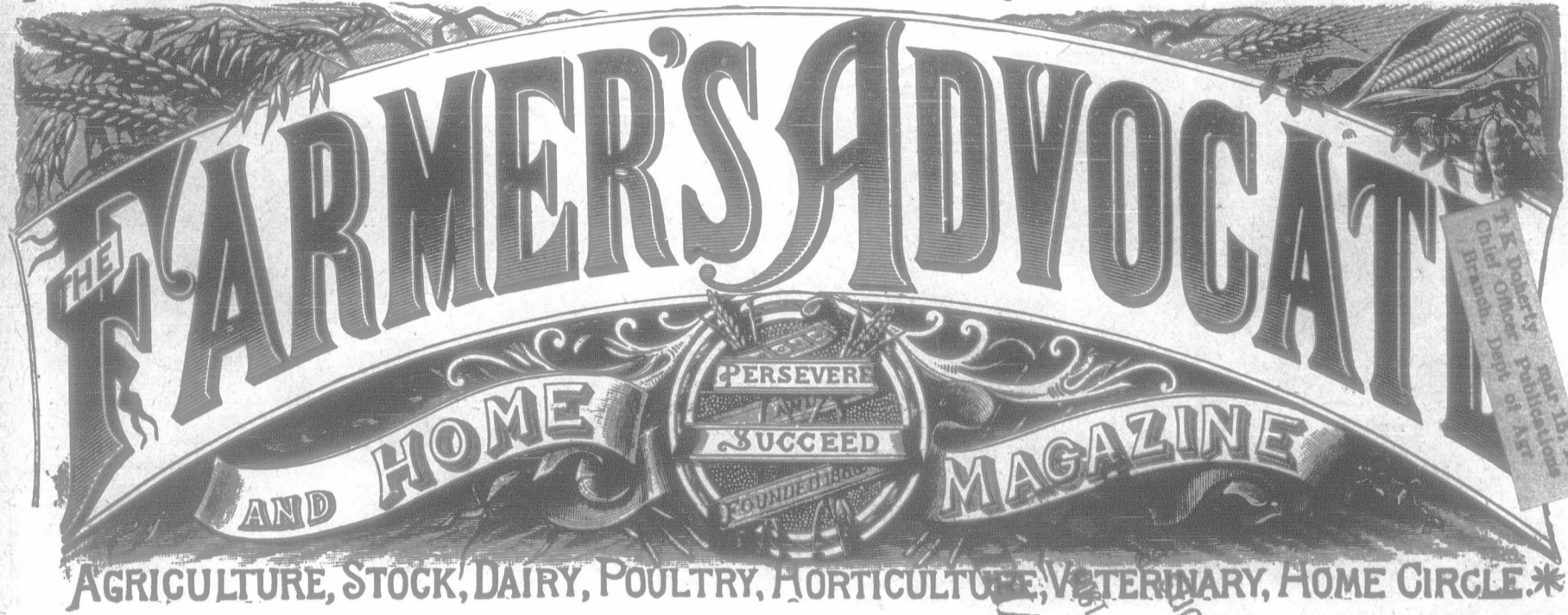


1.94  
- 952  
The Editor - also The Farming  
Publ. Co. Con. Con.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 22, 1918

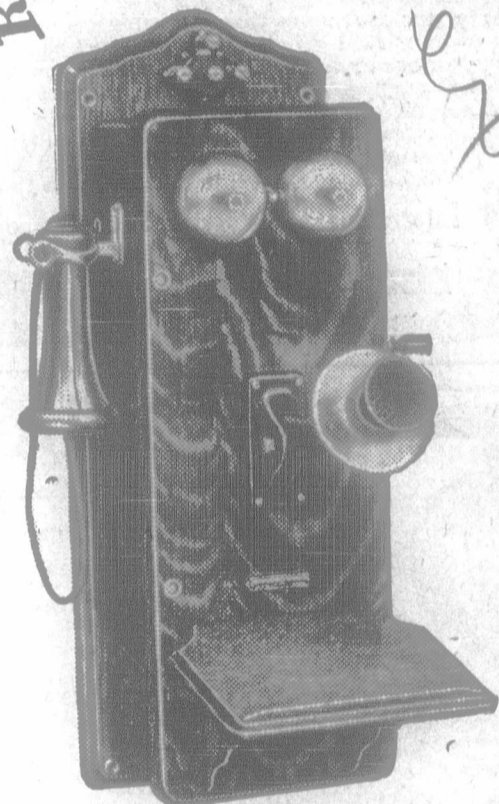
No. 1078

## High-class Telephone Equipment

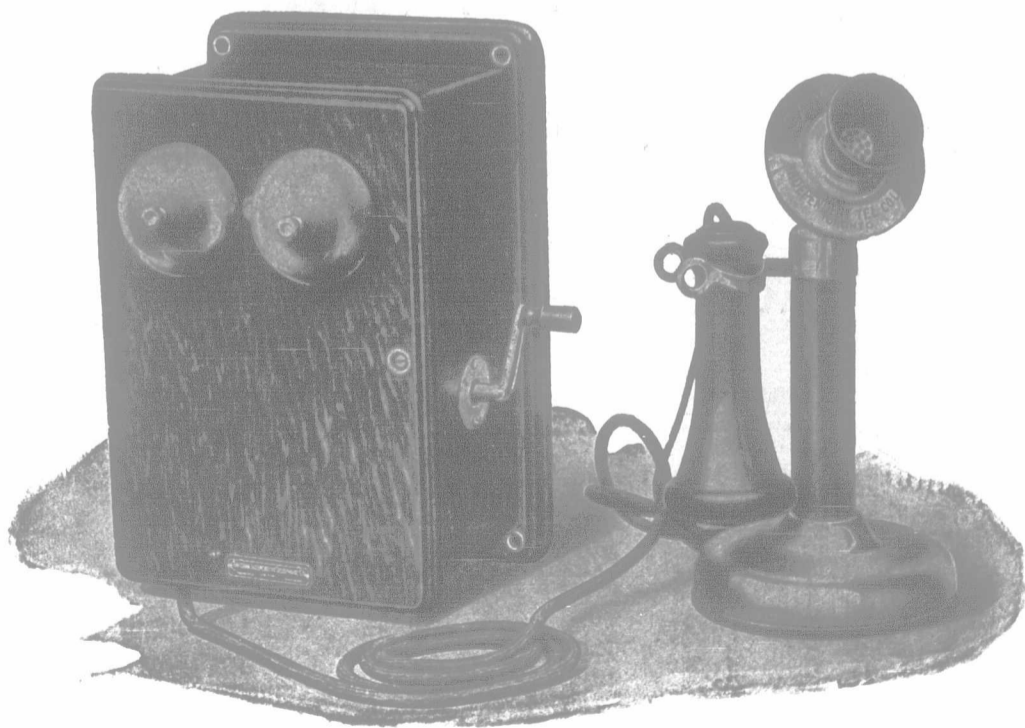
IF YOU are about to build a new telephone system, or renew the equipment of an old one, it will be to your advantage to get into communication with us. Our magneto wall telephones, desk sets, test or portable sets, switchboards, and all kinds of equipment and construction materials, are of the highest class and fully guaranteed.

The majority of the independent local and municipal companies are customers of ours. We helped them to get started under conditions that ensured their success. We are thus in a position to supply any independent company entering the field with reliable information.

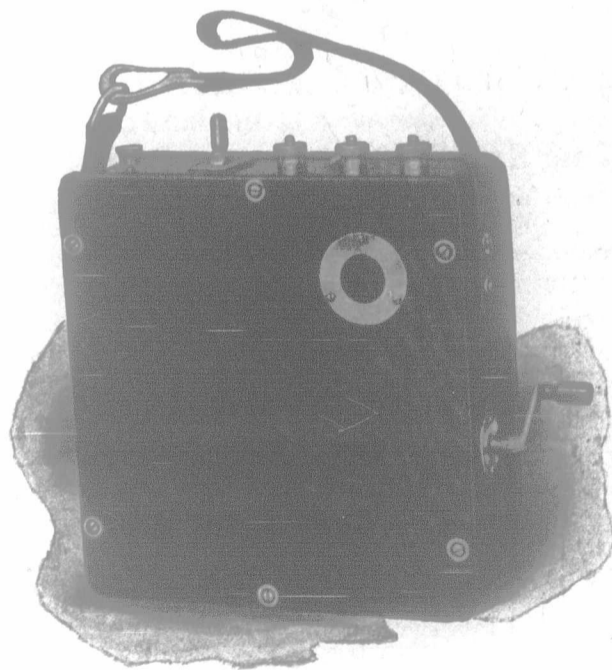
Our various booklets and bulletins are free on request. Write and let us know how we may be of service to you.



Our Famous Magneto Wall Phone

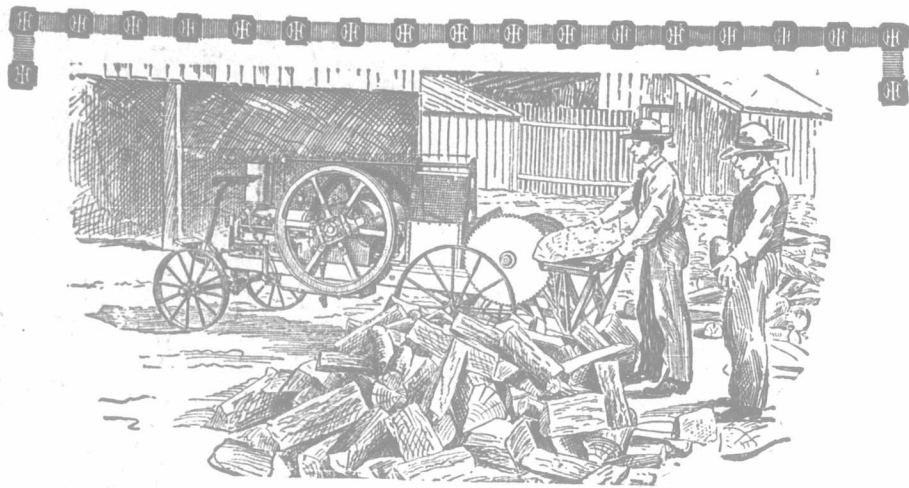


The Latest Thing in Magneto Desk Telephones



The Newest Test Set

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited**  
20 Duncan Street, Toronto, Canada



### Buy an Engine with Reserve Power

FARM power needs are seldom the same for any two days together. You never can tell when extra power will be needed. For this reason it is best to buy an engine a little larger than you ordinarily need. The engine with ten to twenty per cent of reserve power will often save enough to pay for itself just by its capacity for carrying you through emergencies.

### I H C Oil and Gas Engines

are large for their rated capacity. They are designed to run at the lowest possible speed to develop their power because that increases the durability of the engine. A speed changing mechanism enables you to vary the speed at will. Any I H C engine will develop from ten to twenty per cent more than its rated horse power. You can use it to run your feed grinder, pump, grindstone, repair shop tools, cream separator or any farm machine to which power can be applied. I H C engines are built vertical, horizontal, stationary, portable, skidded, air cooled—in 1 to 50-horse power sizes. They operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, distillate or alcohol. I H C tractors in sizes from 12 to 60-horse power. See the I H C local agent. Get catalogues from him, or, address the nearest branch house.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



# 5% Debentures

Five per cent. allowed on Debentures.  
Interest payable (by coupons) half-yearly.

Debentures issued in sums of \$100.00 and multiples thereof for terms of three to ten years, or shorter periods if desired.

**Security to Debenture Holders**  
Paid-up Capital and Reserve \$2,848,103. Total Assets \$6,106,686.

**To Trustees and Executors**  
The deposits and debentures of this Company are especially authorized by an Order-in-Council, Province of Ontario, as an investment for trust funds.

## The Great West Permanent Loan Company

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter)

20 King Street West TORONTO, ONT.

Also offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, and Edinburgh, Scotland.

## Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT  
**Ready Roofing**

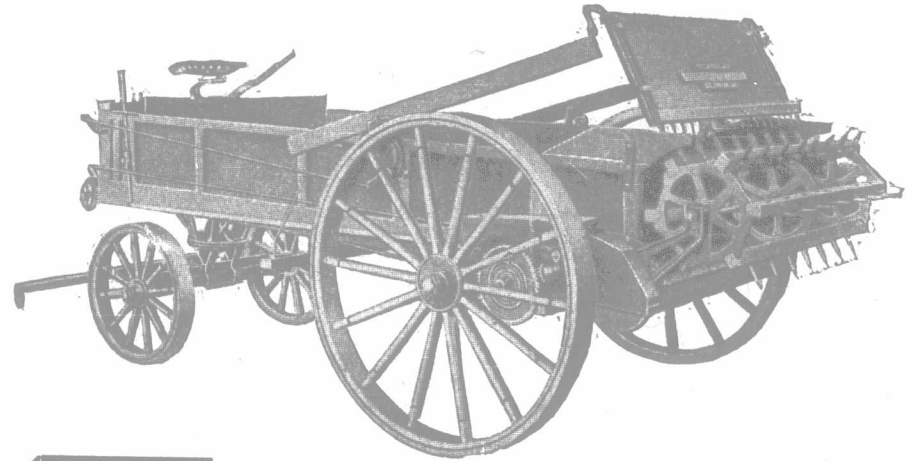
Make your roof leak-proof to stay. Lay Genasco and you'll have a roof that makes you free from care and saves your repair-money.

Genasco lasts because the natural oils of Trinidad Lake Asphalt gives it resisting lasting life. It doesn't dry out and crack like ordinary roofing made of imitation "asphalt".

Get Genasco of your dealer. Several weights. Mineral or smooth surface. The Kant-leak Kleet for smooth-surface Genasco keeps the seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks. Write us for the K and samples, free.

**The Barber Asphalt Paving Company** Philadelphia  
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto  
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York Street, Toronto  
The Canadian Asphalt Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## Saving and Application of Manure



### The New Kemp Manure Spreader

Made by oldest manufacturers of Manure Spreaders in the world. Draft one horse lighter than any other Spreader built. Strongest Spreader built. Only Spreader equipped with J. S. Kemp's Patented Reversible, Self-Sharping, Graded, Flat Tooth. Handles all kinds of material found on the farm, even clear gum or rotted material. This is the only Spreader that will do it satisfactorily. Write to-day for catalogue and J. S. Kemp's article on Saving and Application of Manure.

The W. I. KEMP COMPANY, Ltd., 552 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Selling Agents for Western Ontario.  
Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Selling Agents for Eastern Ontario and Maritime Provinces.

## FRUIT FARMERS' ATTENTION!

"A Wonderful Result in Tree Planting which should interest every orchardist in the country was obtained last season on the Farm of Mr. C. A. Borden, Sheffield Mills, N. S., 1213 Young Trees were set out, the holes being dug by the use of 1/2 stick = 1/4 pound Stumping Powder. Every tree lived and grew, the truth of this statement can be vouched for by Mr. Borden, if anyone takes the trouble to make enquiry."

The Advertiser, Kentville, N. S. 15/4/13.

## A TREE PLANTED IN A HOLE MADE WITH C.X.L. Stumping

will grow better than in a spade-dug hole. The ground is so pulverized that the roots can immediately expand in search of nourishment, retain moisture longer, and the surface is properly drained.

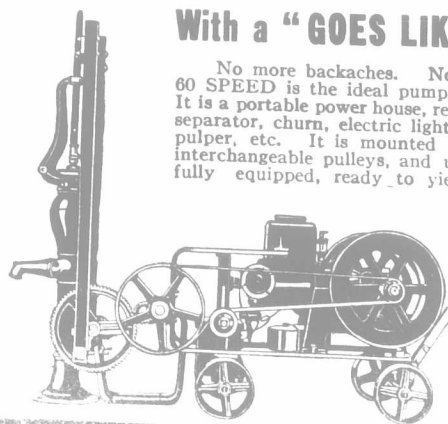
Also used for clearing land of stumps and boulders.

If interested, write to-day for our illustrated booklet.

Canadian Explosives Limited  
MONTREAL, P. QUE. VICTORIA, B.C.

## PUMPING

With a "GOES LIKE SIXTY" Pumping Outfit



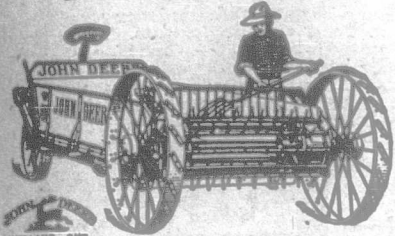
No more backaches. No more waiting for the wind. The Gilson 60 SPEED is the ideal pumping engine. It "GOES LIKE SIXTY." It is a portable power house, ready to operate your wash machine, cream separator, churn, electric light dynamo, wood saw, feed cutter, grinder, pulper, etc. It is mounted on wheels, complete with line shaft, five interchangeable pulleys, and universal pump jack. The only engine, fully equipped, ready to yield 100% service. A powerful, durable engine, built to last a lifetime. The simplest engine on the market. A child can operate it.

Write for full particulars and also catalogue of pumps, pump jacks, wood saws, etc.

Gilson Manufacturing Co.  
303 York Street, Guelph, Ont.

### John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



Take any manure spreader you have ever seen, remove all the clutches and chains, all the countershafts and stub axles, do away with all adjustments and mount the beater on the rear axle.

Rebuild the spreader so that the top of the box is only as high as your hips. Make it stronger. Remove some two hundred trouble-giving parts and throw them away. You will have some sort of an idea of what the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, is like.

#### The Beater on the Axle

The beater and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. This construction is patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader made.

Power to drive the beater is taken from the rear axle through a planetary transmission (like that on automobiles). It is positive, runs in oil, and does not get out of order.

#### Few Working Parts

The John Deere Spreader is so simple that there are no adjustments. It has some two hundred less parts than the simplest spreader heretofore made.

There are no clutches to throw it into gear. The lever at the driver's right is moved back until the finger, or dog, engages a large stop at the rear of the machine. All the chains and adjustments have been done away with.

#### Only "Hip-High"

Because the beater is mounted on the rear axle, it is only "hip-high" to the top of the box. Each forkful of manure is put just where it is needed. You can always see into the spreader.

Roller bearings, few working parts, the center of the load comparatively near the horses, and the weight distributed over four wheels, make the John Deere Spreader light draft.

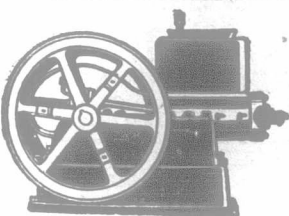
Spreader Data Free—Tells about manure, when and how to use it, how to store it, and a description of the John Deere Spreader. Ask for this data as Package No. Y 119

John Deere Plow Company, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

### YOUR SAVINGS

When amounting to \$100 or upwards will be received by this Company for investment. Interest at 4 1/2% is paid half yearly. The safety of both principal and interest is absolutely guaranteed.

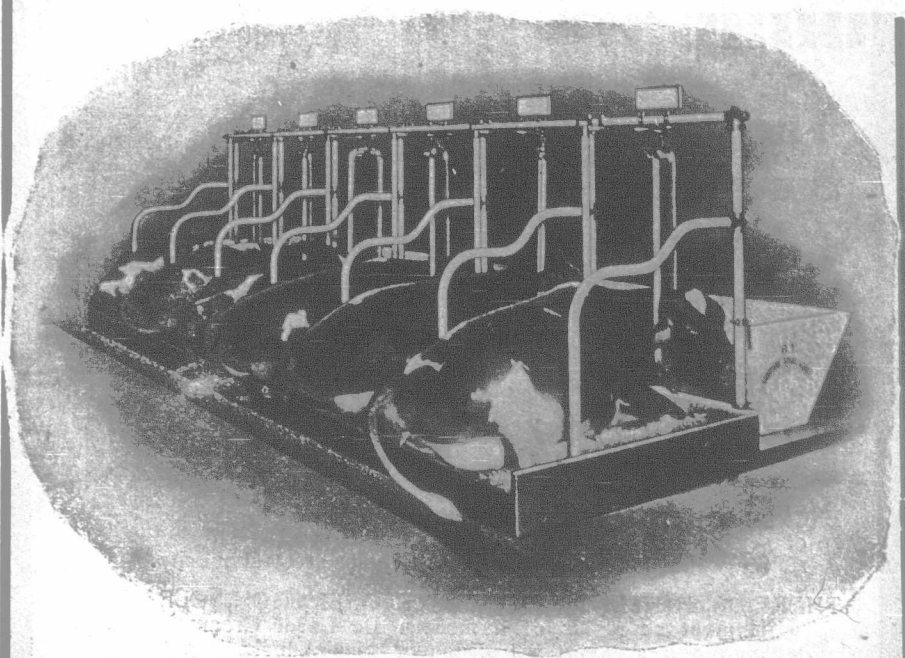
The Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario  
Dominion Savings Building, London  
T. H. Purdom, K. C., President. W. J. Harvey, Manager.



#### STANDARD GASOLINE ENGINE

Every one sold on a strong guarantee. Ask for our catalogue of engines. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B, London, Ont.

Largest makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



### Cow Comfort in Modern Stables

YOUR cows must be comfortable and clean if they are to do well. Every knock and bruise they get means a loss in the milk pail. And unless their udders and flanks are kept free from manure, there is sure to be a big loss in the quality of the milk as well.

#### BT Steel Stanchions and Stalls

give the cow the greatest possible comfort and freedom.

There is no weight on her neck. Tied centrally in her stall, she can turn her head freely to both sides. She can lie down on either side and card herself on almost any part of her body.

At the same time a special patented Aligning Device keeps her lined up evenly over the gutter, so no manure

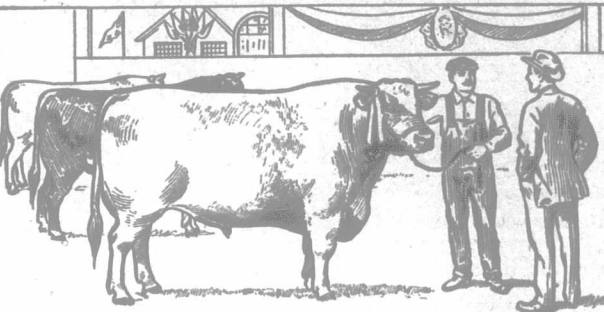
can get on the cattle-stand, on the bedding or on the cows.

In addition there are six special advantages on BT Stalls that prevent accident to the cow. For instance, the double curve steel partition protects the cow from being trampled on by her neighbor and having her udder ruined.

Other features prevent Big Knees, Bruised Shoulders and Abortion.

Write to-day for free illustrated Stall Book that tells all the facts about BT Equipment. State if building or remodeling.

BEATTY BROS., Limited, 591 Hill Street, FERGUS, ONT.  
BT stands for Best



Bring Home the Ribbons and Get the Money

### BY USING THE BEST STOCK CONDITIONER Caldwell's Molasses Meal

History repeats itself. Go over the lists of prizewinners at our recent fairs, and you'll find that a surprising number were conditioned on Caldwell's Molasses Meal. An examination of "high-priced" records would point to the same thing.

What are the reasons behind these facts? Simply these: Caldwell's Molasses Meal has proven itself to be the best stock conditioner on the market, as well as the most economical in actual use. Ask your feedman! Or write us direct for proofs.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

### FREE STYLE BOOK FOR 1913 OF "Quality Line"

#### VEHICLES AND HARNESS

NINETEENTH YEAR OF SELLING DIRECT TO THE USER.

Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and SAVE YOU MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, FREIGHT PREPAID, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct and saving you the Middlemen's Profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free, for the asking. Send for it To-day.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE COMPANY  
Dept. "A," Brighton, Ontario.



## MINERVA PURE PREPARED PAINT

Look for this Trade Mark when you buy paint.

It means painting as it should be—painting that will look the best and wear the longest under all weathers and hard usage.

This Trade Mark is backed by 70 years of world wide paint experience—it's the sign of

### MINERVA PURE READY PREPARED PAINT

Perhaps the last job blistered, cracked or peeled—because the paint was not perfectly made.

Try Minerva Paint this time.

The Perfect incorporation of the Minerva ingredients produces a paint with great covering capacity—while its elastic properties prevent peeling off, blistering or cracking, insuring long life, thus putting off the necessity of repainting for the longest time—meaning economy to you.

There's a Minerva Paint, Enamel or Varnish for every purpose.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

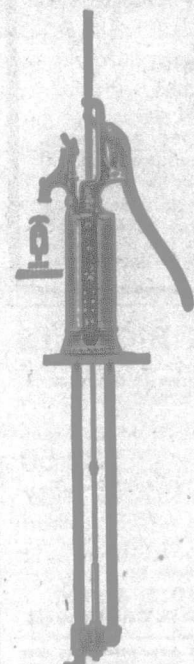
PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO. (Canada) Limited Toronto - Ont.



"It's so easy to paint with Minerva"

Pump annoyances never worry the farmers who are fortunate enough to be using the

### Imperial Anti-Freezing Pump



The "Imperial" is the pump best suited for all farm purposes.

It has a large air-chamber, extending to top of stand, containing 127 1/2 cubic inches. Has 1 1/4-inch plunger-pipe instead of stuffing-box. The advantage over the stuffing-box is that it has three plunger-buckets which are self-expanding, and therefore require no attention. Can be used on any sized pipe from 1 1/4 to 2 inches in diameter, tapped for 1 1/4, 1 1/2 or 2-inch pipe. On tubular wells, the plunger can be withdrawn without removing the pump.

Get our illustrated catalogue with prices—sent postpaid. This interesting catalogue sent to you on receipt of post card. Send us your address to-day.

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd. AYLMER, ONTARIO

Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"



**BELL PIANOS**  
BUILT TO LAST A LIFE TIME

QUALITY  
AND  
EFFICIENCY  
ARE  
MAIN ESSENTIALS IN A  
PIANO  
YOU GET THESE IN A  
**BELL PIANO**

We take the time and pains to build them right.  
There are many good features in the BELL never found in other makes.  
Information in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.  
**The BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO., Limited**  
QUELPH. ONTARIO

**Has Your Home an Indoors Closet?**

SELF-RE-SPECT, your health, the health of your family, and the march of progress all call on you to replace the draughty, dangerous, and unsightly outhouse with an indoors closet. You can do it inexpensively and readily with a

**"Tweed" SANITARY ODORLESS Closet**

Can be placed in cellar or elsewhere in any home. Requires no plumbing or sewage; only connection with stove-pipe to chimney-hole for ventilation.  
You can try a Tweed Indoors closet for 30 days free. Ideal for summer cottages and schools, rural and village homes. Send for illustrated booklet.  
**STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Ltd.**  
5 James St. Tweed, Ont.



**Buchanan's Swivel Carrier**

For unloading Hay and all kinds of Grain.  
For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right.  
Write for catalogue of Carriers, Slings, Stalkers etc.—and name of dealer near you who handles Buchanan's. M. T. Buchanan & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.



**HAWK BICYCLES**

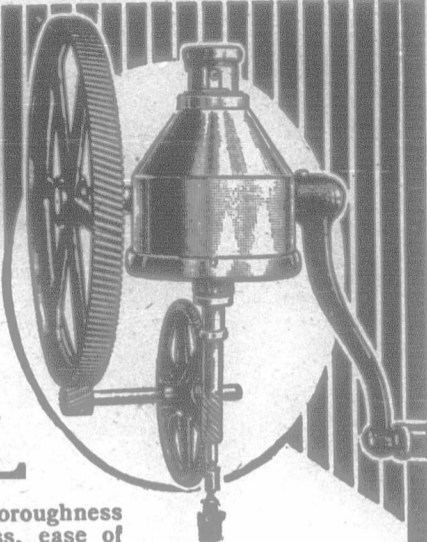
An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Kuller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake and Hubs, Detachable Tires*, high grade equipment, including *Mudguard, Pump, and Tools*. \$22.50  
Send for FREE 1913 Catalogue, 100 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.  
**T. W. BOYD & SON,**  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.



**STAMMERERS**

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


**The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL**



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**This Is The Distributor.**  
An Exclusive Feature

See the Distributor illustrated above. It's an exclusive feature of the New Idea spreader, protected by patents so no other spreader can have it. This Distributor is placed to the rear of the two cylinders (not a single-cylinder, remember), and, revolving rapidly, distributes the manure in a perfect shower. The

**New Idea Manure Spreader**



is guaranteed to spread manure over the wheel tracks. It can do so, because the paddles of the Distributor are set at an angle. They distribute the manure at a wider range than is possible when a single cylinder alone does the distributing. Notice, also, the knife edges on the Distributor teeth, which cut up any chunk of manure that might possibly escape the teeth of the two cylinders. Result: Absolutely perfect pulverizing.

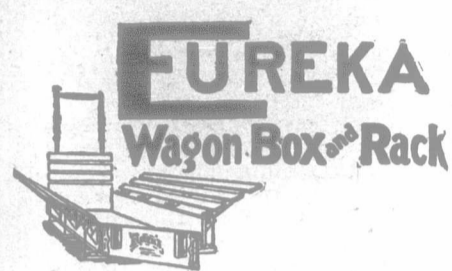
But send for catalogue describing every feature of this radically different manure spreader. Learn about the New Idea gearless drive, the conveyor, front axle, rear axle, self-aligning bearings, feeding mechanism, etc. A tested and proven success.

**Tudhope, Anderson Co., Limited**  
22 ORILLIA, ONT.

M. MOODY & SONS CO., TERREBONNE, QUE.

**FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS**  
The Latest Improved Specialties

Every Farmer and Gardener should use Eureka Tools and Implements. These tools have proved to be great labor and Money Savers. Our method of making these Specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladders it is an excellent Wagon Box, with them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to five different working positions without the use of a single tool. Suitable for moving any kind of load. The material used in construction is of the very best being made from sound hardwood and tough malleable iron castings. Buy one which meets every requirement.

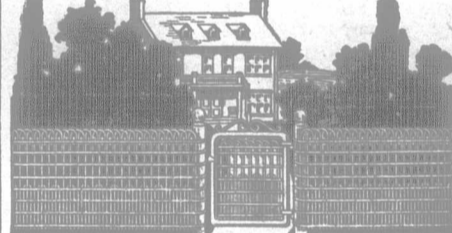
**"EUREKA" GARDEN SEEDER**  
Will handle the most delicate Seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. An excellent tool for sowing Sugar Beets and all kinds of Garden Seeds. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

**"EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN**  
The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes, No. 1, 2 and 3.

**"EUREKA" ROOT CUTTERS**  
Will shred or slice from one to two bushels per minute. Tapering cylinder with ten carefully tempered steel knives. Strong and durable.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE**  
Our latest catalogue describes our entire line. It shows our Cultivators, Seeders and Tools as they are and gives a full description of their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

**THE EUREKA PLANTER COMPANY LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, Ontario. 21



**Protect Your Property With Peerless Lawn Fencing**

Ornamental fencing serves a double purpose. It not only enhances the beauty of your premises, but also protects it and your children, as well. It keeps out marauding animals and trespassers. It protects your lawns and flowers and always gives your property that orderly, pleasing appearance.

**Peerless Ornamental Fencing**  
is the result of years of fence building. It is built to last—to retain its beauty and grace for years to come and should not be confused with the cheap, shoddy fencing offered by catalog houses. Peerless fence is built of strong, stiff wire which will not sag and the heavy galvanizing plus the heavy zinc enamel is the best possible assurance against rust.

Send for Literature  
Shows many beautiful designs of fencing suitable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
**The Danwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

**WHERE HAS MY MONEY GONE?**

Ask yourself that question. If you can answer it satisfactorily and have something to show for it, you are one of the few exceptions among our young men. The best way to offset the evil of spending is a Life Assurance Policy. It is a compulsory Savings Bank, and you will be surprised how rapidly your credit column increases. Take a policy now with the

**FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Hamilton, Ontario.

**Max Stolpe, Landscape Architect—Artist**  
for all kinds of landscape construction work. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Conifers, Hardy Perennials, etc. Ask for price list. 17 Main St East, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 148.

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 22, 1913.

No. 1078

## EDITORIAL.

How much anxious thought we give to the weather, and how little we know what is best! Work takes less energy than worry, and puts one farther ahead.

There is a Railway Commission to regulate express and freight rates. Why not a Bank Commission to regulate rates of interest and discount, or, at least, to supervise the chartered institutions that hold the people's savings in trust? Sooner or later we must have a Bank Commission. Why not now?

The Record of Performance idea, though lately adopted by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is rapidly commending itself to breeders. Just what was needed to discover, prove and develop deep-milking strains of good dual-purpose type throughout the breed. The standard of admission was wisely made moderate on the start, but can be and should be raised.

It would be easy enough to farm if the rain and everything else came always just to one's wishes. Good management implies foresight and capacity to so shape things that favorable conditions may be taken full advantage of, while the effect of unfavorable ones may be minimized. When it doesn't rain, aim to have a dust mulch conserving moisture. When it rains excessively have tile or, at least, open ditches to carry the water away. Foresight and forehandedness, with an eye open for the possible, are in order.

On part of a field this year where we dragged a section of light smoothing harrow behind the two-furrow plow, the land afterwards disked up two or three times as well as where the furrows lay untouched for three days. So much good will a little touch at the right time accomplish! Where the harrow increases the draft enough to make hard work for the team, it is better to plow first and harrow afterwards in the evening, but do it promptly at any rate.

Brick-making is a good enough business in its way, but a very poor industry to practice in a corn field. Plowing a field on the west side and then letting it bake for days before harrowing or disking, is the worst kind of bad practice. Even when the furrow slice does not bake it dries out excessively, wasting precious moisture and delaying decomposition of the inverted turf. Follow the plow promptly with roller, and then with harrow or disk. This should be done every day or every second day at most. It will delay the plowing a little, but will gain time in the end and make for a bigger crop.

Removal of the duty from traction ditching machines for farm use will greatly increase the number of men who can conveniently arrange to finance their purchase. Previously, any one buying a ditcher had to raise cash to make an initial payment, then enough to pay the freight, and five or six hundred dollars duty on top of that. Now all he has to raise is enough to make one payment and the freight. This throws the opportunity open to many additional men, while, at the same time, reducing interest and depreciation charges to a point at which the machines can compete easily with hand labor, even in sections where this is still available.

## Duty-Free Ditching Machines.

In removing the tariff from traction ditching machines, up to a value of \$3,000, Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, has wisely acceded to an earnest desire on the part of Canadian farmers, and is to be commended heartily. The reduction in taxation thus secured by the agricultural community is in itself trifling. The main advantage is, that by reducing the cost of these useful instruments by five or six hundred dollars apiece, they should be brought down to a price where many men will be ready to invest in them; thus giving a great impetus to tile drainage, with all its attendant train of advantages. Those ditching machines which are already at work in Canada are fairly swamped with orders, and their operators can scarcely be attracted to a new locality by contracts of less than ten or fifteen miles of drain on a single farm, with assurance of subsequent large orders in the same locality. The usual charge, we believe, runs from 35 to 40 cents a rod, with board for the operators. At such prices there is money in the business for a competent mechanic who chooses to invest in a machine. The employment is constant throughout the season, the work is healthful, and there is plenty of call for the operator to exercise his brains. In these respects, particularly the two former ones, it is better than threshing, silo-filling, buzz-sawing, and such jobs as that. These lines of work are chiefly prosecuted by men with a mechanical aptitude, who follow them in conjunction with farming. Why should not the same class of men now turn their attention to ditching machines? There will be plenty of steady employment, and an expanding future for the business is assured. We would like to see two or three traction ditchers in pretty nearly every county of Eastern Canada. Let farmers' sons, with a bent for machinery, invest their capital in ditching machines, and get into business for themselves instead of drifting into town. The agriculture of the future will present many opportunities for rural engineering. This is one.

## A Stable Tariff Policy.

Public men come in for a great deal of criticism, some of which is fair and based on principle, while some is unfair and based on prejudice that nothing can satisfy. If they make changes in established policies they are criticised for that; if they do not make changes they are criticised for having no new ones of their own. In our view it is altogether more creditable that a statesman should conserve whatever may be good in a predecessor's policy, than that he should plunge into change for the sake of change. It denotes a greater calibre. Tariff stability is much more to be desired than frequent alterations. In the interests of agriculture we should like to see substantial reductions on things the farmer has to buy, but the nature of the last appeal to the electorate resulted in no special mandate for general tariff reduction. Neither of Mr. White's two budgets has substantially increased it. His last one makes a few minor increases with three or four very satisfactory reductions, one being the placing of traction ditchers on the free list, one the lowering of sugar duties, while another is the reduction of two and a half cents per cwt. in the duty on cement. All things considered, we believe the budget is deserving of praise.

## Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

One of the familiar sounds of spring is a loud "kee-er-kee-er" descending to us from above. We look up and see a large hawk sailing high in the air. It is the red-shouldered hawk, one of the commonest large hawks in Southern and Central Ontario. It is often called "hen hawk" but the name is a sad mistake, for these large hawks are not the thieves of the farmers chickens, but are, on the other hand, among his best friends. A pair of these hawks nested for several successive years within a few hundred yards of a poultry farm containing eight hundred young chickens and four hundred ducks, and the owner never saw them attempt to catch a fowl. We have in Ontario in summer several large hawks, and they are all highly beneficial because of the meadow mice which they destroy, and since they also do no damage to poultry they should be rigidly protected. In localities where the birds of prey have been almost exterminated plagues of mice have occurred, for instance, the plagues in Scotland and Austria-Hungary.

The hawks which commit depredations in the hen-yard are very seldom seen. They are not birds of the open country or given to sailing in the air, but make a sudden descent from the cover of the woods and a sudden return with a chicken. They are two comparatively small hawks, known as the sharp-shinned hawk and Cooper's hawk, and have short, rounded wings and long tails.

Another hawk which is common in Ontario is the American sparrow hawk, a small species, about a foot in length, frequently seen along the roadside. It has long wings and a tail of medium length. It feeds almost exclusively on insects, and hence is beneficial.

The hawks are a group of birds which have, in the past, been misunderstood. They have, one and all, been regarded as robbers. Bounties have been offered for their heads. One township clerk in Ohio issued 46 certificates for sparrow hawks, he examined the stomachs and found 45 to contain the remains of grasshoppers and beetles, and the remaining one the fur and bones of a meadow mouse. The N. S. biological survey has carefully investigated the food habits of all the birds of prey, and this work has shown exclusively that only three out of all the hawks and owls can be regarded as injurious. These are the goshawk, a rather rare winter visitor to settled localities, Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. Therefore, unless one knows these three species on sight the safest rule to follow is: Never shoot a hawk unless it is caught visiting the hen-yard.

Spring has arrived this year "with a rush." One day the leafless branches—in three days time the half-expanded leaves. Around Toronto on May 8th the poplars were in nearly full leaf, and the beeches bore leaves over half out. Trillium and mayflower, spring beauty and meadow rue, cohosh and bloodroot have sprung from out mother earth and burst into full flower. How is it that these flowers appear so early? It is because none of them appear in the spring from seed, but from underground stems in which plenty of food is stored during the previous year. Again why are nearly all our plants growing in the deciduous woods (in the maple-beech "bush") spring bloomers? Because at this season they

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, space. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE OF YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent to us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.  
Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

are not subjected to the dense shade produced by the full-leaved forest of the later part of the year.

