or it humps or sags.

THE right bed invites perfect relaxation. It stands firmly. Its corners lock tight. Push it or pull it by one corner and it moves as one piece—not a rattle, a shake, a lurch, a suspicion of unsteadiness.

The right spring gives gently to the contours, but supports the body—a taut elastic foundation for the mattress. It does not sag or hump. It fits squarely on the bed.

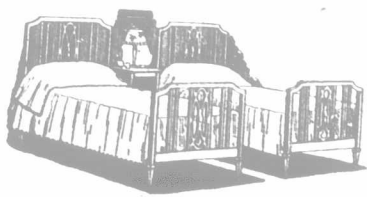
YOU may not know where to find a spring of this character. You have only to go to a leading merchant in your section and look at Simmons Metal Beds, Waldorf Box Springs, Simmons Mattresses and Pillows. They will not cost you any more than the average bed.

You will get a bed, a spring that *invites sleep.*

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LV.

LONDON ONTARIO MARCH 18, 1920.

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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 farm.

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 better.

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 falling or being 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.

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 of 36 to 61.

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. Live-stock 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

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.
Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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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 nation.

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 employed sit down together and discuss the whole 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 nation.

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 w' 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 grandfather 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 along this line tae overcome. I could never say that I deserved ony mair credit for not drinking whiskey than for not drinkin' 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 homes 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 suppose.

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 them 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 w' him, thinkin' in the state o' mind he was in, to coax the pigs w' it. He was walkin' around after them w' hat in one hand 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' brought him doon sittin' in the dirt. He cam' oot w' two 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. I 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 drink will be workin'.

It gets an unco' hold o' people sometimes. I've heard my grandfather tellin' about 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 jar an' put it up on the upper beam in the barn where his her neck. But it's hard to get the best o' a breakin'. She found out where the whiskey was an' takin' the auld man's gun an' a tin pail, she went oot to the barn. Puttin' 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 the enough o' it to gie her a couple o' guid drinks. The auld man never tried to enforce prohibition after that.

There seems to be deil enough in ilka man to mak' him want the very thing he's been forbidden to touch, and none at all. Either let us hae a law that will do awa' w' 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 sellin' whiskey for fifteen or twenty years frae noo. That's all I wanted to say when I started oot. Yell' hae tae excuse me for gettin' awa' frae my text.

I'm willin' tae gang tae the polls ony mair tae vote against the booze, but it's the last time. Like a lot o' ither, I'm gettin' sick o' votin' for these bill-laws, that, even such as they are, are no' put into force, but, as auld Shakespeare said, "the more honored in the breach than in the observance."

But we'll say na mair until Mr. Drury gets his hoose cleanin' force at work. 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 accommodation, destroys 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 Sparrow 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 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-eighth of an ounce of strychnia sulphate into three-quarters of a gill of hot water and boil until dissolved. Moisten 1½ teaspoonfuls of starch with a few drops of cold water, add it to the solution, and beat till the starch thickens. Pour the hot poison solution over one quart of wheat, and stir until every kernel is thoroughly coated. Small-kerneled wheat is preferable to first-quality grain, not only because it is less valuable but because it is more easily eaten by the sparrows. A two-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, it 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 domestic animals, and flat roof, or a board set out from a window ledge, makes a very suitable place. All poisoning should be done in winter, because not only are the sparrows 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 sparrows of the neighborhood have taken to visiting 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' appetites 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 paralyzed for a few hours and then recover. Consequently the place should be visited an hour or so after the poison has been administered, so that these birds may not escape. All 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 sparrows which are left should again be fed unpoisoned grain for a few days and then another lot of poisoned grain put out.

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 become harmless after a few rains.

By poisoning in the winter, shooting in the summer, and the consistent destruction of nests, the premises 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 of House Sparrow extermination by similar means.

(To be continued.)

The opening of the fifteenth Parliament of the Ontario Legislature was marked by such crowds as 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 or the floor of the House.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—X.

BROKEN WIND, PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA OR HEAVES.

The term "Pulmonary Emphysema" 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 hay containing a large quantity 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 poor quality or digestion weak and the habit of over-loading 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 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.

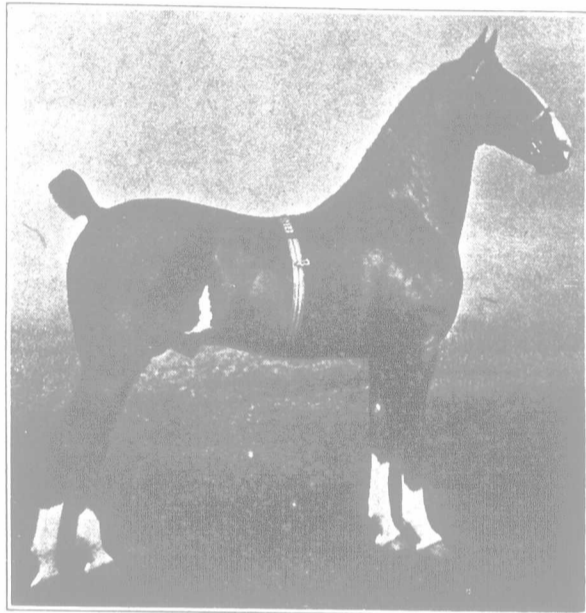
Symptoms.—Respiration is more or less labored, according to the development of the disease. The inspiratory movement is performed with ease, but the expiratory by two apparent efforts, at the conclusion of which the muscles relax and the flanks fall. Observation will reveal the fact that the expiratory 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 well-marked cases the cough is frequently accompanied by forcible expulsion of faeces per rectum. The double flank movement is more or less well-marked according to the development of the disease, but is present in all cases. If the theory as regard rupture 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 larynx, 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 hour or two to elapse before putting the animal to work or drive. The dampening all feed with linewater gives good results. The administration of medicines has no curative action, but the symptoms may be palliated by all methods that improve digestion, and by remedies that give tone to the digestive organs, as gentian, ginger and nuxvomica in dram doses of each three times daily.

Horse traders resort to various methods for relieving the respirations of broken-winded horses. They know that they breathe moderately well when the stomach is empty, and that certain drugs that have a sedative effect temporarily lessen the symptoms. Hence when they expect an opportunity to dispose of an affected horse they take care to keep him short of both feed and water, dose him, and give him a sharp trot to encourage him to unload the bowels before showing him to a prospective victim, who discovers, when too late, how cleverly he has himself been "sold."



Abolton 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 undertake the organization and development of this new 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 of the animals.

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 it 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. Both 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 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, Valence. 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.....	100
Washburn Chief, A. Blanchard, Sunderland.....	100
Hero, Fred Stacey, Creswell.....	100
Peep O' Day, T. W. McCamus, Millbrook.....	110
Lily, W. I. Reid, Reaboro.....	110
Williard, Neil McInnes, Kirkfield.....	120
Choice Hero, Redmond Walsh, Hastings.....	120
Rilla, Grant Christie, Manchester.....	120
Mayflower, A. B. Mann, Peterboro.....	125
Rosebud 2nd, Gilbert Hore, Dunsford.....	125
Chieftain, D. Graham, Gambridge.....	125
Ben Strathallan, Grant Christie, Manchester.....	125
Sir George, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Peterboro.....	125
Lily Dale 3rd, J. J. Bardeau, Bobcaygeon.....	130
Demo, W. J. Dundas, Norland.....	130
Maiden, Jos. Flynn, Downeyville.....	135
Lakeside Hero, F. J. Young, Peterboro.....	135
Gloster Prince, Dan Murphy, Lindsay.....	140
Lily, Robt. Tully, Peterboro.....	140
Nellie G., Grant Christie, Manchester.....	140
General Haig, J. E. Robertson, Dunsford.....	140
Roan Laddie, J. A. Bell, Lindsay.....	145
Sweet William, Wm. Helson, Lindsay.....	150
Strathallan Beauty, M. Fitzpatrick, Downeyville.....	150
Major, Bert Hopkins, Kimmount.....	155
Duke, Jas. Kelso, Bobcaygeon.....	160
Fashion Lad, A. E. Swain, Valence.....	175
Cameron Boy, W. Chidley, Little Britain.....	175
Honour Bound 2nd, Wm. R. Casey, Omemece.....	180
Hero of Scotch Line, Thos. Robertson, Dunsford.....	185
Favorite Victor, Verulam Agric. Society Bobcaygeon.....	190
Princess May, Walter Bowles, Ida.....	195
Grey Sultan, Jas. Riley, Little Britain.....	195
Lord 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 Prince, W. M. Graham, Lindsay.....	230

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 twenty-eight 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 contributors 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, an I. 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

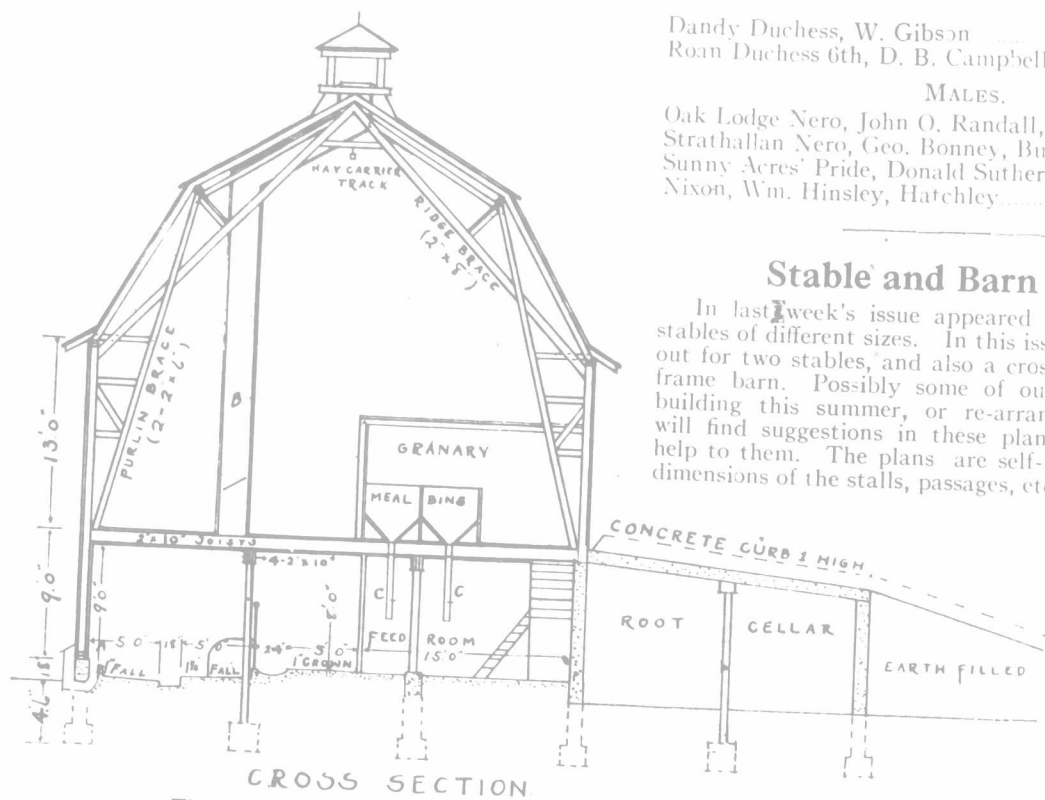


Fig. 1.—Cross Section of Plank Frame Barn and Stable.