And with the rush of the flowers has come the rush of the birds. The migration is now at its height, and new species are arriving in Canada every day. The members of that large and beautiful family the warblers are now coming in hosts, some to remain and breed in the southern portions of the Dominion, but the majority to pass through to their far northern nesting grounds. The warblers are the joy and the despair of the amateur bird student—the joy because of their beauty—the despair because of the great number of species many of which resemble one another, and worse still the great diversity of plumage often exhibited by a single species. The warblers are largely named from their coloration, and among the earliest to arrive are the black and white warbler, the black-throated green warbler and the myrtle warbler.

### Agriculture First.

A bulletin of the Ontario Department of Education gives prominence to these appropriate paragraphs from Aristotle:

The first attention should be paid to that which is in accordance with nature; but by nature agriculture is first, next comes all those things which are derived from the earth, such as mining and other arts of like kind.

But agriculture should be ranked first because it is just; for it does not derive its profits from men, either with their consent, like petty traffic and the mercenary arts, or without their consent, like the arts which pertain to war.

Further, also, agriculture is natural, for naturally every existing thing derives its nourishment from its mother, and so consequently men derive it from the earth.

Moreover, it contributes much towards fortitude; for it does not make the body unserviceable, like the illiberal arts, but renders it fit to live and labor in the open air, and to run the risks of war against assailants. For husbandmen are the only persons whose possessions lie outside of the city walls.

A crusted soil is a dry soil and an ill-ventilated soil, notwithstanding the cracks which open between the brick-baked masses of earth. A timely stirring with the harrow or weeder prevents crusting by forming a moisture-conserving mulch through which air may readily permeate to the soil beneath. Don't let the crust form or the weeds get a start.

## HORSES.

A number of farmers in Middlesex County, Ont., use sweet skim milk to feed their colts after weaning. This fed in proper quantity seems to keep the bowels regulated, and the colts thrive well. Starting at a small quantity the amount fed is increased up to five or six quarts at a feed night and morning for a strong, healthy foal.

We have often wondered just why more colts were not castrated at a few weeks of age as is practiced with calves, and in talking with a veterinarian a few days ago the point was brought up, and he gave as the main reason the fact that a very large percentage of horse foals have scrotal hernia up to four months of age. He believed that eighty-five per cent. of these foals suffer from this trouble.

Every season a number of the young foals are troubled with retention of the meconium. Various substances have been recommended as injections for the removal of this, but a successful practitioner in Western Ontario, relies upon the injection of one ounce of glycerine per rectum at intervals until the meconium is expelled. This is very simple, and said to be equally effective.

Many mare owners believe that by feeding a little whole wheat, either alone or mixed with oats or other grain, they are able to tide mares over a period of danger from abortion. Of course this does not apply to contagious abortion, but to cases where a mare through weakness, slight injury or habit is likely to abort. Wheat is a good regulator and strengthens the walls of the uterus somewhat, but cannot be relied upon to save all mares, and has comparatively little value in this respect where mares are in good condition. By good condition is not meant very fat, but healthy thriving and in good working order.

A case was brought to our notice a short time ago of a light stallion in splendid flesh, which, during an entire season, got only one mare in foal, not that he was not bred to a large number, for he made a big season. Enquiry was made into the feeding of the horse which showed no signs of disability, and it was found that the greater part of his ration was composed of boiled feed. The horse was fat and "soft", and his physical condition was not as good as his appearance indicated. The following year on dry, uncooked feed, this same stallion did a large season, and foaled a large percentage of mares bred to him. Boiled feed may be a good thing once or twice a week, but should not compose the bulk of the ration.

### Draft Pairs Profitable.

A good draft horse sells readily at a high price, but there is always a premium placed upon well-matched pairs. From twenty-five to fifty dollars per head extra is generally paid in excess of the price which could be obtained for these animals purchased singly from two different owners where the horses closely resemble each other. On very high-class teams the difference is often much greater than here indicated. No system of mating is certain to produce horses of like size, color, conformation and quality, but constantly breeding to the same horse, year after year or, if the stallion is not available for several years, to one as nearly like him as possible in color, type and conformation, is far more likely to bring the desired results than where no discrimination is used in this respect. The breeding of matched pairs demands that the breeder have the type he wishes to produce firmly fixed in his mind. Violent crosses cannot be relied upon and must be shunned. Get a good type of mare and breed her to a pure-bred stallion of her own breed—a good type of horse, not small and not abnormally large. Both mare and stallion should be typey individuals of the breed. It is not absolutely necessary that the mare be pure-bred, a good grade of the same breed as the stallion often gives excellent results, but, of course, pure-bred is preferable. The stallion should, in every case, be pure-bred, and should show every indication of being a prepotent sire—a masculine individual with a strong head and character about him which cannot fail to leave its mark on the offspring. As far as breeding pairs is concerned, this kind of selection is all that can be done, and even then disappointments are common.

Where a good gelding is held for sale the owner might often increase his price by buying a mate for him and offering the pair, and by so

doing he would also make a profit on the purchased individual, thus getting a double profit on the transaction. Of course, a knowledge of horses and of the market is necessary that the mate be not purchased too dear, but every good farmer-horseman has this knowledge, and keeps in touch with the horse market. It is these little transactions—the incorporation of business principles into agriculture—which aid materially in swelling farm profits. Never buy a horse which will not sell again readily, and be reasonably sure that a profit can be made on him.

### Some Draft Horse Facts.

Some interesting draft horse facts are contained in a little booklet issued by the Percheron Society of America. Published primarily, to set the Percheron's good qualities before the people, it also contains some information valuable to breeders of any breed of draft horses. It points out that number one geldings weighing 1,700 pounds or over, of good draft type and mature, with the right kind of feet and legs, have averaged, on the Chicago market during the last two years, \$350 per head, and pairs have sold from \$750 to \$800. Grade mares in demand for farm work have made from \$200 to \$300 per head weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, and the average for this class of mares in foal has been from \$250 to \$285 each.

Why are prices so high? The fundamental reason, according to the booklet, is that the supply is not equal to the demand. Less than twenty per cent. of all horses reaching Chicago, the greatest horse market in the world, weigh over 1,600 pounds, and about one-fourth of these are number one drafters. Basing the statement on these facts it is concluded that only about five per cent. of all horses reaching market are of approved draft type, weight and soundness, and less than one-fourth of the horses on the farms will weigh at maturity 1,600 pounds or over, and not more than one-third of these are of first-class breeding, type, conformation and soundness.

Continuing, the booklet claims that the auto truck will not materially affect the horse market. This statement is based on investigation which showed that in hauls under three miles in length, particularly under crowded traffic conditions, the auto truck is less efficient than the horse. Thus the auto is supplementing rather than displacing the horse. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of the traffic in large cities is within a three-mile radius, and, therefore, the horse market is secure.

Again, it is estimated that not a single state in the Union is producing horses on one-half of its farms. Iowa, the leading state, produces horses on 42.6 per cent. of its farms. This means that over one-half of the farmers must buy horses from their neighbors, and all the farms must be supplied before there is a surplus for the city.

During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the population of the United States increased twenty-one per cent., and during the same time the number of cattle decreased eight per cent. and sheep fourteen per cent. The number of horses increased only by eight per cent. A live stock decrease causes an increase in tilled acreage. The more land that is tilled the greater the demand for horses. More thorough cultivation is now necessary, and requires more horses. Farm labor is scarce and high-priced, necessitating the use of more modern farm machinery, which requires a greater horse power. And experience has demonstrated that draft horses are much more effective in modern farming methods than light-weight horses, and invariably sell for a better price. It looks as if there could be no mistake in breeding drafters and pure-bred draft horses are more profitable than grades, for they sell at an earlier age, bring a larger price, and yield a higher profit in proportion to the investment. While the pamphlet is written in the interests of the Percheron breed and contains some very useful information about that great breed of draft horses, the foregoing facts are equally applicable to all breeds of drafters.

The Board of Agriculture in England, have issued a register of stallions, together with the names and addresses of the owners of all those stallions which have been examined by a veterinary surgeon appointed by this Board and have been certified to be sound and suitable for breeding purposes. The object is the elimination of the unsound sire. No expense to the owner is incurred in registering a stallion, the service fee of which does not exceed \$10, providing the stallion is inspected at the place and time appointed by the Board. Every stallion submitted must be entered by name or accepted for entry in the recognized stud book of its breed. No application is considered for horses under three years of age in the year of registration.

## LIVE STOCK.

Our English Correspondence.  
SOME BRITISH LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Clydesdales always make a brave display at the Kilmarnock Farmers' Society Show, recently held. There was a fine class of brood mares, and the Meiklem's Myrene, which had such a brilliant career in William Dunlop's possession, led. Stephen Mitchell's white-headed Sweet Melody was second, and to Robert Young third fell for his 105 guineas purchase at Perth in September—Rhoda, by Baron Ruby. She had done a lot of winning in the North of Scotland and is a sharp, active mare, tracing back through her dam to Top Gallant. In three-year-old fillies Stephen Mitchell's Nannie, by Apukwa, and Earnest Kerr's Phyllis, by Royal Favorite, fought it out again, but Nannie, as at every show of last year, except the Royal, took the lead. Two-year-old fillies were a very fine lot, and William Dunlop's daughter, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, came to the front.

Yearling fillies saw Dunlop show the Balter-san-bred bay, by Dunure Footprint. She has grown into a handsome specimen. For the female championship Nannie was choice. The Clydesdale Society's medal for the best yearling or two-year-old was passed to the Montgomery's two-year-old colt by Baron's Pride, and his reserve was Dunlop's yearling filly.

In three-year-old stallions Wm. Dunlop's famous couple, the Dunure and Dunure Peer, both bred at Clendrie, and by Baron o' Buchlyvie, came into the ring in great form, and were again placed first and second. Dunure Peer improves as he goes along. If he is not so aristocratic in outlook or so "flash" in hind legs as his half-brother, he is the better of the two at the ground, and is up to ample volume.

Two-year-old colts were led by the Montgomery's son of Baron's pride, which had a clear record of first last season in the hands of his breeder, John P. Sleight. He is a strongly-knit colt, with exceptionally straight, even action, and he takes a proper grip at the ground. In yearling stallions first stood a great-sized, handsome son of Baron o' Buchlyvie out of Princess Mack. Bred and owned by William Kean, Chapelton, West Kilbride, this looks like a distinguished coming stallion with size, quality of bone, and scope of feet to please a judge. Male championship was given to Montgomery's two-year-old son of Baron's Pride, and The Dunure was reserve.

Alfred Mansell & Co. have snipped on account of Major Mansell, Saskatoon, ten head of Clydesdales purchased from A. & W. Montgomery, including the three-year-old stallion bred by W. Thompson and sired by the prize horse Bonnie Buchlyvie, out of a Sir Anthony dam. Among the fillies was a four-year-old got by the East Lothian Premium horse Keir Chief, out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup winner, Prince of Kyle, a three-year-old by the Lammernoor premium horse Garth Baron. The remaining seven, all two-year-olds, were by such noted sires as Earl of Angus, Perfection Again, Royal Abundance, Cawdor Laird, Dignity and Black Douglas. The good-looking Hackney stallion, Haynes King, and the prize mare, Links Phyllis, from T. Simpson, have also gone. The shipment included two hunter mares.

Alfred Mansell & Co. have dispatched, by the Donaldson Line to St. Johns, on behalf of T. A. Cox, Ontario, a consignment of Hackneys and ponies, including the Hackney mare, Lady Gracious, 22,650, from Mr. Ramsey, Isle of Ilay and the Hackney mare Isabel Melbourne from Mr. C. H. Wing. The stallion Fire Alarm comes from the stud of Mr. W. Wainwright.

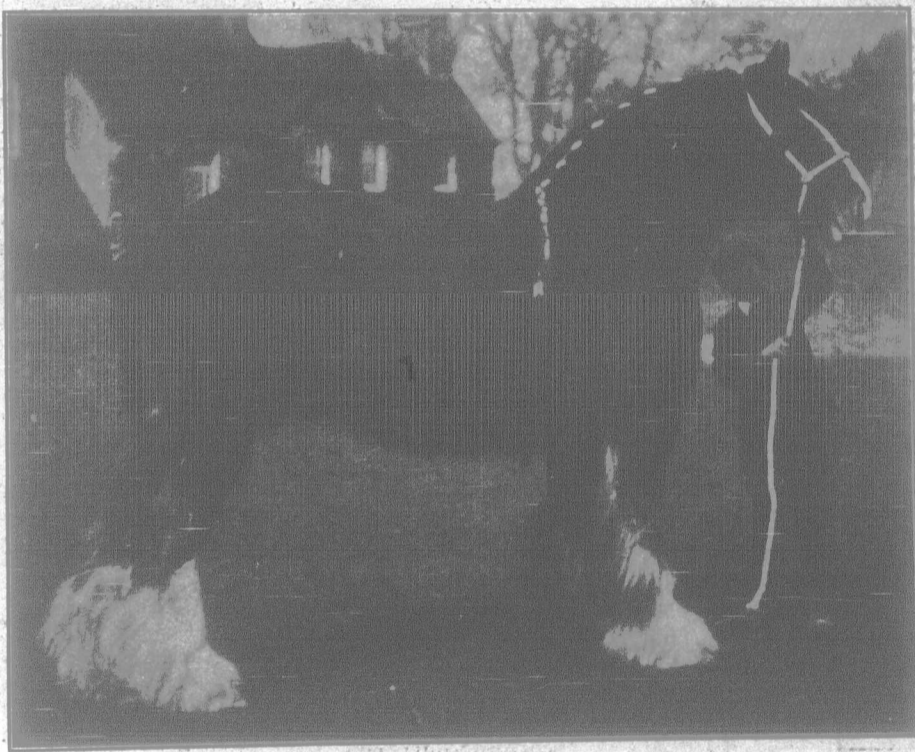
Trade in Clydesdales during April was generally quiet. There were no large shipments to Canada, and there will be none until the emigration exodus slackens off. There have been quite a number of smaller shipments to various parts of the world. Among Canadian shipments may be named a good colt for Alberta, sent by J. Kerr, Red Hall, Wigton, and a two-year-old, sold to N. A. Weir, Kilallan Stock Farm, Ohaton, Alberta, and named Cumberland Seal. He is sired by the big, handsome, and good-colored horse Cumberland Stamp, and is thus a grand-son of Kerr's stallion Lothian Again, whose stock are now spread all the world over. The dam of Cumberland Seal is Royal Kate. He has grand feet and ankles, is a true mover with size and color right. He is intended to be used solely on Mr. Weir's own ranch, on which there are a good lot of breeding mares. J. M. Hunter, Rapid City, Man., had eight head, four of which

came from A. & W. Montgomery. Five were two-year-old fillies, got by Buchlyvie Again, Cawdor Laird, Sir Eugene, Snaefell and Dignity.

T. A. Cox has also taken out twelve South-down sheep from W. M. Gazelet's flock in Kent. They comprise a yearling ram, seven choice ewes and three wethers. The last named trio will be seen at the fat-stock shows next fall.

There has left Wigton (Cumberland) for the Macdonald College, Quebec, a selection of ten Shorthorns from the herds of John Hope and Archibald Ritson. The former supplied two cows and four heifers, and the latter three young bulls and one heifer.

There has been a brisk demand for Border Leicesters for Canada since the ports opened. Several nicely-bred sheep, mainly gets of Prince of Wales, have been despatched from Airdrie to Mr. Douglas, Ontario, president of the local sheep breeders' association. These had been bought last year, but could not then be got away owing to the restrictions. T. & M. Templeton have shipped two rams and four shearing ewes to Mr. Whitesaw, another enthusiastic sheep breeder in the Dominion. One of the rams in this lot was a two-shear by Prince Edward, the other being a shearing of this year by Lauder Prince. The six made up an exceptionally nice group, which should do the breed credit in Canada. R. R. Ness, the Ayrshire exporter has sent out a shearing ram and two shearing ewes, purchased from Allan Bar, Hobslands, Monkton. These were all by Knockdon Bill, bred at Knockdon, and are likewise nice sorts with good coats and beautiful white heads. Ness is also taking out a number of Cheviots, the idea being to cross them with the Leicesters, and reproduce in Canada the popular half-breed which has proved such a good mutton sheep in Scotland.



A good type of Shire mare, and a winner at the London Show, 1913.

A good old English sow, one of the old-fashioned type, one feels sure, at Walkern, Hertfordshire, has a litter of 20. Her total now is 56 in three litters. Sell these at five dollars a time, and even then one is making money.

An example of the triumph of will over physical disabilities is to be found in the case of J. Schvier, of Moreton, near Ongar, Essex, England. Mr. Schvier farms nearly 1,000 acres of land, and is one of the most successful agriculturists in that part of England, although he is totally blind. His father was a native of Hanover when it was an appanage of the British Crown. Mr. Schvier was trained as a musician, and made several appearances on the London concert platforms. But at the age of fourteen he lost his sight. Mr. Schvier has a brother who farms extensively at Orpington, in Kent, and who is also totally blind.

A somewhat unique sale took place at Macdonald, Fraser & Co's. mart at Perth lately when a thirty-one-year-old cow, belonging to the veteran farmer, John Sidey Hallhole, was disposed of. Born in 1882 she did not look half her age, although she has been blind for about three years, and had her teeth worn level with the gums. She has had twenty-seven calves. Her grandchildren run into the hundreds, and her great-grandchildren, etc., have been quite lost count of. She was an Aberdeen-Angus, and fetched, even in her old age, 74 dollars. G. T. BURROWS. London, Eng.

## The Retail Cuts of Beef—Their Relative Cost and Economy.

The practical feeder requires an intimate knowledge of the market requirements of meat, and no doubt serious financial losses have often been experienced through a lack of knowledge of the proper degree of fatness, and hence the amount of food required for each class to enable it to be sold to best advantage. The study of the relative proportion of the different kinds of meat in the retail cuts and the cost thereof, on the basis of actual food value, has been given very little attention. As L. D. Hall and A. D. Emmett, of the Illinois Experiment Station, who have carried out some interesting and valuable experiments in connection with this subject, point out, precise knowledge of the final market product into which beef cattle are converted is essential to both the producer and the consumer of beef. The consumers have to deal directly with the market, and have occasion almost daily to make use of information concerning the relative values of different retail cuts, especially with reference to the proportions of lean meat, fat and bone they contain and the food value of meat from different parts of the carcass.

A large majority of meat consumers, continues the bulletin reporting the experiments, have no knowledge whatever of these matters, but make their selections of meat solely according to habit or fancy. In fact, but little accurate data along this line have hitherto been available to those who wished to buy meats on a rational basis. As

a result, a few well-known cuts are greatly in demand, and the remainder of the carcass is a "drug on the market." To such an extreme has this condition developed that a portion of the carcass (loins and ribs), forming only about one-fourth of its weight, represents nearly one-half of its retail cost. In view of the large place wheat occupies in the American diet, amounting to nearly one-third of the average expenditure for all food, the importance of an intelligent understanding of the subject on the part of the consumer is readily apparent.

Not only are the foregoing statements true of meat producers and consumers as individuals, but it is highly essential to the entire beef-cattle industry, on the one hand, and the welfare of the beef-eating public, on the other, that a more intelligent understanding of the different cuts of meat be acquired by consumers generally. An increased demand for those portions of the carcass which are now difficult for the butcher to dispose of would contribute largely toward a more stable condition of the trade, and thus enable the producer to operate with greater confidence and economy. At the same time, it would effect a tremendous saving to the consumer himself by more nearly equalizing the market values of the various cuts, and by enabling the retailer to operate with a smaller margin of profit.

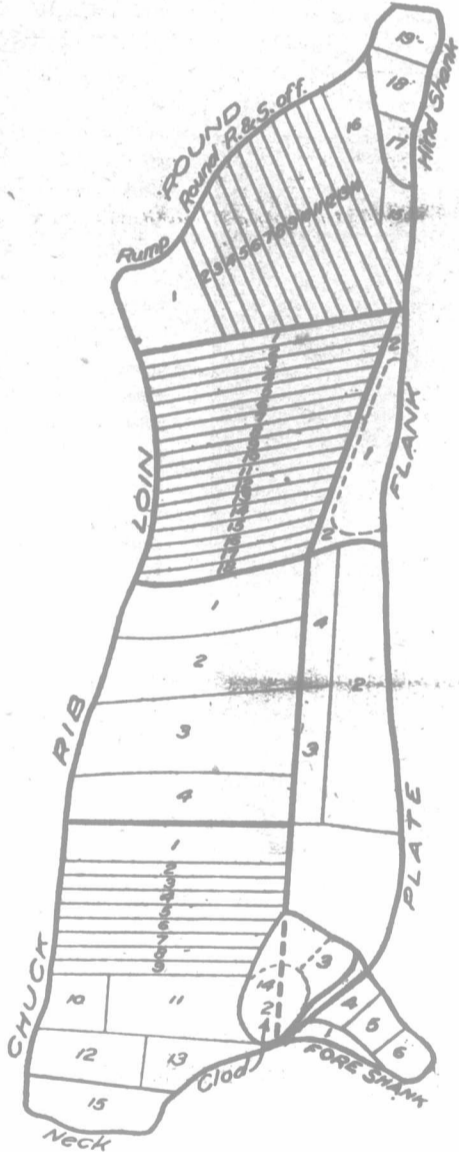
In the experiments at the Illinois station, three each of choice and prime steers from the university herd were slaughtered and determinations made of (1) the relative proportions of lean, visible fat, and bone in each of the retail and wholesale cuts of beef; (2) the chemical composition and nutritive value of the boneless meat of the various wholesale cuts; and (3) the net cost to the consumer, of the lean, the gross meat, and the food nutrients in each cut at current market prices.

The relative cost of the lean and of the total meat in the straight wholesale cuts, at market prices is shown in the following table:

Cost of lean and of total meat in the straight wholesale cuts at market prices:

Straight wholesale cuts.	Wholesale price		
	per pound of cut.	per pound of lean in cut.	per pound of total meat in cut.
Loin	18.5	31.6	20.5
Rib	15.0	27.1	17.5
Round	11.5	17.8	13.9
Chuck	9.5	13.7	10.8
Plate	8.8	15.8	8.7
Flank	8.0	22.0	8.0
Fore shank	5.0	10.5	8.4

The net cost per pound of lean is, in general, greatest in the cuts which command the highest prices, and vice versa. The flank is an exception to this rule, and the chuck is more economical in this respect than the plate. Referring to the last column, it is also observed that the more expensive the cut the greater the cost per pound of visible fat and lean combined, the flank being the only exception. From these figures it is apparent that food values of beef cuts do not correspond to their wholesale market prices, and that the cheaper cuts are by far the most economical sources of both lean and fat meat. On the whole, the different cuts vary more widely in net cost of food ingredients than in market price per pound of gross meat. The following discussion tends to confirm these statements.



Key to illustration.—Hind quarter—1, rump, round rump and shank off; 2, round steak, first cut; 3-13, round steaks; 14, round steak, last cut; 15, knuckle soup bone; 16, pot roast, hind shank; 17, 18, soup bones; 19, hock soup bone. Loin—1, butt and sirloin steak; 2, wedge-bone sirloin steak; 3, 4, round-bone sirloin steak; 5, 6, double bone sirloin steak; 7, hip-bone sirloin steak; 8, hip-bone porterhouse steak; 9-15, regular porterhouse steak; 16-18, club steaks. Flank—1, flank steak; 2, stew. Fore quarter—Rib: 1, 11th and 12th rib roast; 2, 9th and 10th rib roast; 3, 7th and 8th rib roast; 4, 6th rib roast. Chuck: 1, 5th rib roast; 2-9, chuck steaks; 10-13, pot roasts; 14, clod; 15, neck. Plate—1, brisket; 2, navel; 3, 4, rib ends. Fore shank—1, stem; 2, knuckle, soup bone; 3-6, soup bones.

RETAIL CUTS

Loin cuts.—Loin steaks average 59 per cent lean, 32 per cent visible fat, and 9 per cent bone. Sirloin steaks in general contained a greater pro-

portion of lean and smaller proportion of fat than porterhouse and club steaks.

Rib cuts.—Ribs roasts contained, on the average, 55 per cent lean, 30 per cent visible fat, and 15 per cent bone. The greatest percentage of lean was found in the sixth rib roast, and the smallest in the eleventh and twelfth rib cut.

Round cuts.—The various cuts made from the round averaged 65 per cent lean, 18 per cent visible fat, and 17 per cent bone. Round steaks contained 74 to 84 per cent of lean, the rump roast 49 per cent, round pot roast 85 per cent, and soup bones 8 to 66 per cent. The maximum percentage of fat was found in the rump roast, and the maximum percentage of bone in the hock soup bone.

Plate cuts.—The brisket, navel, and rib ends averaged 51 per cent lean, 41 per cent fat, and 8 per cent bone. The brisket and navel were similar in proportions of the different constituents, but the rib ends were slightly higher in percentage of bone and lower in lean.

Flank cuts.—The flank steak contains 83 per cent lean and 16 per cent fat; and the flank stew, 64 per cent lean and 35 per cent fat.

Fore shank cuts.—Soup bones from the fore shank varied from 17 to 69 per cent lean and from 25 to 75 per cent bone. The boneless shank stew contained 83 per cent lean and 17 per cent visible fat.

Retail trimmings.—Trimming the loin steaks reduced their weight 12 per cent, and the trimmings were about four-fifths fat and one-fifth bone. Round and chuck steaks were reduced but 5 per cent in weight by trimming, only fat being taken from the former as a rule and principally bone from the latter. Other cuts were materially affected by cutting off surplus fat and bone, were the rump, shoulder pot roast, and neck.

HOW THE PRICES COMPARE

From the proportions of lean, fat, and bone in the different cuts, their relative economy at retail market prices may be determined. The net cost of lean meat is an approximate index of the relative economy of steaks and roasts, since they are purchased and used primarily for the lean they contain; but in comparing boiling, stewing, and similar meats the cost of gross meat, or fat and lean combined, should be more largely considered, because the fat is more completely utilized, as in the case of meat loaf, hash, Hamburger, and corned beef. Soup bones, being valued for flavoring matter as well as for the nutritive substance they contain, are more difficult to compare with other cuts in respect to relative economy. They vary materially, however, in proportions of edible meat and waste, and should therefore be studied in this connection.

Cost of lean and of total meat in the various retail cuts at market prices:

Retail cuts.	Number in illustration	Cost		
		Retail price per pound of cut.	Cost per pound of lean meat in cut.	Cost per pound of lean and fat meat in cut.
<b>Steaks:</b>				
Porterhouse, hip bone...	8	25	38.6	28.9
Porterhouse, regular...	10	25	40.2	27.2
Club steak	18	20	32.1	22.6
Sirloin, butt end	1	20	25.3	20.6
Sirloin, round bone	3	20	28.3	21.1
Sirloin, double bone	5	10	28.7	22.7
Sirloin, hip bone	7	20	32.3	24.2
Flank steak	1	16	19.3	16.0
Round, first cut	2	15	17.0	15.3
Round, middle cut	6	15	17.3	15.6
Round, last cut	14	15	19.3	16.0
Chuck, first cut	2	11	18.3	14.1
Chuck, last cut	9	12	15.7	13.1
<b>Roasts:</b>				
Prime ribs, first cut	1	20	40.5	22.9
Prime ribs, last cut	4	16	26.1	18.8
Chuck, fifth rib	1	15	22.8	17.3
Rump	1	12	19.4	12.8
<b>Boiling and stewing pieces:</b>				
Round pot roast	16	10	11.6	10.1
Shoulder clod	14	10	12.3	10.5
Shoulder pot roast	11	10	14.3	11.6
Rib ends	3	8	16.2	9.2
Brisket	1	8	15.0	8.7
Navel	2	7	12.8	7.7
Flank stew	2	7	10.9	7.1
Fore shank stew	1	7	8.5	7.0
Neck	15	6	8.5	7.0
<b>Soup bones:</b>				
Round, knuckle	2	5	26.3	12.5
Hind shank, middle cut	18	5	7.5	6.3
Hind shank, hock	19	5	62.5	26.6
Fore shank, knuckle	2	5	17.2	12.5
Fore shank, middle cut	4	5	12.5	9.4
Fore shank, end	6	5	28.8	26.0

Taking the net cost of the lean meat as a

basis of comparison, we learn from these data that the most expensive steaks at the prices given are the porterhouse cuts, followed by the club, sirloin, flank, round, and chuck steaks. Of the different roasts, the first-cut prime ribs are the most costly in terms of lean meat, and the rump roast is the most economical. The various boiling and stewing pieces furnish lean meat more economically at market prices than either the roasts or steaks, the rib ends and brisket being the dearer cuts of this class, while the neck and shank stews are relatively cheapest. Several of the soup bones are very economical sources of lean meat, particularly the middle cuts of both shanks, and only one of them is extremely expensive even on this basis. In general the wide variation between the various cuts in net cost of lean is remarkable, ranging from 7.5 cents in one of the soup bones to 40.5 cents in a prime rib roast, and up to 62.5 cents in the hock soup bone, the latter, however, being used primarily for its flavoring substance rather than for lean meat. It will be observed, also, that the market prices of the cheaper cuts correspond much more closely to their net cost of lean meat than is true of the higher-priced steaks and roasts.

The net cost per pound of gross meat, or lean and fat combined, varies much less as between the different cuts than does the net cost per pound of lean, because the proportions of total meat are more nearly uniform than the percentages of lean. The various steaks and roasts rank in substantially the same order as to relative economy on this basis as on the basis of lean meat. The rib roasts, however, are considered more economical as compared with the porterhouse and sirloin steaks, when all the edible meat is considered. The rump shows a very low cost per pound of edible meat, due to the large proportion of fat it contains; and a still further difference is noticed in the case of the rib ends, brisket, navel, flank, neck, and several of the soup-bone cuts. The stewing meats are generally the most economical sources of edible meat at these prices, while porterhouse steaks are the most expensive.

On the whole, the data clearly show that the cheaper cuts of beef are by far the most economical sources both of lean and of total edible meat, including fat and lean. No correlation exists between market values and the proportion of flavoring substances contained in various portions of the carcass, and cooking tests indicate that the proportion of waste and shrinkage is not necessarily greater in the cheaper than in the more expensive cuts. It is evident, therefore, that retail prices of beef cuts are determined chiefly by considerations other than their food values, such as tenderness, grain, color, general appearance, and convenience of cooking.

RELATIVE ECONOMY

There seems to be no relation between market prices and the percentages of fat, protein, extractives, and ash. The cheaper cuts appear to be as valuable, and in some cases, actually more so than the higher priced cuts from the standpoint of protein and of energy. These statements do not take into account the factors of tenderness nor the influence the degree of fatness may have upon the palatability of cooked meat. In purchasing meat for protein primarily, the neck, shanks, and clod are the most economical cuts; the plate, chuck, flank and round follow, with the rump, rib, and loin as the most expensive. From the standpoint of fuel value, the flank, plate, neck, and shank cuts are cheapest, while the rib, loin, and round are the most expensive. Considering both factors, protein and fuel values and along with these the adaptability of the meat for general use, the clod, chuck and plate are the most economical cuts at the retail prices given.

This data is not only valuable to consumers, but also to producers. A study of the prices paid for each cut shows distinctly where an animal should be strong and well-developed. Endeavor to feed the steer which the butcher demands.

Our Scottish Letter.

The chief topic here at present is the advent of the milking Shorthorn and the milking Ayrshire. No doubt there sounds something anomalous in writing of Shorthorns and Ayrshires, as if milking properties were rather unique qualifications in their case—but there is relevancy in the description, for milking had almost been forgotten by showyard patrons of both breeds. The necessities of the case, however, demanded recognition of the elementary fact that a Shorthorn cow which could not raise her own calf, was rather out of it, and that an Ayrshire cow which could not fill the pail, had rather failed in her mission to humanity. The boom in milking records has set in with a vengeance, and in both breeds, high figures are being paid for cows which yield over the 800 gallons, or, as you would put it, 8,000 lbs. of milk during a normal lactation period. At Lord Rothschild's sale a few days ago, 200 guineas apiece were paid for two two-



year-old heifers, and a like figure for a young bull out of a milking strain of cows. Ayrshires are selling at very high prices. And in the milk record classes at Ayr show on Wednesday, the exhibits were both well-made and of high commercial value. Thomas Clement, Netherpton, Newton Mearns, one of the most eager advocates of milk records, was first with his magnificent big cow, Netherpton Buntie, bred by the late Robert Wallace, Auchinbrain, Mauchline. This cow has a record of over 8,000 lbs. of milk in 40 weeks, at 3.86 butterfat. She is a handsome specimen of the breed and the sort of cow everybody wants to own. The winner of the Ayr Derby for three-year-old queys, entered when they were calved, was Mrs. McAlister, Meikle Kilmory, Rothesay, a lady who owns a fine herd of dairy cattle. Her winning heifer, Meikle Kilmory Perfection was placed second at Kilmarnock a week earlier, to a heifer which was only placed sixth at Ayr, but there is no doubt, that the later decision was sound. Meikle Kilmory Perfection, was also champion female of the show, a well-merited honor. She was sold, before being judged, to William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, the owner of the world-famed Clydesdale, Baron of Buchlyvie, 11263, for it is said £150. In any case the price was high. Milk records do not play any part in fitting the plans in the Ayr Derby—but we are rapidly working to the point when they will count even in that competition.

It is interesting to observe how much weight is being attached to the record of the dam of an Ayrshire sire. One gentleman, who has made a somewhat close study of the subject remarked in our hearing that he would rather have a heifer got by a "Milk Record" bull, than one out of a cow having a high milk record. This is the lesson taught in an admirable paper read at a dairy conference in Holland two years ago. It was there proved that milking properties, both in respect of quantity and quality were more surely perpetuated through the agency of the sire, than through the dam. This is a very remarkable theory—but the facts appear to be wholly in its favor. Hence, at Ayr show, the milk-record class for bulls was fully as interesting as that for cows. A bull with a sire out of a deep-milking cow, himself will make a big alteration in any herd of dairy cattle. The net result of what we have been writing, is that stock-owners in this country are becoming intensely practical: the days of the fancy show animal, at least in the cattle classes, is over—and what is wanted everywhere, is utility. The Canadians and Americans have done very much to teach breeders in this country this lesson.

Tuberculin testing is still looked upon askance by many breeders in this country. So much "faking" has been resorted to in dealing with the test, that everyone seems to suspect his neighbor. The haphazard way in which cattle were tested in this country had much to do with this result. Quite a number of breeders did their own testing. On the results they wooed out their buyers—giving others the diseased cattle to hold. Various methods of rendering tuberculous cattle immune to the test were discovered, and many who loudly proclaimed its unreliability could themselves easily explain why the results were so varied. The upshot of all this, was, buyers became suspicious of "testing" done in this country and resolved to do their own testing. This led to extraordinary "gambling" in high-priced bull calves, some of which never went out of the country—and heavy losses were made by buyers, or the underwriters with whom the bulls were insured against testing risks. The next move in the game was an agitation to get oversea buyers to test their cattle in a Government Testing Station, established in this country. So far as England was concerned the movement was unanimous, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is establishing a testing station not far from London. The South African

Government, and possibly one or two other governments of smaller countries have indicated that they are prepared to take testing at this Government station as final, but, so far, none of the countries doing a big trade have indicated what they are prepared to do. One result of this is to divide Scottish breeders into opposing camps. In the West Country the Ayrshire men have declared against a testing station, most of them will have none of it. Their objections are that the erection of such a station is only a means of getting the bad cattle out of the country. It attempts nothing in the way of eradicating the disease, and in the opinion of these men of the West, this is only trifling with a serious problem. They say: "Take off your coats everybody, and let us get rid of the disease." Selling the sound cattle for export and retaining the weaklings is a sure method of making all the cattle weaklings. Another objection is that it is out of all measure that Ayrshires should be shipped all the way to the south of London, then be rejected at the testing station and taken back to Ayrshire, it may be to pollute the country. Let whatever goes to London stay there. The shipping of such back to Scotland would effectively wipe out any profit there might be in sales of animals which did pass the test and remained healthy. Until the representatives of all foreign countries say they will accept this testing as final and conclusive, it is a waste of money to erect the proposed station. There is some force in these arguments, and no doubt the Ayrshire men make out quite a good case. Mr. Duthie does not agree with them at all. He, and the northern men, are all for a testing station in Scotland, say somewhere near Perth—but the President of the Board maintains the position that until the breeders of Scotland are unanimous, it is hopeless for him to apply to the Treasury for funds.

The two Western shows at Kilmarnock and Ayr are over—and one of their features has been the surprisingly high-class shows of young Clydesdales. Seldom indeed have we seen better shows of yearlings and two-year-olds. In the class for colts of that age the Messrs. Montgomery have shown a different son of Baron's pride at Castle Douglas, Kilmarnock and Ayr, and in two cases out of three each has topped his class—while the Kilmarnock winner was made champion—beating the great horse, The Dunure, which won the Cawdor cup in the spring. The winner at Castle Douglas was Baron's Stamp, 17100, a horse bred by the late Dr. Gillespie, and a true, good sort. When the three colts were shown as yearlings in 1912, plenty of experts fancied this one as the best of the three for the coming day, and that opinion still prevails. At Kilmarnock, the winner and male champion was Baron's Seal, 17097, the unbeaten yearling of 1912. This is a wonderfully well-balanced colt. It is difficult to find a flaw in him—indeed there is none—except that a gluttonous man might prefer him bigger all round. He is, however, quite an excellent size for a two-year-old—especially as he is not two years old until 21st May, and when he won champion honors at Kilmarnock he was only 23 months old. Baron Seal is one of the truest colts ever shown after his great sire. The third colt is Baron Signet, 17099, which was placed second at Ayr. He is an own brother to the great show mare Nerissa, which, last year, was exported to British Columbia, to the Coquitlam Government Institution farm there. This colt was shown in much greater feather than Montgomery colts usually are. At the later shows, when he cleans down, he is likely to take a great deal of beating. Last year he was a very good yearling, and took quite a number of second prizes being generally stopped by his brother, Baron's Seal, 17097. The colt which beat him at Ayr was Rising Tide, 17454, a very handsome, big horse, owned by Thomas Clark, Pitlandie, Stanley, Perthshire. This colt was third at the

Glasgow Stallion Show in 1912, when first seen in public. He is up to a fine size, close in his action and good at the ground. He pleases all kinds of customers, and would be very popular in Canada. His sire, Auchinflower, 12007, is one of the most useful sires in Scotland. A son of the noted Montrave Mac, 9958, he has been the sire of perhaps the most successful brood mare of recent years—Dunure Ideal, the dam of a succession of first-class animals by Baron of Buchlyvie. Unfortunately, she is this year barren, and has been first, both at Kilmarnock and Ayr, in the class for dry mares. Auchinflower has also been sire of some of the best show geldings seen in recent years and at Ayr, quite a number of superior colts were shown after him.

The most successful sires so far as the season has gone, are Baron of Buchlyvie, his son, Dunure Footprint, and Apukwa. The last won the family group prize at Kilmarnock and his produce are characterized by the wonderful merit of their feet and pasterns, the flatness and sharpness of their bones, and their good action. Dunure Footprint, is the fruit of the high-class produce of Dunure Ideal. His female produce are of a first-rate class, and at Kilmarnock a colt by him bred by John Lechie, Inchwood, Milton of Campsie, was second, while at Ayr, he was first, beating the colt which had precedence over him at Kilmarnock. The first prize filly at Kilmarnock was also by Dunure Footprint, and at Ayr her position also was reversed. She was second to an Apukwa filly which stood second to her at Kilmarnock. Thus do opinions vary when brought to bear on animals of choicest merit, which are pretty closely watched. At Kilmarnock judging was done by one, while at Ayr, the old-fashioned method of having a bench of three was adhered to. The best three-year-old horses of the season so far have been Wm. Dunlop's two sons of Baron of Buchlyvie. The Dunure and Dunure Peer. They have been respectively first and second at the Glasgow Stallion Show, Kilmarnock and Ayr. An Ayrshire farmer, Wm. Kean, Chapelton, West Kilbride, has been most successful in breeding his mares to Baron of Buchlyvie. Last year he showed a couple of yearling fillies by him which took good positions at all the principal shows. This year, they have again been doing well, and a yearling colt named Chapelton Diamond, own brother to one of them, has been first at Kilmarnock and second at Ayr. His own sister was second at Kilmarnock, and third at Ayr, and another half-sister of Baron Buchlyvie, bred in the same parish of West Kilbride, but now owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, was first both at Kilmarnock and Ayr. She was last year fourth at the H. & A. S., Cupar Fife, as a yearling. Among three-year-old fillies, the best are Stephen Mitchell's Nannie by Apukwa, which so far has been first at both shows, and J. Ernest Kerr's Harviestoun Phyllis, by Royal Favorite, out of the Cawdor Cup champion, Chester Princess, which has been second. These are the most outstanding animals among Clydesdales this season, and it is not likely anything very new will be seen until the end of the show season at the H. & A. S. Exhibition at Paisley in July.

The greater number of farmers are at the present moment more exercised regarding the weather than about showing and favorites. We have had a most backward, wet, cold spring; and although this is the third day of May I cannot say that there is much improvement. What is needed everywhere is heat, but the wind keeps cold, with a nasty bite of east in it, and beast and body are inclined to shiver when they would like to be glad and cheerful. If we had a month of unbroken, genial, warm weather, we should soon make up for lost time and haply it may please Providence to send this at an early date.

SCOTLAND YET.

## Relative Returns from Hog and Steer Feeding

It is a difficult matter to get to the bottom of any feeding problem, no matter how simple it may appear on the surface. Prices of the various feeding stuffs vary greatly; individual animals are almost as different in feeding propensities as the difference between midnight darkness and noonday sun; some feeders are able to get far better gains at a given cost than others can; besides all this there is the element of the fertilizing value of excrement voided, the difference in labor involved, the relative value of cost of stabling, and a score of other important factors with a direct and potent bearing upon the net cash returns. Truly, stock feeding is an intricate problem when all its hundred-and-one phases are considered. The feeder must select

the class of animal which will pay him best to feed at current prices of the finished product, and also of the feeds consumed. He must study the market. Certain feeds are sometimes low in price, and certain meats high. It may be that the feed which can be bought cheap is the very feed upon which the class of stock to produce the expensive meat will make best gains. When this is so the problem is somewhat simplified, and the feeder should not purchase the class of animal to fatten which sells at a low price as a finished product after being fed on the most expensive grains. It looks simple, but if all feeders choose to feed one class of animal on one or two kinds of feed, what would be the result? Down would go the price of that class of meat, and up would go the price of that feed. There is no loop-hole through which the law of supply and demand can be avoided.

The high price of stockers and feeding steers

last fall and the small spread in price between that paid by most cattle feeders then and that being realized on these cattle this spring, as compared with the profits in pork production at the prices which have prevailed for the past few months, gives an opportunity for considerable figuring to determine the actual comparative net profits on making beef and pork.

### ONE FEEDER'S RESULTS.

In order to get some of this year's experience upon which to base a few remarks, a Middlesex County, Ontario, feeder was interviewed on his success with cattle feeding the past winter. Nineteen steers, part of which were Hereford and part Shorthorn grades, were put in the stable the last week in November at a cost per hundred-weight of \$6.20. These steers weighed 21,179 pounds, or an average of 1,114 pounds each. Because of the large amount of rain which fell in

1912 the grass was believed to have been very watery in nature, and to this was attributed the fact that during the first month on dry feed the cattle merely held their own. The man in charge thought they did well not to go back. These cattle were all fed loose in box stalls, and were divided into two lots. On February the eighth they were weighed, and the eight Herefords had gained 753 pounds in 42 days from the previous weighing or 2½ pounds each per day; while the eleven Shorthorns made, in the same time, a gain of 3 pounds each daily. This difference was not due to the breed but to the difference in size of the steers, the Herefords being considerably smaller than the Shorthorns. The cattle were sold on April 14th, the eight weighing then 9,385 pounds and the eleven 14,460 pounds or a total of 23,845 pounds, being a gain of 2,666 pounds or 140.3 pounds each or a little over a pound each per day for the entire feeding period, counting the first month in which the cattle did not gain at all. Sixteen of these cattle were sold at \$6.80 per cwt., three bringing \$6.50. The total sale price was \$1,610.44, or \$297.34 more than the purchase price. These cattle ate \$145 worth of cottonseed meal and bran, approximately \$171 worth of hay and about \$85 worth of silage, or a total for feed, not counting straw, of \$401. They made about 60 loads of first-class manure, for which a fair estimate would be \$1.00 per load or \$60.00. Three hours a day were required to attend to these animals, which, valued at 10 cents per hour, would amount to \$40. Now the total selling price over that paid for the cattle was \$297.34, the manure added making \$357.34. The total value of feed and labor was \$441, showing a loss, all things considered, of \$83.66.

There was another factor which cannot very well be reckoned. Twenty pigs were finished following these cattle, and in nineteen days these pigs gained 219 pounds. One thousand pounds of corn, costing \$11.50, and 1,140 pounds of roots, worth about \$1.15, were sufficient to finish the pigs which, weighed in the beginning, 2,095 pounds or a little over one hundred pounds each, so the pigs must have derived considerable benefit from following the cattle.

Now, either the price of these feeders was too high or the selling price was not high enough. Perhaps both need a little readjustment. Let us suppose these cattle had been put in at \$5.50 per cwt. which we believe was a fair average for last fall. They would then cost \$1,164.84, and the difference in buying and selling price would have been \$445.60; enough to a little more than break even, with the manure to the good. This would have been a fair spread in price, viz., 1½ cents per pound. It is certain that the spread at which they were bought and sold was not enough to enable the feeder to make a profit. These cattle, at the price sold for and the gains made, should have been put in at five cents per pound. Then the selling price would have been \$551.49 in excess of the purchase price, and adding the manure it would have been raised to \$611.49 or a profit of \$171.49 over cost of feed and labor. That is, the feeder would have made wages and \$171.49 besides. The supposition would work the other way just as well. If feeders were worth \$6.20 per cwt. last fall, finished cattle should have been worth, at least, \$7.50 this spring.

There is no doubt these particular cattle did not make the gains they should have during the entire feeding period. During the forty-two-day period, after the first month, they made very satisfactory gains, but the daily gains for the entire period being only a little over one pound per day, was making increase at too great a cost. From extensive experiments carried on at the Ottawa Experimental Farm we find the average cost of gains in two-year-olds, at the valuation placed upon feeds there, was \$5.62 per cwt., and for three-year-olds \$6.36 per cwt. These tests were carried on some time ago, and doubtless the cost would be a little more at the present time. American authorities place the cost of gains at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per cwt., and a fair average for a season like the past winter, when grains were not overly high in price, would be \$8.00 per cwt. A good average gain for these cattle would have been 1.75 pounds each daily or a total for the feeding period of 4,488 pounds, and they then would have brought \$421.44 more than they cost, at the same buying and selling prices. This would have left a small margin of profit after paying for feed and labor, even though the spread in price was scarcely half enough. It is thus seen that a fairly large spread in price is necessary to break even or make a profit. The greater the initial weight of the steers the larger the profits from the spread.

THE RAISER'S CHANCE.

It clearly seems that the man who raises his own cattle to feed off at an early age makes the most of the business. The Ottawa experiments

bear out this statement. Take a look at this table.

RATE AND COST OF GAIN FOR FATTENING STEERS OF VARIOUS AGES.

	Av. wt. at beginning.	Av. daily gain.	Av. cost of 100 lbs. gain.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dollars.
Calves .....	397	1.8	4.22
Yearlings .....	883	1.6	5.31
2-yr.-olds .....	1,011	1.8	5.62
3-yr.-olds .....	1,226	1.7	6.36

Gains are made on the young animal at smaller cost than upon older cattle, even in finishing for market. How much cheaper must they be made when cattle are at grass and are growing rapidly as good, thrifty stockers?

What does it cost to raise a feeder to two years and a half of age, or to the autumn previous to fattening? Is this a fair estimate: bull service, \$1.00; milk, \$5.00; pasture, first season, \$3.50; feed, first winter, \$7.50; pasture, second summer, \$7.00; feed, second winter, \$12.50; pasture, third summer, until November first when they should go to the stalls, \$9.00; total, \$45.50. This estimate does not include stabling and labor. These calculations were based on grass feeding for seven months and stall feeding five months each season. If it was divided into periods of six months each little difference would result, as the difference in cost of grass and stall feed for the period would be only \$1.00. With clover hay and good roots or silage as the basis of the winter ration, this should be a fair estimate. A steer at this age should weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and should be in a position to be turned off the following spring at from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds in weight. Suppose the steer weighed 1,200 pounds, which he should, at \$5.50 per hundred-weight he would have sold last fall at \$66.00, or at 6 cents, which was paid by several feeders, \$72.00. He cost \$45.50 not including labor, or, let us add the labor, which should not amount to over \$10.00, making a total cost of \$55.50. This would leave a profit of from \$10.50 to \$16.50, according to the weights and prices calculated. It looks as though the raiser of the feeders had a little the best of the bargain. We would not like to say that he is getting too much. He must provide stabling and also must stand prepared to meet all losses great or small, a factor which it is impossible to estimate. We can only reach one conclusion and that is, compared with the prices of other meat and with the cost of feeders, finished beef is not as high in price on foot as it should be. Bought at a price which allows of a fair spread at selling time, and fed to produce good average daily gains of 1.75 pounds per head throughout the entire feeding period, there is a fair profit in beef making, which gives an opportunity to profitably convert roughage into saleable products. We hear much of the scarcity of beef cattle, and wonder why the price of carcass beef does not soar with that of hogs and choice lamb. There is money in beef, but the man who raises and feeds his own cattle stands the best chance, all things considered, of making the most of it.

POSSIBILITIES WITH THE HOG.

What about the hog? There must have been money in pig feeding during the past season. Most of the hogs are finished by the man who raises them, and his returns come much more quickly than do those for beef raising.

Is there profit to be made from feeding hogs? We can not do better than cite an instance where a Wellington County, Ontario, feeder made very good returns with no great amount of extra

care. He had a litter of eight pigs, which, at six weeks of age, he valued at \$3.00 each. They were then weaned, and feeding commenced. These pigs got no milk, but for about three months got about forty pounds of whey daily and were fed from the beginning until three months of age on finely ground oats and shorts, and from then to the finishing period on oats and barley (ground) mixed. At six months of age they were sold at \$8.10 per cwt., and weighed 212 pounds each. The whey they ate was valued at \$4.00, and the grain at \$1.15 per cwt. (market price). After deducting the price of the pigs in the beginning and the cost of all feed eaten the owner had \$64.00 for his labor, which, if it took an hour every day, (which it would not do) would not amount to over \$15.00. This feeding was done a few years ago, but barley and oats were substantially worth the same price then as this winter at the barn. Feed oats and barley could be bought this year for very little over one cent per pound, and then there would be the cost of grinding, five to seven cents per hundred. Hogs have been selling at country points this season at about one and one-half cents per pound more than these hogs brought. This would mean an increase in profits of \$25.44, and would have made them \$89.44. These pigs did extra well, and show just how much it is possible to clear from pig feeding when prices are high, as they have been this season.

But it is not necessary to take this example alone. The following table, from Henry's Feeds and Feeding, proves that, for pigs up to 200 pounds in weight, a pound of grain is made for four, or a little over, pounds of feed consumed, milk and whey included with the grain.

THE RELATION OF WEIGHT OF PIGS TO FEED CONSUMED, AND RATE OF GAIN.

Wt. of pigs.	Actual av. wt.	No. of animals fed.	Av. feed eaten per day.	Feed eaten per hundred-pound live wt.	Av. gain per day.	Feeds for 100 lbs gain.
Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
15 to 50	38	174	2.2	6.0	0.8	293
50 to 100	78	417	3.4	4.3	0.8	400
100 to 150	128	495	4.8	3.8	1.1	437
150 to 200	174	489	5.9	3.5	1.2	482

Assuming that the pig weighs 15 pounds at weaning and 200 pounds when sold, 750 pounds of feed should finish him if these experiments prove anything. Valuing feed (say corn, oats and barley) at market prices this year, this cost would have been about \$8.65. Valuing the pig in the beginning at \$3.00, the total cost would be \$11.65. At \$9.00 per hundred each pig would bring \$18.00, and at \$9.50, which many have obtained this season and some even more than that, it would be \$19.00 or a profit, not counting labor which would be about balanced by manure, of \$7.35 per pig. Even though each pound of gain took 4½ pounds of feed, at the latter selling price there would still be a profit of \$6.43 per hog.

This is simply an estimate and a statement of facts. It is quite plain that hogs have paid better this season than cattle, but it is also evident that the man who raises his own cattle makes a fair profit, and with good gains made and a reasonable margin between buying and selling price the man who buys cattle to feed also makes a fair profit, but at prices which obtained for feeders last fall and at market prices of beef this spring, good gains were necessary to make much more than wages. Both branches



Finished Steers.

These steers are four-year-olds, averaging over 1,575 pounds each. They were fed by J. P. Beattie, Middlesex Co., Ont., and were photographed in their owner's yard last week.

must be continued. All beef raisers cannot quit and commence hog feeding. This would be disastrous. These figures are worth careful consideration. The matter cannot be too thoroughly threshed out. Give us your experience.

## THE FARM.

Soil drifting is, year by year, becoming more troublesome in the West, some finding the condition almost intolerable. It is part of the price of exclusive grain growing by methods which exhaust the fibre from the land. Stock raising and mixed husbandry is the remedy—or, better still, the preventive for districts where it may yet be adopted in time.

The practice of tarring rope to protect it from the weather is common, but it is believed by many that the value of this is rather doubtful, as the acid in the tar weakens the rope to such an extent that engineers estimate tarred rope to be only two-thirds as strong as clean new rope. No oil or other preparation has so far been found that will not injure the rope except tallow. Tallow and graphite are used in making transmission rope, and for lubricating it when in use.

### Steam Plows and Their Work.

The "other side" of the tractor plowing outfit idea is presented by Prof. Thos. Shaw in a recent article written for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man. Much poor work, it seems, is done by these plows through carelessness or incompetence of operators, and, in some cases, through a desire to economize power.

"The moldboard plows are frequently run at uneven depths. In some places they may go six inches, at other places four inches, yet again two inches, and in some of the harder places are skips where the land is not turned over at all. In some places the furrows are not well turned, in yet others they are thrown on top of the previous furrow. No matter how land thus plowed may be pulverized, the first crop grown on it will be uneven. Where it has been most carefully plowed the grain crop will show up best, and in a dry year the difference will be much greater than in one that is moist. A skilled eye can tell by the grain the nature of the plowing that has been done.

"Where the disc plow has been used on sod land, many of the sods will lie on edge. In some instances the whole surface of the ground will consist of shorter or longer strips of sod lying topsy-turvy in all directions. Some of these may be turned grass side up, some will be on edge and others grass side down. It is difficult to pulverize such land. It can only be done by running over it some heavy form of disc until the sods are cut to pieces. Many of them will be on the surface and when they dry they will greatly hinder the harrowing of the grain after it is up; nor will they properly decay. Such a condition of the land is very undesirable. What has been said does not apply to all disc plowing, but it does to much of it.

"The manufacturers of these power plows should look into this question. If they do not know about the prejudice that exists against the use of these plows, they ought to know it. They should be more careful as to the qualifications of the men to whom they sell them. If these things are not carefully looked into, the day is coming when these implements will be relegated to the junk heap."

### Over \$50 Per Acre for Beans.

Notwithstanding that prices of beans have sagged back from the very attractive level prevailing last fall, many farmers will be induced to try a few for the first time this year. For those with a suitable climate and soil, who grow them as a standby year after year, beans prove out well. In the bean section of Southwestern Ontario they are prized not only for the cash returns they bring, but as a cleaning crop, fitting well into a cropping system with fall wheat, which follows them in rotation. The straw, when harvested, makes feed, being especially suitable for use with corn silage or, alone, for sheep.

An extensive grower and strong advocate of the bean crop is R. D. Ferguson, of Elgin Co., Ont., who grows the Yellow Eye bean, which commands good prices in a limited market. Last year he had forty-five acres which averaged a little better than 24 bushels per acre. He sold early at \$2.30 and \$2.35 per bushel, realizing \$2,355.05, besides reserving 56 bushels for seed. This meant a cash return of over \$50 per acre, besides the straw and seed. The bean crop in general last year, was not a very successful one, but Mr. Ferguson harvested his pretty successfully, and obtained prices which made the crop very profitable to him.

### What Help Will It Be to Me?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

That is the question a young man I know of asked when it was urged upon him to be a little more faithful than ever in his duties on the farm, when the man for whom he worked for was away on business. "What good will it be to me? My time goes right on, just the same, whether I put myself out to do extra jobs or not. He wouldn't give me a cent more, no matter how faithful I might be." There was a sting of bitterness in the tone, and it was plain to be seen that the young hired man was simply working for his wages, and that was about all his employer considered him to be worth. There are thousands of young men just like this one, all over the country, men who are just "putting in their time" through the season, watching their shadows from morning till night and counting up the days that are left before they will get their pay and be off somewhere else.

I wish I might get the attention of every young man who is thus away from home, working by the month or by the season or by the year, as the case may be. And let me say right here that I know what it is to be in just that position. I worked a number of seasons as a month hand when I was a big boy and a young man. It has been my duty through a whole season to get out of bed in the morning before it was yet fairly light, get the cows and help about the milking and then do a hard day's work, finishing long after dark by a trip away two miles and back to the creamery with the milk. And I know the other side of it too. For a quarter of a century I have owned a good-sized farm of my own. I have had many hired men to work for me, and I have seen that side of the shield, as well as the other.

Now, I know there are farmers who do not seem to appreciate the efforts of their hired men to do the honest, square thing. These men think most of all of the work they can get out of their help. They reckon up what they will have to pay their men, and they crowd them hard from daylight till dark, to make them earn their wages. If these men ever served as month hands themselves they seem to have forgotten it, and are now thinking only of their own side of it. But, even if this is so, let me tell you, young men, friends you are all of mine, it will pay the biggest kind to put your whole soul into whatever you are doing, no matter whether the master is in sight or not. He is not an honest man who will lie down in the shade, providing he is well and strong, when his employer is away for a day or two. Will you let me tell you why this is so? In the first place, right says, "Do a good, fair honest day's work. You are paid to do that. When you hired out you really agreed that you would do it. You expected to do it. Then why not do it? Put away from you for the moment the side of the man you work for. On your part you agreed to do certain things in the best way you could. You cannot afford to do anything else. And then, the man who hires you knows what a fair day's work is. He cannot long be deceived. If you shirk, your day's work shows it, and the moment you let him know that you have not been carrying on the work he gave you to do, that moment you lose his confidence. From that time on, he will be on his defence against you. This will make it harder for you and harder for him. The best way is to keep steadily on with your work, just as if your employer were right by your side. Never have one gait for the master's eye and one for the back lot."

And then, the man who does not do the fair thing suffers most of all. It will, of course, be a drawback to the employer to have his help always lagging behind. He employs his help for the sake of getting his farm work along, for the profit there is in it, if you choose to put it in that way. He invests his money in your labor and he suffers if you are not true and faithful. If you are, he will recognize the fact and you will get your reward. No doubt about that. How? Perhaps not in the greater amount of money you will receive at his hands, but in a thousand little ways that it cannot be set down here. Kindly words and expressions of confidence will be bestowed in good measure upon the young man who is not afraid to do a little more than earn his wages; and when he goes away, he can have the commendation of the farmer, who has by this time learned him well and knows that he is fair and square and earnest in all he does.

But what if a young man is all the time thinking just of the money he gets, and deliberately sets out to do just as little as he can? That young man hurts himself far more than he does his employer. A dishonest act always harms the man who does it, most of all. If you steal your master's time, he loses just so much and that is all. But the man who commits the base act loses something that can scarcely be restored to him. He loses manhood, and that is

one of the most precious things any of us have. That gone, we are stripped of a beautiful treasure.

Then, too, the young man who is unfair loses the respect of everybody he comes in contact with. Speak against the man you work for and the one who listens will say, "I never want him to work for me. If he would say such things about one man, he would about another. The man that fetches will surely carry." This will extend to the young people of the neighborhood. They will distrust you if you are always trying to "beat" your employer by slighting your work or shirking on the job. More than this, ill news travels fast. Far beyond the confines of the neighborhood in which your lot is cast will go the report that "John Doe is not the man you want on your farm. I have tried him and I know."

But the worst of it all is the mark it leaves on a young man's heart life. Life is like building a beautiful mansion. Each one of us must do the work for himself. Others may help about the planning and getting the material together, but no other man can do a single thing toward the real work of rearing this costly structure. Your own hands, and not those of another, must lay the foundation stones, carry up the walls and finish the towers at the top. Just as you build, so the palace will be. If every part of the work be done just the best you can do it; if good, faithful, honest effort be put into it, the house will be perfect by-and-by. Every little thing you do is a brick in the wall. Every hour has its work; not one may be safely left out.

Right living, right thinking, right doing,—these are what count in the lives of us all, hired man and millionaire alike. The man who can and does work faithfully as a hired man will, by-and-by be a good manager and good landowner himself. Nothing surer than that honest work will be worth more than it costs in the days to come. When you say, "What help will it be to me, if I am true behind the back of my employer," you do not think just what you are saying. Stop, now, for a moment, and just think of this. The costliest thing in all this world is insincerity. It never won a man anything that was worth having, and it robs him of the most valuable things in his life. Fight hard against insincerity. Live a good, true, manly, open-hearted life, and the time will come when you will reap a hundredfold for the seed you sow.

New York State, U.S.A. EDGAR L. VINCENT

### The Difference in Peat and Muck Soils.

The Vermont Station has issued a bulletin, after a thorough investigation of the peat and muck soils of the state, dealing with these at some length. Among other valuable information is an explanation of the difference between these two soils.

The average agriculturist is not apt to discriminate between peat and muck. He sometimes uses the words interchangeably, but more often does not know what peat is, applying the word muck to deposits which strictly are peaty in character. A distinction exists and should be made clear. Peat may be defined as the yellow brown to black, more or less fibrous residue of partially decomposed and disintegrated vegetable matter derived from mosses, sedges, and water plants in general, which has accumulated mostly under water, and, consequently, away from the air, under conditions which have served in part to arrest the ordinary process of decomposition. Muck, on the other hand, is peat wherein the processes of decay have well nigh done their work, the fibrous structure being destroyed, the mass being of a black oozy character, the ingredients somewhat more oxidized and, hence, to some extent made more available to plant growth. A muck, in common parlance, is often simply a swampy soil of black hue and of a relatively high organic matter content.

It is more particularly to the effect of water that peat formation may be attributed. It excludes the air and largely precludes micro-organic growth, in that it favors the formation of soluble organic compounds which are thought somewhat to inhibit bacterial action. Hence peat forms only where there is either standing water or where saturation occurs. Muck, properly so-called, is simply a disintegrated peat, peat in its old age as it were, and its service is mainly that of a fertilizer. Peat is muck in the making.

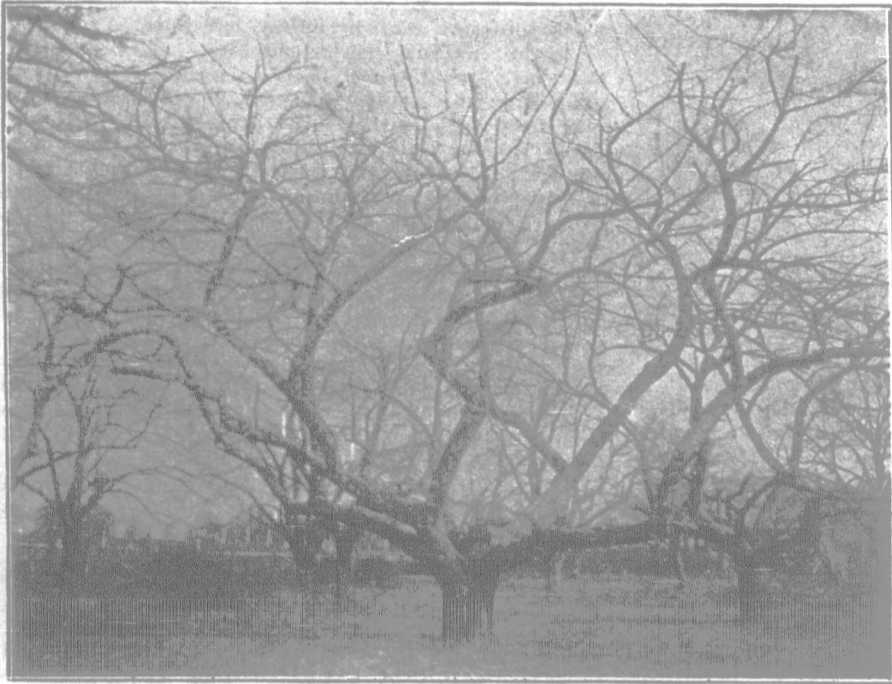
Drained bogs on which the surface moss has ceased to grow are said to be "dead." The peat therein undergoes a sort of ripening, a more complete decay, darkens in hue, becomes more highly compressed and its ash percentage increases, all this because of organic matter oxidation. It now resembles a black loam or mud and constitutes a true muck. Peat naturally tends thus to oxidize, as is shown by the rapidity with which it blackens when loosely piled and exposed to the air. The blacker and the more compact it is, the higher its fuel value. Such peat as a rule is found in wooded bogs. Muck



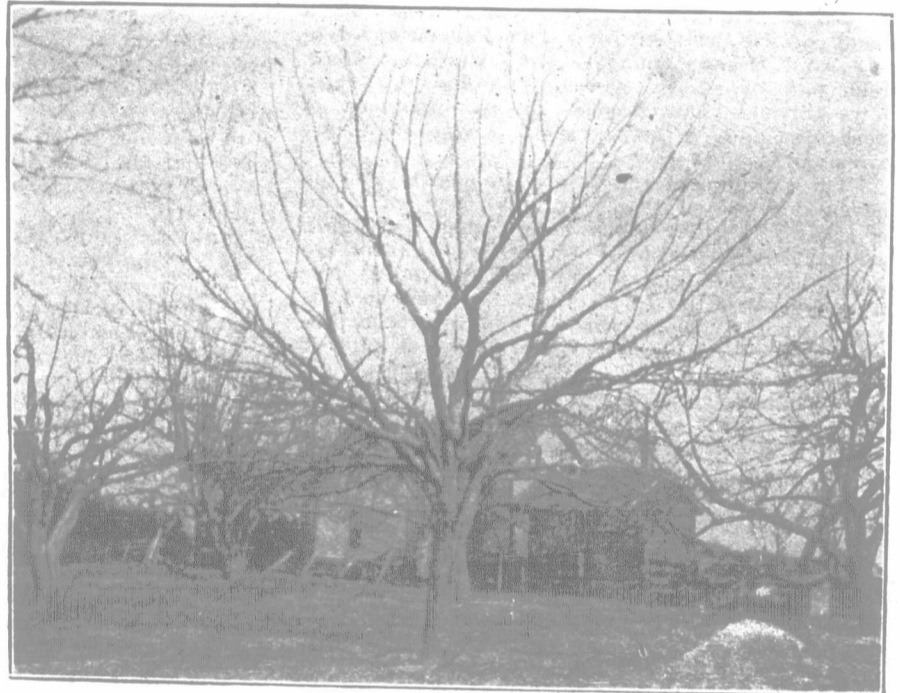
An Unpruned, Monster Greening Tree Before Being Pruned.



A Spy Tree Before Pruning.



What a Difference, the Same Greening Tree After Pruning.



The Same Spy Tree After Pruning.

is of higher value agriculturally than is peat, provided it is not too greatly reduced by soil admixture, and peat, which is low in ash, is of higher value as a fuel than is muck.

#### How Long Will Seeds Live?

Old stories of seeds from which plants have been grown after hundreds of years in storage have been discredited by investigation. Reports of wheat having been raised from seeds found in the hands of Egyptian mummies may have had their origin in some form of trickery. Tests by the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, with samples of forty-three kinds of farm weeds procured in 1895, and since stored in paper bags kept in close dry cabinet drawers, indicated that barley and wheat were not greatly affected during the first five years, but decreased rapidly until the tenth year when no live seeds remained. Five years later white oats showed no life, but black oats germinated for fifteen years, owing, it was suggested, to the adherence of the glumes. The various grass seeds died between the eighth and thirteenth years, timothy proving the strongest of the whole, but among various samples of the same kinds of grass seed great individuality was shown. The clovers showed a slight loss of vitality during the first three or four years, a rapid loss for about four years, while the last ten per cent. expired during the next three or four years. The hardest seeds of alfalfa lasted nearly fourteen years. Most of the vegetable seeds lost vitality rapidly.

Of all the seeds the mustards are reputed to be capable of retaining their vitality for the longest period of time, owing to the oleaginous coating in which they are enclosed. It is a common sight, in mustard-infested districts, to find an old meadow where no blossoms had been apparent since it was seeded down, plowed up after fifteen or twenty years, and at once produce a prolific crop of the yellow weed. The assumption is that the mustard seed must have lain buried in the ground all the while the field was in sod.

On this point, let us refer back to a statement by G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, made at the Ontario Experimental Union last January. Walking over a creek flat on his old home farm he found a number of small mustard plants, some of them with but a single leaf, growing hidden among the grass and producing each a few seeds. Yet this piece had been thirty or forty years in grass, during which time no mustard plant was conspicuously evident. The small plants, however, kept raising enough seed year by year to start a thick mat of mustard when the field should be plowed. Furthermore, as a result of tests made, Mr. Clark said he would challenge anyone to produce a mustard seed that had been kept over fifteen years, under any kind of storage, that would produce a crop.

Referring back to the English experiments, one curious fact was incidentally learned through them. A living embryo, transferred to the food store of dead seeds, utilized it freely, and the store of food retained its properties for years after the seed was dead.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Making the Old Orchard Over.

The Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is again managing several demonstration orchards this season, distributing the work over a number of counties. The accompanying illustrations show two trees in the Middlesex County Demonstration orchard before and after being pruned. These trees as shown in the illustrations depicting them in their unpruned state, were very badly in need of some thinning out. While the trees represented are not ideal in shape, they show what is possible with old, very large and neglected trees, and also with trees of fair size which have not been subjected to regular pruning. The larger tree, all will agree, is not a good one, but the illustration showing it in its pruned form, is a revelation after looking at it before the shears and saw were applied.

The smaller tree was very thick with small limbs before pruning. It is now thinned out and is a very desirable tree. The larger tree is a Rhode Island Greening, showing the spreading habit of growth of this variety, while the smaller one is a Northern Spy, and is quite typical. Some of the largest apple trees ever seen anywhere are in this orchard, the Greening tree being forty-three years old and the Northern Spy a little over twenty years of age. The orchard had not been pruned for eight or ten years previous to this spring, and we believe the owner never received more than \$100 for his fruit any one year. The trees were carefully pruned early in April, and have been sprayed twice—once before the buds opened, and again before the blossoms opened. It will be given the third spraying as soon as the blossoms fall. A few trees are left unpruned for that the difference may be clearly seen.

This short outline is given to indicate what the Department is doing to demonstrate the possibilities of fruit growing properly carried on. The field work is in charge of W. F. Kydd, who is well known as a competent fruit grower, and he is being assisted in the various counties by the local representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who look after the spraying, and being on the spot have charge of other work in connection with the orchard under the direction of Mr. Kydd. This orchard gives an excellent opportunity to demonstrate how an old orchard should be cared for in order to yield highest returns. The difference in the appearance of the roughest of the trees can hardly be imagined. Many of the trees looked to be at least forty feet high, and of course, several feet was taken off the top in the pruning operations, to lower them and make spraying and fruit picking more easily accomplished. The rough bark was scraped off all of them, and where large limbs were removed, the injuries have been painted over to prevent decay. I. B. Whale, B. S. A., the Middlesex representative, is having a large sign placed in a prominent position in the orchard, inviting all visitors to keep

in close touch with the work and as time goes on much good should be accomplished. These demonstration orchards are not a new thing, one of the very first having been undertaken by the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate," but each year sees them located in different sections. They are managed practically the same as outlined, in all the districts where located, and are situated where the Department believes most good may be accomplished. They must eventually prove a valuable factor in improving the class of fruit produced in these sections. If there is a demonstration orchard in your district get all the good out of it you can. Do not stand on the outside looking in. Get into the orchard, talk with those in charge, ask questions and find out the why and wherefore of the undertaking.

## THE DAIRY.

### Cooling Milk in Ice-house.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

To keep milk in hot weather we take an empty carbide can (square), sink it in the ice, in ice house, being careful to have the solid ice well up around it. Then fill in enough water to cover milk in creamer. Always chill the milk before putting in and keep carbide can covered with a rug whether creamer is in or not. By putting a little formaldehyde in the water one doesn't have to change water over twice a month, or move the can.

Muskoka District, Ont.

A. J. C.

### Bitter Flavors.

When the cows first go to pasture, various flavors are often found in the milk. Quite frequently it is bitter.

Bitter milk may be due to a weed in the pasture, or to the use of other foods capable of imparting bitter or disagreeable flavors. In other cases bitter flavor is due to certain germ infections which bring about chemical changes in milk, producing the bitter flavor. This usually occurs in the case of milk that is sweet when drawn, but in the course of several hours, even days, a bitter taste develops due to certain bacteria.

There is a less common and less important form of bitterness which develops in milk that has been heated and has stood for several days. In this case it may not sour or curdle but may become quite bitter, because of the presence of certain spore-bearing germs that were not destroyed by the heating.

Correct the fault in feeding in the first case, or disinfect the cow's teats and udder thoroughly before milking. Scald thoroughly the milk pails and all milk utensils. Do not leave milk standing uncovered in the stable; and especially do not rinse out any milk containers with unboiled water, after they have been carefully sterilized by scalding. This advice given by a Minnesota veterinarian is worth acting upon where the bitter flavors are likely to mean loss of trade.

## POULTRY.

### Temperature and Deterioration in Eggs.

Some extensive experiments carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture, throw some light on the relation of temperature to deterioration in eggs. The range of temperature at which the eggs were kept was from 63 to 88° F. When subjected to the above range of temperature, there was no loss in fertile eggs from one to six days old, but with fertile eggs seven days old, one out of every six had deteriorated, so as to become a second, which meant a decrease in quality of 16.7 per cent. It must be remembered that this is a comparatively low summer temperature, and much greater loss would result in very hot weather and especially with eggs in the sun or near stoves. The conclusion was reached, that fresh fertile eggs placed in an unheated room of the dwelling house, the maximum daily temperature of which is 88° F., or under, will, if marketed frequently, be in sufficiently good condition at the expiration of seven days, but it is wiser to dispose of them twice a week.

With eggs kept in a dwelling house in extremely hot weather, it was found that after twenty-four hours 40 per cent. of the fertile and 20 per cent. of the infertile eggs had developed into seconds. At the age of four days 40 per cent. of the fertile eggs are a total loss, and on the fifth day 100 per cent. In the infertile eggs the rate of deterioration is not so great, but after the fourth day 100 per cent. of the eggs are seconds. At the end of seven days the infertile eggs have a market value of 60 per cent. of their original value, while fertile eggs, under the same conditions, are a total loss. During extremely hot

weather, when the maximum temperature is 100 degrees or over, both fertile and infertile eggs start to deteriorate during the first twenty-four hours, but the loss in infertiles is much less than in the fertile eggs.

During these experiments eggs were placed in nests of layers. Where sitters were not present in the flocks fertile eggs showed a loss in seven days of 38 per cent. greater than that in infertile eggs under similar conditions, and where sitters were present the loss was 32.8 per cent. greater. The bulk of the loss in the two fertile-egg experiments was caused by the development of blood rings and rots, while, in the infertile, it was due to seconds. The infertile eggs proved to be more resistant to deterioration than the fertile eggs when placed in nests for layers with sitters present, as is the case in most farm flocks in summer. The total loss at the packing house, with sitters present for fertile eggs, was 64.1 per cent, and for infertiles, under the same conditions, 31.4 per cent., and the quality of the infertiles was much superior to that of the fertiles. Irregularity in gathering the eggs from the nests used by the layers is one of the ways in which a serious loss in the quality of the eggs may occur on the farm, and infertile eggs are the most resistant to this condition. The greater loss occurring in fertilized eggs, where no sitters were present, is explained by the fact that throughout the day the nest was occupied by laying hens. This proves that eggs should be gathered regularly and frequently.

Eggs were also placed under sitting hens. Fertile eggs showed signs of deterioration in twenty-four hours, and in thirty-six hours blood could be detected. Development of blood goes on rapidly up to forty-eight and seventy-two hours of incubation, and if the germ dies then blood rings may be plainly seen. Infertile eggs show a shrinkage.

It was found that eggs kept in a cyclone cave proved much better in quality than those kept under other conditions.

The weed nest, the nest in the straw stack or under the corn crib and the stolen nest, favor the production of these spots, blood rings and rots, and eggs from these sources are always to be looked upon with suspicion.

Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm, the basic factors responsible for this condition being the haphazard methods of poultry management.

If the eggs are fresh when delivered to the buyer, it is impossible, with the present methods of transportation, for them to reach the packing-house without showing a slight deterioration in quality—approximately 12 per cent. of their original value.

The results of all the experimental work point to the fact that the production of the infertile egg is the greatest asset in the attempt to produce high-quality market eggs during hot weather.

Give the hens clean nests; gather the eggs, at least, once daily; keep the eggs in a cool, dry place; market them once a week, and kill or sell mature male birds immediately the hatching season is over.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Out to Grass.

By Peter McArthur.

Getting out to grass is certainly the event of the year for the animals on the farm. I know, because I have a strong fellow-feeling for them. When the sun begins to get warm, and the grass starts to grow, I get impatient for the time when I can fling myself at full length on the sod without being scolded for taking chances of catching cold. When the cows were allowed out for the first time they could hardly wait to go through the gate before they started to graze, and for a couple of hours they kept at it as if their lives depended on getting a good meal. But presently something stampeded the young cattle, and the whole bunch began running, bunting one another, and jumping around as if indulging in a foolish sort of sun dance to celebrate their freedom. When this was over, the red cow started on her annual inspection of the fences. The thorn hedge, woven with barbed wire, baffled her, as it did last year, and I thought everything was all right. The next time I looked she was in the right clover field. The spring flood had loosened things around the government drain. After driving her out I fixed this break in the fence, only to find that she was in the field again. She had found a place where the wire fence had been cut through. Turning her out again I made a thorough job of mending this, and that ended the trouble. She made a complete round of the field, stuck her head over every fence and bawled, but that was all. Now I can go about my work without giving a thought to the fences. The red cow and I examined and tested them thoroughly

on the first day and fixed them for the summer. Really, the red cow is a great help. If it were not for her I might be bothered with fences all season, but one day is enough. She examines the fences thoroughly and after she finds the weak spots I fix them up. If her calves take after her I shall be able to advertise a new strain of useful stock. No farmer should be without one of these fence-testing cows to help him keep his farm in shape and protect his crops.