—Courtesy of Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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.	
Bandsman's Victor, Chas. Ormiston, Elmwood	\$130
British Royal, Wm. Keys, Pinkerton	145
Bruce, John Polfuss, Walkerton	130
Ivanhoe, Archie Crow, Walkerton	190
Sultan, Fred Zettle, Walkerton	225
Royal Bandsman, Oliver Inglis, Walkerton	185
Flora's Beau, John A. Hunt, Karlsruhe	105
Wellington, Geo. W. Francis, Walkerton	130
Right Stamp, W. J. Graham, Kincardine	200
Bowhill Royal, Thos. Jasper, Walkerton	125
Roan Chief, M. D. Matheson, Ripley	100
Golden Star 2nd, Jno. Brindley, Greenock	100
Royal Leader, M. D. Matheson, Ripley	105
FEMALES.	
Lucy Duchess, John Lodtz, Karlsruhe	135
Lady Bruce, J. E. Metcalfe, Hanover	120
Daisy of Ample Shade 9th, Jas. Moore, Walkerton	115
Betty, M. D. Matheson, Ripley	175
Culross Beauty, J. E. Metcalfe, Hanover	105
Laura Duchess, H. G. Brigham, Allan Park	120
Peerless Duchess, Jos. Zettler, Walkerton	195
Lily 5th, Wm. Keys, Pinkerton	185
Flora 11th, Jos. Zettler, Walkerton	150

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 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 cattle made a good average. Two animals sold for \$400 apiece. They were Comely Strathallan 10th, and 11th., both sired by Prince Victor, and granddaughters of Comely Strathallan. Both are five-year-old 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 names and addresses of the purchasers:

FEMALES.	
Roan Duchess, J. Morton, Dundas	\$215
Cecilia, J. Morton	230
Edna, J. Morton	235
Elvina, Wm. Telfer, Paris	225
Roan Duchess 5th, W. Gibson, Caledonia	200
Duchess 4th, Geo. Telfer, Paris	250
Comely Strathallan 10th, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas	400
Comely Strathallan 11th, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	400
Comely Strathallan 12th, John Miller, Ashburn	300
Marie, Jas. Douglas	250
Floss, Donald Sutherland, Ingersoll	210
Mayflower, Donald Sutherland	250
Roan Rose, J. Douglas	350
Stella, John Miller	390
Lady Strathallan, S. Christie, Ancaster	270
Rose Strathallan, John Miller	260
Marie, Jas. W. Bailey, Brantford	190
Apple Blossom, John Miller	175
Beauty, Chas. Wilson, Brantford	155

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Dandy Duchess, W. Gibson	125
Roan Duchess 6th, D. B. Campbell, Cainsville	105
MALES.	
Oak Lodge Nero, John O. Randall, Paris	280
Strathallan Nero, Geo. Bonney, Burford	150
Sunny Acres' Pride, Donald Sutherland	150
Nixon, Wm. Hinsley, Hatchley	100

Stable and Barn Plans.

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.

With the 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 of the stable 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-ten-inch 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 from the bins to the stable. This barn 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 room where the chop bins are located. The silo is at the end. Some would prefer more room at the silo 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 that it has a door opening outside as well as into the stable. This plan shows six good-sized box-stalls. 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 stable is 80 feet long and 36 feet wide. If one did not care 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 no waste space.

Illustration No. 3 is the plan of a stable which is not common in many sections of Ontario. The barn floor 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 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, C in the plan represents grain bins, and a passage-way opening off the barn floor leads to them. A in the feed

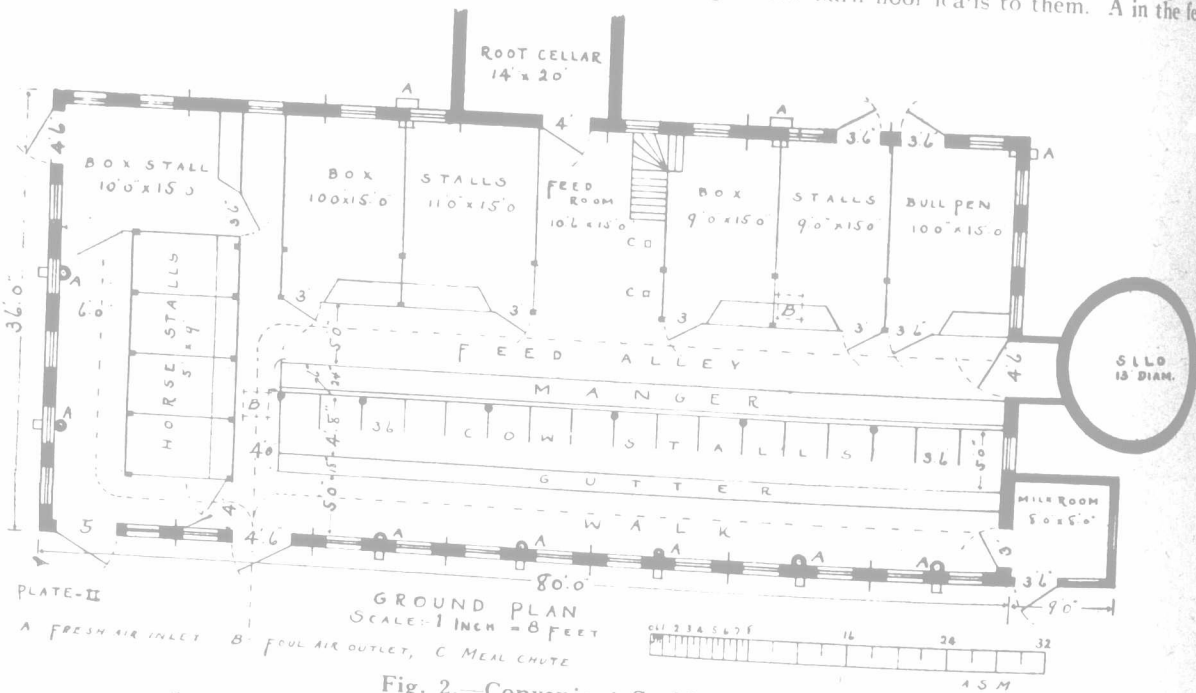


Fig. 2.—Convenient Stable Layout.

Stable arrangement for accompanying barn plan. —Courtesy of Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

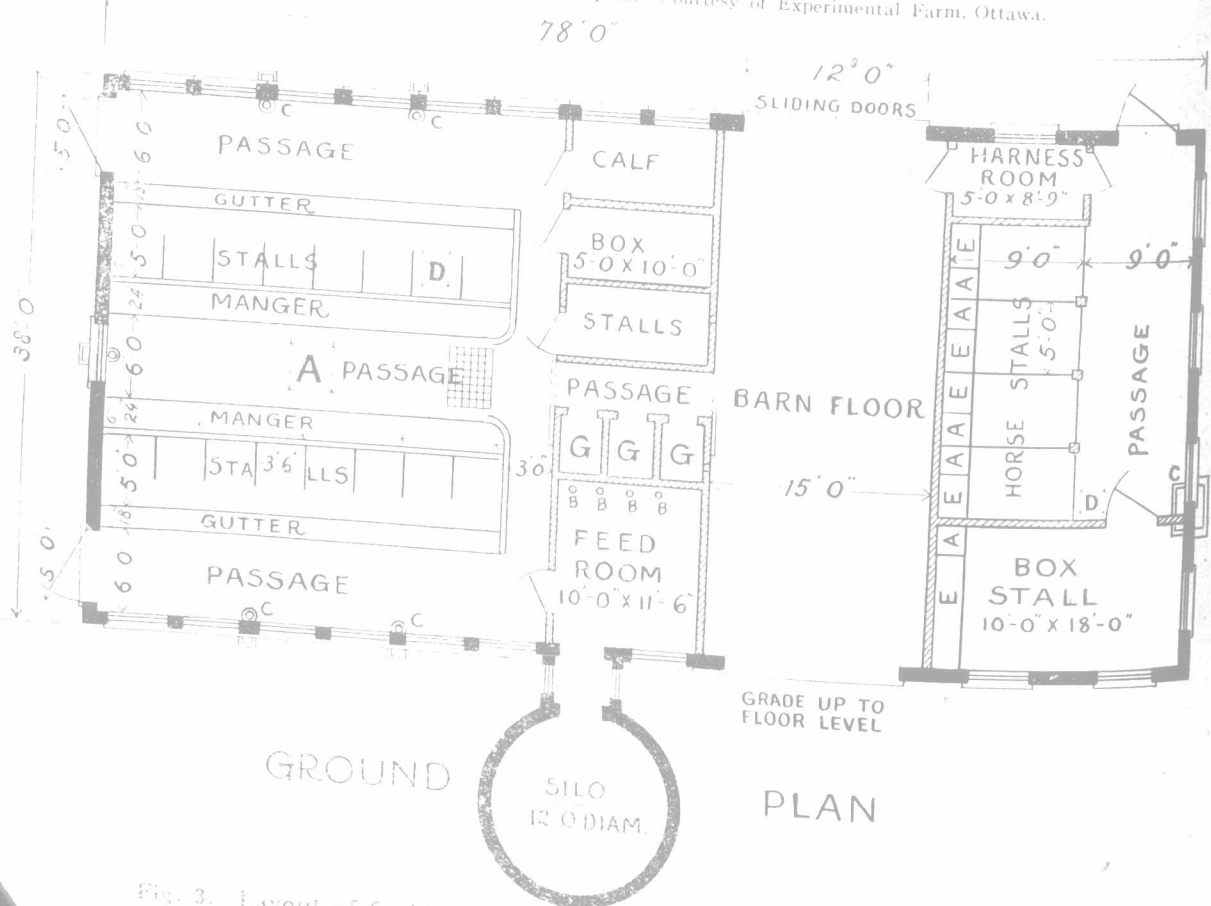


Fig. 3.—Layout of Stable when Barn Floor is on Level with Stable Floor.

—Courtesy of Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

of two-by-eight-inch material... This barn also shows a... system. B represents... A the fresh-air intake. There... in the stable. It will be noticed... under the barn approach and is... roof. This opens into the feed... bins are located. The silo is at... prefer more room at the silo... of feed. However, it is rather... the silo and root cellar opening... The milk room is plenty large... tly located. It will be noticed... ing outside as well as into the... rows six good-sized box-stalls... number too many, in comparison... all for tying cattle. However... y handy for young stock. They... an if they are tied in stalls of... will be noticed that this stable... feet wide. If one did not care... stalls the stable is of the right... of stalls facing the feed alley... l opposite the root cellar could... for carrying the roots to the... e stock is to be housed under... convenient, with practically no

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 stock. 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:

Fancy Missie 2nd, C. A. Duncan, Victoria	\$150
Nonpareil Bruce, A. Fogel, Bridgeburg	125
Deane Star 9th, H. Scott, Caledonia	210
Nonpareil King, J. Smith, London	190
Elm Chief, C. Clark, Aylmer	110
Nonpareil Clarence, E. Diggle, Middleport	120
Village Dude, J. Smith	170
Agatha Royal, A. Johnston, York	195
Roan Escana, R. Moore, York	120
Crimson King, J. Smith	130
Roan King, K. McDonald, Glen Morris	130
Chief Deane, A. McCauley, Caledonia	125
Christmas Eve, R. Martindale, Caledonia	370
Lorne, J. Allan, Dunnville	100
Sittyton's Band, Geo. Murray, Cayuga	115
Juno Queen, K. McDonald	125
Britannia Choice, W. Huston, Hagersville	125
Lancer, J. E. Lenington, Paris	150
Bonnie Dundee, H. Hagan, Caledonia	115
Augusta Lad, A. Dulmage, Picton	130
Proud Marquis, Geo. Thompson, Cainsville	125
Pansy's Chief, Hewitt Bros., York	225
Sunnyside Lillian 3rd, Hewitt Bros	235
Browndale Winner, C. F. Howard, Hagersville	120
Hepsey 2nd, A. Ferris, Caledonia	150
Augustine Heir, C. Deagle, Middleport	140
Dora, A. Ferris	320
Spotted King, H. Hagan	125
Elmdale, J. Snider, Waterloo	160
Nonpareil Champion, H. Scott, Caledonia	175
Sunrise Lass, H. Hagan	175
Red Prince, C. A. Duncan	140
Browndale Select, M. Brown, Caledonia	110
Roan Chief Again, R. Fonger, Cainsville	185
Rosalie, A. C. Fipps, Caledonia	360
Mayflower Chief, J. Duncan, Caledonia	140
Morning Beauty, A. Ferris	205
Silverdale King, H. Scott	100
Princess Mary, J. Sable, Caledonia	125
Lady 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 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 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 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 discontinued 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 swinging panel is then swung back again to form a solid

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 high-grade stock.