\*\*\*\*\*

For a few days everything was quiet in the pasture field, and then, all of a sudden, there was a noise like a general election. All the cattle began to bawl defiance. A big, slab-sided two-year-old steer began to lead the herd towards the line fence. He had his head down, his mouth open, and walked catercorner, roaring like one of the bulls of Bashan. A neighbor had just turned out his cattle, and they were approaching the line fence, and putting up the same warlike bluff. I would have had more respect for the dehorned two-year-old and his war talk, had it not been that on the previous evening I had seen him being prodded across the field by a sharp-horned little yearling heifer. He grunted and got out of her way like a fat man getting beyond the reach of a suffragette's elbow in a street-car rush. But he certainly did make an awful noise. He seemed to have inside information about an emergency, and the herd on the other side of the fence was as noisy and indignant as if some one were trying to apply the closure. I don't know why it is, but I always find something in the actions of cattle to remind me of politics. There is the same tendency to go in flocks, to make a wholly unnecessary amount of noise, and then to accomplish nothing. When the two roaring herds finally met at the line fence they merely stuck their noses through the wires and sniffed at one another for a few minutes, and then went back to pasture. The crisis was over.

\*\*\*\*\*

When the driver got out for the first time she went through the gate on the run. She ate quietly for a couple of minutes, then lay down and had a most satisfactory roll. When she got up she took a look around the field, squealed, jumped into the air and began to give an exhibition of energy that I didn't think was in her system. She must have had it in cold storage all winter, for she hadn't been using much of it on the road. She galloped, kicked and snorted, and I sat down and tried to figure out whether she was snorting at the kick or kicking at the snort. But like many another problem I have tackled, it was too deep for me. There were times when she had all four feet in the air at once, and looked as if she could have kept four more going. She would gallop round in a circle, then come to a sudden stop and snort. When the echo of the snort came back from the woods, it would scare her so that she would start off on the gallop again. After she had relieved herself and galloped around the field in this way about a dozen times, she finally settled down and began to eat. After watching this exhibition I made up my mind that there will be more speed in my drives to the post office in the future. I thought she was troubled with "that tired feeling," that comes to all of us in the spring, but now I shall have no compunction about using the whip. She has simply been loafing on me.

\*\*\*\*\*

How is it that the newspapers are having so little to say about the frost of Friday, the ninth? Apparently, the official observers did not have the same kind of weather as we had in this district. According to the testimony of oldest inhabitants we had the sharpest frost known for many years and although at the present writing, it is impossible to say how much damage has been done, I am afraid that most of the fruit has been destroyed. The cherry and apple blossoms were all frozen and are now withered brown. As our thermometer registered two degrees of frost at sunset I was on the watch all night. At twelve o'clock there were four degrees of frost, and by three a.m., the thermometer had gone down until it showed eight degrees of frost. By that time I was busy with bon-fires, but a slight breeze was stirring from the north, so that the smoke did not lie well over the orchard. I devoted most of my attention to the Spies, but it is yet too early to know whether I managed to save them. The blossoms have not opened, but it is a fact that the part of the orchard which was kept filled with smoke during the cold hours is not so badly frost-bitten as the part that was uncared for. The frost was so severe that it killed all the strawberry blossom, and even the leaves on the beeches and maples in the woods. According to the official reports that I have seen, only two degrees of frost was recorded in other places, and but little damage has been reported. Perhaps the news will come later, for it does not seem possible that a frost so severe as we had, could be confined to a small area. An examination of the

blossoms shows, that even those that were still unopened are mostly black on the inside, and I am afraid, that means that they have been killed. If these fears are well founded, it will be a great disappointment, for practically all the farmers have sprayed their orchards this spring—many of them for the first time.

While the old orchard has been injured by frost I am afraid that the new orchard, which we have planted out, has suffered even more from the heat. The trees were twelve days in coming from the nursery, and arrived in a broken box from which the packing had been shaken. They were as dry as the switches in the brush heap, and if they survive I shall be inclined to believe that young apple trees cannot be killed by any treatment. Acting on instructions telephoned from the nursery, we did everything possible to revive them, and they have been planted with every care. Someone has certainly been to blame when perishable freight arrived in such a condition, and it is my intention to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. Practically all the trees that came in this district were in the same condition, and some farmers refused to accept delivery. I have been told that even if trees that have been dried out in this way should live through the first year they almost invariably die in the second year. I shall be glad if some experienced orchardist will give me the benefit of his experience in this matter.

### Reminiscences of an Ex-Hired Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was born and raised on a farm. There were three boys in the family and I was the oldest. When I was 16 years old it was decided that I should hire out for the fall as we were through harvesting and there wasn't much need for my services at home. I began to look around for a job but it wasn't so easy to get work then (in the seventies) on a farm as it is now. However, when I was at the blacksmith shop one day, getting a horse shod, I learned that the farmer nearby was laid up with a felon on his hand and was badly in need of help, as most of his grain was uncut. As soon as my horse was shod I was on his back in a trice, and a brisk gallop of a few minutes brought me to the farmer's gate. We soon struck a bargain. I was engaged for a month at 30 cents a day including board, and was to come back that night, in order to start work the next morning. It is needless to state that I returned greatly elated over my good fortune. There was little preparation needed to get me ready as my new situation was barely two miles away. After supper I left home for the first time. How well I remember it although many harvests have come and gone since then! I think I can see my mother standing at the doorway of our humble log dwelling wiping the tears from her eyes, knowing full well that this parting, if only for a short distance, was the thin-end of the wedge of separation which eventually comes to nearly every home whether rich or poor. Notwithstanding my intense eagerness to get away I must confess that I felt a twinge of loneliness and sadness as I walked down the lane, through the gate and out on the road to begin the battle of life among strangers. But the exuberance and hopefulness of youth soon drove out all sense of sorrow occasioned by this initial snapping of home ties. The future was bright, and so I walked along the highway that beautiful summer evening as merry as a lark. Such, however, is the fickleness of feeling, that, I was no sooner at my journey's end, than I began to wish I was home again. And the bedroom! I have a distinct recollection to this day of how dimly dreary that room appeared to me the first night I slept in it. In the days that followed I learned that there is a mighty big difference between being a boy at home and a hired man at a neighbor's, no matter how kind and thoughtful the latter may be. Like every other hired man that is worth his salt, I got up early the next morning to do the pre-breakfast chores so that we could be ready for the regular routine work of the day by seven o'clock. Up to this time I had never been used to continuous work from morning till night. I now found out that when a boy became "the hired man" he couldn't drop work for a few minutes at any time, to play with the dog, run to the house for an apple or take a few moments rest under the spreading branches of a friendly tree. It is quite natural therefore, that before the first week was ended I was sorry that I left home, but I stuck to my place nevertheless, though I often counted the days to the end of the month.

As a great deal of the crop was uncut and my employer had no reaper I had to do consider-

able cradling—a pretty stiff job for a sixteen-year-old lad. There is something inspiring about cradling even if it is a strenuous bit of exercise. When a boy learned to handle the cradle with all the graceful curves and swings that characterized the adept cradler he felt that he was a man out and out. I never became an expert in this line of work, for reapers became quite common shortly after, and the only use for a cradle was in cutting roads around the field and around stumps and trees. Now-a-days I believe that the majority of farmers make the first round with their binder without first cutting a road, so that cradling will soon be a lost art.

The most disagreeable feature of my first experience as a hired man was having to work so much alone. Everything seemed to move so slowly, especially binding grain, which, to say the least, is a tedious job when the grain has been cut with a cradle and has lain in the sun for a day or two. The straw gets so dry and crackly that it is almost impossible to make a band. However, "everything comes to him who waits." The grain was cut, bound and safely housed, and my month was up at last. Strange to say however, I didn't leave, but hired for two months more at the rate of 25 cents a day, wet and dry. Fall plowing commenced, and I must admit that I enjoyed this part of farm-work better than anything else. With a smart team, a good plow, a clean field and a bright, crisp October day I think there is no occupation under the sun that can compare with plowing. I have had a fairly varied experience and so feel that I can speak with some degree of confidence along this line.

Another fall work that I enjoyed almost as well as plowing, was "going to threshings." This might appropriately be called the pastime of a farmer lad. In those days the machines were all driven by horse-power, usually about five teams. Two teams were furnished by the thrasher, and the rest by the farmer, who usually exchanged with his neighbors, if he hadn't enough horses of his own. The work at the threshing these days was not very heavy as there were generally plenty of men. The straw stack was the favorite resort for those who were particularly fond of an easy place, hence the older men generally gravitated to that point. The young men struck for the mow, where the work was more strenuous, especially in loose barley and peas. The steadiest jobs were cutting bands, carrying boxes and standing at the ends of the carriers. This latter work was generally looked upon as the most disagreeable part of threshing, and it was customary for each farmer or his hired man to take this place. My favorite job was cutting bands. There was something exceedingly attractive and picturesque in being near the whizzing and whirling cylinder. Cutting bands however, was no sinecure, especially if the bands were thick and the knife dull. Sometimes a reckless feeder would grab for a sheaf before the band was severed and receive a nasty gash for his carelessness.

The old-time separators couldn't take in the sheaves like the modern, ravenous, grain-eating monsters. The feeders then had to loosen the sheaves before sliding them down the feed-board. It would make a youngster of to-day split with laughter to see the antics of an old-timer feeder as he literally tore the sheaves limb from limb before they were fed to cylinder. But to us boys he was the object of envious admiration and deep respect. I have wondered since if the pugilistic method of handling a sheaf was merely a pretext for lengthening out the job. Sometimes a sheaf would come bounding out of the mow, pass the band-cutter, drop into the cylinder before the feeder could catch it, thus stopping the machinery from horse-power to carriers. An accident like this often resulted seriously for the momentum of the horses would sometimes crack every arm. This entailed a long delay, while the threshers scoured the woods for a fresh supply of iron-wood trees which furnished the best timber for arms for a horse-power.

One very amusing trick that these old threshers used to indulge in, was to put on an extra spurt when the man at the head of the carriers was getting it hard on account of the increasing height of the straw stack. A signal to the driver for more speed, and to the mow men for more grain and the fun began. A heavy, continuous stream of fluffy straw rolled off the end of the carriers and the "tail man" dug in for all he was worth to keep the track clear, but there was a limit to human endurance for soon there was a blockage, off came the carrier chain and everybody but the unfortunate victim, enjoyed a few moments rest while matters were being straightened out.

The most pleasing part of the threshing program, to a lad, at least, was the meals. Such cooking! Everything known to the culinary art was piled on the table—meat, vegetables, pickles, pies, cakes, cookies, home-made bread, maple syrup, etc., etc., and to cap the climax there was

always a pudding, generally rice with raisins galore and country cream for sauce. It makes my teeth water as I write these words when I think of those threshing dinners in olden times. I presume good meals are still served up on such auspicious occasions, but they cannot beat those feasts we used to have way back in the seventies. In this connection I wish to state unequivocally that I cannot recollect a threshing that I ever attended where there was poor food, and that too in a district where there were comparatively few well-to-do farmers. I distinctly remember going to the threshing on one occasion where I expected a very common meal would be served as the man was poor and his wife wasn't noted for good house-keeping. Judge of my surprise when I sat down to one of the finest spreads it being my privilege to enjoy from that day to this. All the latent capabilities of that wife had been aroused for the occasion.

Wet days are the summum malum of hired men notwithstanding the old saying of "More Rain More Rest," to the contrary. There is not much rest for a hired man on a rainy day if he works for a wide-awake and resourceful farmer. Such employers can find a job for a hired man under any climatic conditions. During wet days in spring seed-grain is cleaned, calf stables and sheep houses cleaned out, harness washed and oiled, potatoes sprouted, and wood split. In the summer we used to throw out the surplus straw from mows, fix wagon-racks, churn, clean the mower and reaper to the sound of the rain pattering on the roof. In the fall my employers never seemed to be stuck for something to do in rainy weather. We repaired stables, cleaned grain, made axe handles, stored machinery in winter quarters, etc.

When my "time was up" at my first situation, I went home for the winter months and attended school for a short time. It was customary then for the big boys to take a few weeks schooling in the winter, to brush up in the three R's.

In the following spring I engaged with a farmer for eight months at \$10 a month. I was now a full-fledged hired man. I got a splendid place and generally speaking enjoyed my work. During the year I entered into a new and delightful experience and that was attending barn raisings. Up to this time log barns obtained generally, but a change was taking place. Farmers were beginning to build frame barns with stone stabling underneath. I was sent to every "raising" during the summer, and these events were bright spots in my year's work. I was a veritable green-horn at first, not knowing a girt from a plate, nor a purlin post from a spur-brace. I soon got the "hang of the thing" and before long was looked upon as a pretty handy fellow and was "called" near the first when sides were chosen preparatory to the final struggle. Now-a-days, I am told that the frame-work is put up with block and tackle, so that all the fun and tremendous excitement that accompanied a barn-raising twenty or thirty years ago, are banished. A droll feature in connection with barn-raising in that district is worth recording. There were two men who were always called last for obvious reason. Occasionally, for joke, the captains would call them first, to the great amusement of the crowd. It should be mentioned to the credit of these indifferent workers that they never resented the tricks played upon them, for they quickly and good-naturedly responded to their names.

The most disagreeable experience that I had as a hired man was the long working days in spring and summer. We used to work from seven o'clock till sun-down in the fields to say nothing about the chores before breakfast and after the field-work was done. Many a time I have followed a team for twelve and thirteen hours a day. Often in June I used to wonder if the sun would ever set. In my humble opinion more boys have left the farm because of the long work days, than for any other reason. One doesn't mind putting in a few extra hours during haying and harvest, but to require a hired man or any one else to put in twelve hours hoeing turnips, plowing and summer-fallow or building fences is more than any spirited young fellow can stand. I don't blame any farmers' son for "kicking over the traces" when asked to work till sun-down, from seed-time to the beginning of haying. Such an imposition is no more nor less than rural tyranny. I want to say that just as much work can be accomplished in the long run in a ten-hour day as in the old method of working till sun-down.

When a boy at home we always quit work at 6 o'clock, except in haying and harvest. It is quite evident therefore, that when I hired out and had to work two or three hours a day extra I mentally resolved that some day I would change my occupation, and after three years experience as a "hired man" I put my resolution into effect, I decided to be a school teacher, for to my unsophisticated mind teaching seemed to be an ideal calling, with its short hours and long holi-

days. (I have found out since that "All is not Gold That Glitters.")

It is remarkable how an apparently insignificant incident will change the whole tenor of a boy's life. It was so with me at least. One afternoon during the fall of the first year of my experience as a hired man I was digging potatoes near the road. A trim, tidy, young lady came tripping along shortly after four o'clock. She was the school teacher. "My!" thought I to myself, "here is Miss A—through with her work before half of the afternoon is gone. It must be a grand job to be a school teacher." Right there and then were the seeds of discontent with my lot sown in my heart, and unconsciously a desire was kindled within me to be a school teacher. It was, as I have said, my ideal calling although I must confess the motive inspiring it wasn't a very commendable one. Four years from that time when I was twenty years old I began to prepare for the High School Entrance Examination. I bought the books required for 4th class and read them every moment I had to spare. I had never written on an examination of any kind in my life and yet in December of that year I went to the nearest High School, wrote and passed very creditably. I had saved about \$200 and with that meagre sum commenced my High School career. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the many serious difficulties and disadvantages that confronted me, suffice to say that in three years from the day I first entered the High School as a student I began teaching in the very school section where I had worked for three years as a hired man. Whether I acted wisely is an appropriate question for discussion.

THE EX-HIRED MAN.

### Wanted, A Leader.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to express the thanks and admiration of one humble farmer individual for the firm stand you have taken on the question of banking privileges, and your outspoken advocacy of the rights of the public, as against the undue privileges of one particular section. That the banks have pettishly withdrawn their advertising patronage from "The Farmer's Advocate," does not "speak volumes" for the justness of their side of the question. It looks very like a case of "no evidence for the defence, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

Like the experience of many others; between paying rent, then interest, and all the usual expenses incidental to working a farm, besides educating and starting in life a fair-sized family. I never had much spare cash to help swell the loaning capacity of banks, and so took little notice of the matter except to wonder why the banks paid such a small interest on deposits, when their buildings and equipment seemed to indicate much greater profits than the 100 to 150% difference between the 3% allowed on deposits and the current rates for loans. But in the interests of ordinary justice and equality of opportunity, your efforts for the curtailment of the powers, privileges and immunities at present enjoyed by banks should be appreciated and aided by all classes.

As to organization amongst farmers; it is a thing much to be desired: for, at the present time, we are certainly a helpless and disorganized lot, at the mercy of any soulless corporation that chooses to combine with others for the purpose of fleecing us, and too much given to this played out business of working for some political party first and for our own interests last. The sooner a Moses arises to lead us out of our present bondage the better. I am no leader of men, but am ready to "fall in" and follow.

Halton Co., Ont. J. E. WICKSON.

### Strike While the Iron is Hot.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have taken great interest in your articles on the Bank Act, and I admire the courageous stand you have taken with your paper. I also admire the fearless statements of your friend Peter McArthur.

It is true, as you say, that any paper or person that is bold enough to take issue with the money interests of this country must suffer directly or indirectly. That reason in itself proves beyond a doubt that there must be something under cover that the thinking public does not know, or, if they do, they are constrained in some way not to express themselves.

Why should this be the case? Does the money interest of this country hold the ruling power? If it be not the case and if there be such an injustice in the Bank Act as it stands, why is not the government courageous and honest enough to make it right? But the fact of the matter is our various governments have catered to the money interests of this country, and let the farming industry be served as a secondary consideration.

What did the late government do along this

line? Take the Farmer's Bank case. Here we had government officials who had, or were supposed to have, the welfare of the people of Canada at heart, allowing a genuine label to be placed on what they could hardly help knowing to be a counterfeit, and in so doing allowed many throughout this province to be robbed of their hard-earned savings. Take the Ontario Bank case. Here we had a bank going on doing business for many years while it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and this also known to high men holding government positions at the time. On the other hand, take the present government. On coming into power two years ago they even stepped outside their party altogether, and, selected for the second position in the cabinet a man who had been considered a leader in the world of finance.

I have drawn attention to these facts in order to show that there is sufficient reason for every thinking man in Canada to-day to believe that our governments, regardless of party, are prone to favor the money interests.

So, taking that into consideration, it is up to us farmers, who compose 65 per cent of the population, to demand our rights, and, in order to do so, we must stand up like men, backed by a strong and efficient organization, which, if properly composed, will be able to combat with any interests or combine and demand what is just and right.

This fight cannot be carried on by one paper or one man. It must have the organization that I have spoken of to back it up. So I ask you once again, brother farmers, to stand by your guns, strike a telling blow while the iron is hot. Stand by the papers like "The Farmer's Advocate," that have back-bone enough to speak so fearlessly when your rights are trodden on. For those papers will be mighty weapons in your hands against your enemies when you have that unlimited organization working.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ANTHONY McLEOD.

### Independent Inspection Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You are doing a grand work in the interest of the citizens of Canada in your efforts to have our banking laws remodelled in the interests of the common people—farmers in particular. We want no better assurance that your efforts are in the right direction than the fact that they have aroused such opposition from the money trust, that has been profiting by our savings for so long through the privileges they have received from Government. Never give up the fight till we have independent inspection. It is the least security we can ask for our hard-earned savings, which the banks are using with so much profit to themselves and which render us such small returns. Long live the old reliable "Farmer's Advocate" and its talented friend of the farmers, Peter McArthur.

Queens Co., P. E. I. WALTER SIMPSON.

### Inspect All Banks.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I quite agree with what Mr. McArthur has written, and am strongly in favor of a Banking Commission and an independent inspection of all banking institutions. There are many other things that farmers ought to co-operate in, but in this section it is next to impossible to do anything in this direction.

Joliette Co., Que. J. J. F. HOUGHTON.

### Big Trade in Seed Oats.

For your information we might state that we have had a great season's trade in seed oats, largely, we presume, through "The Farmer's Advocate" getting our name before the farmers. When a good thing is to be obtained for the great agricultural industry, it is well that there are such mediums as yours to let the people know the facts.

We have shipped carload lots as far west as Owen Sound this year. Quebec city took some five carloads, and we could have sold 50,000 bushels in that province if we had had them ready in time.

Prince Edward Island. JOS. READ.

### Brings Results.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About a month ago we had inserted an ad. in your paper of collie pups for sale, and the inquiries came in for more than twice as many as we could sell. We were compelled to return eight orders that we could not fill, and enquiries are coming in yet. Your advertising columns evidently reach the right class of customers, and we wish you every success.

Northumberland Co., Ont. A. B. ARMSTRONG

### Condition of Canada's Crops.

A bulletin issued on May 14th, by the Census and Statistics Office, records the condition of crops and live stock on April 30th as reported by agricultural correspondents throughout Canada.

It is estimated that in Ontario about 18 per cent. and in Alberta about 48.5 per cent. of the areas sown to wheat last fall have been winter-killed. These percentages represent a deduction of 261,000 acres from the total area sown to fall wheat, viz., 1,086,800 acres; so that the area remaining to be harvested is now 825,800 acres.

The condition of fall wheat on April 30th was, in Ontario, 83.4 per cent., and in Alberta 76 per cent. of a standard representing the promise of a full crop, the corresponding percentages on the same date last year being 71.2 for Ontario and 76.8 for Alberta. For all Canada the condition on April 30th of this year was 82 per cent. of the standard representing the promise of a full crop, or 101 per cent. of the average yield of the past four years. Last year, at the same date, the corresponding figures were only 72.6 per cent. of the full crop standard, and 87 per cent. of the average of the three previous years.

Spring seeding has made good progress throughout the greater part of Canada, and was much further advanced at the end of April than it was on the same date last year. In the Maritime provinces seeding does not begin until May, but the weather was favorable and the indications were for an early spring. In Quebec there was also the prospect of an early season, and about 12 per cent. of the total seeding was completed by April 30th. In Ontario conditions were more variable, but 40 per cent. of the total seeding was reported as finished. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan over 50 per cent., and in Alberta about 75 per cent. of spring wheat had been sown during the favorable weather of April. In Saskatchewan there is an apparent tendency to sow less wheat, and devote more attention to dairying and mixed farming. For Quebec, Ontario and the three Northwest provinces the proportion of seeding completed on April 30th was for wheat 43 per cent., for oats 20.5 per cent., for barley 18.7 per cent., and for all crops 34.7 per cent.

About 22 per cent. of the area in hay and clover meadows is reported to have been winter-killed, but the average condition of these crops at the end of April was 89.6 per cent., as compared with 74.6 per cent. last year.

The condition of live stock remains generally satisfactory, being, for all Canada, over 90 per cent. of a standard representing a healthy and thrifty condition.

ARCHIFALD BLUE, Chief Officer.

### P. E. Island Notes.

At this date, May 13th, cropping is well advanced. The weather has been fine for work but very cold, and as yet there is very little growth. Clover on the new meadows presents a very fine appearance, and if the season is favorable a big crop of hay is assured.

Our Department of Agriculture have again announced that competitions in standing fields of grain will be carried on this season. This is certainly the very best plan to encourage the production of good, clean seed grain, and to keep the land free from weeds.

The judge of standing grain can easily ascertain whether the grain is a clean sample or a mixture—a matter not so easily found out in judging grain in sacks at seed shows. Judging classes in live stock and illustrations in sheep-dipping will also be held in connection with agricultural meetings this summer.

Quite a large number of Women's Institutes have already been organized and are getting to work with purpose—along the lines of making country life more attractive. One Women's Institute has already set the pace by getting to work to beautify its school grounds, and interesting the scholars in school gardening, especially the cultivation of flowers. This is a step in the right direction, and there is much work ahead of them in making these hitherto neglected spots attractive, and enthusing the children with a love of beauty in nature.

Through the efforts of our Poultry Department, under the lead of T. A. Benson, our poultry man, some "egg circles" have been started. This is what is specially needed here in our poultry business, as our system of gathering eggs for shipment is about as bad as it can be. A large part of our eggs are taken in by the country stores in exchange for goods and sent by them to the large shippers in the cities, and too much time elapses between the farm here and the consumer in Montreal to assure the eggs reaching him in anything like the condition in which they ought to be. Egg circles will remedy this by having the eggs gathered and shipped promptly, and will also make a cash market for

them which will be far more satisfactory to the producers.

Our cheese factories are busy preparing for the season's work, which begins on June first. Prospects are good for a large milk supply.

There is a great scarcity of young pigs here, and they are selling for double the usual price.

Horses are a good price, and many are being shipped to the other provinces. Oats are low—36 to 38 cents, and potatoes are a drug on the market. If the markets for them do not brighten up, large quantities will be wasted and a dead loss to farmers.

W. S.

### Advanced Agricultural Legislation in Nova Scotia.

The 1913 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature which prorogued on May 13, was very fruitful of bills providing for an advanced agricultural policy. Notable among these were No. 29, providing for demonstration work in agriculture; No. 30 for the encouragement of seed growing; No. 31 for the appointment of a superintendent of dairying; No. 32 for the appointment of a Provincial entomologist; No. 33, for the increasing of grants to agricultural societies; No. 34, for the better organization of, and the increasing of grants to county and district exhibitions; No. 35, for the formation of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, and No. 37, for amending the law for the enrolment of stallions, adding thereto a provision for optional inspection.

Several other laws were passed which are of more or less general interest to the farmer. Among these, was Bill No. 71, respecting rural telephone companies, which provide that, if a farmer or group of farmers in any part of the Province wish telephone facilities, the Government will bonus a telephone line for the purpose, to the extent of \$20 per mile, and that any existing telephone company must give such a branch line connection with the nearest exchange at a switching fee not to exceed five cents.

Bills Nos. 90 and 189 were passed, giving farmers' "Fruit Produce and Warehouse Co-operative Associations" powers which enable them, in addition to buying and selling farm and fruit produce of all kinds, to also deal in spraying outfits, agricultural implements, fertilizers, feeds, flour and all manner of merchandise. There are now some thirty-five local co-operative fruit companies and the majority of them are united into the central "Nova Scotia Fruit Companies." These companies were incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, and their operations were confined to the buying and selling of fruit, etc., but this new legislation greatly extends their powers and adds to the practical value of their co-operation. No development in Nova Scotia is fraught with greater possibilities, or is being more carefully watched, both at home and abroad, than this co-operative movement which is in line with recommendations that are being made all over the world in regard to the improvement of the farmer's business position.

Bill No. 19, "To Incorporate the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association," is of considerable interest to the farmer, since, according to this bill, all practicing veterinarians must be members of the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association, and it is illegal for anyone to practice under the pretense of being a veterinary surgeon unless he is a graduate of a recognized school or college and eligible for membership in the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association.

Farmers, too, are interested in the special road legislation passed at this session, which makes provision, in addition to the usual grants, for an expenditure of \$10,000 per county upon special road work of a permanent character.

In regard to the more purely departmental bills, already referred to, they are such as provide for a very progressive policy along agricultural lines.

The bill for the establishment of demonstration plots, etc., provides for demonstrations throughout the Province in the growing of field crops as well as for other farming operations and for the appointment of men corresponding to the District Representatives of Ontario, to carry on this work in the respective counties of the Province. A beginning along this line has already been made in Cape Breton.

The act for the encouragement of seed growing provides for the further extension of field crop competitions, seed fairs, etc., with a view of encouraging farmers to grow more of their own seed and that of a better quality than heretofore.

The act for the appointment of a Superintendent of Dairying, provides for a very progressive policy along this important line. Heretofore, this department has been largely under the control of the Secretary for Agriculture, but it has now assumed so much importance that it demands one man's undivided attention. W. A. McKay, formerly the successful manager of the Scotsburn Creamery, the most progressive creamery in the Maritime

Provinces, has been appointed to this position and has already done very effective work.

The similar bill for the appointment of a Provincial Entomologist is the result of a determination on the part of farmers in general, and the fruit growers in particular, to keep Nova Scotia, as far as possible, free from those pernicious pests which have, in other countries, caused so much trouble and added so heavily to the cost of raising field produce and fruit. Dr. Matheson, who has been appointed to this important position, is a Nova Scotian and a distinguished graduate of Cornell. He held for two years a similar position in one of the States of the Union. Immediately following his appointment in Nova Scotia, special regulations were passed with respect to the control of nursery stock, etc., shipped in from other provinces of the Dominion. The Province of Ontario has appointed a Provincial Entomologist and the managements of the large Canadian nursery plants are arranging to rid their plantations from the San Jose and other pernicious pests.

The increase of grants to agricultural societies and exhibitions is also a part of the progressive policy which the Department of Agriculture is carrying on. The number of agricultural societies has grown from 164 in 1905, the year when the Agricultural College was established, to 210, and the local exhibitions, during the same period, have increased from three to twelve. The agricultural societies devote their attention especially to the purchase and maintenance of pure-bred sires and, under the superintendence of F. L. Fuller, the character of the work has rapidly improved. In regard to local exhibitions, their whole development has been largely a matter of the past seven years, during which time their numbers have not only increased, but their grants also, from less than \$1,000 in 1905 to six or seven times that amount at the present time.

The bill providing for the organization of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, is a very important measure. During the past few years, the poultry enthusiasts have been doing excellent work, but they have not received that degree of assistance from the Government which the importance of the industry warranted. Nova Scotia poultry men met at the Agricultural College during the recent short course and the present legislation represents the results of their deliberations. It provides not only for the formation of a Provincial Poultry Association, but for poultry clubs in various centres of the Province, all of which will receive provincial aid from the Government depending upon the character and amount of work they do.

The bill for the inspection of stallions is an amendment to the bill for the enrolment of stallions passed in 1912. This amendment provides for the optional inspection of stallions offered for public service in Nova Scotia. Under the bill at present in force, a large enrollment has taken place, and it is already evident that much good is bound to follow this horse-improvement legislation. Not a few of those whose horses will only enroll in Class C., are making enquiries for pure-bred horses that will enroll in Class A. With the added provision for optional inspection, the Bill is bound to prove even more effective so far as horse improvement is concerned.

Altogether, the Legislation of 1913, portends a most progressive policy on the part of the Department of Agriculture. The anticipated Federal Subsidy for the encouragement of agriculture will, to a large extent, facilitate these measures and will no doubt lead to still greater advancement in future years.

On May 16th the Bank Act, as reported by the Committee on Banking and Commerce, was launched on its final stages in Committee of the whole House. Ottawa press-gallery correspondents observed indications that the measure would undergo another thorough analysis, and it was considered probable that some of the amendments rejected by the Committee would be placed before the House. Judging from our own correspondence, and from other indications, the members may receive evidence of a rising tide of opinion in the country that will not be appeased without further curtailment of banking privileges, and further security for depositors. Have you informed your own member what you think?

Three new appointments to the staff of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture are announced. G. H. Cutler, B.S.A., a 1909 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and subsequently lecturer, then assistant professor in cereal husbandry, at Macdonald College, Que., is made Professor in Field Husbandry; R. K. Baker, B.A. of Manitoba, becomes Assistant Professor of Poultry; while J. H. Smith, B. S. A., is made Assistant Professor in Farm Mechanics.

### A Great Horse Show at Ottawa.

Ottawa's fourth annual horse show was brought to a close last Saturday night after the most successful week of its history. The capital's society turned out en masse to do honor to the horse. All the classes were well contested, the splendid entries making decisions close in every one. The entries of Hon. D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg, Man., while winning considerable money did not meet the success which they attained at the recent Toronto Horse Show. The high-steppers belonging to Miss E. Viau, of Montreal, took considerable of the money. Hunters and jumpers were in the majority, Hon. Clifford Sifton again winning the championship in the high jump class with Hercules, the Toronto winner. Confidence, the sensational world's champion, fell with his rider, Jack Hamilton, and rolled over him, but he pluckily mounted Hercules and rode him to victory.

Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., had the champion hunter in Sir Edward, Elmhurst, same owner's Masterpiece going second.

The champion high-stepper was Masterpiece, owned by Major C. W. MacLean, Point Claire, Quebec, Lord Kitchener going second for Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Toronto.

The Wasp, ridden by Lieut. Myles, won the Olympia course event for Canadian officers in uniform, and qualified to represent Canada at the Olympia show.

The harness championship was won by England's Pride, owned by Major C. W. MacLean, the same owner's, Masterpiece going second.

The best pair of horses in harness was found in Aeroplane and Biplane, exhibited by E. J. Jones, Ottawa, Lucky Jim and Lintoll, the Toronto winners, going second for Cameron.

Miss Viau was first in the class for four-in-hands, with Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid, Eye Opener and I Wonder, J. J. Jone's entry going second and Cameron's third.

Lord Kitchener won the saddle championship for Sir Henry Pellatt, Ennisclaire Farms, Oakville, getting second on Paddington.

The Corinthian class furnished some excitement, and after the smoke had cleared away Hon. Adam Beck's Sir Thomas led with Woodlark second for the Bytown stables, Ottawa.

Eye Opener won the class for ladies' driver for Miss Viau.

While the high jump did not furnish a new record, it offered excitement in plenty and served to keep interest at fever heat until the final curtain dropped at the best horse show Ottawa has ever had.

### Fur Farming.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have from time to time been kept informed of the progress of the fox-farming industry as developed chiefly in Prince Edward Island, where under the stimulus of the speculative promoter it has attained astonishing popularity, recalling in some respects the days of the great tulip craze of Europe. The vast territory now embraced in Canada has from early times been one of the world's greatest fur-producing countries. The Hudson's Bay Company discerned the commercial importance of the supply of fur available from the animals that swarmed wild through North America, but fur farming under domestic conditions is a comparatively new industry in Canada. The Canadian Commission on Conservation have a committee dealing with our resources in fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals, and the most unique of all the publications issued thus far, is the one edited by J. Walter Jones, B.S.A., entitled "Fur Farming in Canada." It will be popular and on its merits, deserves a wide circulation. Apart from direct monetary returns, the perpetuation of fur-bearing animals, is one of the splendid aspects of Canadian out-door life that will tend to promote the health and success of the Canadian people, just as it has of the rural English race.

The enquiries of the Commission last year disclosed many species besides foxes, viz., skunk, mink, raccoon, fisher, beaver and muskrat, reared on fur farms. The marten and otter are also being domesticated for their fur, and while the industry has been practised most extensively in the Maritime Provinces, it is developing rapidly in Quebec and Ontario, and isolated fur farms are found on Western farms. At the basis of the industry is the demand and prices paid for furs. The black and dark silver skins from P. E. Island foxes have rarely brought less than \$500 each, and frequently over \$2,000 at London auction sales, which in turn has accelerated this upward rise of the price of breeding stock to as much as \$25,000 a pair for the best quality. Corporations and partnerships with a total capitalization of many millions have been established for farming the silver fox. Last year, more than a thousand red and blue foxes were imported into the Maritime Provinces for breeding purposes, and other fur bearers are being experimented with. With the march of civilization



the natural production of fur decreases, and the demand for them by the well-to-do in the northern zone increases. Less costly furs have been popularized, but the call is still for more. The first important step towards raising animals for their fur was taken years ago, when the Karakule sheep, a domesticated animal from which the Persian lamb and broadtail are obtained, began to be bred for its pelt. Crossed with other breeds like the Lincoln, and Cotswold, fleeces of magnificent gloss and curl were produced. The most precious fur bearers of modern times are the silver fox, sea otter, Russian sable and the chinchilla, a rat-like animal found in Bolivia. The report under review gives an interesting account of the early and later efforts made in domesticating the silver fox, as well as other fur bearers in Canada, and goes fully into the details of the methods pursued, the preparations of skins for manufacture, legislation on the subject in different provinces, and statistics in the world's fur production. North America's annual average production in furs amounts to about \$24,000,000 exceeding that of Europe, but below that of Asia by about \$2,000,000. In North America the muskrat heads the list in value at \$8,000,000 and the skunk second with \$1,300,000. A table is given of typical prices paid for a few sable skins of the Hudson's Bay Company at the London fur auction showing that between 1882 and 1910, figures ad-

vanced for muskrats from 16 cents to 87 cents; mink from 73 cents to \$6.34; red fox \$3.11 to \$16.55 and lynx from \$4.87 to \$39.85. Those of our readers desirous of pursuing the subject more fully into details should avail themselves of a copy of this admirable report by applying to the Secretary of the Conservation Commission, Jas. White, Ottawa.

**Something More than Words.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I must say that we heartily endorse the stand which you have taken on the Bank Act. It is high time something was done to check the money trust, which is getting a tighter grip on the country every year. And we farmers should show our appreciation of what you and contributors like Peter McArthur and Wm. L. Martin, are doing for us. And as Mr. Martin says, let us rally around "The Farmer's Advocate" and back it up in the stand it has taken. If we show that we are united and really in earnest, we will get what we want. I would suggest that if we all paid up any arrears, and also a year in advance it would be appreciated by the editor, and show the bankers that we are in earnest and willing to back up "The Farmer's Advocate" by something more than mere words. Russell Co., Ont. J. COLLINS.

**A Highway Commission for Ontario**

It is proposed to appoint a Highway Commission for the Province of Ontario, composed of several members, to go thoroughly into all phases of the road question. The Provincial Government proposes to provide several millions in order that a more comprehensive policy may be carried out, and it is with a view to the effective use of this expenditure that a Commission is proposed, and will probably be appointed by the Provincial Government at an early date. The powers of the Commission have not been announced.

**Control the Money Interest.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased to be able to renew my annual subscription for your excellent paper. If every Canadian farmer knew the value of it, there would not be a single home where it would be conspicuous by its absence. I endorse fully the wise sentiments expressed from time to time by our good friend Peter. And I wish you every success in the world, in the efforts you are putting forth to put into right relationship with the people, this gigantic money trust represented by the banking interests of the country. Good luck to you. Prince Co., P. E. I. R. METCALFE.

**Markets.**

**Toronto.**

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 19th, amounted to 98 cars, comprising 2,044 cattle, 25 hogs, 198 sheep, 50 calves, and 11 horses. No business was being transacted. At the City yards there were 10 cars, comprising 179 cattle, 106 hogs, 58 sheep, and 103 calves. Steers and heifers sold at \$6.40 to \$6.90; cows at \$4.25 to \$5.75; calves at \$6 to \$8 per cwt.; sheep at \$5.50 to \$6.80 per cwt.; spring lambs at \$5 to \$9 each, and hogs \$9.50, f. o. b. cars.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	24	318	342
Cattle .....	482	4,552	5,034
Hogs .....	449	6,442	6,891
Sheep .....	389	829	1,218
Calves .....	162	992	1,154
Horses .....	8	87	95

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	234	254	488
Cattle .....	2,843	3,907	6,750
Hogs .....	5,856	4,675	10,531
Sheep .....	1,001	252	1,253
Calves .....	1,532	65	1,597
Horses .....	2	94	96

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 146 carloads, 1,716 cattle, 3,640 hogs, 35 sheep, 443 calves, and 1 horse, compared with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts of live stock were moderately large, but not nearly as large as for the corresponding week of 1912. There was an active trade in all the different classes of live stock, and prices were a little firmer for cattle and hogs; but in all other departments there was little change from our last quotations.