Wellington Co., Ont.

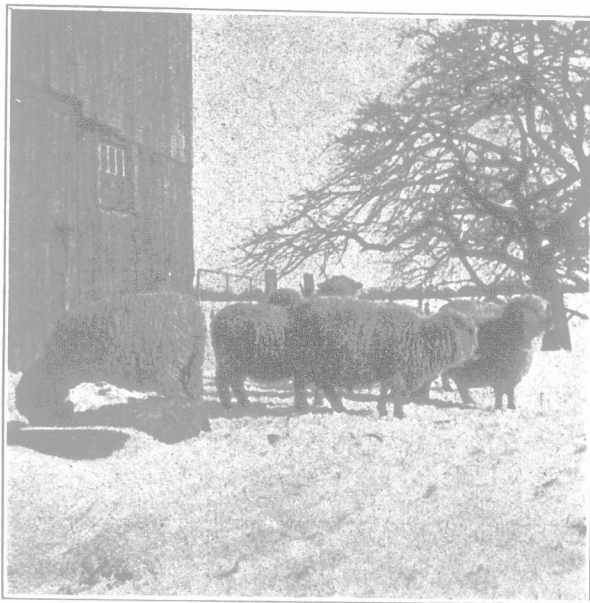
D. R. P.

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. The ewe 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 6 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



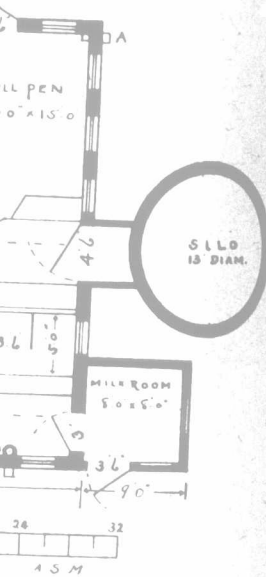
The Flock Enjoy the Sunny Side of the Barn.

front. The same forethought is shown in the horse stalls. 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



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



ble Floor. Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

delivery it is not necessary or wise to interfere with the ewe at the time of parturition. There are cases, however, 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 always 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. The 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 ascertain 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 beneficial 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 disinfectant* 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 large basket together with a jug of hot water covered with a cloth then cover the whole with a blanket. A few drops of stimulant in a little warm water administered to the lamb will often have the desired effect.

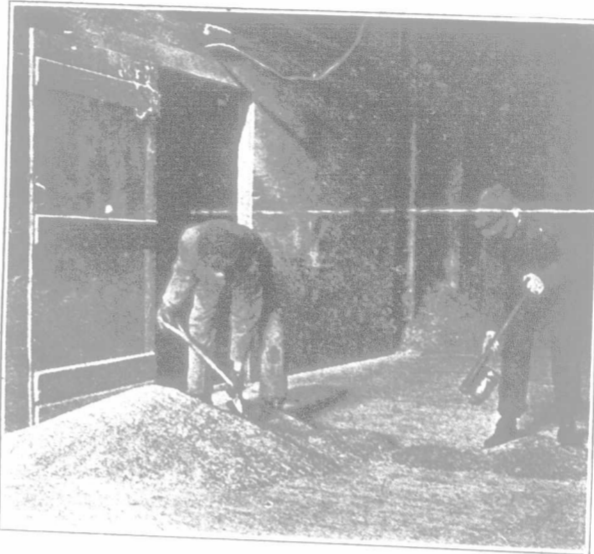
In case of weak or chilled lambs the aim should be to get it nursing as soon as possible as nothing seems to revive them quicker than the warm milk from the mother. If the lamb is sufficiently strong it may be possible to accomplish this by holding it up to nurse. If too weak for this a little of the 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. This can usually be determined by the condition of the young lamb, as a plump rounded-out appearance is a pretty good indication 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.

EWES 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 patience 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.

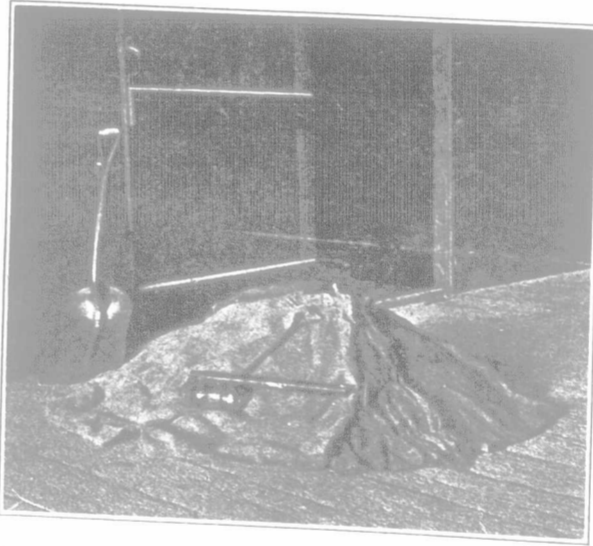
EWES ADOPTING LAMBS.—In the case of a ewe having only a single lamb and it dies, it is often desirable to have her raise another belonging to a ewe with two

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.

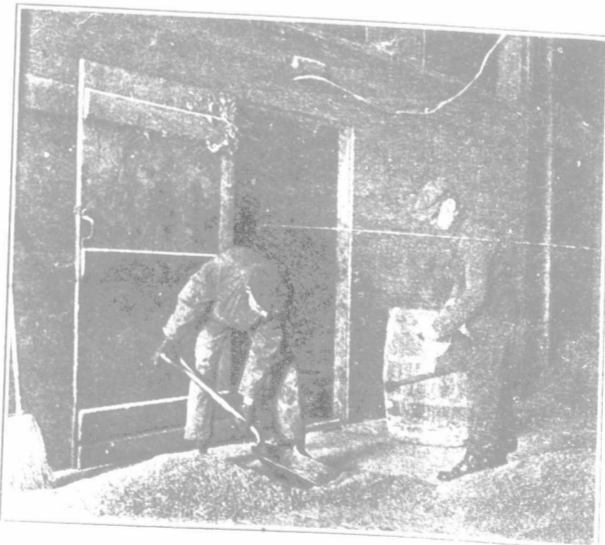
RAISING THE ORPHAN LAMB.—In attempting to raise a lamb on the bottle the aim should be to follow the natural method as far as possible. Ewe's milk is comparatively high in butter-fat, running on an average between 8 and 9 per cent., as compared with from 3 to 5 in the case of cow's milk. This being true 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 feeding. Regular feeding every three or four hours, both day and night, and a little at a time, from two to three tablespoonfuls, is 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 lamb's digestive system has become accustomed to the milk the amount may be increased and the length of time between feeds lengthened until at a month or six weeks a few feeds a day will be sufficient. At no time should the lamb get an overdose of milk, just what it will take each time with a relish. The temperature of the milk is important and during the early stages should not vary above or below 92 degrees Fahrenheit. 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 bottles 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 them at this time.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FLOCK AFTER LAMBING.—In order to avoid udder trouble and to carry 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 linseed 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 1/2 to 1/4 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., GUELPH.

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 agricultural 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. The results 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, while in the crop from the untreated seed the amount of smut averaged slightly over 5 1/2 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, securing uniformly satisfactory results in regard to the prevention of smut, without any apparent injury to the grain, we feel safe in recommending the so-called "dry formaldehyde treatment" for the prevention of oat smut.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE "DRY FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT."

Place the oats to be treated in a pile on the granary or barn floor and shovel them over into another pile, and as they are being shovelled over spray them with a solution consisting of one part formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) and one part water. Use this solution at the rate of one pint to twenty-five bushels of seed, that is, use half a pint of formalin mixed with half a pint of water for every twenty-five bushels of oats. If smaller or larger quantities of oats are treated, use proportional amounts of formalin and water. Thus, twelve and a half bushels of oats require only a quarter water. A small quart sealer, costing about \$1 like the convenient one accompanying illustration, is most convenient for making the formalin solution on the spot. Two men can best do the work. One man should shovel the oats while the other sprays each shovelful. In order to avoid irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, from the strong formaldehyde fumes, provide for a free circulation of air through 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 seeder."

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.

ARM.

Oat Smut.

O. A. C., GUELPH, this Province sustain a loss of \$1,000,000 annually due to smut. At this average annual loss of \$1,000,000, this is a loss of \$1,000,000 upon our agricultural production over and over again. Why has the formalin method been generally adopted by the farmer? The answer to this question is found in the fact that the formalin method is recommended in the Experiment Stations here and time, and were the practical farmer.

The formalin method is simple and easily applied to prevent smut. One of the best methods is "dry formaldehyde treatment." In 1919 field experiments by the Department of Agriculture at the College. The results showed that 600 bushels of oats from ten different farms and were sown for check. From the treated seed, 5 1/2 per cent. In no case did the oats by the treatment. This was investigated and the check strip did not show any smut, apparently, and seedling.

Experiments on so large a scale have shown that any apparent injury to the seed is remedied by the prevention of

DRY FORMALDEHYDE

a pile on the granary floor into another pile, then spray them with a formalin (40 per cent. solution). Use this solution on five bushels of seed, mix with half a bushel of oats, and water. Thus, you require only a quarter of a pint of formalin solution on the bushel. One man should spray each shovelful, nose and throat, and provide for a free entry and barn when

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 supersede 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 seed before sowing.

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,

The Same Old Game.

We have had several complaints lately from subscribers stating that they renewed their subscription 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 strong-arm 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," advising 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":

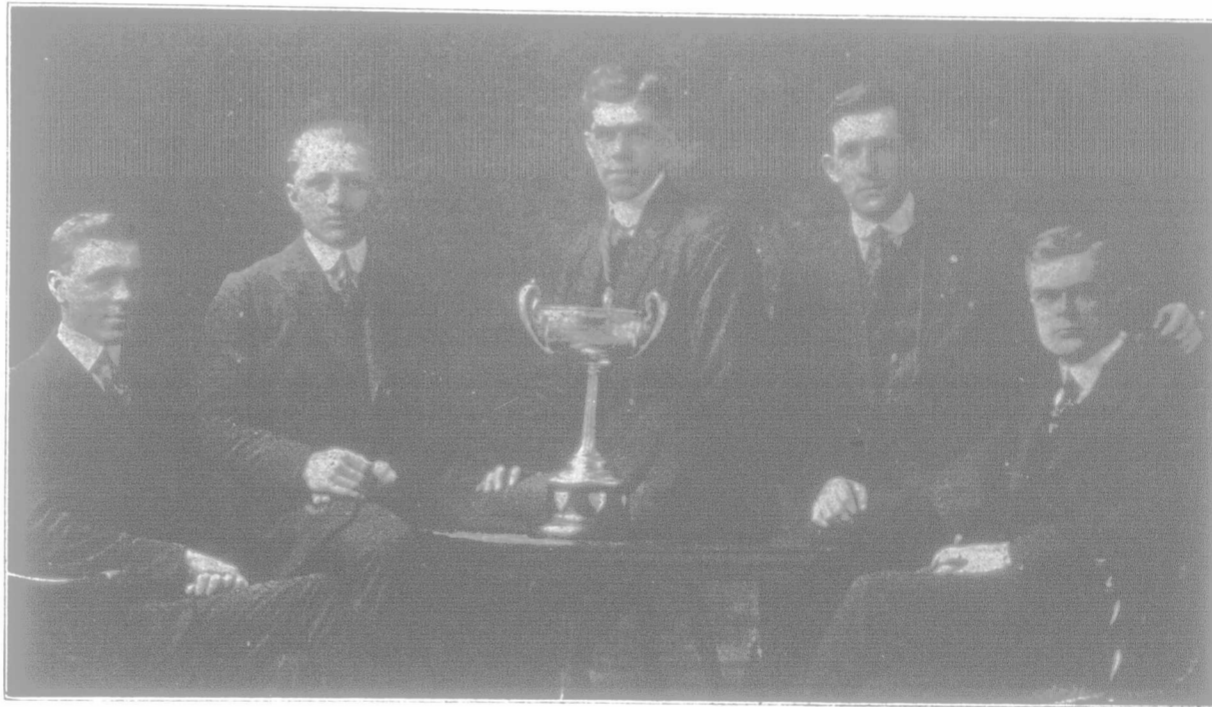
Those who predicted a mild, open winter have kept closely hidden, or denied their prophesies. However, a cold winter with an abundance of Nature's white covering is usually followed by a plenteous year.

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 dairymen depend on their own help; if it were not for this it 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



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

Tractors are coming more and more in favor, and 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 a strong inducement to keep the boy on the farm. H. W. Ontario Co., Ont.

coached by G. R. Green, Woodstock, won by 275 points out of a possible 3,000, as the following abbreviated scores will show:

	Oxford	Carleton
Dairy Cattle.....	480	360
Beef cattle.....	490	427
Heavy horses.....	471	443
Sheep.....	286	303
Swine.....	496	415
	2,223	1,948

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 year. 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 have 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 will be able to secure just treatment.

The Oxford County team was composed of: Burns McCorquodale, Embro; John Blair, Embro; Max Butcher, Embro, while the team from Carleton 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.

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 rust.

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 lateral. 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 description of molds and show bills of all the material required for making a gang of wooden molds, this material to be so specified that it can be readily had 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 for. 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	No. Line Wires	No. Stays to Rod	Wgt. pr. Rod lbs.
All No. 9 Wire	33	4	9	5 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	40	5	9	6 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	40	7	9	8 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	48	7	9	9
All No. 9 Wire	50	10	12	13
All No. 9 Wire	26	7	16	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, a cow which has a creditable official record and \$300 record. The herd sire, King Alcartra De Kol, tracing to King Segis Pontiac, was also purchased by Pack Bros., for \$415. The herd sire and a number of the mature 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 addresses of the purchasers:

- King Alcartra De Kol, Pack Bros., Lambeth.....\$415.00
- Sarcastic Lady, Pack Bros.....300.00
- Williscroft Lady, A. Keene, London.....325.00
- Sarcastic Lady Oyama, Pack Bros.....340.00
- Ormsby Beauty Lass, F. Ryckman, Delaware.....230.00
- Alpha Oyama De Kol, H. Willis.....400.00
- Molly Alcartra, Belvoir Stock Farm, Delaware.....205.00
- Sadie Mudge Mercedes, A. Scott, Wilton Grove 200.00
- Segis Jane, G. S. Ireland, Delaware.....220.00
- Snow Queen Oyama, C. Adams, Southwold.....200.00
- Fern Hiawatha, Belvoir, Stock Farms.....140.00
- Lillian Rose 2nd, G. W. Keyes, Hyde Park.....145.00
- Nell Pontiac Posch, J. Crinkler, White Oak.....155.00
- Cynthia Grey, A. Trott, Lambeth.....210.00
- Segis Pride, G. W. Keyes.....100.00
- Pontiac Mercena De Kol, O. Norton, Tambling's Cors.....220.00
- Daisy Segis of Williscroft, J. Carrothers, Lambeth.....220.00
- Rose Fayne Oyama, G. S. Ireland.....240.00
- Nell Colantha Fergy, Belvoir, Stock Farms.....140.00
- Lady Alcartra Williscroft, F. B. Barnard, Glanworth.....177.50
- Madolyn Fayne Segis, Geo. Bogue, Byron.....175.00

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 opportunity of securing good foundation stock. The 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:

- Senator of Inglewood, N. Wade, Gorrie.....\$125.00
- Daffodill of Lakeside, W. Simson, Gorrie.....145.00
- Spottie of Walnut Hill, F. Armitage, Napanee.....265.00
- Daffodill 2nd, F. Armitage, Napanee.....215.00
- Daisy, F. Armitage, Napanee.....232.00
- Beauty of Walnut Hill, W. Galloway, Gorrie.....255.00
- Dewdrop Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie.....210.00
- Nancy Walnut Hill, D. Dane, Gorrie.....197.50
- Snowball Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie.....250.00
- Snowdrop Walnut Hill, G. W. Gibson, Wroxeter.....165.00
- Maggie Walnut Hill, G. W. Gibson, Wroxeter.....175.00
- Speck Walnut Hill, F. Armitage, Napanee.....187.50
- Rose Walnut Hill, M. Connell, Harrison.....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 milk set 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 year 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 of 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 satis-



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

THE DAIRY.

Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol.

Some time ago it was announced that Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol, Canada's first 33,000-lb. cow, had 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 made her record at 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 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 selves. While it was an exceptionally fine day for a sale, 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

ow, Sarcastic Lady Oyama, a table official record and \$300 to a five-year-old with a good King Alcartra De Kol, tracing was also purchased by Pack sire and a number of the mature at a good deal more than they list of the animals selling for with the names and addresses

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London	300.00
Ryckman, Delaware	340.00
Willis	230.00
Stock Farm, Delaware	400.00
Scott, Wilton Grove	205.00
Delaware	200.00
Dams, Southwood	220.00
Stock Farms	200.00
Eyes, Hyde Park	140.00
Inkler, White Oak	145.00
Lambeth	155.00
	210.00
	100.00
D. Norton, Tambling's	220.00
oft, J. Carrothers	220.00
Ireland	240.00
air, Stock Farms	140.00
F. B. Barnard, Glan-	
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Armitage, Gorrie	\$125.00
Armitage, Gorrie	145.00
Armitage, Napanee	265.00
Napanee	215.00
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Napanee, Gorrie	255.00
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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.

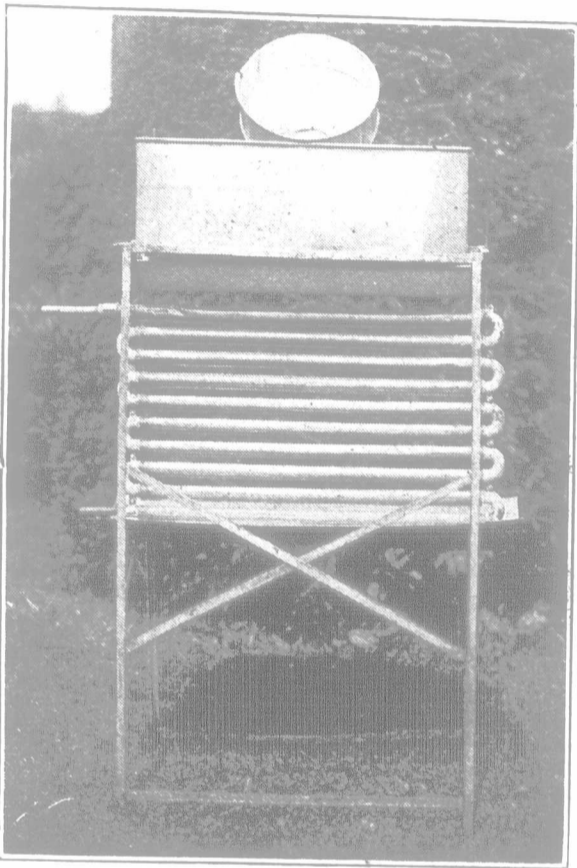
There is nearly as much damage done to milk and cream by not watching the cans closely as there is from lack of cooling. Do not put the cream or milk into cans after being returned from the creamery or factory before thoroughly washing them. Although they are washed at the creamery, they become stale 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:

1. Keep the cows clean. The udders and flanks 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 enter.
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 whose 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 Professor L. Caesar Provincial Entomologist, Ontario 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-grower because he has acquired a wide knowledge of



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

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 brood 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 tree 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. Lime-sulphur 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds to 40 gallons of the spray mixture or one pound of arsenate 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 fallen consists of one gallon of lime-sulphur to 40 gallons 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 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ -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 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 Caesar, "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

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 musty very quickly, and also because some of the troubles with baby chicks arise out of the presence of must and mold.

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 Tuesday, 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 of the degree of independence which Canada enjoys as a 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 Nelsen 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 perform.

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 also. 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 protection 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 sometime 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 kindness. 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 oratory to bear with good effect.

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.

And now, as besemeth these Christian virtues so abundantly expounded 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 over-critical 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 fiscal questions, he would sweep the country." In 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 new Act.

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.

FOUNDED 1866
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Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending March 11.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

CATTLE, CALVES, HOGS, SHEEP tables with columns for Receipts, Top Price, Good Steers, Good Calves, Good Lambs, and market data for various locations like Toronto, Montreal, etc.

Market 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 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 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 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 Monday, numerous 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 the country. Good feeders were quoted from \$11 to \$12 per hundred, and good stockers from \$10 to \$10.50. The milk cow trade was quiet, very few milkers being on sale; one extra good Holstein cow sold at \$185, and medium quality stock sold from \$100 to \$140 each. The calf market was inclined to be easier and while

TORONTO, MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles) tables with columns for Classification, No., Ave. Price, Price Range, Top Price, and market data for various classes of livestock.

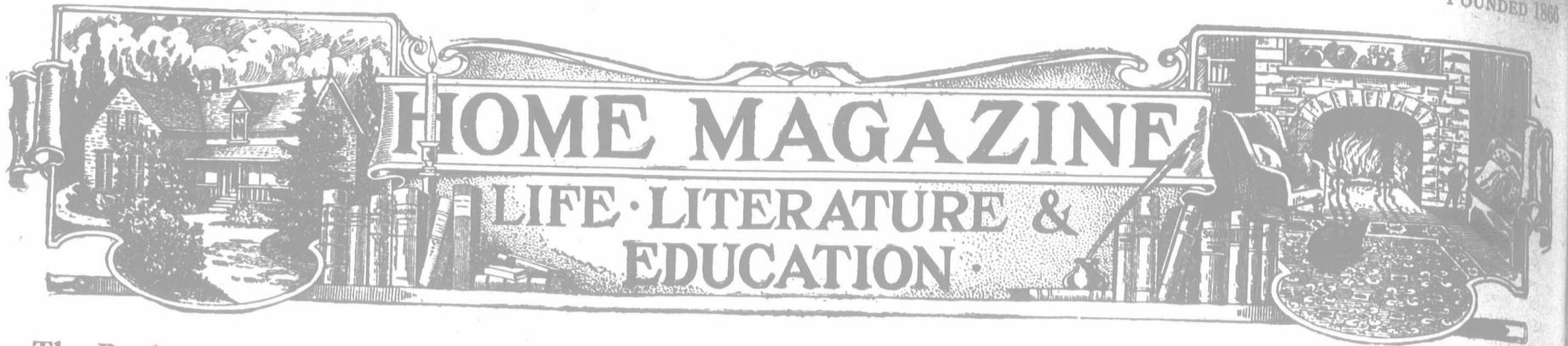
\$23 and \$24 per hundred was paid in a few instances for extra good quality stock most of the good calves sold under \$22, medium quality from \$16 to \$18, and common calves from \$10 to \$15. Lamb and sheep receipts were comparatively light, the tone in this department being easier and prices \$1 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 hundred. 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.