Exporters.—William Howard, buyer for Swift & Company, of Chicago, bought 48 steers, 1,275 lbs. each, at \$7.05, on Tuesday; 52 steers, 1,250 lbs. each, at \$6.95, on Wednesday, making a total of 100 cattle for export in the two days.

Butchers.—Choice steers of export weights and quality were bought for local killing at from \$6.90 to \$7.25; good to choice steers and heifers, at \$6.60 to \$6.80; medium to good, \$6.15 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6; choice cows, \$5.50 to \$6; good cows, \$5 to \$5.45; medium cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; common cows, \$3 to \$4; choice, heavy bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; medium to good bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; common, light bulls, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 800 to 850 lbs. each, sold at \$6 to \$6.35; stockers sold all the way from \$4.75 to \$5.75, quality considered.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers during the week were not large, and prices were unchanged from our last. Good to choice cows sold from \$60 to \$75 each, and three cows were sold at \$80 and \$85 each; common and medium cows sold from \$40 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—The calf market remained about steady, but firm. Good to choice veals sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$7.25; rams, \$5.50 to \$6; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$8.50, and \$9 for one or two lots; spring lambs sold from \$5 to \$10 each, and one choice lamb, weighing 65 lbs., sold at \$11.

Hogs.—The hog market was firm all week, starting on Tuesday at \$9.75 to \$9.85; on Wednesday they sold at \$9.90, and on Thursday at \$9.90 to \$9.95, fed and watered, and \$9.50 to \$9.55 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, there was a fair trade in horses. Besides one car each to Ottawa and Montreal, there were many minor shipments made to various country points in Ontario. The local trade was generally good, many sales being made to Toronto buyers. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$250; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; express and wagon horses, \$180 to \$220; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 97c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c.; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 98½c.; No. 2 northern, 96c., track, lake ports. Oats—Ontario, No. 2, 33c. to 34c., outside; 33c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 60c. to 63c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 90c. to 95c., outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 52c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c., at Midland. Barley—For malting, 51c. to 53c., outside; for feed, 43c. to 48c., outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.85 to \$3.90, seawater-wheat flour, \$3.85 to \$3.90, at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. No. 1, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, per ton, \$10 to \$11. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$10 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21; Ontario, \$19 to \$20, in car lots, track, Toronto.

**TORONTO SEED MARKET.**

Toronto seedsmen are quoting cleaned seeds to farmers at the following prices per cwt.: Alsike No. 1, \$28.50

to \$31.50; alsike No. 2, \$24.50 to \$26.50; red clover No. 2, \$26.50; timothy No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; timothy No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; alfalfa No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50; alfalfa No. 2, \$17.50.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Market easier. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 29c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are a little firmer, at 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—New, twins, 13½c.; large, 13c.; old, twins, 15c.; large, 14c.

Honey.—Extracted, 13½c.; combs, none offering.

Beans.—Broken car lots, at Toronto, hand-picked, \$2.50; primes, \$2.30 down to \$1.80 for inferior samples.

Potatoes.—Market easy. Ontarios, in car lots, 55c. to 60c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 65c. to 70c., for car lots, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts light, but prices easier since spring lambs have come on the market. Turkeys, 26c. to 28c. per lb. for hens, and 22c. for gobblers; chickens, last year's birds, 23c. to 24c.; hens, 18c. to 20c.; spring chickens, broilers, dressed, 50c. to 55c. per lb., and 45c. per lb. alive.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, fat 12½c.; country hides, cured, 12½c.; country hides, green, 11½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; deacons, each, \$1.10 to \$1.25; lamb skins, \$1.10 to \$1.50; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

**WOOL.**

Unwashed, coarse, per lb., 14c. Unwashed, fine, per lb., 15c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Apples—No. 1 Spies, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2 Spies, \$4; common grades of apples, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; cabbage (new), per case, \$3; asparagus, Canadian, \$1 per dozen bunches; beets, per bag, 35c. to 45c.; carrots, per bag, 40c. to 45c.; turnips, per bag, 30c. to 40c.; parsnips, per bag, 50c. to 60c.; American strawberries, 24-quart cases, at 16c. to 20c. per quart.

**Montreal.**

The cattle market continued firm, owing to the fact that supplies were not coming forward very freely. The prospects are that prices will go still higher. Demand was good, and sales of choice steers were made at 7½c. per lb., fine stock selling at 7c. to 7½c., good at 6½c. to 7c., medium at 5½c. to 6½c., and common ranging down to 4c. Sheep and lambs were steady. Old sheep sold at 8c. per lb., and spring lambs at \$5 to \$12 each. The trade in calves was brisk. Offerings were large, and the market was firm, at from \$2 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$12 for choice.

Demand for hogs was good, and the market was firm. Select hogs sold at 10½c. to 10c., while inferior were 9c. to 9½c., and stags were said to be as low as 4c. and 5c. per lb., weighed on cars.

Horses.—There was no particular activity in the market for horses. Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down, old horses, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle or carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—There were no quotations on live poultry, and cold-store stock continued as follows: Turkeys, 28c. to 24c. per lb.; geese and fowl, 15c. to 17c.; ducks, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; and chickens, 18c. to 19c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed slightly firmer tone, and prices were up about ½c. per lb. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 14½c. to 14½c. per lb., this being for selects.

Potatoes.—Potatoes sold fully as high as a week ago, although it was said that some new stock was imported from the United States. Prices were as follows: Green Mountain potatoes, in car lots, were quoted at 90c. to 65c. per 90 lbs., track; Quebecs sold at 50c. to 55c. Smaller lots, 30c. advance on these prices.

Syrup and Honey.—Syrup sold very well in three-quarter tins, at 85c. to 90c. per tin, and in wood at 7c. to 8c. per lb. Sugar was quoted at 11c. to 12c. The market for honey showed no change, prices being steady, at 16c. to 17c. per lb. for white-clover comb honey, dark being 14c. to 15c. White, strained honey, was 11½c. to 12c. per lb., and dark, 8c. to 9c.

Eggs.—There was a very brisk demand for eggs for cold-storage account, and as a result prices held steady, at 21c. per dozen, notwithstanding the receipts were heavy. Smaller lots sold up to 23c. per dozen.

Butter.—There has been some enquiry from the West for finest creamery, and as the production of butter is not very heavy, prices held firm. Choicest creamery was quoted at 26c. to 26½c., wholesale, while fine grades were about 1c. less; second quality could be had at 24c. to 25c. per lb., and dairies at 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—This market held fairly steady, quotations for Western fidders here being 11½c. to 11½c., while Eastern fidders were 10½c. to 11c. Ontario country prices seem to be around 11c.

Grain.—Export oats were slightly firmer, and No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 42c., ex store, while No. 1 extra feed were 41½c., and No. 1 feed 40½c. per bushel. Ontario malting barley was quoted at 61c. to 64c., ex store, and Manitoba feed barley at 41c. to 50c.

Flour.—Notwithstanding the changes in the wheat market, flour prices remained steady, at \$5.40 per barrel for Manitoba first patents, in bags; \$4.90 for seconds,

and \$4.70 for strong bakers. Ontario winter-wheat patents were quoted at \$5.25 per barrel, and straight rollers at \$4.85 to \$4.90.

Millfeed.—Prices continued to decline, and bran sold at \$18 per ton in bags, shorts being \$21, and middlings \$23. Pure grain mouille was quoted at \$32 to \$38 per ton, while mixed was \$27 to \$29 per ton.

Hay.—Prices of best hay were steady, but lower qualities, in some cases, a little cheaper. Prices were \$13 to \$18.50 per ton for baled hay, in car lots, track, for No. 1, and \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra, while No. 2 ordinary was \$9 to \$10 per ton, and ordinary, \$8 to \$9.

Seeds.—Prices held steady, at \$4.50 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for timothy seed; \$18 to \$26 per 100 lbs. for red clover, and \$22 to \$28 for alsike.

Hides.—The price of beef hides was 4c. lower, at 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Call skins sold at 17c. and 19c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1. Sheep skins were \$1.10 each, and horse hides \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow was 1c. to 8c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

### Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 11c.; Campbellford, Ont., 11 1/2c.; Woodstock, Ont., 11c. offered, no sales; Madoc, Ont., 11c.; Breckville, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Kingston, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Cornwall, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Napanee, Ont., 10c. to 11c.; Iroquois, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Picton, Ont., 10c. to 10c.; Alexandria, Ont., 10c.; Belleville, Ont., 11 1/2c. to 11c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 25c.; London, Ont., bidding 10c. to 10c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 26c. to 26c.; Watertown, N. Y., 12c. to 13c.

### buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; shipping, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butchers', \$6.50 to \$8.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.75 to \$7.65; heifers, \$6.25 to \$8; stock heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.60; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$85.

Veals.—\$8 to \$10.  
Hogs.—Heavy, mixed Yorkers, pigs, \$6.85 to \$8.90; roughs, \$7.65 to \$7.75; stags, \$6.50 to \$7; dairies, \$8.75 to \$8.90.  
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.90.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beves, \$7.10 to \$8.90; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.70; stockers and feeders, \$5.85 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$7.90; calves, \$6.25 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.40 to \$8.62; mixed, \$8.80 to \$8.92; heavy, \$8 to \$8.57; rough, \$8 to \$8.20; pigs, \$6.50 to \$8.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.90 to \$6.80; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7.50; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.70.

### Trade Topics.

After the advertisement was on the press, the L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., distributors in Canada of Molassine Meal, asked that their address be changed to St. John, N. B.; Montreal, and Toronto, Canada. Molassine Meal is said to be a valuable feed. Look up the advertisement, and write to the new address.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Kent Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., selling agents in Canada for the Armstrong Cork Company, manufacturers of Cork paving brick, so valuable for use in flooring stables. These floors are warm, never slippery, not injurious through being too hard, and are comfortable and lasting. See the advertisement if interested in building or repairing stables.

The "New Way" Motor Company have just printed a very attractive circular describing the latest addition to their line—the "New Way" 6-h.-p. Horizontal, Air-cooled Engine, which is said to have all the special features and advantages of the rest of their air-cooled line. The

new circular describes it fully, and gives a full description of the fuel economy of "New Way" Engines. Anyone interested in selling gasoline engines is invited to write the "New Way" Motor Company, Lansing, Michigan, for their new literature on this and other sizes.

### Gossip.

Shorthorns at Maiseyhampton sold well on April 30th, and the highest price secured was \$1,000, for the two-year-old heifer, Hampton Broadhooks' Belle, a first-prize winner at Gloucestershire Show last year. W. M. Cazalet bought her. South African buyers took away some cows, and South American buyers some of the bulls. The 125 head averaged close on \$245 each.

H. J. Davis, the well-known stockman, of Woodstock, Ont., writes that he recently sold to Murrel Bros., of Belton, Ont., two Shorthorn heifers of good quality and breeding, both being sired by the Imp. Missie-bred bull, Westward Ho, and having for dam the imported cow, Rosetta, of the well-tried Roan Lady family. The other cow's sire is Bapton Chancellor (imp.), her dam being Imp. Eastern Duchess, bred by the Laws, of Sanquhar, Scotland. He has also sold, recently, seven bulls, to go to different parts of the Province. Two good red bulls, from deep-milking cows, are still on hand, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

### News of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

The Naval Bill was carried at Ottawa on May 15, with a vote of 101 to 68.

A movement has been set afoot among prominent men in Toronto to secure \$25,000 to build a home for the Christian Chinese of the city.

Provisions for more severe punishment of persons engaged in the "white-slave" traffic are embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Commons on May 16th, by the Minister of Justice.

Premier Borden was enthusiastically received in Toronto on May 18th.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

An international naval force, commanded by Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney of the British navy, took possession, on May 14th, of the Fortress of Scutari. The force was escorted into the city by a Montenegrin guard of honor.

It has been officially announced in London that there is no intention of suppressing the publication of "The Suffragette" so long as it does not incite to crime. Suffragette tactics during the week include the burning of two houses, the dispatching of a bomb, which was intercepted, to a London police magistrate, and an attempt to wreck a train in Lancashire. Two men were arrested in connection with the latter.

The followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen are urging the removal of President Yuan Shi Kai, on account of his influence in bringing about the execution of Generals Cheng and Fang, and the assassination of others who stood in his way.

It has been learned that nearly all the members of the German scientific expedition under Lieut. Schroeder Stranz, which became stranded on Spitzbergen last winter, perished of cold and starvation.

A tribe of pigmies averaging in height 4 ft. 8 1/2 in., has been discovered in Dutch New Guinea. The greatest precipice in the world, 80 miles long and 6,500 feet high, was discovered in the same district.

China has sent a delegate, General

Chang, to London, to beg for complete release from all obligations imposed by existing treaties in regard to the Indian opium traffic.

The waters of the Pacific Ocean were, on May 18th, admitted to the Panama Canal, south of the Miraflores Locks.

### The Village Frog.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Under the lily pads and things  
The big, old bullfrog squats;  
His greenish hide is thick, b'jings,  
With warts and lumps and knots,  
And when he swells himself and sings  
His voice is rough in spots.

His thighs are thick and big and strong;  
Yet he enjoys his ease;  
And when the echoes of his song  
Are borne upon the breeze  
His normal slope, unless I'm wrong,  
Is forty-five degrees.

Week in week out, from morn till night,  
You can hear his bellows blow;  
You can hear him sound his gong all right,  
With measured beat and slow,  
Like a bruiser spoiling for a fight  
When there isn't any foe.

On Sundays come the village boys,  
With fishing poles, red rags,  
And sticks and stones; and then his voice  
Mysteriously lags.  
He hides himself—he has no choice—  
Down deep amid the flags.

Squatting, hiding, bellowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
He eats a little, tries to sing,  
And warbles through his nose.  
He doesn't have to do a thing  
To earn a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my warty friend,  
For the lesson thou hast taught;  
Thus, in the great frogpond of life,  
Our fortunes must be wrought;  
There's nothing else on earth to do  
But keep from getting caught!

### To Bide at Home.

So many roads lead east, lead west,  
North and south—which is the one?  
Which shall I take? Shall I go or rest?  
Shall I follow and seek which one is best—  
Or, staying home, take none?

My gipsy longings yearn to start  
Out on the road, over the seas—  
Trooping with song and happy heart,  
With the wind for friend, and the skies  
for chart!  
To wander where they please.

My gipsy longings troop away  
Whither they will—sometimes they come  
Close by my gate at the end of day,  
And they glance at my palm, and wisely say:  
"Your fortune lies near home!"

Oh, two things stand all else before,  
Greater than any; all of it comes  
Just to adventure and love—no more—  
To the traveller's staff or the low-browed door—  
Just, dear, to roads and homes.

Run on, ye roads, and leave me here;  
Bring me my friends, give me a guest—  
Welcome they'll find, and warmth and cheer,  
But I know when the parting-time draws near.

To bide at home is best.  
—Laura Spencer Portor.

### THERE ARE SOME IN AMERICA.

"Hoo is it, Jeemes, that ye mak' sic an enairmous profit off yer coal? Yer price is lower than any ither in the toon, and ye mak' extra reductions for yer freends."

"Weel, ye see, I knock aff two shillins a ton because a customer is a freend o' mine, an' then I just tak' two hundred-weight aff the ton because I'm a freend o' his."—Glasgow Scotchman.

### The Spice of Life.

Fair Maid: "I wonder what causes the flight of time?" Bright Young Man: "It is probably urged on by the spur of the moment."

"By jove, I left my purse under my pillow!"  
"Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?"  
"That's just it. She'll take it to my wife."

An omce boy had been guilty of prevarication, and the manager called him in for a little friendly counsel.  
"What becomes of lads who trifle with the truth?" he asked.  
"When they grow up the boss sends them out as commercial travellers," replied the observant candidate.

A farmer of the old school was inveighing against cream separators.  
"I tell you they ain't no good," he said.  
"But," replied his more progressive neighbor, "they do save cream, You can make more butter. Any one can tell you that."  
The farmer was not to be convinced.  
"If I wanted to get more cream," he said, "I'd rather get another cow."

### HIS NAME.

"What is your name?" asked the teacher of a new pupil.  
"Arthur, ma'am," replied the boy.  
"Arthur!" exclaimed the teacher.  
"What is your other name?"  
"Cooke," said the boy.  
"Then, Cooke is your last name, of course," said the teacher, looking at the boy with considerable severity.  
"No, 'm," replied the boy, respectfully, "my name was Cooke when I was born, but mother says they didn't name me 'Arthur' for most three months."

"What's the idea, George?" inquired Mr. Washington. "Why do you chop down this cherry tree? Have you anything against cherry trees?"  
"No, sir."

"Maybe you are in favor of deforestation?"  
"No, sir."

"Doing this for a moving-picture concern?"  
"By no means."

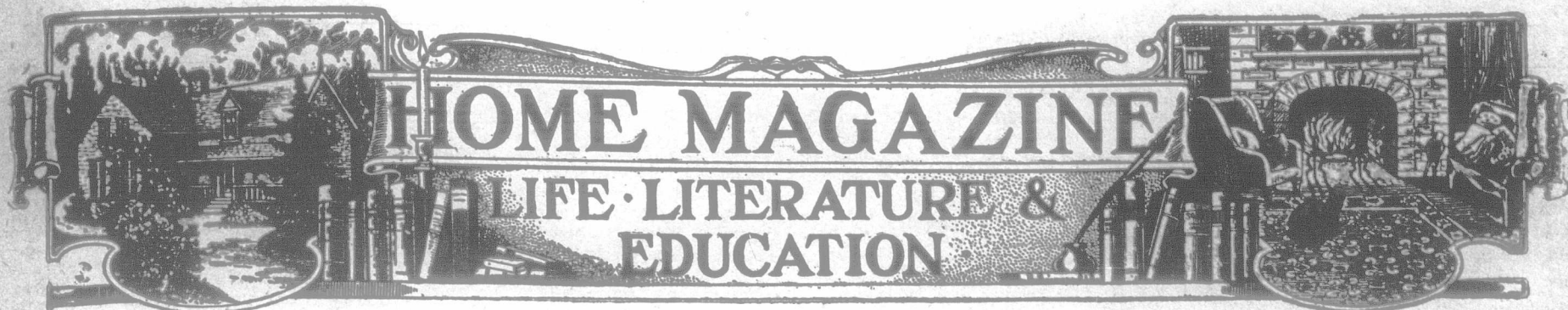
"Then why chop down a tree?"  
"I just thought of going on the stump," replied the future father of his country, and then Mr. Washington realized that George was a born statesman.—Kansas City Journal.

### SEEING HIS DOUBLE.

James C. McReynolds, who investigated the Tobacco Trust for the American Government, thereby bringing on quite a lot of things, says that just after he started practicing law in a small town down in Tennessee, a few years ago, a very stout hillsman came into his office one day and announced that he desired to sue a neighbor for ten thousand dollars damage.

"Two years ago," he stated, "he called me a hippopotamus."  
"Two years ago!" echoed McReynolds.  
"Why didn't you sue him sooner?"  
"Well, suh," said the injured party, "until that there circus come through here last week I thought all the time he waz payin' me a compliment."

It was in the early sixties the Laird of Castlenew had a new piper from Glenlevit. One of the piper's duties was to walk around the castle in the morning playing his pipes to awaken the sleeping inmates; all went well until one Saturday night Robbie stayed rather late with some cronies sampling the barley bree. Next morning Robbie awoke later than usual, forgetting it was the Sabbath day, shouldered his pipes and started around the castle playing a lively strathspey. The Laird on hearing the pipes raised the window and called out, "Robbie, Robbie, don't you remember the fourth commandment?"  
"Weel, am no verra sure, Laird, but gin ye'll whussel the first misher o't I'll trie an play it ta ye."



**The Ontario Society of Artists.**

(By W. T.)

Ninety-one paintings, with some sixty subjects in black and white, composed the recent annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists, in the annex of the Public Library Building, Toronto. The art critic of one of the city newspapers, with evident kindness of view in describing the collection, makes the following among other comments, epitomizing some impressions left on the mind of the observer:

"The art of Ontario is showing signs of being sanely progressive."  
 "More than an aptitude to reproduce scenery with a good deal of technical cleverness."

"Our artists have displayed no inclination to cast in their lot with the faddists."

"The general effect of the gallery is thoroughly modern."

"Majority of the pictures characterized by a fine interpretative spirit."

Excepting possibly a few canvasses resembling "studies" of the crude impressionistic cult, students bring home betimes from Paris ateliers, little exception might be taken to the foregoing comments, which are significant rather for their omissions. Pictures there were, not a few of unquestioned excellence, but no one was classed as markedly pre-eminent. Some, in dimensions designed as important, fell short either in conception or treatment. There appears to have been a serious falling off in numbers of paintings shown compared with previous exhibitions, and regrets were expressed by visitors at the absence of any work from some artists whose strong pictures in landscape, marine, and other subjects, had graced the walls on former occasions. Many of the smaller pictures, or those of medium size, were most admired, and a highly-gratifying section was that devoted to etchings, mostly in black and white, executed with a finished fidelity that merited warm praise, and betokens a future field in art well deserving cultivation. Popular miniatures were also in evidence. In a ballot vote taken of visitors to the exhibition as to what were considered the best pictures, "The Corner Store," by Lauren S. Harris, reproduced in the 1912 Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," secured the highest number of votes, its quaint simplicity and charm of color evidently appealing to popular favor.

Original landscapes held the place of prominence among the paintings exhibited, and while light and atmospheric effects particularly were well secured in several pictures, the undertaking to lay stress on the expression of mood, rather than on the consideration of subject and pictorial result, is likely to awaken serious questions as to whether or not an advanced "School" has really arrived? This reflection was inevitably suggested by a survey of some labored landscapes lacking in spontaneity, top-heavy sky-scapes, and clouds guiltless of life or movement, too stolid and weighty to be sustained in air. To invest the drear and prosaic with the charm of imagery and quality betokens the possession of rare gifts of imagination coupled with technical skill, that lifts both picture and observer above the commonplace. The cumulative wisdom of art, and the love of the beautiful, will select inexorably in time what is to survive of such canvases or what is to fall into forgotten categories, even though their creation was possibly not wholly vain in the evolution of public taste. To please one's sense of the beautiful and satisfy the mind may be a homely old

maxim in relation to meritorious art productions, but worth remembering as a safeguard in these days, when "Post impressionists," "Cubists," and "Futurists"—the overflow of French faddism—are bewildering the people with their freakish aberrations from honest painting. Canadian artists are in no likelihood of going off at such tangents, but this country is in the midst of perhaps its most materialistic period when the elevating spirit of the arts is needed as a corrective stimulant to something more beautiful than suburban real-estate quotations. It surely would seem further desirable, then, in the case of an organization nominally provincial in its scope and purposes, like the Ontario Society of Artists, that a narrowing, selective policy, however conceived in the interests of high standards, should be avoided.

All told, the recent exhibition comprised the work of some 55 artists, of whom 41 were credited to Toronto, and

of the Provincial capital alone, but of the Province as a whole, by encouraging in possibly new as well as old ways, the evidences of talent in other towns and cities. Nothing can be more fatal, whether from a utilitarian or an artistic point of view, to its future existence and influence, than pursuing a policy of narrow segregation.

**The Windrow.**

According to statistics given by Le Matin, the increase of military expenses in Germany and England during the last five years has amounted to \$11,600,000 each per annum, and that of France \$10,000,000.

Seven of the United States have now adopted the policy of helping destitute mothers to provide for their little ones in their own homes. The Ohio law provides for pensions of \$15 a month, to

A rural free delivery of books from the public library has been instituted in Washington Co., Md. A specially-built bookcase on a wagon conveys the books. Pictures are also distributed.

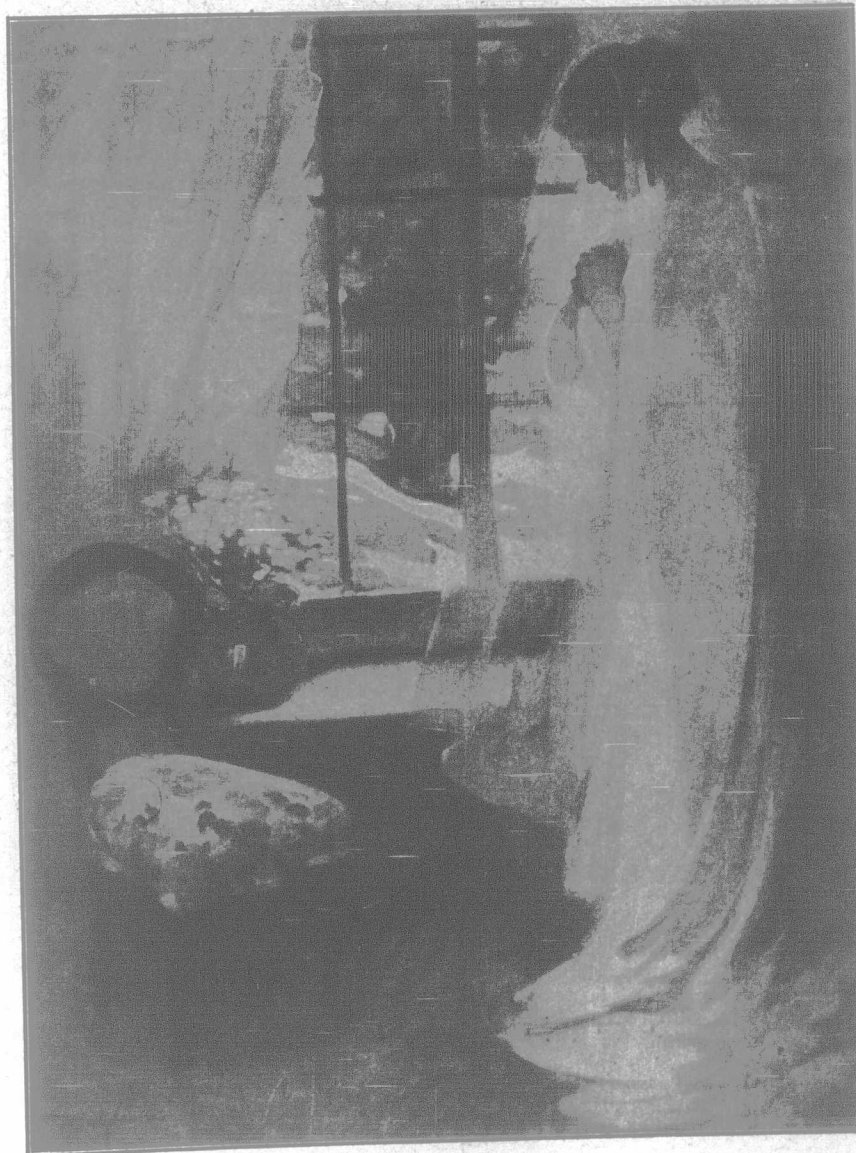
Recent researches upon the Sphinx, so long a mystery, have revealed the existence of many chambers within the gigantic body, including a chamber in the head 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, a temple dedicated to the sun within the paws, the tomb of King Menes, the first Egyptian Pharaoh, within the body, several small pyramids also within the body, and many relics, some of which are of gold provided with wires for little bells. It was alleged that the priests, by sounding these bells, were enabled to summon back to earth the Kas, or shadowy selves, of the dead.

There are ranches in the great southwestern part of the United States whose sole business is the fattening of rattlesnakes and other reptiles for market. The snakes are sold to museum proprietors, circus men, side-show men, zoological devotees, and chemists who are after the various snake poisons. The best known of the snake ranches, "The Armstrong," in Texas, consists of ten acres of land surrounded by a high, smooth, board fence. In this enclosure are pens for different classes of reptiles, each holding about 1,000 snakes. It is said that the creatures, after their fangs and poison-bags have been extracted, become surprisingly intelligent and affectionate.

Paris at present has a "ghost" sensation. The ghost of Massenet, it is asserted, attends the rehearsals of his opera, "Panurg," about to be produced, and is seen, much to their consternation, by nearly all the people connected with the theater, stage-hands as well as singers.

**The God of War.**

"To safeguard peace we must prepare for war!"  
 I know that maxim; it was forged in hell.  
 This wealth of ships and guns inflames the vulgar  
 And makes the very war it guards against.  
 The God of war is now a man of business,  
 With vested interests.  
 So much sunk capital, such countless callings,  
 The army, navy, medicine, the church—  
 To bless and bury—music, engineering,  
 Red-tape departments, commissariats.  
 Stores, transports, ammunition, coaling stations,  
 Fortifications, cannon foundries, shipyards,  
 Arsenals, ranges, drill halls, floating docks,  
 War-loan promotors, military tailors,  
 Camp-followers, cantons, war correspondents,  
 Horse-breeders, armorers, torpedo-builders,  
 Pipeclay and medal vendors, big drum makers,  
 Gold lace embroiderers, opticians, buglers,  
 Tent-makers, banner-weavers, powder-mixers,  
 Crutches and cork-limb manufacturers,  
 Balloonists, mappists, heliographers,  
 Inventors, flying-men, and diving demons,  
 Beelzebub and all his hosts, who, whether  
 In water, earth or air, among them pocket,  
 When trade is brisk, a million pounds a week?  
 Israel Zangwill.



**The Threshold.**

From a painting by Florence Carlyle, Ontario Society of Artists' Exhibition, 1913.

a couple of others very near by, while nine were residents outside of the Province. The official membership list of the Society, which boasts the maturity of being in its 42nd year, includes now but 35 names, all excepting six of whom appear to be Toronto residents, and only three of the others are in the Province. Is it possible that the art achievements of a great Province like Ontario are so circumscribed to the Queen City? The time would seem opportune for a more liberal, broadening policy, one designed to promote the art tendencies and public appreciation of pictures, not

mothers who have been deserted or are dependent, as widows, with one child under fourteen. An extra pension is granted for each additional child.

The "most interesting figure connected with the theater in England," is a Miss Horniman, who is owner and director of a theater in Manchester.

The girls at Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, Cal., in preparation for their future fitness as housekeepers, are taking up plumbing.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Palestine in Toronto.

For three weeks—from May 12th to May 31st—this wonderful Exhibition of Eastern life is open to the public. I am writing this on May 12th, having just returned home from the Exhibition grounds. Will you go with me and glance at some of the models? But first let us join the hundreds of stewards and other helpers who gathered together last Saturday evening for a service of consecration. We began with a hymn and prayers, then listened to an inspiring address given by our leader, Rev. Samuel Schor—who was born and baptized in Jerusalem. He is a Jew by birth, and is also a whole-souled Christian, whose heart is set on the conversion of his fellow-countrymen.

His message to the whole band of workers was the saying of our Lord: "I call you not servants . . . but I have called you friends." We are reminded that we were not working as slaves for a master, but gladly offering ourselves to serve our "Friend." Those whose duty it is to explain the various exhibits, must not be afraid of their want of eloquence, but pray for needed help to Him Who said to Moses: "I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say." Their object must be to glorify their Friend before His friends and enemies, and to make the Bible live before the eyes of sightseers.

Those who had charge of refreshment tables must not imagine that their work could not be consecrated. Though they were handling such common articles as coffee-pots and piles of bread-and-butter, they must remember the evening in Bethany when a supper was prepared for Christ, and Martha served. They also should be Marthas, serving their Friend.

Those who were to dress in Eastern costume, and act bridal and other scenes, must not be frivolous or intent on "showing off." They must remember the wedding psalm—the 45th—in which the King's daughter is described as being "all glorious within," and clothed in "wrought gold"—typical of holiness.

Those who were to sell Eastern curiosities in the market-place, were reminded that in the days of Esther "those who did the king's business helped the Jews." All profits of the great exhibition go directly towards the Jewish mission-work in Jerusalem. So even the business of handling dollars and cents is—or should be—consecrated work, "work done for our Friend."

Then we stood in silent prayer, each worker offering his or her service to the Friend Who was invisibly in our midst, and ended by singing F. R. Havergal's beautiful hymn:

"Take my life, and let it be  
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee; . . ."

I have told you about this because it should be an inspiration to you to consecrate your everyday work, also, in love for Him Who is your Friend, too.

Now I will tell you something about the Exhibition itself.

The most unique thing is the full-sized model of the Tabernacle, with its pillars and curtains fifteen feet high, standing in a curtained court 150 feet long by 75 feet in width. The great altar of burnt-offering, and the laver, stand in the Court outside the Tabernacle. In the Holy Place are the massive seven-branched lamp-stand (of brass), the table of shewbread and altar of incense, and—within the Veil—is a model of the sacred Ark and the Cherubim.

There are models of Jerusalem as it used to be, and Jerusalem as it is now; separate models of Herod's Temple, and a Jewish synagogue, and huge pictures of ancient and modern Jerusalem.

There is a full-sized model of a home in Bethany, through which one can walk, climbing the outside staircase to the flat roof which was the only place of privacy. That was probably the reason St. Peter went on the housetop to pray.

There are two full-sized models of

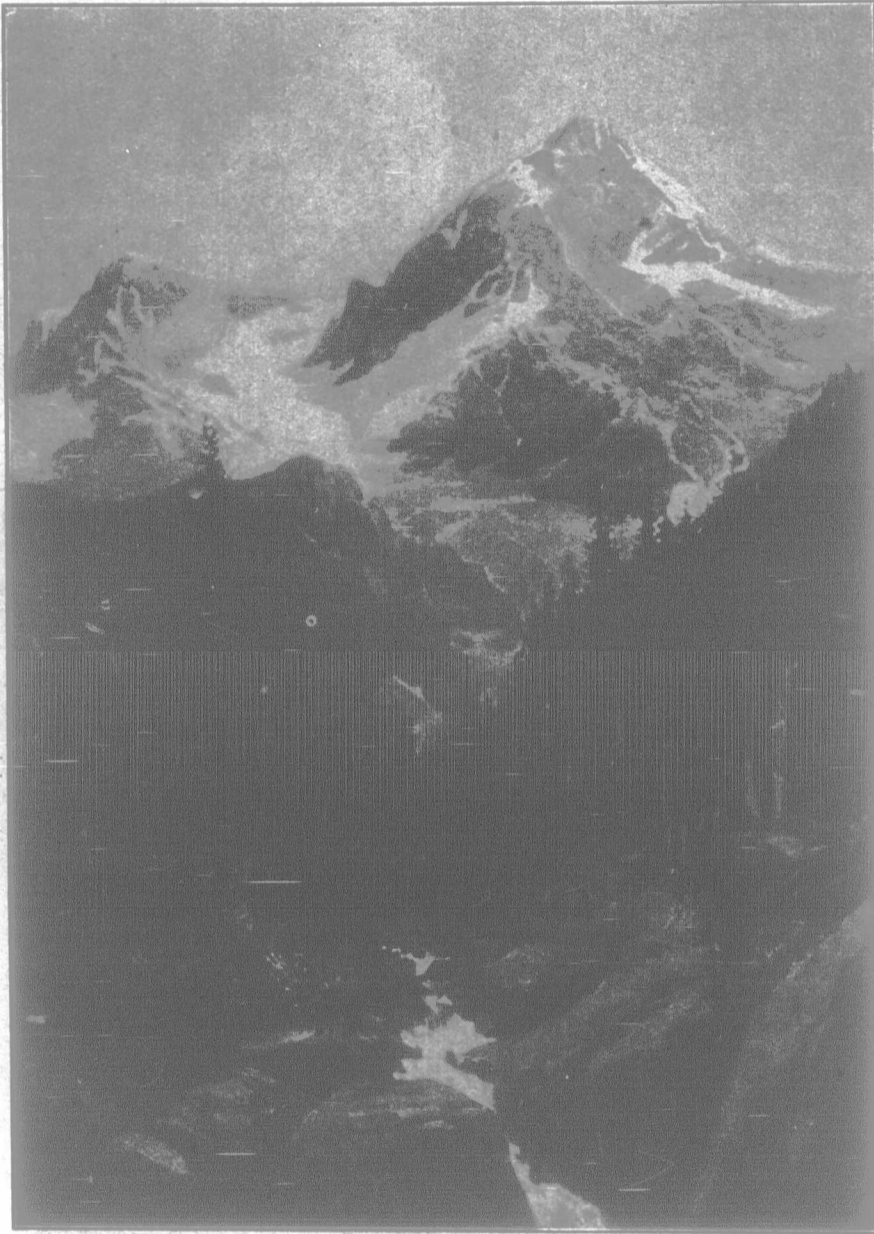
tombs. One, "The Garden Tomb," has a doorway which can easily be entered. The other, called "A Rock-Hewn Tomb," has for its only entrance a low, square hole, cut through the rock near the ground—which explains why the Apostles had to "stoop" in order to look in—and a massive round stone, like a mill-stone, rolling in a groove in front of the entrance. This stone sometimes weighs a ton, so it was not surprising that the women should be troubled about its removal on the first Easter Day.

There is a table set out for the Passover Feast, and around it on three sides are divans for the guests.

There is a real Bedouin tent, made of black goats'-hair cloth, brought from the banks of the Jordan. In it are the workers who represent the Arabs, together with the tent furniture—baby's hammock, churn made of a goat's skin, water-bottle of the same material, large wooden hammer and wooden tent-peg, etc. The part of the tent which is curtailed off belongs to the women, the rest is entirely open on one side. When Jael

nothing else in the way of tools. The cooking utensils consist of a clay "oven," with a copper pan to set over it, a copper tray on which stewed food is dished, and a round mat for a bread-plate. Then there are two round stones for grinding grain into flour, a flat disk of metal on which the flat pancake—"bread"—is baked over two or three hot stones, and a clay pitcher for water. The bed is a loose pile of straw, and the coat—woven without seam, like a blanket—serves for bedclothes. In Galilee the looms are wide, and the blanket-like coats are woven all in one piece; but in the south of Palestine, two or three narrow strips are joined together. So the seamless coat was one token that our Lord came from Galilee.

The carpenters in Nazareth are always poor. They make no grand furniture; no tables, chairs, or beds—such things are not needed in the village homes—but they make rough ploughs, and a few other articles of trifling cost. Their houses are made of clay, and they share house-room with cow, hens, or donkey.



Late Afternoon, Selkirks.

From a painting by Robt. F. Gagen, A. R. C. A., O. S. A. Exhibition, 1913.

invited Sisera to come into the tent, she only expected him to enter the open part; but the pursuing Israelites would have seen him there, so he repaid her hospitality by deadly insult, going into the sacred enclosure of the women. That meant death to her when her husband returned, so she saved herself by driving the long and heavy wooden tent-peg through the temples of the bold intruder.

But I cannot begin to describe all the curiosities and antiquities—some of them many thousands of years old (such as a brick from one of the pyramids).

Let us linger a little while in the special department where I have agreed to act as a steward—"A carpenter's home in Nazareth." The house and shop consist of one room, raised at the back for a sleeping-place, and with a walled-in courtyard in front. Here live, work, eat and sleep, the carpenter and his family. There is no carpenter's bench—as we see in many pictures, no neat array of tools hanging on the wall. There is a quaint, primitive saw, two clumsy hand-axes, a plane, and little or

He Who has created all the riches of the universe, chose to live and work in such a poor home as this. There were no pictures, curtains, or carpets; no privacy except the privacy of the starlit hills around the village; no luxurious meals. When a meal was to be prepared, the grain must be ground into flour and mixed to a paste with water, or the oven must be filled with the thorny grass gathered outside for fuel that the bit of meat might be cooked. When He went to sleep, it was on a scanty pile of straw in the room where He had worked all day. It is little wonder that the rich and learned scornfully said: "Is not this the Carpenter?" Yet, with no earthly riches or grandeur to help Him, that Carpenter of Nazareth has reigned, and is reigning, over the hearts and lives of countless millions of earth's noblest and best. Unless He is Divine, how is the miracle to be explained? Is there any other possible explanation?