The total receipts from January 1 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 young cow and good heifers commanded grades of cattle sold quickly on Monday, common cattle standing without offers; about steady with the previous week's prices. Several lots of calves 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 in 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 tone. 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

at all of... as the res... at Buffal... some ex... seventy-f... advance... to half d... on a ran... Canadian... the hand... grades ra... yearlings... Best han... \$12.50... and good... Supply o... being no... Receipts f... as agains... and as co... correspo... Shipping... heavy, \$... \$11.50 to... \$11.50; co... Butcher... to prime, \$12.50 to... fair to go... common... Cows an... to \$11; go... fair butch... common... \$9.50 to... to \$9.50;... cutters, \$... to \$5.25. Bulls.— good butc... \$8 to \$8.50... Stockers... \$9.50 to \$... best stock... \$7.75 to \$... Milkers... small lots... \$90 to \$10... \$85 to \$10... Hogs.— on the op... being decl... previous... light hogs... handy gra... ranged do... mostly at... steady, W... \$16.75, w... Thursday... Wednesday... heavies... light hogs... and pigs la... \$13 to \$... Receipts f... head, bein... week bef... same week... Sheep a... with bes... Tuesday... to \$20.50... with bulc... two days... lambs ra... yearlings... wether sh... and top e... for the w... pared wit... preceding... week a ye... Calves.— ment as t... top veal... brought... steady, T... Friday th... \$23.50. C... all week... past week... compared... before an... a year ago





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
her feet,
And each hath a dream that is tiny and
fleet
She bringeth her poppies to you, my sweet,
When she findeth you sleeping!

There is one little dream of a beautiful
drum—
"Rub-a-dub!" it goeth;
There is one little dream of a big sugar-
plum,
And lo; thick and fast the other dreams
come
Of popguns that bang, and tin-tops that
hum,
And a trumpet that bloweth!

And dollies peep out of those wee little
dreams
With laughter and singing;
And boats go 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
sweet,
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".)

I 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 much along
the 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, teacher
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 restrict-
ing 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 thinking, reasoning,
self-active individual?

"But it is impossible to combine the
two," many women complain. "It
takes all my time to keep my house, and
after that is done I have no strength or
inclination left for anything else. A
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
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-
being. 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 pro-
gressive standard is adopted and am-
bitiously maintained. We are endeavor-
ing 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 un-
instructed homes, and the most practical
method known for the solution of these
problems is the "Parent Teacher" as-
sociation 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

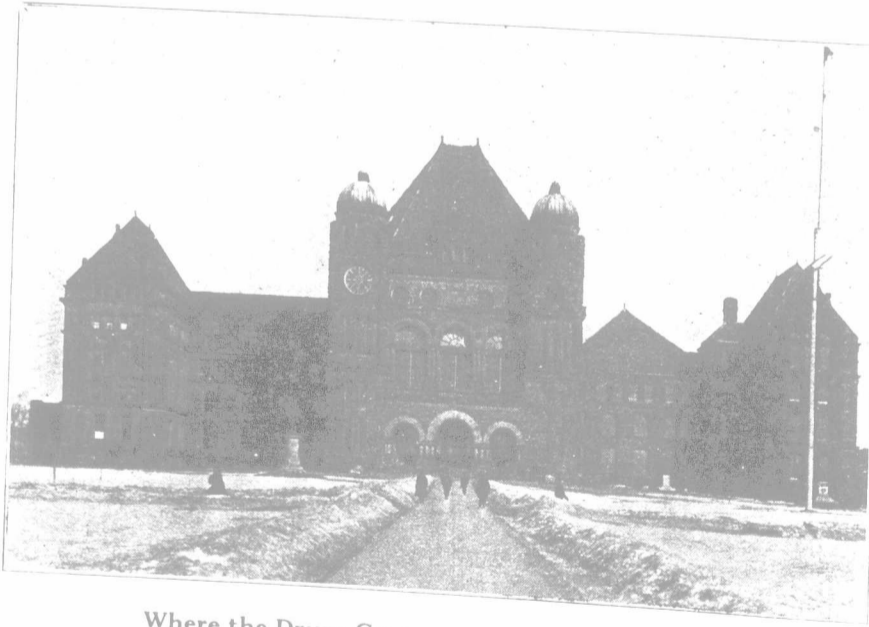
sary, but try to strike the happy medium
in this direction.

We are first of all not a money-making
institution; our fee is only 10 cents a
year (the year beginning and ending in
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 com-
mittees as are found necessary. Meetings
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 lookest
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'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.



Where the Drury Government is Doing Business,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

the thing that seems the most im-
portant, 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 clothes and do the endless other
tasks that contribute to the comfort
of 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
she not owe something more to her
family and to herself?

"Where there's a will there's a way,"
is an old and trite saying.

No woman has to be lost in the

ought to be sympathetic co-operation
between parents and teachers. The
management and the importance of child
training. The range of a mother's
responsibilities is unlimited. She ought
at home, at play, and at school. Quite
frequently the latter has been overlooked.
Since mothers have formed clubs and
have discussed their problems, they have
found there are many conditions that
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 for-
getting that "All work and no play
makes Jack a dull boy," we try not to
allow our meetings to run too much to
entertainment, though that too is neces-

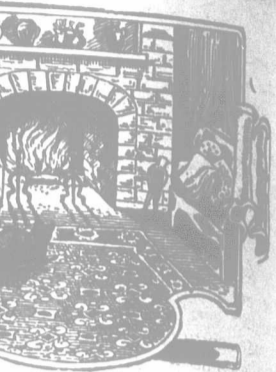
Among the Books

Among many books received for re-
view a few which may be noted as worth
while are:

The Birds of Peasemarsh (illustrated)
by E. L. Marsh. The Musson Book Co.,
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 fami-
lies, 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 sanctu-
ary 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 of
great benefit to humanity, and are enjoyed
by many of the best of people, there is no

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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 beautifully written little book that helps 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.

to strike the happy medium. First of all not a money-making affair. Our fee is only 10 cents a year beginning and ending in a woman married or single. A big mother-heart and longing for more ideal conditions of life. A member. Our officers are women, a President and Secretary club, with as many committees found necessary. Meetings on the mother's hymn and are followed by the repetition of the Mother's Prayer in concert. The Treasurer's report, business, song or two come next, and then the mother's hymn and are followed by the repetition of the Mother's Prayer in concert.

Mothers' Hymn.

447 Pres. Hymnal. Sweet childhood looketh up and mind awake, O Father! In sweet childhood's sake, O hearts, soft and tender, O hands, good seed to sow, O bosoms, may praise Thee wherever so e'er they go.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

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

POSITIVELY NO PATTERNS WILL BE SUPPLIED EXCEPT THOSE ILLUSTRATED.

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

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

2488—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 7/8 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 require 8 yards of double width material. The skirt measures 1 3/4 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 2 1/2 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 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2712—A Comfortable Neglige. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 6 3/8 yards of 36 inch material. Price 10 cents.

2864. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is 2 3/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2869. A Smart Guimpe and Sleeveless Jacket. 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 1 3/8 yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe and 2 3/4 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 3 1/2 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 1 5/8 yards for the dress, guimpe, and 2 7/8 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 3/4 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 7/8 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 1 1/2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

will require 7 yards of 44-inch material to make the dress for a medium size. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 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 3 1/4 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 3 1/4 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 3 3/4 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 3/8 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 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material

for the guimpe, and 4 1/4 yards for the dress. Width at lower edge, is about 1 5/8 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 2090 Cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 5 yards of 36-inch material. Its width at lower edge is 1 5/8 yards of 36-inch material. Its width at lower edge is 1 5/8 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 3 3/4 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 5/8 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 5/8 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 1 1/8 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 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 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.



EngtheBooks

ny books received for re- rich may be noted as worth

f Peasemash (illustrated) n. The Musson Book Co. is an intimate, readable rds that sojourn at Peas- tuary at the foot of the ns, in the Georgian Bay chapters deal with the s, the various bird fami- birds, bird enemies and, bird-houses, bird-clubs turaries; and the writer opportunity 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 the English sparrow—that tive birds—and he holds e first duties of the sanct- rid the grounds of the

Philosophy, by John Musson Book Co. attractive little book of 250 pages, public and 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 y for his own living." may be necessary, but is not." "There are ple who show genius, nes who happen to have hich they are naturally ile clean sports are of manity, and are enjoyed st of people, there is no



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In Average Fish - - - -	\$3.10
In Hen's Eggs - - - -	\$4.35
In Potatoes - - - -	70c

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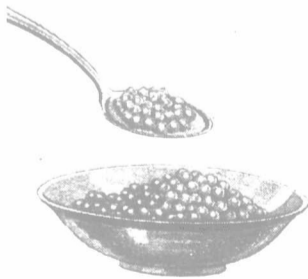
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Quaker Oats for each 1000 Calories



Costs 8 Times
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2809. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 34 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 34 will require 6 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards, with plaits extended. Price 10 cents.

2960. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2966. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 7/8 yards of 40-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2961. A New 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 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2774. Ladies' House Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2942. Boys' Play Suit.
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/8 yard of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2813. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.



Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Head of the Church.

—Col. 1: 18.

"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!"

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 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 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 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 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 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 Movement," 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 spiritual death (S. John 15: 6) and Christ has not many bodies, but only one. There are many members, but only one body:

"Eject 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 Covenant, because 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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strong more often than he used to do. 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.

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 fulfillment, 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

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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 on 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 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.

I 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 London, 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 occurred 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 bread together" has been a sign of fellowship that has demanded honorable support one of another. Time was when farm folk and city folk did not eat together, at least in great concourses such as this. But last night was but one of many nights, when, of late, in Ontario at least, town and country have sat side by side "breaking bread," and, perhaps, finding out that people—good, honest, aspiring people—are pretty much alike after all, no matter where they live or what they do. Looking over the crowd, one could distinguish the farmers by the tan of sun and wind on their faces; otherwise there 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 occasion permits, like immaculateness of clothing, well-brushed hair, clean nails and teeth, agreeable manners and cultured conversation, just as well as do the best of the city people.

—And this is just as it should be. There should be no cleavage either in ideals or in these more superficial matters, and everything that looks to cleavage should be instantly and persistently

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 direction that Canada has ever known. Yes, 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 Provinces. To-day, moreover, encouraged by the result of that election, farmers are looking further, towards the Federal Government 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 admirably surprised. Upon the other hand country folk meeting city folk at the various banquets and other 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 everywhere—whether 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, though 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 act.

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 self-aggrandizement.

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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New Co

New April Numbers of Columbia Records

Al. Jolson & Bert Williams

Chloe Al. Jolson A2861
Was There Ever a Pal Like You 10" \$1.00
Henry Burr

Elder Eatmore's Sermon on Throwing Stones and Elder Eatmore's Sermon on Generosity. Bert Williams A6141 12" \$1.50

Snap and Dash to these new Dances

Cairo—One Step, and Rose Room—Fox Trot. A2858 10" \$1.00
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Apple Blossoms—Waltz, and Old Fashioned Garden—Medley One-Step. Prince's Dance Orch. A2874 10" \$1.00

My Isle of Golden Dreams—Medley Waltz, and The Naughty Waltz—Medley Waltz. Columbia Orchestra A6139 12" \$1.50

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Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman." Soprano and Contralto Duet. Rosa and Carmela Ponselle. 10" S.D. \$1.50 78846

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All That I Want is You. Henry Burr, 10" \$1.00 A2863

When the Harvest Moon is Shining Lewis James, Tenor 10" \$1.00 A2863

Hear Dem Bells and Keemo Kimo. Harry C. Browne and Peerless Quartette. Orch. and Banjo Acc. 10" \$1.00 A2853



New Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., TORONTO

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

Worth Thinking Over.

"We are multi-millionaires in criticism, but paupers in helpfulness."—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.

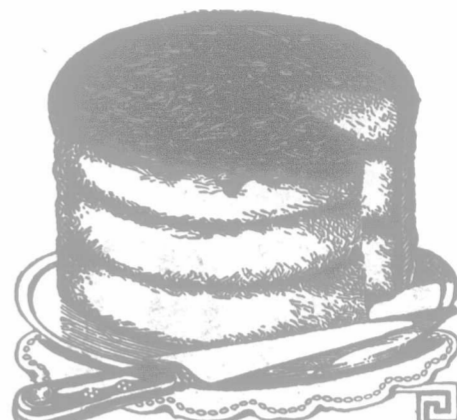
Yours sincerely,
Simcoe Co., Ont. "TWENTY-ONE."

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 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 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. 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 One."

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. 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 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 Copperfield," "Bleak House" and "Tale of Two Cities" by Dickens; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond;" George



a delicious
**COCOA
CAKE**
try it yourself

1/4 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 2 eggs, mix 1/2 teaspoon soda with 1/4 cup sweet milk, mix 1 1/2 teaspoons cocoa with 4 teaspoons hot water, 1 teaspoon vanilla, pinch of salt. Mix yolks, butter and sugar; add milk, soda, flour and salt; beaten whites of eggs last. Use a cocoa or colored icing for filling and cover cake with same.

numerous other delightful dishes are made by using

**COWAN'S
COCOA**



Send for recipe booklet to
THE COWAN COMPANY LIMITED
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Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby,
Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Color Sells Butter

Add a rich "June shade" to the splendid taste of your butter and get top prices. Try it! It pays!

**Dandelion
BRAND
Butter Color**

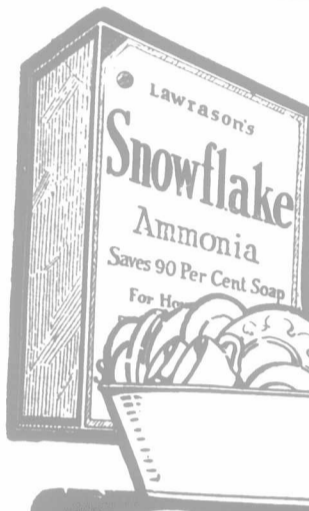
gives that even, golden shade everybody wants. Purely vegetable. Harmless. Meets all laws. Small bottle costs few cents at any store. Enough to color 500 lb.

O. A. C. No. 3 Oats for Sale

The extra early kind. Price \$1.65 per bushel, F.O.B. Oil City. Bags free.
N. CASCADEN Oil City, Ontario

To increase the
defensive forces of the
body against epidemics
or illness take
BOVRIL

Body-building power proved to be 10 to 20 times the amount taken.



Cuts grease - Saves Soap

A spoonful of Snowflake Ammonia softens a whole pan of dish water, dissolves the grease from the dishes—and saves its cost in soap.

Use it in kitchen, bathroom, laundry.

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THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia



THE IDEAL
GREEN FEED SILO

is the ideal
investment
for 1920

It provides succulent feed during the entire year, enabling the cows to give 25% more milk than if they were fed on a dry feed ration.

The silage ration is considerably cheaper than a dry ration with hay and other feed at the present high prices.

Every farmer who decided last season to get along another year without a silo is now saying: "I wish I had a silo." At the present high prices of milk, the Ideal Green Feed Silo pays for itself in a short time. It makes better silage, is better built, made of better material, and will last much longer than inferior silos. Thousands of Canadian cow owners have proved this to their own satisfaction.

Write to nearest office for catalogue, which describes the Ideal Green Feed Silo and gives valuable information about silage

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

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 "Way-side" 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 freckles. 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 broad-brimmed hat every time you go out of doors.

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 1½ sievfuls of flour, 1½ tablespoons salt, two scant cups of home-made yeast. I stir the flour in, then beat a few minutes with my hand, work in enough flour—from two more sievfuls of flour—to turn on to the board, when I knead in enough to make an elastic dough; 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 the pan. By 4 p. m. my bread is baked and cooling.

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

Wool Comforters.

I am coming again to the "Old Stand-by" when in need of advice.

I would like to know how to make wool-filled 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 at once.

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-fashioned "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 comforters here is a hint that every woman who may not have heard of it before, but likes to have things immaculately clean, will appreciate. To keep the ends of comforters and heavy quilts 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 paraffin in to cover surface, let harden. Then as jars are filled and while still hot I press the 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 as 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, 18¾ 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 pass, its 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 bethther 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 off.

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

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 houted the driver indig-
 "Sullivan."

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

THERE 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 new-style 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 is going.

- Heated by Hecla Pipeless**
- No. 1 is home of Mrs. Chas. Stuermer, Preston, Ont.
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The Best Heating—at the 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.

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

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

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.

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 fuel.

A Furnace Without Pipes!
 The Hecla Pipeless Furnace delivers the heat DIRECTLY into your rooms through ONE REGISTER. Natural law CIRCULATES this heat into every room—WITHOUT WASTE. Its simplicity naturally invites imitation. 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 the Hecla Pipeless you are SURE of efficient heating by the pipeless system—you are SURE of getting more warmth at less cost.

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

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.

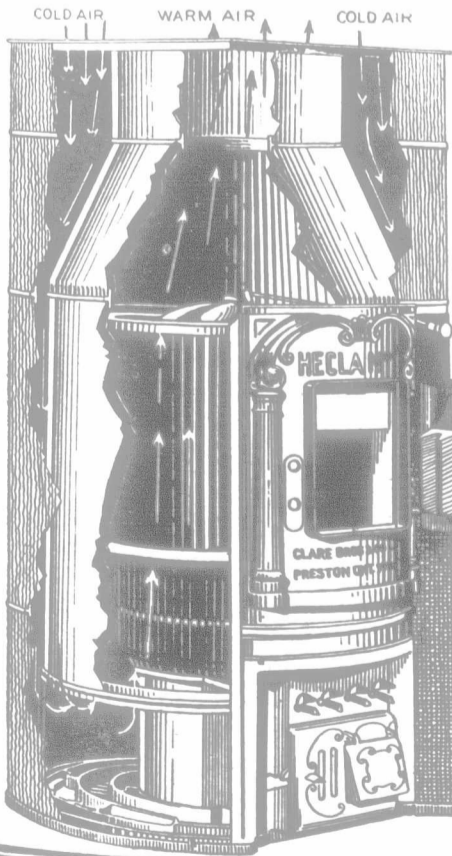
HECLA PIPELESS FURNACE

Burns Coal or Wood

And wherever the Hecla Pipeless is installed, the cellar is always cool. Fruit and vegetables can be kept, if necessary, within a few feet of the furnace. The Hecla Pipeless has proved ideal, too, for churches, small schools, halls and stores.

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 are using a Hecla Pipeless in our Grocery 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 76 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."



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 from 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.

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Without obligating me in any way, send me your booklet, "Buying Winter Comfort."

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NEW McLAUGHLIN
LIGHT SIX

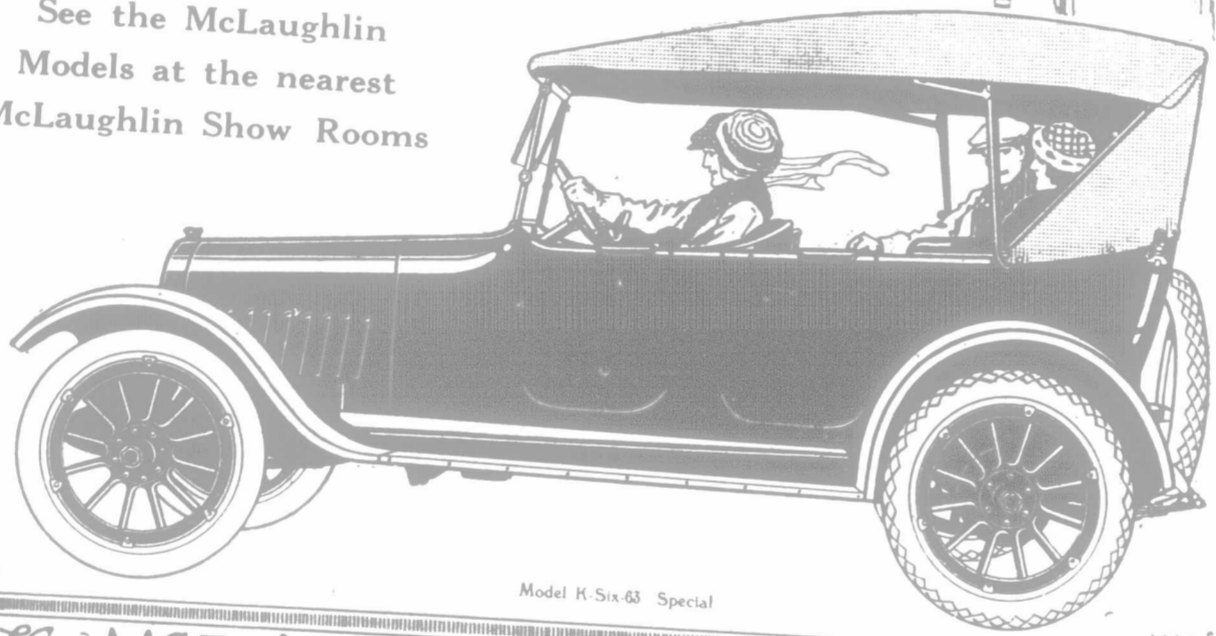
- a longer wheelbase
 - an improved motor
 - improved spring suspension
 - superior finish and trim
- added to all the good qualities of the previous McLaughlin Light Sixes, make the K-6-63 the best buy in its price class.

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
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BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES. DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

See the McLaughlin
Models at the nearest
McLaughlin Show Rooms



Model K-Six-63 Special

The McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX

Current Events

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent British scientist, visited Toronto this week.

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

Admiral 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 Toronto.

By the new Franchise Bill, introduced by Solicitor General Hon. H. C. V. Carleton in the House of Commons at Ottawa on March 11th, all persons of British citizenship, whether by birth or naturalization, resident in Canada for one year and in the constituency for two months of 21 years of age, male or female, are to be permitted to vote for Federal candidates.

The British Trades Union Congress assembled in London voted overwhelmingly against "direct action" and is the strike—to compel the Government to naturalize the coal mines.

Japan has made a loan of seven million yen to the Chinese Government. This

Safeguard your family's
future with an
Imperial Home
Protection Policy

Consult—

The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO



Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

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. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
716 WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
Inter-southern Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Farm Help

If you need FARM HANDS, married or single, experienced or inexperienced, apply at once to

The Salvation Army Immigration Department
341 University Street, Montreal

action, which bolsters up a corrupt 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.

Trotsky 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 if necessary to prevent the killing of 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 Kemal, Governor of Erzeroum, has arisen, who defies the Allies and threatens setting up a Moslem headquarters 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 independent 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 India and Afghanistan is viewed with concern. In short the Moslem spectre is again in sight. Venizelos has offered 100,000 Greek troops to fight against Mustapha Kemal 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 that 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



The Happiest

The air of contentment of Savory & Moore is a subject of re- because it is a nourishing and ideal food for baby. Get a tin of Savory & Moore today from your eagerly baby who marked improvement will follow.