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—A week or so ago I wrote you a screed dwelling on the fact that the world nowadays thinks far too much about possessions, and far too little about those things that count so immeasurably more, Personality, and Independence, and Unselfishness, and Benevolence. As Whitman says, we have been seized "with the mania of owning things"; surely it would be better to be seized with the mania of knowing, and feeling, and doing things better worth while.

Since writing that, I have come upon at least two treatises—not sermons (if you keep your eyes open you will chance upon hundreds of others)—dealing with the same question, and I cannot but wonder if the world is at last becoming disgusted with the evidences of greed and self-seeking on every hand, and if these many writers are not, indeed, but the heralds ahead proclaiming the reaction that is to follow. Nor should one confine the revelation to the heraldry of the writers. Anyone who has been watching the course of events of the world, must recognize that there has begun a stubborn, muttering warfare against the Spirit of Greed and Privilege. It is only necessary to remind you, in illustration of this, of the fight against monopolies that has been instituted across the "border," in the United States; of the movement that has resulted in the investigation of banking affairs in our own land; and of the steady increase of Socialism in Europe, for, notwithstanding the many extravagances of radicals who have thrown discredit upon that movement, there are many good men and true, anxious only for justice to all humanity, among the Socialists, and through the working of these there is rapidly evolving from the chaos that has confused and misrepresented true "Christian" Socialism, a party moderate and reasonable, anxious only for state control of things that would be better under state control, for equal opportunity (not eternal, equal dividing of property!) for all men, and for universal and permanent peace among the nations.

To return to the treatises of which I spoke in beginning: The first was an editorial entitled, "Making Insanity Pay," which appeared in a recent number of *The Independent*, a magazine which is usually well worth quoting. The editorial in question referred, it may be noted, only to one phase of the question which we have been considering, the one which leads a coterie of men, for personal gain, to exploit the multitude at will.

"Would anyone take serious exception to the following," says the writer, "as a truthful list of the great 'interests' which make up our American life? 1, the ticker; 2, female apparel; 3, the baseball bulletin; 4, the 'movies'; 5, bridge whist; 6, turkey trotting; 7, yellow journal headlines and 'funny' pages; 8, the prize fight."

"How many of our readers, after due reflection, would dispute the proposition that 100,000 Americans are genuinely interested in the foregoing matters, and day by day, excited over them, to every 10,000 that are interested in religion beyond a perfunctory church attendance, to every 5,000 that are interested in politics beyond a little partisan campaign excitement, to every 1,000 that are interested in schools and education, to every 100 that are interested in reasonably good music or good opera, to every solitary individual who is interested in literature or science?"

Half or more of these great 'interests' have basis in the legitimate satisfaction of normal human wants. But every one of them can become an obsession, and in America every one of them is an obsession. Men and women and children, too, in multitudes, in droves, are 'gone' on them, and this slang word, so accurately descriptive, is the multitude's own indictment of itself.

Culture and beauty are scored, knowledge is sniffed at, obligation is forgotten, work is neglected in the feverish following of the 'quotation,' or the 'score,' in the senseless slavery to 'mode,' in the surrender to sensual pleasure.

"And why? Is this wretched folly and madness the best exhibition we can make of ourselves? Is the American mind inherently inane, or hopelessly inadequate? Is it by heredity given over to drift? We are not ready to think so. Rather, we believe, the American is suggestible, easily excited, and credulous. He is not feeble-minded; on the contrary, he is perilously near insanity, as his shocking history of lawless emotionalism, freak religion-making, lynching and homicidal habit too well proves. And upon this suggestibility and gullibility well organized, wholly cold-blooded and unscrupulous enterprise plays—for profit!

"Here, we suspect, is the true secret of our amazing civilization. The trick of making insanity pay has been mastered. Untold millions of capital are invested in it. Men of great ability devote all their talents to it. The ticker, the mode, the bulletin, the moving picture, the bulletin, the headline, the appeal to sensual appetite—these are the means, the instruments. Back of them is the carefully-calculated investment, the exactly-measured expenditure of energy, time, and publicity work. The multitude responds, and accepts excitement in full payment for wisdom, health, sanity, knowledge, happiness. . . . All in all, making insanity pay is probably our most characteristic American business enterprise."

Strong writing that, is it not? And yet, is it one whit exaggerated, taking the whole mass of people into account? And every word applies to Canada as fittingly as to the United States, as anyone must know who watches the trend of things in any large city. If you do not believe it, peep into any stock-market on a day when stocks are booming; watch the crowds that flock into every moving-picture show on every afternoon evening—well-named "perverted," for the moving-picture of the nickel theater is seldom what it should and might be; take just a little stock of the extremities to which dress and the things that go with it are driving the fashionable women of our time; glance at the page of newspaper over which nine young men out of ten are poring on street-car or railway train,—the sporting page, and seldom any other;—notice how even the little children bubble over Mutt and Jeff and Buster Brown, in the dailies. Are we really insane, and are a few men behind the scenes, who are quietly sweeping in the dollars, exploiting our lack of attending to worth-while things for their own ends?

And not only for the sake of large fortunes is the keeping up of "insanity" continued. It is well known that in certain "smart" circles of every large city, bridge-playing is the rule for afternoon and evening amusement—bridge-playing—often for money! And women are not the least among the offenders. Not long ago a clergyman remarked to a friend of mine living in one of our Ontario cities, "Bridge-playing is the curse of this city,"—so there you are. Not only in playing for money does the curse exist, but in neglect of home and children, in waste of time that might be better employed. We have only one life to live, within "these mortal coils" of ours. What pity, then, to waste it!

Now, I have no doubt some of you are saying, "What is the use of putting all this in a farm paper? These things don't touch us. Farmers haven't time for such nonsense!"—No, thanks be, most of them have not time, yet there is no reason for anyone living in the country to stand aside holly, looking at those who yield to those city insanities, and say, "I am better than thou." Country snobbery is quite as obnoxious as town snobbery. The fact remains that according as wealth and leisure increase in the country districts, so do the dangers of which mention has been made increase, the temptation to gamble in real-estate and stocks to an ignoble de-

gree, the tendency to play bridge and to live for show. The fact remains, also, that many men and women who have, in the city, been drawn into the mad maelstrom, are men and women who have come from country homes. The fact remains, also, that the country is filled to-day with boys and girls who will one day settle down for the rest of their days to city life. Nor would I, for one, hinder a number of them from doing so. We hear a great deal nowadays about "keeping the boys on the farm." May I be permitted to express, as my own opinion, consolidated after a good deal of thinking about the matter,

tions and "insanities" there, but there are also great opportunities. If your boy really hates farming and wants city life, pay attention to his backbone. If he has enough of it, he may be trusted. If he has not, he may be better under the parental wing, if, even there, he is safe.

Now, to come to the other treatise of which I spoke. There is a whole book of it—a very remarkable book, lately off the press—by the very noted British scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, of whom you have all heard. The name of the book,



In the Hardwood Bush, Northern Ontario.

From a painting by F. H. Bridgen, O. S. A. Exhibition, 1913.

that I do not believe in any compulsion or misrepresentations and coaxing whatever, exerted upon any boy or girl in regard to this question. Make country life pleasant, reveal to the boy its possibilities and its interests, let him see what the science of agriculture means; but at the same time make his early education broad enough to let him see also what other professions mean. Boys and girls are born with certain aptitudes,—at least those of them who are ever going to amount to much are. Don't assume the responsibility of making a first-class doctor or lawyer or teacher or preacher or tradesman into a

by the way, is "Science and Immortality." Sir Oliver realizes, as does the writer of the passages quoted above, all the madness of the greed and rush after non-essentials of to-day, all the pathetic differences of possession and opportunity, the rich at one end of the scale, the ground-down poor at the other. Listen to this:

"God's in His heaven" truly, but all is not 'right with the world.' Books written to-day immerse us (he means "reveal," as the preceding context shows), and rightly immerse us, in a welter of poverty and misery. The bit-



A Shepherd.

From a painting by Fred. S. Haines, O. S. A. Exhibition, 1913.

poor farmer. Throw all the doors open, then let the boy pick and choose, and walk out through the one that suits him best. Assume only the responsibility of making him broad-minded and sincere in regard to his responsibility in being alive, of making him honest to himself and fair toward others, keen-seeing, alert and honorable,—then turn him loose.

Don't be terrified lest he stray within the city gates. True, there are tempta-

ter cry of the victims of competition, of the outcasts of civilization and of the children who are born to sin and wretchedness, when they are not born to death,—the cry of multitudes, with hardly any chance of decent happiness, and no outlook upon the beauty of the world,—this cry must be ringing in the ears of God till He cannot hear the chants of the churches, however musical they may be intoned, however frequently they may be repeated, and how-

ever completely the Ornaments-rubic may be obeyed. The spirit of greed is abroad; its net has gathered human beings together in heaps, has removed them from the fields and hedgerows, and has forced them into crowded dens. With success, this spirit is doing devil's work; it and its ally, smug, self-satisfied stupidity, are the modern fiends; these are the Satans with which the Church should be fighting."

But this distinguished writer is not hopeless. He thinks that the present state of things is but a phase through which the earth shall pass, leaving it better and nobler than before. "We recognize," he says, looking back over past history, "that in ourselves the ape and the tiger are dying out, that the germs of higher faculties have made their appearance," and so he looks forward to a time when a race of supermen shall be established on the earth, when the great mass of people may be what our best and our geniuses are now.

To continue: "Our progress already has been considerable. It is but a moderate time since our greatest men were chipping flints and carving bones into the likeness of reindeer. More recently they became able to build cathedrals and make poems. Now we are momentarily diverted from immortal pursuits by vivid interest in that kind of competition which has replaced the competition of the sword, and by those extraordinary inequalities of possession and privilege which have resulted from the invention of an indestructible and transmissible form of riches, a form over which neither moth nor rust has any power. We raise an increase of smoke and offer sacrifices of squalor and ugliness in worship of this new idol. But it will pass; human life is not meant to continue as it now is in city slums; nor is the strenuous futility of mere accumulation likely to satisfy people when once they have been really educated; the world is beautiful, and may be far more happy than it has been yet. Those who have preached this hitherto have been heard with deaf ears, but some day we shall awake to a sense of our true planetary importance, and shall recognize the higher possibilities of existence. Then shall we realize and practically believe what is involved in those words of poetic insight:

"The heaven, even the heavens are the Lord's; but the earth hath He given to the children of men."

"There is a vast truth in this yet to be discovered; power and influence and responsibility lie before us, appalling in their magnitude, and as yet we are but children playing on the stage before the curtain is rolled up for the drama in which we are to take part."

And so, you see, he throws upon us, as individuals, as peoples, the responsibility of bringing closer this general state of higher humanity.

"If society were in a healthy condition," he says, "if the development and elevation of man had not to take a secondary and quite subordinate place to the development and accumulation of property, a few generations of better education could easily mend it on the intellectual side; but it is the greedy and essentially uncivilized condition of what prides itself as the most practical part of society, and the consequent deep-rooted and unadmitted cancer eating into the bones of the social organism, that is disquieting and oppressive."

"It is against all this that a National church is, or should be, fighting. If these evils are to be uprooted, I cannot see how the uprooting can be done by a single reformer or prophet—a Carlyle, a Ruskin, or a Morris—here and there; they must be attacked by an organized army of workers and thinkers, imbued with the right spirit, informed as to the real facts, devoted to the cause of goodness, and trained for the detection of long-accustomed errors, and for the development of human life."

"The Confession of sin repeated in ecclesiastical buildings should be no conventional and meaningless chant, nor should it be supposed to apply only to individual and personal sinfulness; it should, above all, in collective worship, apply to collective sin,—to that sinfulness of society which Christ would denounce if He came again among us. The vigor of that denunciation would, I expect, eclipse anything now heard from pulpits; though it would, I believe, take

# COMFORT SOAP

**"IT'S ALL RIGHT"**

Most Popular—with Most People—for Most Purposes  
—Comfort Soap.

POSITIVELY the LARGEST SALE in CANADA



## "A Place for EVERYTHING and Everything in its place"

"All very well in theory," said a woman with a family and without a servant. Madam!—it is easy, as far as the kitchen is concerned, if you have a

LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK



**KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET**

REGISTERED

This cabinet is a great saver of time and labor—and a handsome piece of kitchen furniture. If you want to get through your kitchen work speedily and comfortably and without working yourself into the tired out, fit-for-nothing state, one of these cabinets must be considered a necessity—not a luxury.

The Knechtel Cabinet combines a rust-proof aluminum kitchen table, a convenient pantry and a nicely arranged store cupboard. It will save you many a journey to the cellar and hundreds of needless trips to and from the four corners of your kitchen. Do your work sitting down in future. Write at once for our booklet 'D' or see your dealer's stock of Knechtels.

**The Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet Company, Ltd.**  
HANOVER, ONTARIO

# DOMINION EXHIBITION

Brandon, Manitoba  
July 15th to 25th, 1913

**\$50,000 Prize List      \$20,000 in Speed Events**

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

**FARMERS!      MANUFACTURERS!**

We have the most liberal premium list offered in Canada. Refund of 50% of freight on live stock and poultry without restriction as to where else exhibits are shown.

Transfer track delivers all live stock right to Exhibition Barns.

A premium won at Brandon will be worth having. Send for Prize List.

Entries close July 1st.      Entries close July 1st.

**EVERYBODY!**

Brandon now has the most beautiful exhibition grounds in Canada, covering 106 acres. We have spent \$150,000 on new buildings for the Dominion Exhibition. In visiting Brandon you come to the most beautiful city in the West. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the record crowds that will attend. Municipally-owned street car system right to the grounds.

**SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS**

Grand fireworks display, picturing "The Naval Battle in the North Sea," a stupendous spectacle 200 feet long, portrayed in brilliant colored fires. A vivid presentation of modern naval warfare. Beautifully illuminated grounds, with spacious promenades. Music by the best bands in Western Canada. High-class attractions from Europe and America's leading amusement centres. Bobker Ben Ali's Whirlwind Arabs, 12 people, The famous Rex Comedy Circus, Modelsky's Russian Troupe of 8 people, The Barkers, Fire Divers, Performing Elephants, Darling Aviation Flights by Monoplane twice a day, and other events.

The Midway with 18 new attractions and the best of the old. High-class, clean entertainment by the great Patterson Shows.

TRAVELLERS' DAY, MONDAY, JULY 21st.  
THE EXHIBITION THAT DOES CANADA CREDIT

**P. PAYNE, Pres.      W. I. SMALE, Sec. and Manager**

a different and unexpected direction, and concern itself less with the weakness and follies and half-repentant sins of humanity than with the greed, the selfishness, the sheer individualism and mammon-worship which excite but occasional reprobation; it would attack the heartless and contented acquiescence in conditions which debase the soul of a people and erect the extravagant luxury of a few on the grinding poverty of many."

It would be a satisfaction to quote wholesale from this book, but some of you may have a chance to read it, and get the full spirit of it, for yourselves. Isolated paragraphs, you know, can never do more than whet the appetite for more, and sometimes, through no fault of their own, they cannot even do that. So often, when rummaging through our really fine public library here, I cannot but feel sorry that the little libraries of the villages, to which alone most of those living on farms have access, are so often pitifully inadequate. It is not, in such cases, that the books are too few, but that they have been badly chosen. And no one is to blame either, for it is hard to judge from mere book catalogues, the only resource at the disposal of many of the buying committees.

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I should like to recommend that part of the money voted for each library be each year devoted to subscriptions for reputable magazines which make a specialty of book-reviewing, and that books for the library be chosen from the reviews given in these. There are many magazines that might be mentioned, but on the spur of the moment one thinks of "The Bookman" (Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, London, E. O., Eng.); "The Nation" (10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C., Eng.), and "The Independent" (130 Fulton St., New York City).

These are all good—not merely showy—magazines, which would be a real addition to the reading table of any library, as well as a valuable aid in choosing books.

To get away from serious things, have you seen any of the new boudoir caps? Although graced with such a name, they are really far from being confined to my lady's boudoir. Dainty women who have to rise early and get a hurried breakfast, yet who wish to look presentable at all times, have been quick to grasp their possibilities, and so the boudoir cap fits about the kitchen, and presides over the breakfast table.

What are they?—Why, the daintiest possible things, made much like dust-caps, but of different material, of net or of lace, touched up with ribbon or with a tiny knot of flowers. They may be white, or any color you choose. One I saw was made entirely of old bits of lace sewn together and dyed a pretty, light blue. A "drawing-string" of black velvet ribbon was run about the edge, and finished by a bow. You have no idea how pretty it looked, with the fair hair of the wearer fluffed down a bit around the front.

The advantage of them?—Well, surely you have grasped that. You get up in the morning and have just twenty-five minutes in which to dress and get breakfast. Instead of fussing over your hair, you give it a few strokes of the brush, twist it up on top, and stick in a few hairpins. Of course, you look like desperation.—But there is the boudoir cap. You pull it on, draw down a few softening locks of hair over your forehead, and off you go, looking as attractive as though you had spent a solid quarter of an hour arranging your tresses.

Just another word:—Do newspaper reports (on the women's page) of women's political meetings, ever strike you as comical? For instance, in recent papers appeared an account of the organization of a Women's Liberal Association in Toronto, "Mrs. N. W. Rowell presiding, wearing soft dull blue, large Tuscan hat with shaded yellow feathers"—and so on, until the "glad rags" of all the prominent ladies present had been similarly described.

The reporters aren't to blame. They are but catering to what is expected of them. But one would think that women who want to vote and take part in

political meetings would think least of all, at that time at any rate, about the clothes. There is something ridiculously incongruous about it, as everyone with even a rudiment of the bump of humor must see. Is there not?

JUNIA.

#### CAKE RECIPES.

Dear Junia,—Seeing so much about cakes, I will send a few.

Devil Cake.—Two tablespoons cocoa moistened with warm water, 2 cups brown sugar, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter. Beat all together, add 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon baking powder in 2 cups flour or more. Bake in four layers.

Icing for Cake.—Two cups brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, spoonful of butter, pinch of soda. Boil ten or fifteen minutes, then beat till thick.

Roll Jelly Cake.—Four eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 spoon water, 1 cup flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, little salt. This makes two rolls. Spread with lemon jelly, made as follows: One egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar, juice 1 lemon, 1 spoonful butter. Beat well. Boil till thick.

Good Icing.—Take icing sugar, moisten with cream, and any flavoring.

Crullers.—Two cups brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 3 tablespoons melted lard, 1 teaspoon soda, little salt. Thicken with flour. Fry all well.

"OLD LADY."

Lambton Co., Ont.

#### RE TULIPS.

Dear Junia,—I have come to you to get some information re my tulips. We planted a bed of Parrot tulips last fall.

1. Do they need to be taken up after flowering?
2. If so, how do you care for the bulbs?
3. How soon after they flower do they need to be taken up?
4. Do tulips multiply?
5. I have a box of asters which I intend planting in the bed after the tulips flower. Would that be all right?

Thanking you in advance.

Grey Co., Ont.

OLIVE.

Mrs. Ely, in "A Woman's Hardy Garden," says that her plan is to leave the tulips in the ground most of the time, digging them up every three years in the autumn, and resetting after the bed has been made very rich. Do not cut off the tulip leaves until they have become quite yellow and ripe. Asters, salvia, etc., may be set out in the tulip beds if care be taken not to disturb the bulbs.

In regard to tulip propagation, may we quote you from Prof. Bailey: "Tulips may be increased by the side offsets, but these are not as constant as new bulbs, produced within the outer tunics by means of cutting the old bulbs." The new bulb is formed within the old one, and the outer husk is carefully split to help on the process. Amateur gardeners, however, usually leave the tulip to its own devices, simply resetting the bulbs, as advised by Mrs. Ely, at intervals.

#### The Scrap Bag.

##### UPHOLSTERING FOR SUMMER.

Save your upholstered furniture and make your rooms look summery by using covers of linen, crash, denim, or chints.

##### CLEANING TAN SHOES.

Before wearing tan shoes, polish them with good tan polish and a clean brush kept for the purpose. This will help to keep them from spotting. If, later, they should become spotted, wash them well with soap and soft water, dry well, then polish as usual.

##### DUSTLESS DUSTERS.

A writer in Good Housekeeping gives the following method for making dustless dusters. Use black cheesecloth, and wash it in a solution of kerosene and oil paraffin. One pint of kerosene mixed with one-third ounce of oil of paraffin will make up three yards of cheesecloth into dusters.

##### RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is used by many economical housekeepers to eke out other fruit. Can plenty of it while it is in season.

then, later, mix some of it with other fruit for common use, as its flavor assimilates well. It is often mixed with pineapple, or with oranges for marmalade.

**SUEDE SHOES.**

If suede shoes have become spotted with rain, rub the spots with an emery-board, or fine sandpaper.

**REMOVING GREASE.**

Try alcohol rather than benzine for removing grease spots. It is not so likely to leave a "ring."

**TINTING FLOWERS.**

Hat flowers that have become faded by the sun may be touched up finely by using a brush and water-color paint, or the paint thinned with turpentine.

**Seasonable Recipes.**

**Prune Bread.**—Wash 1 heaping cup prunes and soak over night in water to cover. In the morning, stone and chop fine. Mix together in a bowl 1 quart whole-wheat flour, 1 pint Graham flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, then stir in the prunes. Add 1 compressed yeast cake blended in a little lukewarm water, then mixed with enough lukewarm milk to make a soft dough. Let rise, and, when light, mix briskly and turn into a buttered bread-pan. Let rise again, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Cooking Greens.**—To retain the natural green color of greens, asparagus, peas, etc., do not cover the kettle in which they are cooking, and throw in a "pinch" of sugar as well as salt into the water.

**Prune Pudding.**—Soak 1 lb. prunes over night in a little water, then stew them until they are very soft. Remove the pits and beat the prunes with a fork thoroughly. Beat the whites of 4 eggs until stiff, then beat with them 1 cup sugar. Fold this lightly into the prune mixture until well blended. Put into a buttered pan and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream, or with a custard-sauce made as follows: Beat the yolks of the 4 eggs with 1 pint milk and 1/2 cup sugar. Put all over the fire in a double boiler and cook until thick. Serve cold on the cold pudding. Dried or canned peaches, apricots, pears, etc., may be prepared the same way.

**A Fancy Jelly.**—Wash 1/2 lb. good figs and cut them into bits. Put 1 1/2 cups into a saucepan, cover with cold water, and cook very slowly until tender. Strain, and put 1 1/2 cups of the fig juice into a saucepan. Add 1 1/2 tablespoons powdered gelatine dissolved in 1/2 cup boiling water, also 1/2 cup sugar, juice of 1 lemon, and 1/2 cup orange juice. Stir all well and set on ice or in cold water. When it is beginning to set, add the figs, and dip the jelly out into baskets made of the orange skins. Leave in a cold place until the jelly is ready; put on each a spoonful of whipped cream, and serve.

**Potato Salad.**—Boil 6 large potatoes with skins on. Peel while hot, and cut into slices 1/4 inch thick. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper, and add 2 or 3 onions chopped fine. Take a rather large slice of bacon, cut it into squares, and fry to a crisp and golden brown. Add to it 1/2 cup good cider vinegar, then pour all over the other ingredients. Mix well, but lightly, to prevent breaking the potatoes. Serve hot, with hot, boiled sausages, or cold, with cold meat.

**Pineapple Pudding.**—One cup sugar, 4 eggs, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup cream, 1 shredded pineapple. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, add beaten yolks of the eggs, then the pineapple and cream, and lastly the beaten whites whipped in lightly. Bake with or without an undercrust. This is a very nourishing pudding.

**Hashed Veal.**—Chop fine cold veal to make 1 cupful, and moisten with 2 tablespoons veal gravy or water. When hot, break into it 4 eggs, and season nicely, 1/2 cup fine, stale bread crumbs may also be added, if wished. Stir all until cooked, add a bit of butter and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Serve quickly on a hot platter bordered with hot mashed potatoes.

**Wheat Griddle Cakes.**—1 1/2 pints milk, 2 coffee-cups sifted flour, 3 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 somewhat heaped teaspoons baking powder. Beat yolks of

eggs well, and add to them the milk, mixing thoroughly. Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and pour on part of the milk mixture. Now beat this thick batter briskly for three or four minutes. Put the baking powder in the remainder of the milk, mix, and add to the batter. Lastly, add the beaten whites of the eggs. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased griddle, and cook. Serve hot, with maple syrup.

**Old England.**

(Reprinted from issue of Nov. 1872, by request.)

Old England though she be,  
Her bulwarks are sound,  
And she the fairest vessel  
That ever sailed earth round:—  
That ever sail'd earth round, my lad!  
And you will live to see  
Her name go round the world again,  
As the watchword of the free.  
For so it shall be to the end,  
As of yore, as of yore:—  
One cheer, then, for Old England!  
And one cheer more!

The masts are firm and fine;  
The keel is straight and true;  
Her ancient cross of glory  
Rides blazing through the blue:—  
Rides blazing through the blue, my lad!  
While underneath it go  
The strong and stubborn hero-hearts  
Who smile at storm and foe;  
Like lions onward to the end,  
As of yore, as of yore:—  
One cheer, then, for Old England!  
And one cheer more!

Prophets of wreck and woe,  
There is no place for you,  
Weak-kneed and coward-hearted,  
Among the bold and true:—  
Among the bold and true, my lad!  
Who, as the waves run high,  
And they can almost touch the dalk,  
Behind it see the sky,  
True to the core, and to the end,  
As of yore, as of yore:—  
One cheer, then, for Old England!  
And one cheer more!

As youth disguised in man,  
Although her build be changed,  
It is the same Old England,  
That erst o'er ocean ranged:—  
That still has kept the seas, my lad!  
Since Danish raven flew,  
To him who off Trafalgar fell,  
The tender and true,  
Unchanged mid changes to the end;  
As of yore, as of yore:—  
One cheer, then, for Old England!  
And one cheer more!

Blow, then, great tempests blow;  
White lightnings seam the blue;  
There is no fear for England  
With such a boat and crew!  
With such a fame and name, my lad!  
The watchword of the free;  
The thought of what her sons have been,  
And what they yet will be;  
And God beside her to the end,  
As of yore, as of yore:—  
One cheer, then, for Old England!  
And one cheer more!

**Rain After Drought.**

By Dora Sigerson Shorter.  
All night the small feet of the rain  
Within the garden ran,  
And gentle fingers tapped the pane  
Until the dawn began.

The rill-like voices called and sung  
The slanting roof beside;  
"The Children of the clouds have come;  
Awake! awake!" they cried.

"Weep no more the drooping rose  
Nor mourn the thirsting tree,  
The little children of the storm  
Have gained their liberty."

All night the small feet of the rain  
About my garden ran,  
Their rill-like voices called and cried  
Until the dawn began.

As I walked through a field of wheat  
I picked up something good to eat,  
Neither fish, flesh, nor bone,  
I kept it till 'twas able to walk alone.  
—An egg.

**THE DEMAND** // **Is increasing enormously**  
**Can we tell you the Reason Why?**

**"A Trial Package will bring Enlightenment"**  
**"SALADA"**  
**CEYLON TEAS "ARE DELICIOUS TEAS"**  
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN  
SEALED PACKAGES ONLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE**  
Between all stations in Canada. Port Arthur and East. Good Going May 22-24, Return Limit, May 27th. (Minimum Rate of 25c)

**Homeseekers' Excursions**  
Each Tuesday, until October 28  
**WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$35.00**  
**EDMONTON AND RETURN \$43.00**  
Other Points in proportion. Return Limit, two months.  
**HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN** leaves Toronto 2.00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August, inclusive. Best Train to take.

**Upper Lakes Navigation**  
Steamers leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.  
The Steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

**Steamship Express**  
leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

**AROUND THE WORLD**  
via "Empress of Asia"  
Leaving Liverpool June 14, calling at Madras, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver August 30th. Vessel remains 14 days at Hong Kong. Rate for entire cruise, \$639.10, exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Asia," and stop over at Hong Kong.

**GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME JUNE 1st.**  
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C. P. Ry., Toronto

**New Hose Free**

Send for six pairs of Cotton or Cashmere Holeproof Hose. Six pairs guaranteed to wear six months. If any wear, tear or break a thread in six months, you get new hose Free! Light, medium, and the heavier weights. All guaranteed.

**Six guarantee coupons with every six pairs.**

More than a million people in the United States and Canada now buy their hose from us in this way. They save all the darning they formerly had to do. They never wear darned hose now. They save money, too, for twelve pairs a year keep their hose whole forever. Six pairs for men cost \$1.50 to \$3 a box. Six pairs for women cost from \$2 to \$3 a box. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, cost \$1.

**Our \$60,000 Inspection**  
insures this quality in every stitch. We pay that amount in salaries to inspectors yearly. They examine each pair twice over, carefully, to see that it lacks every possible flaw. We do this to protect ourselves as well as to insure the wear to our customers. There is no better way that we know to make hosiery, and there are no better hose to be had. Don't you think that our million customers prove it?  
The figures above refer to our business in both Canada and the United States.

**Think What It Means!**  
Think what such hose—at the price of common hose—save in time, trouble and money. Forget the darning. Forget hurtful darned places that make the feet sore. Forget the whole question of hosiery by simply buying two boxes a year!

**Send the Coupon**  
Send today for six pairs of these hose to try. See what they save. Note the comfort they give. Send the money in any convenient way. Mark the grade, size and color plainly. Send the coupon below, or a post card or letter. Do it right now, while you're thinking about it. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the wear.

**Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.**  
258 Bond Street, London Canada

**Holeproof Hosiery**  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (32)  
258 Bond Street, London, Canada

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Size..... Color.....

Weight.....  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... Province.....

**Our 13th Year**  
We have been selling fine hose in this manner for the past thirteen years. In that short time we have come to be the largest house of our kind in existence. Our success is due solely to making the hose that the most people prefer. The same people buy them again and again because of their wonderful quality. In all our experience, 95% of our output has outlasted the six months' guarantee. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs.

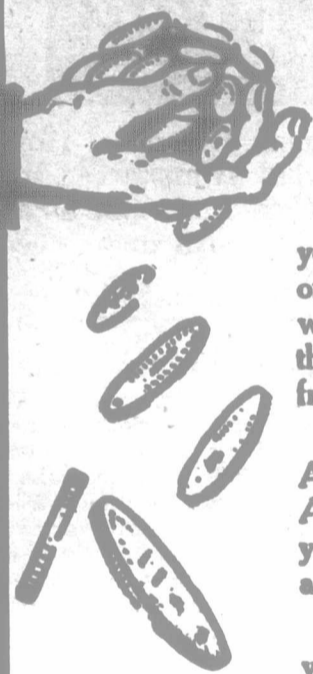
**"Wear Holeproof Hose and Find the Mend"**



Now—your own railroad system !  
The "light and right" Ford gives it to you at small cost! And back of the car stands a financial responsibility—and service—that any railroad might envy. Don't side-track that "urge." Get your Ford to-day.

Our factories have produced more than a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$675, Touring car \$750, Town Car, \$1,000—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

## MONEY IN POTATOES



Don't let any of it slip through your fingers

If the average crop is good enough for you, you are going to miss the big profit on your potatoes. The extra bushels are what count. With potatoes at \$1.00 a bag they are gold. Don't let them get away from you.

You should get 240 bushels to the acre. And you can if you start in early enough. Are you going to let bugs fly away with your profit? Are you going to sit down and let weeds and blight get in their work?

At the present high prices, the average yield of 120 bushels is not enough. It will net you \$48.00 to the acre over and above expense and labor. But expert potato growers have learned how to double the crop. The extra 120 bushels add \$80.00 per acre to the profit, making a total clear profit of \$128.00 to the acre.

What these men have learned has been gathered together in a little book entitled "Money in Potatoes." This is the best practical potato book we know. It gives you a chance to learn in a few hours facts that it took many years to accumulate.

The \$80.00 Coupon will entitle any bona-fide farmer to a free copy while they last. 16

### THE \$80.00 COUPON

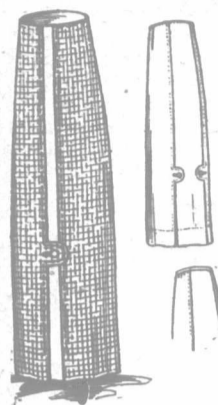


The Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited  
Galt, Ontario

As a Potato Grower I would like to have a free copy of this book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

### The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7796 Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



7793 Sport or Manish Shirt, 34 to 40 bust.



7804 Boy's Norfolk Blouse Suit, 6 to 10 years.

#### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

### Mending Basket.

#### Two Opposite Opinions on the Subject, Woman and the Vote.

##### WHY MUST WOMEN VOTE?

Dear Editor,—Isn't it first amusing, then annoying, and, on serious thought, pathetic, the months' and money and manners wasted in working to win "Votes for Women"? And there are females who actually believe the labor well wasted, if they win out in the end. No doubt they will win, for their victory is delayed by the drastic methods employed by their own champions, who have lost all self-control and womanly dignity. Did I say "lost"? Some of our English sisters, who advocate, who demand Woman's Suffrage, can never have learned self-control—not even self-respect—let alone the necessary poise to carry out their plans successfully. Surely if ladies, or intelligent women if the term be more acceptable, condemn such unwomanly conduct, it would shame the females who are such hoydens as to injure the cause they wish to advance without knowing how. Any person, any community, any nation, can never win out until individual self-control is an acknowledged characteristic of that person or that body. It is necessary to inspire with respect and confidence—not with contempt—if we wish to influence any one permanently, let alone a Government.

"Let all things be done decently and in order." How does this women's movement co-relate with that not unreasonable text? I concede that numerous modest, clever, wealthy, but, sad to say, unemployed, women with too much unoccupied time, will win in spite of the women who handicap them by their ill-directed, law-breaking efforts. Their misguided zeal will delay the success of the campaign indefinitely, but ultimately an intelligent, organized system, will accomplish this great innovation which it is expected will wipe out the evil in the universe. Why will it?

Are the majority of men bad, "with itching palms to sell and mart your offices for gold to undeservers"? Are the majority of women good? Can none of them be "bought to contaminate their fingers with base bribes to sell the mighty space of our large honors for so much trash?"

If we women are "weaker and wiser," why should we fight like veterans (or cats) for more powers, when we weaker ones are given more than our share of the world's uplifting as it is? We acknowledge man's physical strength. If we wish to prove our claim to superior wisdom, let us conserve our small strength to do well our peculiar duties that we cannot shirk upon the men. In



7795 Girl's Sailor Dress, 8 to 14 years.



7722 Girl's Dress Closing in Front, 10 to 14 years.



7502 House Jacket with Plenum, 34 to 44 bust.



7686 Boy's Knickerbocker Suit, 2 to 6 years.



7789 Girl's Costume, 10 to 14 years.



7761 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7667 Mens' Combination, 38 to 44 breast.





**Let's make a Jelly Roll—  
With FIVE ROSES flour.**  
It *Strength* and *Fineness* hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.  
**Bakes evenly.**  
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.  
No holes, nor lumps to vex you.  
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and *savory*, and you spread the under side with "jell"—  
It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.  
Roll it gently, carefully.  
Not a crack—not a break.  
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.  
Bake anything, make anything.  
Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.  
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—wholly fitting—  
tooth some rolls.  
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.  
Be flourwise.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

training each creature committed to our special charge by the All-Wise Father, we shall find scope for our energies. If we acquit ourselves creditably, our children shall rise and call us blessed,—even blessed enough to allow us to vote if that appears to be the highest ambition that pervades our beings. But—let not ambition mock our useful toil. Let us not neglect our greater sphere of usefulness for a lesser sphere of whose usefulness we are not assured.

Candidly, women friends, if we assert men's inefficiency or inadequacy to choose men to govern the country, we admit we have no confidence in our husbands, fathers, brothers, lovers, or sons, as the case may be. Do we acknowledge that the most of men are faithless, that we must forge to the front to put down bribery, drunkenness, and various phases of vice? For argument's sake, let us grant that the majority of men are inferior creatures, and the majority of women superior. (Then, I hope they are superior to engaging actively in the intrigues of diplomats.)

I don't see how we are going to be given votes by men if we take the contemptuous (and contemptible, too), stand. We must own, too, that there are women who would dishonor the franchise—some who would sell their vote for a hat, or a smile from the handsomer man. We think it unwise to put the ballot in the hands of frivolous or unscrupulous women. They would sell their votes, and sell them cheaper than men do. But the majority of women, the wise, the honest, the brilliant—ought not they to vote? Ah! we do.—Don't we vote, sisters, without going near the objectionable polling booths? Some women say, "Our charming presence will be all that is necessary to do away with the objectionable features." Say, if our men can't behave without our restraining presence, they're a lot of weak, un-

## NATCO EVERLASTING SILOS

need no insurance—because they are permanent. They cannot burn; they will not blow over; last a lifetime.

### Built of Hollow Vitrified Clay Blocks

The most lasting material known. Blocks are air-tight and moisture-proof. They are glazed and keep silage sweet and palatable. No hoops to tighten; no staves to paint. Never swells or shrinks. Attractive in appearance—a silo that will improve the looks of your farm.

### Any Mason Can Build a Natco Everlasting Silo

Once up—it will last a lifetime without needing repairs.

We have a 50-page illustrated book on silos and silage. Every stock owner should have it for its valuable feeding information. It contains articles by prominent writers, including Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt. Sent free on request. Ask for catalogue 6.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY of Canada, Limited  
Traders' Bank Bldg.  
Toronto, Ont.



# 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH

GOOD FOR THE LEATHER  
IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

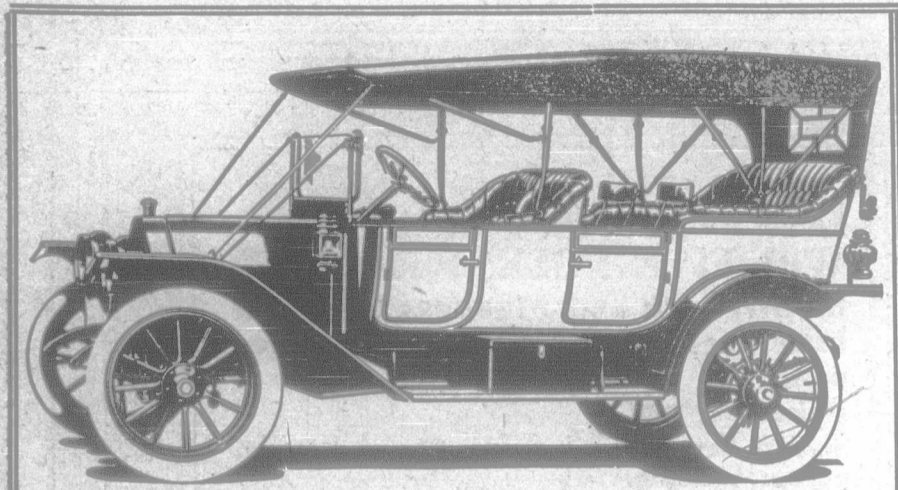
EASY TO USE  
GOOD FOR THE SHOES

dearable creatures. Surely they can be trusted to go alone to vote in daylight! If we have keener penetration, if our sixth sense will teach us the better selection of candidate, it will also give us power to influence the vote of our fathers or husbands who know our worth so well. They will have devined if our judgment is to be relied upon.