MOTHER'S

Savory & Moore Baby is full of information on Infant Nutrition. What a young mother may prove invaluable. Copy may be obtained from Savory & Moore.

SAVORY & MOORE

Of all Drugs

"The Income and the Average"

is the full book issued

It shows clearly just how the Law works

You can copy care to

Royal Society
CORP
73 LINCOLN
MONTREAL
Toronto
Winnipeg

Does God Help You?

Find a vital answer in "The God-Planned Life" SILVER PUBLICATIONS Dept. Y, Bessemer

1,000 Lives

We have a special price which enables us to sell it for 1/100th of the original price. It will save you 1,000 lives. C. A. M. 78 King Street

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The Happy Baby

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 information 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.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Of all Druggists and Stores.

RSC
INVESTMENT-SERVICE

"The Income Tax 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 LIMITED
MONTREAL
Toronto Halifax St. John, N.B.
Winnipeg London, Eng.

Does God Have a Plan for Your Life?

Find a vital answer in McConkey's little booklet, "The God-Planned Life." Entirely free. Address SILVER PUBLISHING CO., 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 poultry and eggs to C. A. MANN & CO., 78 King Street, London, Ontario

Luetwitz, 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. Ebert and former Minister of Defence Noske have gone to Dresden, where they are said to be organizing for defense, with the support of the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg. 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 sea.

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 kindness and tolerance and of generous brotherly love, these had been neglected and were being left behind. Vaguely he thought of its ships of steel, its railroads and its flaming mills, its miracles, 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's 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 men?

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 airtight 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

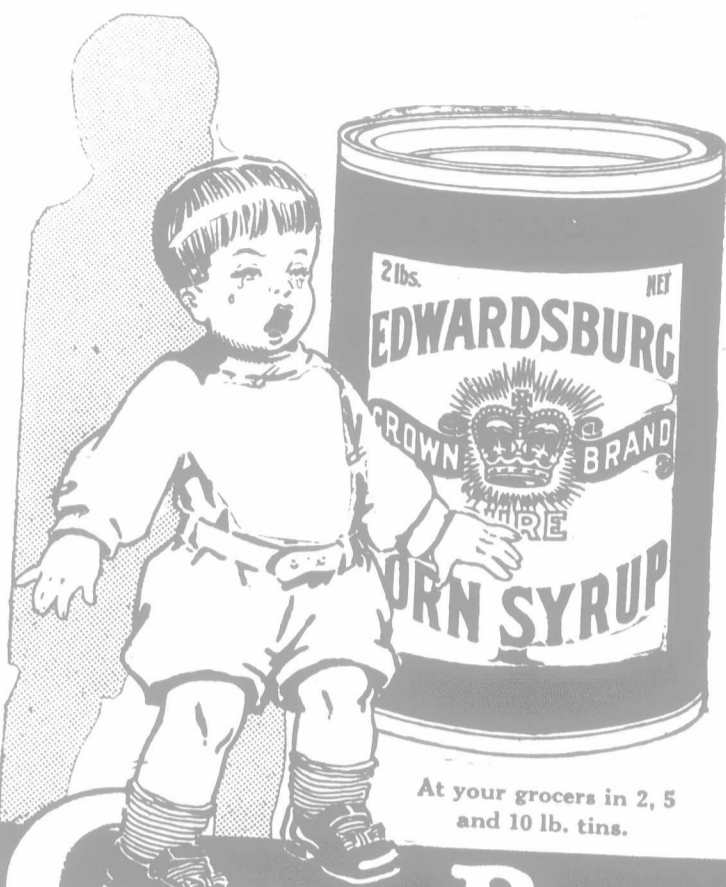
NO DIRT

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

Belleville

Ontario



IT'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 reasonably 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.

At your grocers in 2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.

Crown Brand Syrup

SUN LIFE ESTABLISHED NEW LANDMARKS in 1919

New milestones in the progress of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA were passed in 1919.

Applications received.....over \$100,000,000.00
 Assets.....over \$100,000,000.00
 Assurances in force.....over \$400,000,000.00

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

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1919:

Assets as at 31st December, 1919.....	\$105,711,468.27
Increase over 1918.....	8,091,089.42
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1919.....	25,704,201.10
Increase over 1918.....	4,053,101.41
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1919.....	1,606,503.37
Total Surplus 31st December, 1919, over all liabilities and capital (According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the O.M. (5) Table, with 3 1/2 and 3 per cent interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3 1/2 per cent interest.).....	8,037,440.25
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1919.....	12,364,651.15
Payments to Policyholders since organization.....	91,227,532.30
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1919.....	86,548,849.44
Increase over 1918.....	34,957,457.40
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1919.....	416,358,462.05
Increase over 1918.....	75,548,805.92
Life Assurances applied for during 1919.....	100,336,848.37
Increase over 1918.....	42,529,881.70

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872.....	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.95	\$1,064,350.00
1884.....	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.64
1894.....	1,373,596.00	4,616,419.03	31,528,569.74
1904.....	4,561,936.19	17,851,760.92	85,327,662.85
1914.....	15,052,275.24	64,187,656.38	218,299,835.00
1919.....	25,704,201.10	105,711,468.27	416,358,462.05

The SUN LIFE issues more ordinary assurances annually than any other Company of the British Empire.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL T. B. MACAULAY, President

1920

sewing. Presently she smiled to herself. Little Tad had been so droll that day.

On the third page of his paper, Roger's glance was arrested by a full column night. And as in a long interview he read here in the public print the same 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 part in work which would certainly brighten the lives of millions of children still 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, hand me the cash and tell me she's sorry to be such a burden. She'll sit like a thundercloud in my house."

No, he could say nothing to stop her. And over the top of his paper to stop her. And 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 farmhouse. 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 one.

"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."

Advertisements heading, such as Situations Wanted TERMS—Four Each initial count two words. Cash must always advertisement inse

EXPERIENCED take charge of the Kemptville-Ag house supplied. perience and sal Principal.

FARM, 105 ACRES TON, County balance pasture About 15 acres in cherries and plum trees, 50 pear trees. Buildings—barn, 50x30 feet, and loose box, pi Water supply good supplying house almost anywhere above main road Trolley line stops village of Beamsville miles from Hamilt an estate. Immed Rae & Greer, Solic

NEW YORK STA \$100 per acre. and tools included complete list. M Inc. Dept. O, Olean

POSITION AS PETENT all lin

WANTED—ASSIS ED. Must be c ing cows on test. Middle aged single experience, salary e Box No. 90, Farme

WANTED—COM look after her chance to fit for fal State wages and f Box 94, Farmer's A

WANTED—MAN with milking m particulars apply, s board, to Manage

WANTED—REL housework; good Foster, Guelph.

WANTED—REL help with light b cooking, comfortab Howitt, 221 Woolw

WANTED—REL and 22; must be horse; good board, months, Box No. 92 Ont.

He would sh begrudge her this erty. And mor do what he coul loneliness. How her? He had during Judith's always enjoyed went to his she over the volu book of travel.

Meanwhile Ed sat down and t she did so he tu and she smiled Yes, he thought this night on He came back to his hand, prepara course.

"Father," she were on the worl "Yes, my child "It's about Jo with a movemen his daughter into "What's the inquired.

"He has tuber "He has no s retorted. "John spine."

"Yes, I know "And I'm sorry in the last yea complications ha tubercular as wel

"How do you "his lungs are s "No, it's—" "It's different," "Who told yo "Not Deborah "She knew it, I she's been havin who comes in to in a separate to yesterday, and sl had said.

"It's the first put in. "I know it is you'd heard of

CHASE TRACTOR



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 one-wheel-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 heavy-duty 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. 4 1/4" bore, 5 1/2" stroke. Set cross-wise 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. 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.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

A Month's Work.

1. 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. A. S.
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?

A. H.
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.

Alborea.

Where can alborea 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?

H. G. U.
Ans.—Alborea 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 spare time?

G. C. M.
Ans.—1. If one could devise some infallible 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 food.

2. Not that we are aware of.
3. You might make considerable money getting new subscribers for "The Farmer's Advocate."

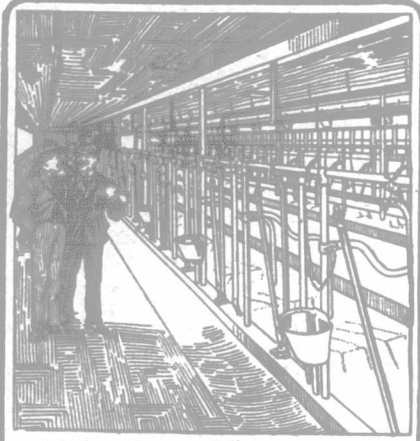
Sheep.

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., Montreal or Desbarats Advertising Agency, Montreal.

2. 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 hardship 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 short-wooled sheep.



1. A sanitary stable is necessary if you ship milk to the city. The Provincial Governments and City Health Departments make strict laws and send inspectors around to enforce them. The Inspector will give your stable a good report if you have Sanitary Steel Stalls and Cement floors.



THE OLD WAY. THE NEW WAY.

2. If you take your cream to a creamery, you will find that you will get from two to six cents a pound more for best grade cream than you will for the inferior kind. This extra money soon pays for the Equipment.



3. Steel Stalls are so comfortable and sanitary that the milk production of the cows is increased at least 10%. Send in the Coupon below. The BT Barn Book. It shows how Steel Stalls quickly pay for themselves; increase production; save disease and help you produce better milk and cream.



Send this coupon for the 352-page Barn Book. Tells how to plan and build the barn, how to ventilate, how to frame, how to save steps, labor, time and feed. This book saves you hundreds of dollars in building. It is free.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
K483 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

I intend to build about.....
I intend to remodel about.....
I keep.....Cows
My name is.....
My Post Office is.....
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That very fact, that Shinn-Flat Protects Property, means profitable business for dealers. This year property owners—and particularly farmers—can't afford to take chances on lightning. Lumber, labor, grain, stock and implements are all too valuable to carelessly risk a lightning stroke. It's a splendid time to sell Shinn-Flat Protection.

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for every
CROP
and every
SOIL

Write for interesting Book on Fertilizers—FREE

CANADIAN FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
12 Market Chambers, Chatham, Ont.

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THE POPULAR BREEDS

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 2,000 lbs.

Use good breeding stock now and be ready to meet the demand which is sure to exist. All horses have been Government inspected, and we guarantee them to be satisfactory sure breeders; if they are not, you do not have to keep them.

We will sell on time to responsible parties. 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.

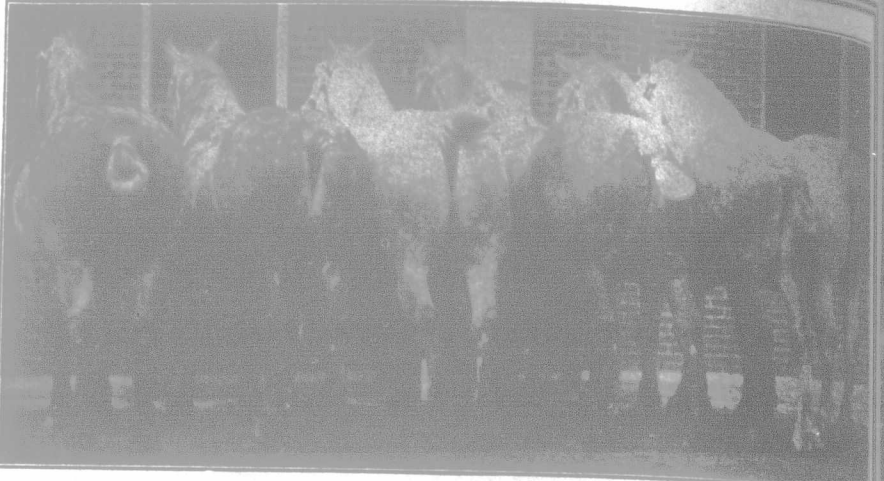
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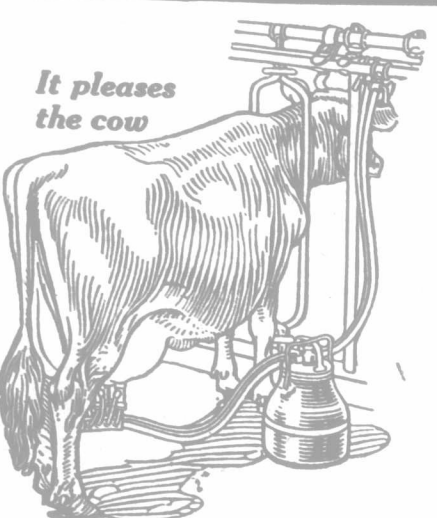
Correspondence Solicited.