In summing up: Will the winning of votes for women save time and money? It will squander valuable time to prepare ourselves to vote intelligently. What a lamentable waste in the destruction of property, and the cost to the country in the futile effort to keep the peace in England! The "hikers" in the States are wasting some time and money, too. What vast good those people could do with the money they are wantonly squandering if devoted along the right lines—for the amelioration of the condition of our poor (but they don't want to do that till they get the franchise)—for the spread of education (they haven't got time to attend school-meetings, or call to see if the schoolhouse is a satisfactory place for their children to spend the most important part of their life till they get a vote)—for the emancipation of slaves in heathen countries (they won't find out there are any till they get a vote)—for geographical research, and so on, ad infinitum.

Who ever demonstrated that good could be the outcome of evil? The expenses of elections will be doubled when the feminine vote is obtained.

Are women's votes necessary to the prosperity of the nations? In reviewing history since the primeval era, our progress is remarkable indeed. There are no signs of retrograding. Let us except the suffragette movement. I fear our great-grandmothers would lift their hands in horror at the boldness of our militant sisters at their work of demolition. Civil war mars progress, and is the result of unchecked riots.



**A MOTOR CAR WILL SAVE YOU MONEY**

and will add much to the enjoyment of farm life. You can enjoy many pleasure trips throughout the country not possible in any other way. You can also use a motor car in your business. It costs you nothing when not working, and requires little attention. In the general routine of the farm you will find it indispensable.

We are offering the following rebuilt cars at greatly reduced prices. They were taken in exchange for new cars this year.

1. A 6-cylinder Napier car, with 7-passenger body. This is a fully-equipped imported car in fine running shape. Cash price, \$1,200.
2. A Thomas Flyer, 7-passenger. This is a large car, and can be used for almost any kind of work. Fully equipped. Tires in first-class condition. Price, \$500.
3. A Russell car, 50 h.-p. A beautiful car, fully equipped and in splendid running order. Cash price, \$600.

Any of the above cars can have delivery body placed upon it and used for business as well as pleasure.

CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE

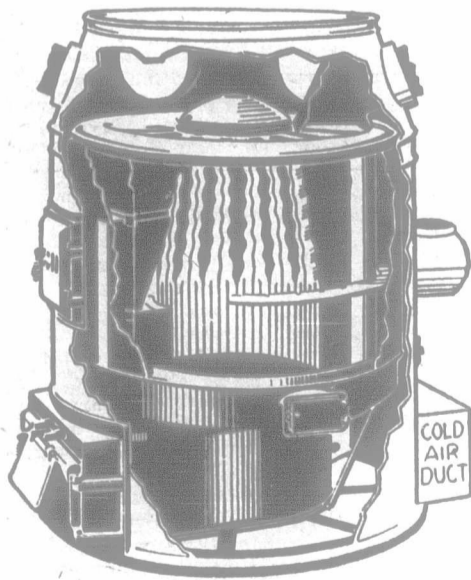
**Russell Motor Car Co., Limited**

100 Richmond St. W. or 28 Charles Street  
TORONTO HAMILTON

**HEATING THE GUEST ROOM**

ALL the heat generated by a Kelsey Warm Air Generator can be quickly directed to any room or any part of a building desired.

When quick heat is called for the whole strength of the fire can be immediately concentrated into one circulating pipe, if necessary, by means of the Kelsey Positive Cap Attachment.



This feature of Kelsey construction absolutely controls the heat circulation, directing the warm air to where it is most needed at any given time.

This positive Cap Attachment can be operated at will by the occupant of any rooms, and can be shut off to normal when the necessary heat has been served.

Positive control of heat circulation prevents waste of heat and keeps down coal bills. That is why a Kelsey Warm Air Generator requires about one-third less coal than an ordinary furnace.

The economy of proper circulation of heat is fully explained in our booklet, "Achievements in Modern Heating and Ventilation." Send for it.

THE  
**Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.**  
LIMITED  
Brockville Winnipeg  
Ont. Man.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will female suffrage ensure peace in the home? The good little woman that tags along to vote according to hubby's views, will not break up the unity of the home; but what about the other lady who won't be led, whose pa was a Liberal, and a good man,—good enough to be a shining example? She must needs march valorously (or get another woman's man to take her) to the polls to kill that Conservative vote of her Conservative husband, despite the scenes such a course will bring to pass. "A divided house cannot stand." The women who become famous as peace-makers and home-makers move in a higher plane than those who long for fame (and get notoriety), along political lines. Will the militant spirit foster love and loyalty in the home circle? Will it call forth respect and admiration from our children, or will it create shame for mother's passionate outburst from the platform, or fear that mother will be arrested when on a smashing crusade?

Will these female raids and bomb-throwing tactics build up the moral tone of the human race? What respectable woman will wish to be identified with this howling mass of kidnappers, incendiaries, and rioters?

If women are allowed to vote, will it make more Christians in the world? Can you suffragists and suffragettes ask God's blessing on every step you take towards the end you have in view? How can the un-Christian, warlike methods employed, engender a more Christlike behaviour in victors and vanquished? Won't foreign nations who worship foreign gods, shrink from the missionary spirit shown by a nation whose women are obtaining undesirable publicity by the trouble they are making?

When we can vote, shall we be more womanly, more attractive, more healthy, or of greater longevity? If not, why need we struggle for a vote? A. L.

**THE WOMAN WHO WANTS A VOTE.**

Dear Editor,—To the woman who has arrived at the place where she believes that it is a woman's duty to vote, the arguments brought forward on the other side are annoying, pathetic, and amusing. Such old, time-worn arguments they are! Every time they are aired you fairly smell the camphor-balls. In our histories, you will find them embalmed and laid away beside the story of every forward step which women have taken in the past, and to-day they are urged just as seriously and earnestly as they ever were. But those who use them seem to be quite unconscious of the fact that their arguments are old, and that time and again they have answered and shown to be without any foundation. When the women of England stopped wearing shawls and took to wearing coats, all these same arguments were used. The first women brave enough to appear in a tight-fitting coat, "with sleeves like a man's," were called unwomanly, immodest, and unsexed, and dire consequences to woman, to the home, and to the human race, were predicted. Do you think the modern tailor-made woman would be a better woman, more modest, more womanly, more refined, if she wore a shawl? And, of course, everyone knows how, when the first woman went into medicine, dreadful things were predicted. Also when the first woman entered the university, and even when public-school education was first extended to girls. And, of course, everyone knows that just about one hundred years ago a private-school principal in the United States taught her girls geometry. She even went further and had the effrontery to conduct an examination on the same subject. A short time afterwards her school failed for want of support, and the Presbyterian minister in that town said, publicly, that "it was the judgment of God on her for her most unwomanly conduct." Every girl studies geometry to-day, and there are still womanly women, and there are still happy homes a-plenty. And there never was an age when women spent more time in studying the problems of the home and in endeavoring to make themselves good housekeepers, successful home-makers, and faithful mothers.

"Unwomanly conduct," "hysterical," "female," and even "he-male," are becoming stock terms with the anti-suffragette, especially when he or she is dealing with the English phase of the

**Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!**



This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful. Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Trial Free. Don't send money. If you are responsible you can try it first. We pay freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write today for particulars and beautifully illustrated Free Book. All correspondence should be addressed to me personally.

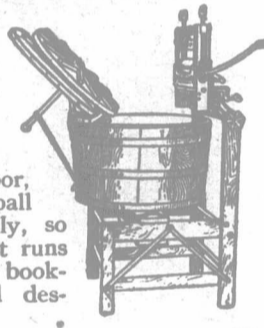
S. U. MORRIS, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 857 Yonge St., Toronto.

**ECONOMY**

RUBBING clothes on the washboard, for a few minutes, wears them out faster than several weeks' use. You save all that wash-board wear with the

**Connor Ball Bearing Washer**

Your clothes last that much longer. In that way the washer soon pays for itself. And then continues to save for you. Saves labor, too. Runs on ball bearings so easily, so swiftly, it almost runs itself. Write for booklet, giving full description.



J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

**BEAUTIFIER**



If you have a face void of good looks, spotted, blotched, discolored and poor generally and want a healthy, clear skin, use

Princess Complexion Beautifier. An external remedy that is simple and easy to use and that produces results. It clears away tan, freckles and other discolored areas quickly. Price \$1.50 delivered. Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently removed. Booklet "F" explains. Send for it and free sample of toilet cream. HISCOTT INSTITUTE Estab. 1892 61 College Street Toronto, Ontario

**COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS**

DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

**Cream Wanted**

We guarantee highest Toronto prices, full weights and prompt returns. Our 15 years experience ensures satisfaction. We furnish cream cans and pay express charges. Write:

Toronto Creamery Co., Limited Toronto, Ontario.

For Sale—Pure-bred Scotch Collies, extra good workers; farm-raised. Apply to CONRAD SCHMIDT, Box 429, New Hamburg, Ont.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**BARRED** Rock eggs; selected stock. Dollar per dozen; dollar fifty per thirty. Frank Balsani, Glenworth, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Pure-bred cockerel, \$3. pullets, \$2; large, stout, healthy birds; Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**BARRED ROCK** eggs from well-bred, heavy laying, prize-winning stock; \$1. per 15, \$3. for 40, \$6. per 100. Chas Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.

**BRED-TO-LAY**—Single-comb Rhode Island Reds from the best exhibition prize-winning stock. Red to the skin. Two dollars per 15. Best utility eggs one dollar per fifteen. B. M. Hasey, Dunville, Ont.

**EXCLUSIVE** breeder of Barred Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$1. per 15. Pringle and Hall strains Mating list free. Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover, Ont.

**EGGS** from bred-to-lay Partridge Rocks, Barred Brown Leghorns; beautiful matings, \$1 per 15. Reuben Batho, Kenilworth, Ont.

**EGGS** from imported Single Comb Brown Leghorns, grand layers, sixty-three eggs gathered daily from eighty hens. Price \$1. for fifteen, \$2.00 for forty or \$4.50 for a hundred. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

**JINGLEWOOD** Buff Rocks won thirteen prizes at London International last winter. My 1913 matings combine exhibition type with great utility qualities. My numerous winners are in these pens. Eggs are \$3.00 per 15. Stock for sale. C. H. Hillborn, Leamington, Ont.

**LIGHT** Brahmas \$2.00 setting; Silver Spangled Hamburgs \$1.50 setting; Golden Polish \$2.50 setting; every bird a prize winner. Harry Wilson, Box 793, Collingwood, Ont.

**PURE-BRED** Black Langshans. Grand winter layers. Eggs \$3. for fifteen. Lloyd Burgess, Villa Nova, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB** Brown Leghorns. The kind that lays, \$1.25 for fifteen. William Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.

**SINGLE-COMB** Black Leghorn eggs from healthy, bred-to-lay stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per hundred. D. A. McNeill, Strathroy, Ont.

**THE R. Roy Farm** breeds for egg production and utility. B. Rocks, W. Leghorns, eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Utility and exhibition R. I. Reds, eggs \$2 per 15. Ruppel Bros., Elmira, Ont., Box 98.

**WHITE** Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pric, R. R. 3, Ingersoll, Ont.

**WHITE** Wyandotte eggs from bred-to-lay stock. \$1 per 15; cockerels, \$2. John Orchard, Shaden, Ont.

**WHITE ROCKS**, Guelph winners. Booklet free. John Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

**WESTSIDE FARM** offers choice S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs at one fifty per fifteen. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ont.

**YOUR** chance to buy thoroughbred Partridge Wyandottes at half price. I must sell my entire stock at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Drop a postal for particulars. Geo. C. Alchin, Oshawa, Ont.

**Pleasant** Valley Farms—Eggs for hatching. White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns, \$4 per hundred. Special matings, both varieties, \$2 per 15, excellent varieties. GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

Baby Chick Feed



**CANUCK**

makes strong, healthy birds. A sure PROFIT MAKER  
Free Samples From  
Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd. Toronto

**EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS Harness Repairing Outfit**



We have the best Automatic Shoe and Harness Repairing Outfit on the market. The outfit consists of the Automatic Awl, Collar Awl, Needles, Linen Thread, Wax, Stitching Horse, also an extra bobbin, and full directions are given.  
Complete outfit, \$1.50, sent prepaid. Agents wanted—liberal commission. Send for this outfit to-day. Write to

**THE BERLIN SPECIALTY COMPANY**  
Berlin, Ontario

question. If, by unwomanly conduct, they mean conduct which is not usual among women, then I agree with them. For, it is a fact, that most of our sex are cowards in the face of public opinion. We want people to think well of us, and when a thing is popular, we are enthusiastically identified with it. But, when opposition and criticism, and the sacrifice of time and personal comfort and even, perhaps, of friends, have to be borne for a cause, then how often, how very often, we steal away, and the few brave spirits are left to fight their fights alone.

A woman recently came to our Institute and wanted us to endeavor to have the milk offered for sale in our town inspected. She complained that the milk which she was buying was poor and dirty. She was eager for the Institute to take this question up; to go to the Council and the Board of Health, and have matters remedied. But, when it came to putting her request to the meeting, she absolutely refused to speak, or to have her name in any way connected with it. Of course, in a small town, to remedy an evil means to make enemies, and she loftily informed us that she did not want to be mixed up in it; she wanted the "Institute" to do it. Now, that was a woman who shrank from publicity and notoriety, but, if that be womanly conduct, then you certainly cannot accuse the suffragettes of acting that way. Whatever their faults, they have backbone enough to stand up and ask for what they want, and each one is woman enough to take her share of the disagreeable consequences. Perhaps I am too hard on the women who are constantly calling attention to the fact that they are not bold and bad and brazen and unwomanly as these suffragettes are, but I always put their protestations down to cowardice and vanity, and the little bit of old Adam that is in them, for you know it was Adam who pushed Eve out in front and said, "She did it. Go for her."

Can anyone honestly think, that to go steadily on in the face of certain retaliation and punishment and anathema; to deliberately and openly court arrest and imprisonment, forcible feeding, penal servitude, and misuse by the rabble, is hysterical conduct? Out of the thousands of women whom I have met in my lifetime, there have been two hysterical women, and those two always took hysterics because they knew they could in that way frighten their families into making a fuss over them, and into being sorry for what they had done. I have often heard the old people say that a dash of cold water thrown in the face, or a good, sound slapping, would cure those people speedily. So, if it be hysterical to risk getting your hair pulled, your face slapped, your clothes destroyed, and your body tortured by prison officials, then the fashion of hysterics has changed greatly since we were young.

As for the terms "female" and "he-male," used so often, they are beyond discussion. Surely it is as bad as breaking windows to attach the stigma of such terms to the character of another woman, and surely it is not a womanly quality to cheer for the ignorant, English Cockney, who is using his brute force to gag the women. This was done recently by a Toronto woman journalist who said she hoped they (the women) would get all that was coming to them of such usage.

Women should be peacemakers. Should they? Not if it be peace with dishonor! The farmer's wife who does without labor-saving machinery and destroys her health, keeps the peace and dies. If we did not work for the cause of temperance, we would keep the peace; but you know that some things, and good things, too, do not come to "bring peace, but a sword."

And our families would appreciate us, would they? Then why don't the farmers and farmers' sons in Manitoba give to their wives and mothers a dower law? And why don't the farmers of Ontario make wills which will be more just to their wives and daughters? And why are men so busy with the making of money, that the only laws for the betterment of women and children must be secured through the hard work of the National Council of Women and other organizations?

And, as for missions, whom do we find

**FURNITURE From FACTORY to YOU Freight Free**



We have cut out all unnecessary expense by shipping direct from our various factories to your home.  
SEND FOR OUR LARGE PHOTO ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No 7  
**ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers. Toronto, Ont.



**Will You Accept 25c for 1c?**

It costs you 1c to send us a postal card. But in return we will mail our 1913 Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings you ever saw.

The catalogue and patterns actually cost us 25c, delivered into your hands.

Why do we do it? Because we know that when once you realize the advantages of buying your clothes direct from us in London, you will become a firm and permanent customer of ours.

We undertake to prove to you that you can buy your suits direct from us and get better materials and better tailoring than you could get from your local tailor, even if you paid him just double what you would have to pay us.

The reason for this is clearly explained in the letter that we send with the Style Book and patterns.

**Make this Trial**

When you get the patterns, pick out the cloth you like, take it to your local tailor, ask him what he would charge to make a well-tailored suit of that quality of material. Then compare his price with the price asked in our catalogue. We are content to abide by the result of your own test. That's fair, isn't it?

Write for these patterns to-day, before you forget it. They will be sent by return mail. Address Canadian office nearest you.

The "BURLINGTON" English Model. This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in England

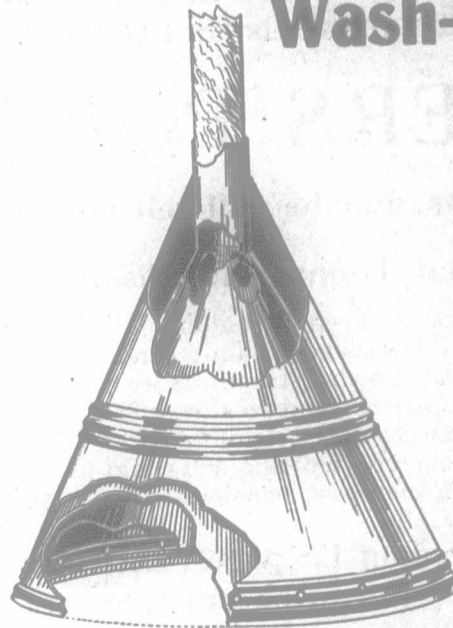
Price \$12.50.

Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

**CATESBYS LTD.,** Dept. Coronation Bldg., Montreal.  
160 Princess Street, Winnipeg.  
Or CATESBYS LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London, Eng.

Your suit is shipped five days after your order is received in London. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular and detail of the transaction. The price includes the payment of all duty and carriage charges by us.

**Wash-Day Drudgery**



Every Woman knows that wash-day is one of the hardest days' work of the week—that is, when the washing is done in the old wash-board and tub. And some washing machines are nearly as bad.

We are putting on the market a Washer that will be known as The Peerless Suction Washer. For some time past we have been testing this out with Vacuum and other washers and we find that The Peerless will wash a tub full of clothes cleaner and in less time than any other make.

The reason for this is that more water is forced through the clothes when The Peerless is used. There is an air space between the outer and inner walls of the washer which you will notice from the illustration. There are four holes at the top of the inner wall, and after the water is forced through the clothes, it goes through these holes into the space between the two walls and then comes out through the smaller holes at the bottom of the outer wall. This is a great advantage over other machines as it allows a complete circulation of water and air, causing double suction, as you can readily see that the water must go through the clothes, whereas in other washers it does not do so to anything like the same extent.

The housewives that own a Peerless tell us that they would not be without it for a good deal. This shows that it must do the work most satisfactorily. It will wash a tub full of clothes in three minutes easily and will not injure the finest fabric. We send a handle (2 feet long) with the Washer.

We send The Peerless under a money-back guarantee. If you are not entirely satisfied with it we will refund your money. Price \$2.95.

THE DOMINION SPECIALTY WORKS

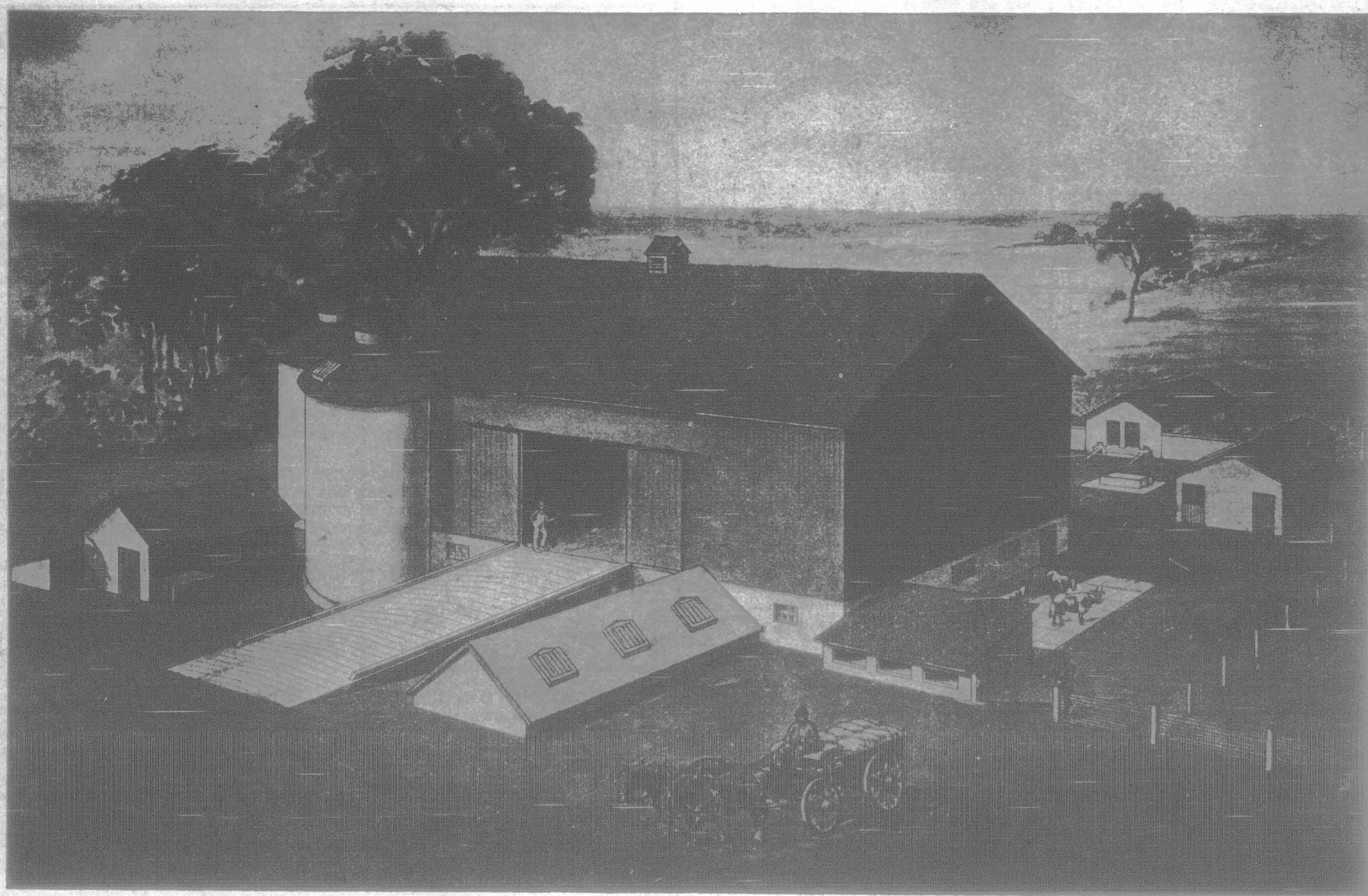
D. A. McCloy, Manager

STRATFORD, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

**The Farmer's Advocate**

## DO YOUR BUILDINGS LOOK LIKE THESE ?



The buildings illustrated above will last for scores of years. You will ask : "How can they last so long ?" The answer is that the concrete used in all these buildings is made from

## ROGERS PORTLAND CEMENT

Ask a man who knows, and he will tell you that there is no other cement just as good as ROGERS.

Read what Thomas A. Edison says of "PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE"

"Men are lunatics to keep on building in brick and steel. Reinforced concrete is better and cheaper than either. Builders who stick to brick and steel are behind the times.

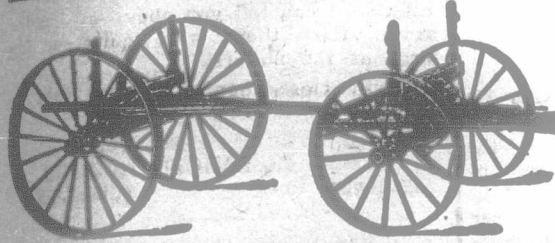
"Men who put up wooden structures are worse lunatics. It is because we use such building materials that the fire losses in this country amount to almost \$500,000,000 a year. Think what a waste of material and labor this represents. It is all unnecessary. Reinforced concrete is not only cheaper than brick and steel, but it is fireproof.

"A reinforced concrete building will stand practically forever. Within 30 years all construction will be of reinforced concrete, from the finest mansions to the tallest sky-scrapers."—[THOS. A. EDISON, in the *Cosmopolitan*.

We have a valuable book of 128 pages, entitled, "Portland Cement on the Farm," the regular price of which is \$1.00, which you can obtain free in connection with our special offer, as follows : Send us \$1.00 for the Rogers Book, and we will mail you with the book an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement on the nearest Rogers dealer. If there is no Rogers dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book by return mail. The information contained in it is worth hundreds of dollars to you. With the aid of this book you will be able to make all your own cement improvements yourself.

**Alfred Rogers, Limited,** 28 King St., West **Toronto**

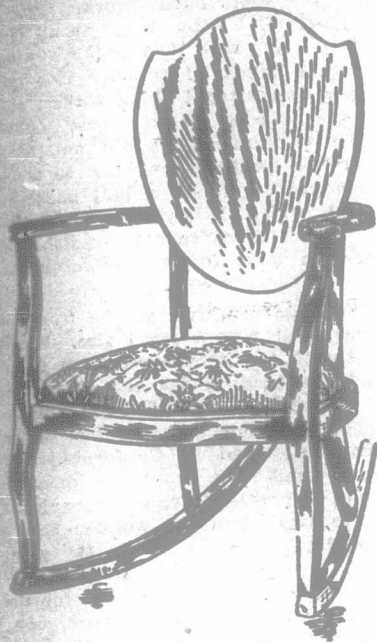
## Electric Steel Wheel Farm Trucks



Saves both labor and horses. Write for catalogue and prices.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.**  
8 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.  
Or **NORMAN S. KNOX**  
47 Wellington Street East  
Toronto, Ont.  
Eastern Canadian Sales Agent

## EXTRAORDINARY FURNITURE VALUE



The Rocker illustrated is a dainty little Parlor Rocker, made of select birch, mahogany-veneered back and beautifully hand polished. The frame is strong and well built, particular attention being given to the swing and comfort of the Rocker. The seat is covered in choice silk-finished Tapestry, in red, green, brown, or what is more preferable, a dainty Nile green Moire silk.

**Price \$6.95**

Freight paid to any station in Ontario.

Buy from **BURROUGHES** and you are buying from Canada's Largest Home Furnishers. You will save from 20 to 35 per cent. on the regular cost of furniture if you buy from us through our catalogue. You will find the catalogue most interesting. It contains hundreds of illustrations. It's free.

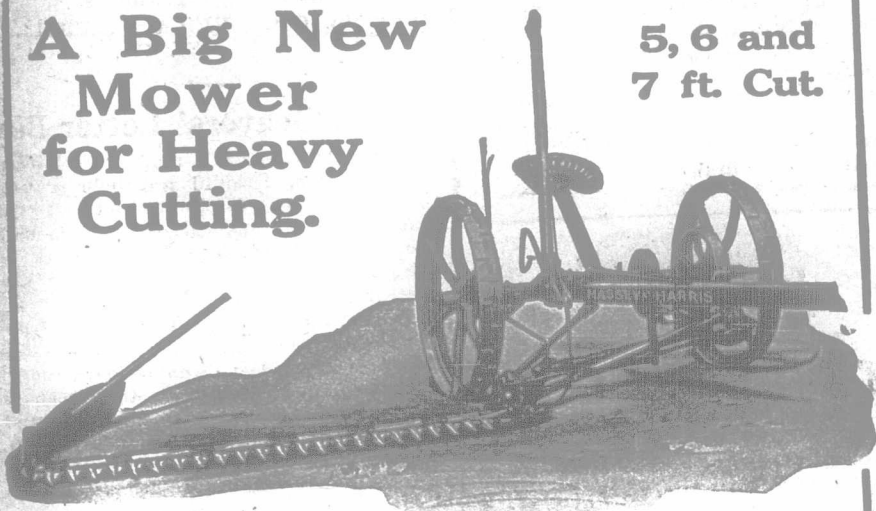
Drop a card or letter to-day.

Ask for Catalogue F.

**The F. C. Burroughes Furniture Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED

## A Big New Mower for Heavy Cutting.

5, 6 and 7 ft. Cut.



**Wide Tread**—Wider than on any other Mower—ensuring steady running and overcoming side-draft.

**Improved Clutch** and Throw-out Device.

**New Simplified Lift**—(See Cut)—Attached direct to the Frame. Pole may be removed, without affecting the Lift or any other parts.

**Push Bars** are especially heavy and stiff, have Screw Connections at both ends and both ends are machine fitted.

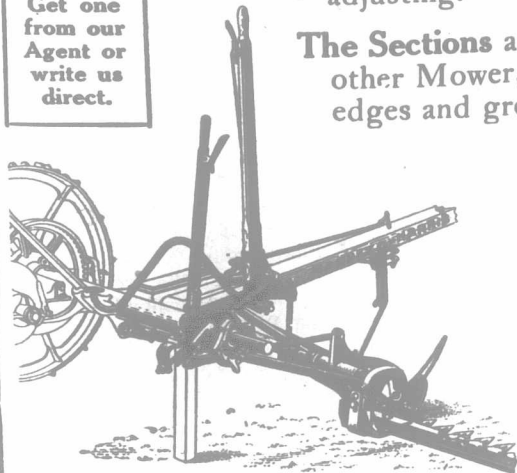
### Special Circular

Tells all about it. Get one from our Agent or write us direct.

**Hinged Coupling** has long broad Bearings and heavy Pins, doing away with any looseness of the Bar.

**Lift Spring** is placed at the rear, giving a direct connection and is easily accessible for adjusting.

**The Sections** are longer than on any other Mower, giving longer cutting edges and greater clearance.



**MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.**

Head Offices—TORONTO, CAN.

— Branches at —

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.

— Agencies Everywhere —

busy there? The women who want to vote. The women who, through their study of home and foreign missions, know the need that there is for Canadian-born women to have a vote. And whom do you find working for temperance, for social reform, for the cure of the feeble-minded, for medical inspection of schools, for sanitary conditions in factories, for all that uplifts and makes better? The women who want a vote!

And they will say to us, "Oh, the women of Canada will never need to do anything violent to get a vote!" Won't they? Did you ever try to get a woman on the Director's Board of an Agricultural Society? Did you ever try to get one on a School Board? Did you ever undertake to do anything that needed doing badly, which men should have done themselves long ago, and did not? Did you ever try to introduce medical inspection of schools? Did you ever go to your council and ask them to pass a resolution in favor of married women, who own property, having a vote? Have you ever gone to your council and asked them to sign a petition that women may homestead? Have you ever even asked the council to cut the weeds or keep cows off the road? Or have you ever asked the school board to put in new seats or to remedy the poor ventilation, or to have the floor scrubbed regularly once a year whether it needed it or not? Have you ever worked for months getting lists of names of women who want a vote? Have you presented those lists to the "powers that be," and have you read in the papers what the Premier of Ontario said? No. Well, until you have done some of these things, don't be sure, quite sure, about what the women of Canada will have to do if they want a vote.  
M. C. DAWSON.

## PAINT INSURANCE

Did you ever think that a little money spent in Paint insures your property against decay and deterioration, and that the amount saved is many times greater than the cost of the paint?



**JAMESONS PAINTS & VARNISHES**

Will Provide the Protection You Need

Specially made for Houses, Floors, Barns, Fences, Implements, Carriages, Etc. They have experience of over half a century behind them and none better can be made.

Ask your dealer or write us for Color Cards.

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO. LIMITED**

Montreal - Vancouver

Owning and Operating

P. D. Dods and Co., Limited

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

### Some Garden Letters.

Just to keep up your interest in your garden work we are giving you to-day two of the letters received last year. Although they did not win first places you may like to read them just now. Elizabeth Hughes sent a nice little plan of her garden, which must have been a very nice one indeed.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—In choosing the ground for my garden, I chose a square corner 12 feet by 12 feet. After the digging and raking was done, I marked off the beds ready for the seed to be sown.

There were three beds of flowers, two beds of vegetables and three borders of flowers, and one border of lettuce. I sowed most of the seeds about middle of May, but shortly after that there was a lot of rain and it washed the seeds out of place, but when they came up I transplanted them into their places again. Before the summer holidays I didn't have much time to hoe so by the time the holidays came it was pretty weedy, but after I got it done it didn't look so bad. As it was pretty dry part of the summer I had to water it nearly every night.

I will mention the things that I had in my garden. The flowers were: sweet peas, lupinus, asters, dahlias, sweet alyssum, Canterbury bells, summer cypress and a geranium; the summer cypress is something like a hedge.

The vegetables were: lettuce, carrots, citron, beans and parsley.

The sweet peas grew fine. I had quite a few nice bouquets of them. I also got some pretty bouquets of the rest of the flowers.

We used the lettuce all the time while it was good, also the beans, carrots and parsley, but not the citron.

When I got the picture taken all the flowers were in bloom, but I am sorry that it wasn't plainer.

We are open to buy car lots of choice timothy HAY and clean bright STRAW. Send prices and particulars to: **OHISHOLM MILLING CO., LTD., Toronto.**

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby, Ont.

**AIM FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND**—Canada's most favoured climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

HELPFUL literature for Bible students free on application. Secy. International Bible Students' Association, 50 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg.

**FRUIT** and garden farm for sale, about 15 acres; 200 fruit trees, besides small fruits, a first-class house of 8 rooms, good stable (frame), cement floors, first-class water, two wells and creek. Farm is well drained. For further particulars, apply N. J. McMurray, R.R. No. 1, London Road, Sarnia.

**FARMHANDS** supplied direct from arriving steamers. Captain Holstein, 210 Carlton St., Toronto.

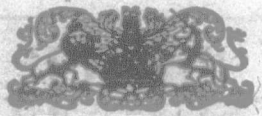
**SUMMER board** wanted, on farm near water if possible, within radius of 100 miles of Toronto, for family of two children. E. A. Steiner, 106 Admiral Road, Toronto.

**100 Acre farm** for sale 2 1/4 miles north west of Thamesford. Good brick house and barn. School near. Apply to Mrs. Roderick McDonald, Broughdale, Ont.

## Rice's Salt

is the most reliable brand you can get from your dealer. Our Dairy Salt is excellent.

**NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.**  
Clinton Ontario



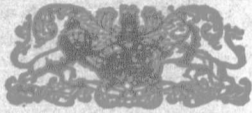
**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "H," from Bayfield (South) Huron S. R., Ont., from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Bayfield, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post-Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "B," from Seaforth (West) (Huron S. R.), Ont., from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Seaforth, Egmondville, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post-Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route (South-east) from Seaforth, Ontario, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Egmondville, Seaforth, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post-Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1918.



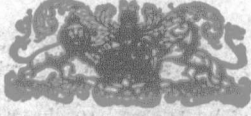
**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Park Hill, Ont., from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Park Hill, Sylvan, Lamon, and Sable, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, May 12th, 1918.



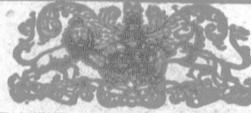
**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. A, from Crediton (West), Ontario, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Crediton, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "D," from Dashwood (Shipka, Corbett), Huron, S. R., Ont., from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Dashwood, Shipka, Corbett, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "B," from Crediton (South), Ontario, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Crediton, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 7th May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "D," from Park Hill (Mt. Carmel way), Ontario to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Corbett, Lieury, Moray, Mount Carmel, Park Hill, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 7th May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week over Rural Mail Route "C," from Crediton and Centralia Rwy. Stn., Ont., from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Crediton, Crediton East, Centralia, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 5th May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "C," from or Shakespeare, Ont., from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Stratford, Shakespeare, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, 7th May, 1918.



**MAIL CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route "F," from Exeter (West) (Huron, S. R.), Ont., from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Exeter, Hay, and at the Office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, May 6th, 1918.

**The Excelsior Life**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1889  
**Assets Nearly \$3,500,000.00**

Excelsior's liberal up-to-date policy contracts. The best for protection or for investment, to provide a fund to liquidate a mortgage, etc.

**Absolute Security, Liberal Profits**  
Company being foremost in all desirable features: High interest earnings; lowest mortality; low expense ratio.

Desirable vacancies for agents to devote either entire or spare time to work. Apply to any branch office, or to:

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO**

**Animal Fertilizers**

are natural fertilizers made from blood, trimmings, etc., of animals, to which is added just enough Potash and quick-acting Nitrates and Super-Phosphates to give the plant an early vigorous start.

The Harris ABATTOIR Co., Ltd., TORONTO

Shortly after I got the photo taken the frost came and it froze quite a few of the flowers. Well I guess this is all that I can tell you about my garden, except that there were quite a few birds at the flowers.

I will close, hoping to see this in print.

Yours truly,  
ELIZABETH HUGHES.  
Hanover, Ont. (Class IX.)

Dear Puck,—About the first of May I started to dig my vegetable garden, which was six by twelve feet. I have a little spade of my own, and dug it myself. It was hard work, but I rather liked it. After I got it all dug I raked it level, and then began sowing the different kinds of seeds. They all grew very well after I thinned them and pulled the weeds, which grew faster than the vegetables. I did not have to water the garden as we had so much rain this year. I had a half basketful of onions, which I have up ready for winter. The beets, carrots, radish and lettuce were used for the table in my home.

My flower garden was at the front of the house, and was a good size. Early in the spring, as soon as it was fit, I dug and prepared it for the seeds. I sowed mixed asters, Chinese pinks, portulaca, petunias and pansies, which came from a friend in California. At the back was the row of different geraniums. The little chickens, which I feed, were busy hunting worms, and I had to lay branches over it when finished to keep them off. The bouquets were lovely, which I picked both for the house and friends. I will close now, and leave room for the other little Beavers' letters in your office. "Good luck" to all the garden lovers.

Corwin, Ont. VIOLA CAMPBELL.  
(Sr. IV., Age 14.)

**Senior Beavers' Letter Box**

Dear Puck,—After reading Florence Allen's letter, I could not help writing to the Beaver Circle to let all the Beavers know that she is not the only one who believes that boy's work is more pleasant than girl's. I like Florence, like to be out in the fresh air while working. I am very fond of doing chores, and like driving horses still better. My father owns a four-hundred acre farm, and, of course, this means a great deal of work. In the spring I drive the roller, disc with four horses, and sometimes cultivate with four horses also. Besides this I do many chores both inside and outside the house.

Last year I attended to the young chickens and turkeys. I raised nine young bantams and some other chickens. I had bad luck with the turkeys, and I only raised one out of about sixteen. Some were killed by some animal, which we think was a weasel.

In the summer holidays, when we are harvesting the hay I do a little mowing and raking, but the main work is driving the horse on the hay fork. The horse I drive is an old Shire, whose name is Rose. She won many prizes when she was younger, but is getting pretty old now. She is about as strong as an ordinary team, and, I must say, nearly as big too.

During the wheat, barley and oat harvest I don't do a great deal, but when the time for the bean harvest comes I turn the beans with a side-delivery rake. Then old Rose and I have to draw up beans, and this is heavier than the hay. This all helps, but it is the best kind of fun for me.

I have a pony whose name is Seddie. I ride and drive him, but sometimes he acts up when I ride him. I know some other girls who own ponies, and we have a fine time. Sometimes we take our lunch with us and have a picnic.