Those attending the Western Ontario Shorthorn Sale, March 23 and 24, should see our horses at the Exhibition Grounds.

G. R. Crouch, Vice-President La Fayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Limited London, Canada
The Company is composed of J. Crouch, President; G. R. Crouch, Vice-President and Treasurer; R. G. Ivey, Secretary; Directors, Wm. Bernard and Jas. McCartney.

A GROUP OF PERCHERON CREDITORS





It pleases the cow

The DE LAVAL MILKER

The Milker You Have Hoped For

The De Laval Company now offers to dairymen a perfected and proved cow milker, worthy of the name DE LAVAL.

The De Laval Milker comes to your aid with the Company's full knowledge that you will expect more of the De Laval than of any other milker. For three years it has been in daily use on several thousand cows of various breeds, under all of the varying conditions to which a milker can be subjected.

The De Laval Milker is distinctly different, possessing many new and exclusive features that are of inestimable value to the careful dairyman and owner of valuable cows. Its action is positive and uniform from day to day, and it is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

An additional insurance of lasting satisfaction to users of the De Laval Milker lies in the De Laval Company's well-known facilities and reputation for service.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog, stating number of cows being milked

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
CORRESPONDENCE and INSPECTION INVITED
(Mention Farmer's Advocate)

BROOKDALE HEREFORD FARM
Young stuff for sale at all times. Visitors always welcome and met any time.
Telephone. W. READHEAD, Milton, Ontario

PLASTER HILL STOCK FARM
The Home of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
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.
Head sires:—Green Leaf Record 96115 and Commodore 139030. The two nearest dams of the latter average 12,112 lbs.
ROSS MARTINDALE
Caledonia, Ont.
When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Gossip.
Cloverdale Stock Farm Shorthorns.
Oestreicher Bros., of Crediton, 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., 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 Edward, that is very pleasing in appearance. There are also several Scotch-topped heifers that should make good cows.

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?
A. B.
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 much the 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 breed.
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.

MUSK WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TAGS
RATS
E. T. CARTER & Co.
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Suffolk Down Sheep or Clydesdale Horses.
WRITE: JAMES BOWMAN
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GLENGORE Aberdeen-Angus
Do not miss the opportunity to secure some of the choice males and females of wonderful smoothness, quality and strain type that are being offered by GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Eria, Ont. Herd sire a son of Black Abbott, Champion Angus bull of Canada. Write for particulars.

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS
The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus write your wants. Visitors welcome.
G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario
P. O. and 'phone. Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus
Meadowdale Farm Forest, Ontario
Alonzo Mathews, Manager
H. Fraleigh, Proprietor

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus, Southdowns, Collies
Choice bred heifers. Bulls 8 to 15 months. Southdown ewes in lamb.
ROBT McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
CLYDESDALE HORSES
We offer good young stock for sale.
Jno. Underwood & Son, Grafton, Ontario

Tweedhill Aberdeen-Angus
Young bulls of serviceable age; excellent quality and breeding; prices very reasonable. Write JAMES SHARP, TERRA COTTA, ONT.
Long distance phone, Eria.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS
12 bulls, serviceable ages; 5 by breeding; size and individual merit are good enough to head any pure-bred Hereford. Females of different ages. Inspection invited. They are priced-to-sell.
Arthur F. O'Neil & Sons, Denfield, Ont., R. 26, 1.
'Phone 27-12 Granton

Aberdeen-Angus—"Middlebrook Abbot 2nd," a prize winner at Toronto and Ottawa, for sale, as have had 5 years—price \$400
Young bulls and heifers \$175 and up. Get a pure-bred sire even if herd grades.—It pays. A. Diamond, Mgr., "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

LOCHABER STOCK FARM
is offering a good 11-months-old Dual-purpose bull for sale. Priced to sell.
D. A. GRAHAM Parkhill, Ontario

**80
HEAD****NORFOLK
SALE****80
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

**DISPERSION SALE OF
50 HOLSTEIN FEMALES**

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920

SALE COMMENCES 1 P.M.

**50
FEMALES****50
FEMALES**

SCHUILING SIR POSCH

IN 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.

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, excepting sires.

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-Friesian 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

**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, OntarioTHOS. SMITH
AuctioneerD. 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 SIRE 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. PORT PERRY, ONT.

JOSEPH PEEL,

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 mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Don't delay if you want a good bull at a right price. We are also offering females. R. W. WALKER, & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.

ROWAN RIVER STOCK FARM

consignment to the Canadian National Sale, April 8 and 9, will consist of 5 head and includes: Olive Starlight Pietertje 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.

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 granddaughter 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

Gossip.

Craigielea Ayrshire.

Several of the best Ayrshire calves mentioned in our advertising columns some time, are now being offered by Mr. Hamill of Craigielea Stock Farm, Cham, Ont. Of the lot two outstanding bulls of outstanding breeding. One is a fifteen-months' bull named Lady's Milkman, a son of Paragon, and out of Milkmaid 7th, a 3-lb. cow, and one time Canadian champion. For dam this calf has the 3-lb. two-year-old heifer, Rose Moon, who was also a first-prize winner at the Guelph Dairy Test, 1902. The other calf, Craigielea Gayboy (6606) is a twelve-months' youngster got by the 3-lb. cow, Lady's Milkman and dam, White of Craigielea 2nd, a 11,700-lb. cow in the Craigielea herd. There are a number of younger calves offered which are sired by Wylie of Maple. This is a two-year-old bull, and present he is the chief sire in service in the herd. He is got by Wylie of the Bank (imp.), and he, by a son of Craighugh May Mischief, the present record cow, for the breed. The sire of this young sire, we might add, carries the blood of Rena, Buttercup, Wallace, etc. This is probably the best bred young sires in use in Ontario to-day, and as he is being mated to all of the good record cows in the Craigielea herd, Mr. Hamill may reasonably expect something above the ordinary results. The following are a few of the other record cows in the herd, White of Craigielea 2nd, beginning as a year-old has produced 42,061 lbs. of milk and 1,678 lbs. of fat in four calendar years, or to be exact fifty-one months. Beauty of Craigielea 196 lbs. of 4.47 per cent. milk at two years old; Minerva of Craigielea 57 at two years and Rose (Queen) 150 lbs. as a three year old. There are a number of other R. O. P. dams in the herd, the lowest of which is an 8,100-lb. cow.

Peterson Sale of Holsteins.

One of the largest untested herds of Holsteins to come on the market in this time, is advertised elsewhere in this issue to be sold at the farm of Gordon Peterson, three miles from St. Jacobs, Ontario, March 23rd. The number of head, 60 of which are females, of which will be cows either fresh or in milk at sale time. These are the sires of the consignment, however, should be of greater interest to the breeders than the unusually large number of fresh cows selling, and the more outstanding of these, while nearly all animals listed are direct descendants of good record dams, not one of the number has been officially tested, as has never been an official tester on the farm. Mr. Peterson ran his farm on a strictly commercial basis at all times, and if there was among them one not paying her way and making her owner regret her purchase, she did not remain longer than a few days. Another noticeable feature of mention, is that at least 60 head selling were bred on the same sire, for instance 16 daughters of the sire, Sir Beets Hengerveld, his sire was got by Sir Beets Hengerveld, and his dam Fairbairn Korndyke, was a daughter of the sire, Great Pontiac Korndyke. Ten of the daughters will have freshened within a few days between March 1st and 15th. Their calves will all be sired by the sire, a three-year-old bull, who is a three-year-old son of Woodcrest Sir Charles, a dam was a granddaughter of the sire, the Pontiacs. When at the farm there were fifteen daughters of the sire, six of which were heifers. These, with their sires, are the offering on sale day. For breeding cows, it is sufficient to say every one is of the profitable type, and all have more or less backing of official production. We mention that several of the five-year-old cows are sired by Inka Sylvia Bell's sire, a son of Inka Sylvia Bell's sire of the great May Echo. The sale will be held at the farm, which is three miles from St. Jacobs and four miles from Elmira. For further address Gordon Peterson, Elmira.

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

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Dreadnaught CHAINS

Constructed of electrically-welded and case-hardened cross sections, rust-proof rim chain with long lever fastener, Dreadnaught is the finality in Tire Chain Construction.

The "Just as Good" argument will not do for the experienced Motorist.

Made in Canada only by
McKinnon-Columbus Chain Ltd.
 St. Catharines, Ontario

You may have used fertilizer, but you certainly did not use **STONE'S FERTILIZER**

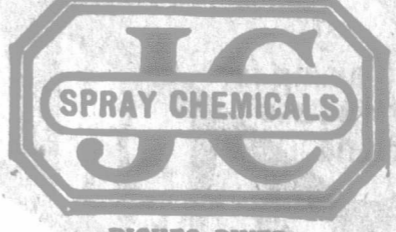


Agents wanted where not represented

Efficient Sprays ensure **GOOD CROPS**

Do not risk loss of time, work and money by using inferior sprays. Use J. C. Co. Sprays because they are:

Chemically Accurate
Physically Correct
 besides having perfect poisoning efficiency and maximum covering capacity. Guaranteed analysis on every package.



- RICHES-DIVER CAL-ARSENATE**
Efficient - Economical Paste and Powdered
- LEAD ARSENATE**
Sticks in all weathers Paste and Powdered
- BORDO-ARSENATE**
An Ideal Combination Paste and Powdered
- BORDEAUX MIXTURE**
The Standard Fungicide Paste and Powdered
- BORDEAUX DUST**
With or without poison for dusting apple trees, potatoes, etc. GOVERNMENT FORMULA

Made in Canada by
John Cowan Chemical Co.
 LIMITED
 7 Dalhousie Street Montreal

SEEDS

	Per bush.
Alfalfa Genuine Ontario Variegated	945.00
Alfalfa No. 2—No. 1 Purity (local grown)	45.00
Red Clover, No. 1 Govt. Standard (local grown)	42.00
Red Clover, No. 2 Govt. Standard (local grown)	9.50
Timothy No. 2—No. 1 Purity	9.50

Situated in one of the best seed-producing districts in Ontario, and having the very best of cleaning machinery we are in a position to offer high-grade seed, acclimatized and much superior to imported seed. Write for catalogue—mailed free.

DOUGLAS & ROY, Seedmen
 Box 254 Brantford, Ont.

Ontario Seed Corn Co-Operative

Organized for the growing and marketing of No. 1 standard varieties of seed corn. Special attention to Farmers' Clubs. Write:

Walter Anderson, Secretary
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Or J. F. McGregor, Sales Manager
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EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRIES, Etc.
 Progressive, Americus, Superb, Ever-bearing Strawberries; Senator Dunlap, Glen Mary, Parsons Beauty, Dr. Burrill, and nearly 30 other standard varieties. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Seed Potatoes, Corn, etc.
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