I heartily wish that Florence Allen lived near here, because I'm sure Dixie and Seddie would be awfully good friends. I would like very much to have Florence correspond with me. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success. I am

JEAN FERGUSON.  
(Class V., Age 13.)  
Port Stanley, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, and

### Better Farming Coaches

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway in placing two demonstration cars and a staff of competent instructors at the service of the farmers along the C. P. R. lines in Ontario, beginning May 26th and continuing until July 11th. The coaches will remain all day at each stopping point. The stock car will contain good types of heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, to be used for demonstration and judging purposes. The judging of live stock will be emphasized from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2.30 to 5 p. m. each day. The public will be allowed to inspect the exhibits, covering "Seed Improvement," "Alfalfa Growing," "Cultivation," "Drainage," "Insect and Fungus Diseases," "Dairying," "Poultry Raising," etc., any time between 9 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

At practically all stopping points, evening lectures, illustrated with lantern views, will be given on one or more of the following lines:

- "Poultry Raising,"
- "Weed Control and Destruction,"
- "Live Stock Matters,"
- "Seed Improvement," etc.

The evening sessions will be most interesting and profitable.

A well-qualified staff of instructors have been secured to take charge of the various exhibits, and to deliver lectures at the evening meetings. The public are invited to visit the cars at any time, and to ask questions upon such features as they are interested in. The ladies will be especially interested in the dairy, poultry and insect exhibits. The boys are urged to attend.

Place.	Day.	Date.
Windsor.....	Monday	May 26
Chatham.....	Tuesday	May 27
Kent Bridge.....	Wednesday	May 28
North Appin.....	Thursday	May 29
London.....	Friday	May 30
Thamesford.....	Saturday	May 31
Woodstock.....	Monday	June 2
Belmont.....	Tuesday	June 3
TIMsONburg.....	Wednesday	June 4
Galt.....	Thursday	June 5
Train arrives at Galt 9.55 a. m.		
Elmira.....	Friday	June 6
Goderich.....	Saturday	June 7
Train arrives at Goderich 9.25 a. m.		
Milverton.....	Monday	June 9
Train leaves Milverton 3.30 p. m.		
Streetsville.....	Tuesday	June 10
Brampton.....	Wednesday	June 11
Orangeville.....	Thursday	June 12
Shelburne.....	Friday	June 13
Chatsworth.....	Saturday	June 14
Owen Sound.....	Monday	June 15
Flesherton.....	Tuesday	June 17
Woodbridge.....	Wednesday	June 18
Train arrives at Woodbridge 10.28 a. m.		
Tottenham.....	Thursday	June 19
Alliston.....	Friday	June 20
Craighurst.....	Saturday	June 21
Coldwater.....	Monday	June 23
Train leaves Coldwater 3.46 p. m.		
Orillia.....	Tuesday	June 24
Train leaves Orillia 4.35 p. m.		

The announcements for places and dates from June 24 to July 11 will appear in a later issue of this paper. For fuller particulars, apply to

GEO. A. PUTNAM, ESQ.,  
Superintendent of Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

## Sweet Cream WANTED

Write for particulars to:  
**S. PRICE & SONS, Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Farm Help

Weekly parties of young men now arriving. Apply:  
**BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE**  
Drawer 126 Winona, Ontario

I enjoy reading the letters very much.

I would very much like to be in the garden competition this year if there will be room for me. I was very much interested in it to see who would get the prize, and I thought I would try for it this year.

I go to school and am in the third class. My teacher's name is Miss Matthews and I like her fine, and I hope she will not leave us, for she is a good teacher.

Well I guess my letter is getting long enough, so I will close.

LORNE TUCKER.  
(Class Sr. III.)

Harold, Ont., Hastings Co.

Your letter came before our announcement about the Garden Competition was published, some weeks ago, but we have entered your name on the list, Lorne.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—As this is my first letter to the Circle I will tell you where I live. I live on a farm at Greenmount. We live a mile from the school, post office and Orange Lodge and English church. We all like our teacher very much. Her name is Miss Dale. We have the daily mail and find it very convenient.

Will anyone who has a birthday on November 20th please write to me? I go to school every day, and I am in grade II, model. My chums are Beatrice Dale and Lyla Lang.

I will close wishing the club every success; hoping this will escape the w. p. h. Here is a riddle:

Long legs, crooked thighs, little head and no eyes? A pair of tongs.

MARIAN I. SMITH.  
(Age 13, Model II.)

Green Mount, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first letter that I have written to the Beaver Circle. I did write a composition once and I did not see it in print, and I never had the courage to write again.

I am going to write a few lines to tell you of our school. I go to school every day, but I do not like it very much. We have a new school this season, and it is very nice. It is red brick. Our teacher's name is Miss Bryden. Our exams are coming close now, they are on the seventh, tenth, eighteenth and nineteenth. I will close now with two riddles.

When was beef the highest? Ans.—When the cow jumped over the moon.  
If the water covered the British Isles, what part would float? Ans.—Cork.

Yours truly,  
WILLIE COWAN.  
(Age 11, Sr. III.)

Galt, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Well, this is my first letter to the Advocate. I like reading the Beaver Circle very much. I am a little girl eleven years old, and am in the third reader. We live about half a mile from Yarn school, and our teacher's name is Miss Elliott. We like her fine. I will tell you a story about our pigeons. Papa got them at my uncle's. He brought them home, and they were only here a couple of days when they got frightened away to a neighbor's barn, and one of them died. We got the other one, brought it home and kept it in the house till it got better. It had no tail and its wings were hanging down, and we were all sorry for it. We got a mate for it and it comes back to the door, and when we open it flies into the pantry. I must not write any more as my letter is getting long.

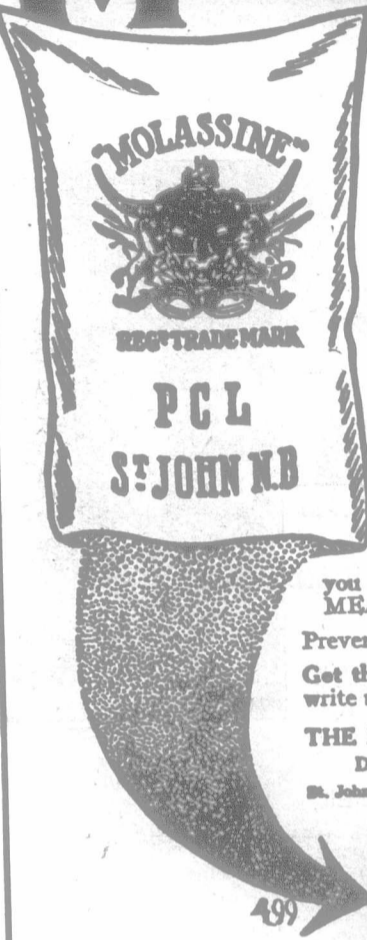
Yarn, Que. SADIE V. HODGINS.

Honor Roll: Stanley Laughlin, Myrtle Grainger, Verna Adams, William E. Hawthorne, Edna Henderson, May Lemeshin, Alice Sexsmith.

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Lorne Snyder, Waterloo, Ont., R. R. No. 3, asks us this question. "Is country life better than city life for boys?"—What do you think about it, Beavers?  
Florence House, Mt. Elgin, Ont., says she is very anxious to get a poem entitled "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock." She will be pleased if any of the Beavers can send it to her.

# MOLASSINE MEAL



Watch a horse when he is eating his oats—note how he slobbers—bolts a lot—and spills a lot—also a large proportion is undigested.

Take a couple of handfuls of MOLASSINE MEAL and mix with the oats at the next feeding time—reducing the oats by the amount of MOLASSINE MEAL, added—then watch him eat—note how he masticates each mouthful and with what evident enjoyment.

Every particle of nutriment is obtained from all its feed—that's why it will cost you less for feed and you get better work out of your horses, if you feed them regularly with Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL (Made in England).

Prevents colic and eradicates worms.

Get the genuine made in England. Ask your dealer, or write us direct for full information.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND  
Distributors for Canada—L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED  
St. John, N.B. 402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Pacific Bldg., Toronto



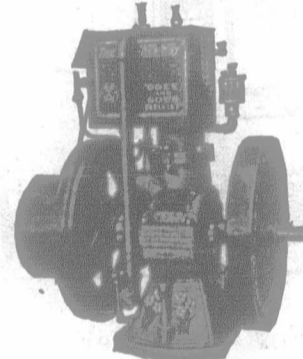
## FARMERS!

You want the most simple, durable and economical gasoline engine made. Then buy

### The New-Way Air-Cooled Engine

Which "Goes and Goes Right" Always

Scores of thousands are making farmers money the world over.



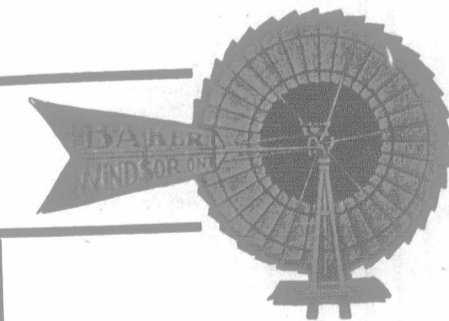
### The New-Way AIR-COOLED ENGINES

are now made in Canada, and the price is right. Write for information and Catalogue Dc 12.

### The New-Way MOTOR COMPANY

OF CANADA, LIMITED Welland Ontario

## You Can Afford This Baker Ball-bearing Wind Engine



It takes no fuel and requires no engineer and stock will have water at all times. Made of galvanized steel throughout. It is the standard windmill of Canada, and should be installed on your farm because of its

**SIMPLICITY** in both construction and operation. No small parts to get out of order.

**DURABILITY**—Some of our Wind Engines have been in use for 25 years.

**EFFICIENCY**—It pumps the water for all purposes all the time.

**ECONOMY**—So mechanically perfect that it requires but little attention to keep in working order. It takes no fuel, requires no engineer, and is guaranteed in every particular.

Write for booklet No. 20 and list of satisfied users.

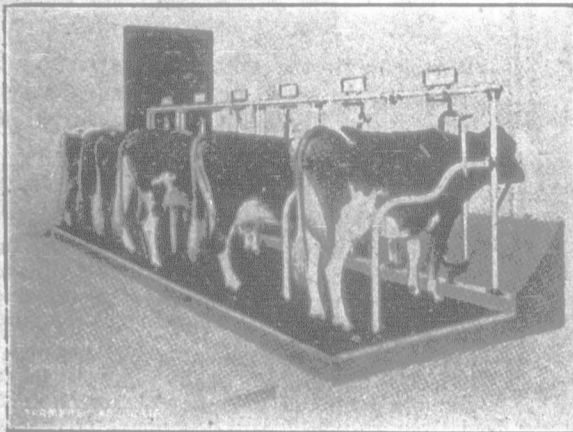
### The HELLER-ALLER COMPANY, Windsor, Ont.

Please Mention The Advocate

# The Cow Stall Floor Problem

A good floor for cow stalls, calf and bull pens, horse stalls and piggeries is something that the dairymen and stock raisers of the country have been trying to find for years. Wood is fairly warm and easy on the feet but is not sanitary. It soon gets foul and rots out. Concrete is easy to keep clean but is decidedly injurious to stock that have to stand or lie on its cold, hard surface. To get something that will combine the good and eliminate the bad qualities of both wood and cement—that is the problem.

A satisfactory floor for the purposes mentioned must be thoroughly sanitary, warm to the touch, easy underfoot, noiseless, never slippery, wet or dry; and last, but not least, durable in service.

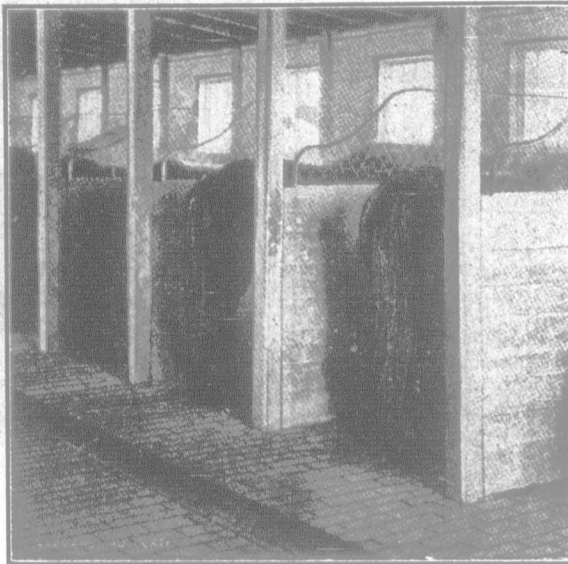


No "bunchy" joints here

Experience has shown that Cork Paving Brick has solved the problem and are found to possess all the good features of both wood and cement with none of their disadvantages.

Experience has shown conclusively that :

- First—They are always warm to the touch summer or winter.
- Second—They are resilient because both cork and asphalt (which make Cork Paving brick) are elastic substances. This removes the danger of hoof trouble and "bunchy" joints.
- Third—They are never slippery, wet or dry.
- Fourth—They are thoroughly sanitary.
- Fifth—They are remarkably durable in service.

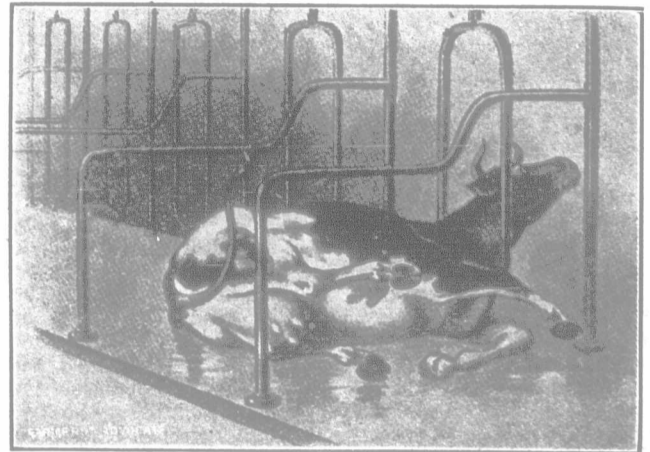


If Cork Brick wear under horses, aren't you safe in putting them under your cows?

You see, Cork Brick have no grain like wood and hence do not splinter and are not rigid and brittle like cement and therefore do not crumble.

Sixth—They are easy to lay in old or new barns.

Seventh—They are reasonable in cost, taking into account not merely first cost but the cost in the long run, and considering their many advantages.



No accidents like this on Cork Brick Floors

**REMEMBER—The more comfortable and healthy your cows are, the more milk they will produce.**

Cork Brick Floors are used by hundreds of prominent stock owners in the United States and Canada and also by many Agricultural Colleges and Government Experiment Stations.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY**  
PITTSBURG, U. S. A.

For samples and full information address the sole selling agents for Canada.

**THE KENT CO. LTD., CANADIAN EXPRESS BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.**

**RIDDLES.**

- What is the difference between a lady and a soldier?—The lady powders her face, and the soldier faces the powder.—Sent by Lorne Snyder.
- What goes to the river, yet never drinks?—A cow-bell on a cow's neck.
- Why is death like the letter e?—Because it is the end of life.
- What do liars do after death?—Lie still.—Sent by Stanley Laughlin.
- How many feet have forty sheep, a shepherd and his dog?—Two. The sheep have hoofs and the dog has paws.
- Why does a cow look over the stone wall?—Because she can't see through it.
- Lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its roots upwards.—An icicle.
- What man in London wears the largest hat?—The one with the biggest head.—Sent by Gladys Elsley.

**Junior Beavers' Letter Box**

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" three or four years, and I love reading the Beavers' letters, so I thought I would write for the first time. I go to school every day. We have a lovely teacher; her name is Miss Beattie. I am in the junior third class. For pets I have a kitten; her name is Taby. My brother has a pet cow and calf.  
Ingersoll, Ont. IDA SCOTT.  
(Junior Third Class, Age 10.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have written to you. I have two brothers and one sister. I go to school every day. I am in the second book. I was eight years old on the ninth of April.  
Albany, P. E. I. GRACE SOBEY.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am writing for the first time. I go to school and have half a mile to walk. My teacher's name is Miss Kydd. We have electric lights in our school, and have entertainments sometimes at night. I have a nice little dog and his name is Prinney, and a pet cat that is all black. I call him Nigger and Nig for short.



Applying Wall Board to Studding

**For a Better House--At Lower Cost--In a Month Less Time--Use**

## BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD AND SHEATHING

Bishopric Wall Board is made in sheets 4 x 4 feet by imbedding dressed laths, under 500-lbs. pressure, in one side of a sheet of hot Asphalt-Mastic and surfacing the other side with sized fibre-board. It comes to you in crates of 16 sheets, ready to nail on the wall, and any handy man can put it on in far less time than skilled workmen can apply lath and plaster.

Bishopric Wall Board goes on DRY, so that you can move into the house the day it is finished, without weeks of waiting for it to set and dry.

On account of the lath (and Bishopric is the only Wall Board made with lath) it makes a flat, rigid, substantial wall. On account of the patented Asphalt-Mastic it makes a moisture-proof, rat and vermin proof, fire-resisting wall, warm in winter and cool in summer. On account of the surface of sized fibre-board it makes a wall that is easily painted or papered.

The first cost of Bishopric Wall Board is less than that of lath and plaster—it never falls off, so costs nothing for repairs—and it saves on the fuel bills every winter.

If you are building or re-modeling, fill out and mail the coupon above—it will bring you information of real dollars-and cents value.

**Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home:**—Send six cents to cover cost of mailing and we will send you Architectural plan for building a Model Home. We will also send sample of Bishopric Wall Board and Bishopric Booklet. Write to-day!

**BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED**  
Room 64, Canada Life Building, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

**When writing advertisers please mention this paper.**

**The First Step Toward Saving Money**

Mail this Coupon  
**Bishopric Wall Board Co., Limited.**  
Ottawa, Ont.

Please send me your Wall Board and Sheathing Book, and a big sample of Bishopric Wall Board.

Name.....

Post Office.....

L 10. ....

I have one brother and no sisters. I take lessons on the piano every week. I guess I will close, so good-by.  
ETHELWYN LEARN.  
(Age 9, Class Sr. II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the third time that I have written to the Circle. I live on a farm of over 800 acres. We have a colt which we drove last winter. I live a mile and a half from the school. I have a brother and sister. I have a good time snowshoeing and sledging. I like the country best in winter. We have four horses. As my letter is getting long I guess I will close.

WILLIAM BUSTEED.  
(Grade VI, Part II.)  
Point a Borteaux, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years. I enjoy reading the letters. I go to school and have a mile and a half to walk. Our teacher's name is Miss Sippel. I have two sisters and six brothers. For pets I have three pairs of bantams and five rabbits. I guess I will close with a few riddles. I went upstairs and looked out of the window, and lost something that I never could find. Ans.—My breath.

What makes one regiment of soldiers wear brass buttons on their coats and the other tin buttons?—Ans. To keep their coats shut.

VALENTINE E. GLASSER.  
Philipsburg, Ont. (Age 10, Sr. II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to you. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like to read the news. I go to school and like it fine. Our teacher's name is Miss Barr. She is a good teacher. I will tell you about all my pets. I have a collie dog, and a little kitten which we call Winkie. I wish some of the Beavers would write to me. Well I must close, so good-by.

FRANCES TAYLOR.  
Sutorville, Ont. (Age 10, B. H. II.)



**Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.**

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

[Serial rights secured from Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, New York.]

CHAPTER XXXI.

**AUNT MIRANDA'S APOLOGY.**  
When Rebecca alighted from the train at Maplewood and hurried to the post-office where the stage was standing, what was her joy to see uncle Jerry Cobb holding the horses' heads.

"The reg'lar driver's sick," he explained, "and when they sent for me, thinks I to myself, my drivin' day is over, but Rebecky won't let the grass grow under her feet when she gits her aunt Jane's letter, and like as not I'll fetch her to-day; or, if she gits delayed, to-morrow for certain. Will you be a real lady passenger, or will ye sit up in front with me?"

Emotions of various sorts were all struggling together in the old man's face, and the two or three bystanders were astounded when they saw the handsome, stately girl fling herself on Mr. Cobb's dusty shoulder crying like a child. "Oh uncle Jerry!" she sobbed; "dear uncle Jerry! It's all so long ago, and so much has happened, and we've grown so old, and so much is going to happen that I'm fairly frightened."

"There, there, lovey," the old man whispered comfortingly, "we'll be all alone on the stage, and we'll talk things over 's we go along the road an' mebbe they won't look so bad."

Every mile of the way was familiar to Rebecca as to uncle Jerry; every watering-trough, grind-stone, red barn, weather-vane, duck-pond, and sandy brook. And all the time she was looking backward to the day, seemingly so long ago, when she sat on the box seat for the first time, her legs dangling in the air, too short to reach the foot-board. She could smell the big bouquet of lilacs, see the pink-flounced parasol, feel the stiffness of the starched buff calico and the hated prick of the black and yellow porcupine quills. The drive was taken almost in silence, but it was a sweet comforting silence both to uncle Jerry and the girl.

Then came the sight of Abijah Flagg shelling beans in the barn, and then the Perkins attic windows with a white cloth fluttering from them. She could spell Emma Jane's loving thought and welcome in that little waving flag; a word and a message sent to her just at the first moment when Riverboro chimneys rose into view; something to warm her heart till they could meet.

The brick house came next, looking just as of yore; though it seemed to Rebecca as if death should have cast some mysterious spell over it. There were the rolling meadows, the stately elms, all yellow and brown now; the glowing maples, the garden-beds bright with asters, and the hollyhocks, rising tall against the parlor windows; only in place of the cheerful pinks and reds of the nodding stalks, with their gay rosettes of bloom, was a grape scarf holding the blinds together, and another on the sitting-room side, and another on the brass knocker of the brown-painted door.

"Stop, uncle Jerry! Don't turn in at the side; hand me my satchel, please; drop me in the road and let me run up the path by myself. Then drive away quickly."

At the noise and rumble of the approaching stage the house door opened from within, just as Rebecca closed the gate behind her. Aunt Jane came down the stone steps, a changed woman, frail and broken and white. Rebecca held out her arms and the old aunt crept into them feebly, as she did on that day when she opened the grave of her buried love and showed the dead face, just for an instant, to a child. Warmth and strength and life flowed into the aged frame from the younger one.

"Rebecca," she said, raising her head, "before you go in to look at her, do you feel any bitterness over anything she ever said to you?"

Rebecca's eyes blazed reproach, almost anger, as she said chockingly: "Oh, aunt Jane! Could you believe it

**One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator**

HAS NO EQUAL

Read the following testimonials:

"The One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator I got from you is the best I ever hitched a horse to, it does more than you claim."  
W. P. WILLISON, Union, Ont."

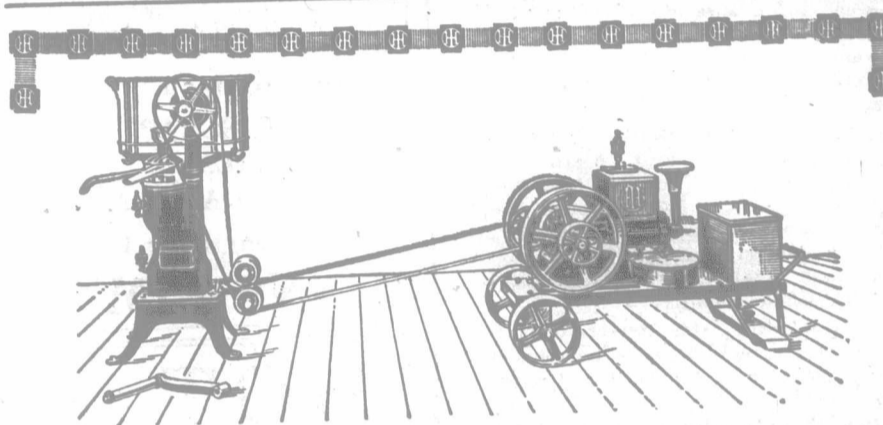
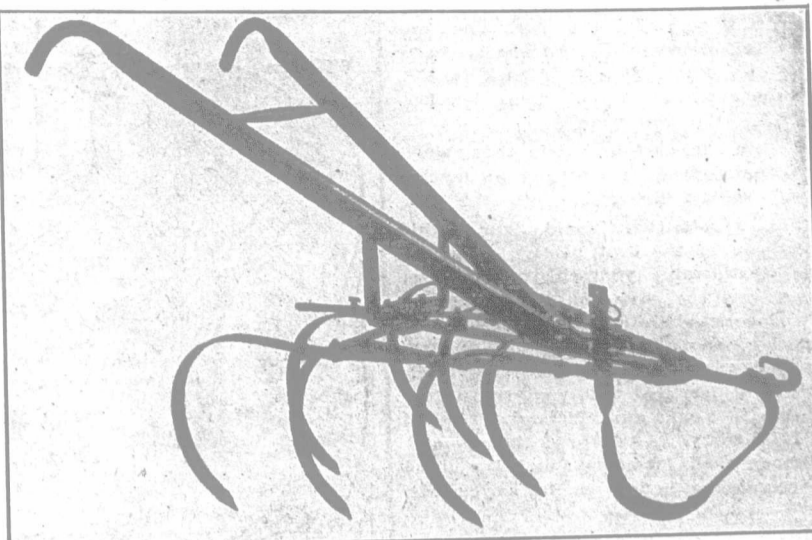
ANOTHER

"The One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator that I got from you will equal two others in cleaning out berry bushes."  
J. INGRAM, Union, Ont."

If there is no agent in your locality handling the One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator, write us to-day. Pleased to give you prices and particulars.

**The Hall Zryd Foundry Co., Ltd.**  
HESPELER, ONT.

Makers of Pilot Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces



**Cream Separator Savings**

**A**N IHC cream separator saves money for you in more ways than most people know. It saves cream because it skims practically all the butter fat out of the milk. It saves on the feed bills. Calves and pigs thrive on the sweet, warm skim milk that comes fresh from the separator. It saves fertility. The dairyman who feeds the skim milk to animals parts with a very small amount of fertility. The man who sells whole milk loses close to \$4.80 per cow per year in fertilizing matter. These three savings, while not all that a cream separator makes, are important enough to warrant the most thoughtful consideration.

**IHC Cream Separators**  
Dairymaid and Bluebell

are also furnished as complete power outfits, as illustrated above. The engine is a one-horse power, back geared, hopper-cooled, IHC engine which can be detached and used to run any small machine. The separators are built for long life and skimming efficiency. They have heavy phosphor bronze bushings for bearings; a never-failing splash oiling system; trouble proof bowl spindle bearings; dirt and milk proof spiral gears which are easily accessible for cleaning. There are four convenient sizes of each style. Ask the IHC local agents who handle these machines for demonstration. Get a catalogue and full information from them, or, write the nearest branch house.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**  
BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



Over 50 Head **Dispersion Sale** Over 50 Head

**AYRSHIRES**

To be held Wednesday, June 4th, 1913

At 12 noon at Terrace Bank Farm,  
Howick, P. Que., 2 miles east of Howick Station, G. T. R.

I will offer my entire herd of imported Ayrshires for sale, comprising: Six over four years old; fourteen three years old; twenty two-year-olds; eight yearlings; two young bulls, and three-year-old stock bull. This is a lot of the best Ayrshires ever imported into this country, being selected from all the best herds in Scotland. They are all entered in the test for the Record of Performance, and the amount of milk given so far will appear in the catalogue. They will all be sold subject to the tuberculin test, and all those desiring catalogues, please address **DR. J. WATSON, Howick, P. Que.** Conveyances will meet both trains to carry visitors to the farm. Every one interested in Ayrshires should attend this sale, for they are all in the pink of condition, and will be sold without reserve or limit.

**JOHN D. DUNCAN, Howick, P. Que.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Homeseekers' Excursions**

Each Tuesday, until October 28  
WINNIPEG and return \$35.000  
EDMONTON and return \$43.000  
Other Points in proportion.  
Return Limit, two months.  
HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN leaves Toronto 2.00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August, inclusive. Best Train to take.

**Upper Lakes Navigation**

Steamers Leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM. Connecting train leaves Toronto 9.45 a.m. The Steamer "Manitoba" sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.  
COMMENCING MAY 10

**Steamship Express**

leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

**AROUND THE WORLD**

via "Empress of Asia"  
Leaving Liverpool June 14, calling at Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore, and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver August 30th. Vessel remains 14 days at Hong Kong. Rate for entire cruise, \$639.10. Exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Asia," and stop over at Hong Kong. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P. Ry. Toronto.



**TRAVEL**

"The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

Make a reality of the great, land-locked St. Lawrence route to Europe

SAILINGS TUESDAYS BY THE LARGEST CANADIAN LINERS

"AURORA" "BERGANTIC" "TEUTONIC" "CANADA" Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars.

**WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**

**Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal**

**CALFINE**

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

PROTEIN . . . . . 20 per cent.  
FAT . . . . . 8 " "  
FIBRE . . . . . 4 " "

Save \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton on your calf feed. Write for booklet and prices.

**Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, LIMITED.**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

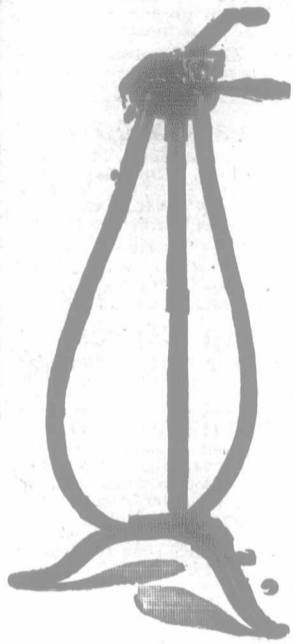


**City Conveniences on Your Farm—Electric Light and Running Water**

These great conveniences can be yours at a cost of only 20c. per week. Send at once for full description, illustrations and special terms on the lowest price, most economical light and water system on the market. Write to-day.

SEND YOUR NAME TO  
**The Home Electric Light & Water Systems**  
WELLAND, ONTARIO

**Burman's Horse Clipper**

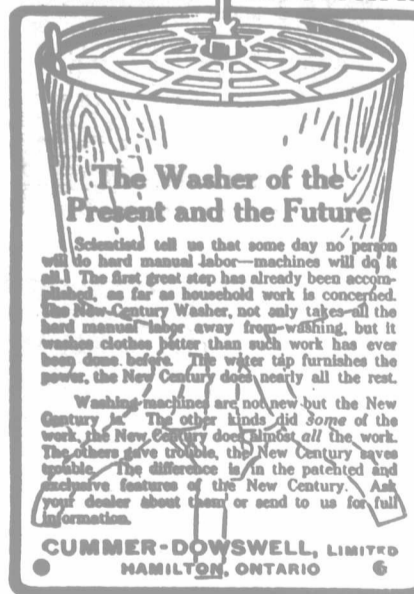


**Saves Time and Money**

Wherever you find well-kept horses, wherever quick, clean work counts—there you will find the "Burman" Horse Clipper. It works smoothly, quickly and leaves a silk-like finish—it is simple, durable and will last a lifetime without going wrong in adjustment. Comes packed ready for use—clipping plates and shaft hook for holding clipping heads supplied. Ask your nearest dealer or write direct.

**B. & S. H. Thompson & Co. Ltd.**  
MONTREAL

**NEW CENTURY WASHING MACHINE**



**The Washer of the Present and the Future**

Scientists tell us that some day no person will do hard manual labor—machines will do it all! The first great step has already been accomplished, as far as household work is concerned. The New Century Washer, not only takes all the hard manual labor away from washing, but it washes clothes better than such work has ever been done before. The writer tip furnishes the power, the New Century does nearly all the rest.

Washing machines are not new but the New Century is. The other kinds did some of the work, the New Century does almost all the work. The others gave trouble, the New Century saves trouble. The difference is in the patented and exclusive features of the New Century. Ask your dealer about them or send to us for full information.

**CUMMER-DOWSWELL, LIMITED**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



**MITCHELL SLIDE-EASY NECKWEAR FOR MEN**  
QUALITY STYLE VARIETY

of me? I am going in with a heart brimful of gratitude!"

"She was a good woman, Rebecca; she had a quick temper and a sharp tongue, but she wanted to do right, and she did it as near as she could. She never said so, but I'm sure she was sorry for every hard word she spoke to you; she didn't take 'em back in life, but she acted so 't you'd know her feeling when she was gone."

"I told her before I left that she'd been the making of me, just as mother says," sobbed Rebecca.

"She wasn't that," said Jane. God made you in the first place, and you've done considerable yourself to help Him along; but she gave you the wherewithal to work with, and that ain't to be despised; specially when anybody gives up her own luxuries and pleasures to do it. Now let me tell you something, Rebecca. Your aunt Mirandy's willed all this to you,—the brick house and buildings and furniture, and the land all round the house, as far's you can see."

Rebecca threw off her hat and put her hand to her heart, as she always did in moments of intense excitement. After a moment's silence she said: "Let me go in alone; I want to talk to her; I want to thank her; I feel as if I could make her hear and feel and understand!"

Jane went back to the kitchen to the inexorable tasks that death has no power, even for a day, to blot from existence. He can stalk through dwelling after dwelling, leaving despair and desolation behind him, but the table must be laid, the dishes washed, the beds made, by somebody.

Ten minutes later Rebecca came out from the Great Presence looking white and spent, but chastened and glorified. She sat in the quiet doorway, shaded from the little Riverboro world by the overhanging elms. A wide sense of thankfulness and peace possessed her, as she looked at the autumn landscape, listened to the rumble of a wagon on the bridge, and heard the call of the river as it dashed to the sea. She put up her hand softly and touched first the shining brass knocker and then the red bricks, glowing in the October sun.

It was home; her roof, her garden, her green acres, her dear trees; it was shelter for the little family at Sunnybrook; her mother would have once more the companionship of her sister and the friends of her girlhood; the children would have teachers and playmates.

And she? Her own future was close-folded still; folded and hidden in beautiful mists; but she leaned her head against the sun-warmed door, and closing her eyes, whispered, just as if she had been a child saying her prayers: "God bless aunt Miranda; God bless the brick house that was; God bless the brick house that is to be!"

(The end.)

Mike came to the doctor about nine o'clock with the information that their month-old baby would not sleep a wink. The doctor gave Mike sleeping powders for the baby. The next day he met Mike on the street.

"Well, how did the powders work?" inquired the doctor.

"Them powders, Doc," answered Mike, "sure did the trick."

"Made the baby sleep, did they?"

"No, that they didn't, Doc. We gave the darlint a dose, just as you told me, but it wouldn't sleep at all; so we just took a dose o' them powders oursels, we did, and went right off to sleep, and niver heard the darlint croy one bit any more."

The king of the hoboes slouched into the office of The Daily Bread to make a complaint.

"You th' editor?" he asked.

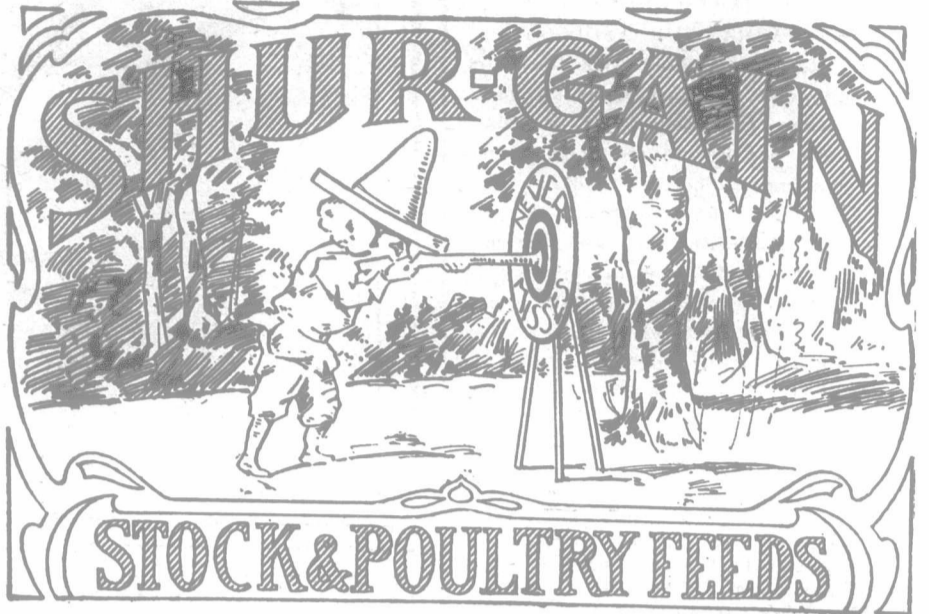
"Yes."

"In yore paper this mornin' you said I made a talk to th' boys last night on 'How to Be at Work All th' Time.'"

"Well?"

"You got it wrong. The subject of my little talk was 'How to Beat Work All th' Time.' I want it c'rected, mister. That's all."

**GUNNS**



- BEEF SCRAP
- CHICK SCRAP
- BEEF MEAL
- DAIRY MEAL
- OYSTER SHELL
- CRYSTAL GRIT
- CHARCOAL
- POULTRY BONE
- BONE MEAL
- CALF MEAL
- HOG MEAL

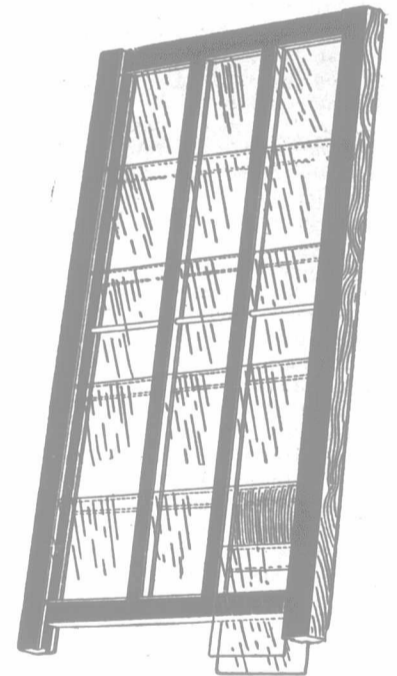
Or any other line of Stock or Poultry Food. Write:

**GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto**

**HOT BED SASH**

For Vegetable and Flower Growers

Big money saved by growing your own plants from seed with double-glass sash. Plants grow larger and quicker. No worry of boards or mats for covering. Always gets the sunlight. Sizes 3 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. 11 ins., at \$1.05 each. Made from best material. Write for booklet.



THE  
**M. Brennen & Sons**  
Mfg. Company  
LIMITED  
Hamilton, Canada

**The Anthony Wire Fence**

The Perfect Tie



See That Knot

**ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is the cheapest on the market if you value quality and workmanship.**

**ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is made from all No. 9 hard steel wire thoroughly galvanized.**

**ANTHONY WIRE FENCE has the stay wires tied to the line wires with the strongest, neatest and most compact lock on any wire fence made.**

**ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is so constructed that it will not bend down at the top nor roll up at the bottom; but stands up straight when erected.**

Buy it and try it, and be satisfied.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY  
**The Anthony Wire Fence Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Walkerville, Ontario.

Trade Topic.

Our readers must have seen, from time to time, advertisements of the English clothing house of Catesby, Ltd. They offer to send 72 sample pieces of their suitings to any reader who mentions "The Farmer's Advocate," and from the records we have seen of the excellent values offered, we think that every reader about to purchase a suit, should certainly send for a set of these samples and see how well it is possible to be served by buying clothes direct from these good English Mail-order Tailors. These 72 fine patterns will be sent absolutely free of cost to any reader who writes to their Toronto office: Messrs. Catesby's, Limited, 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, mentioning the name of this paper, and we recommend our readers to write for them.

Gossip.

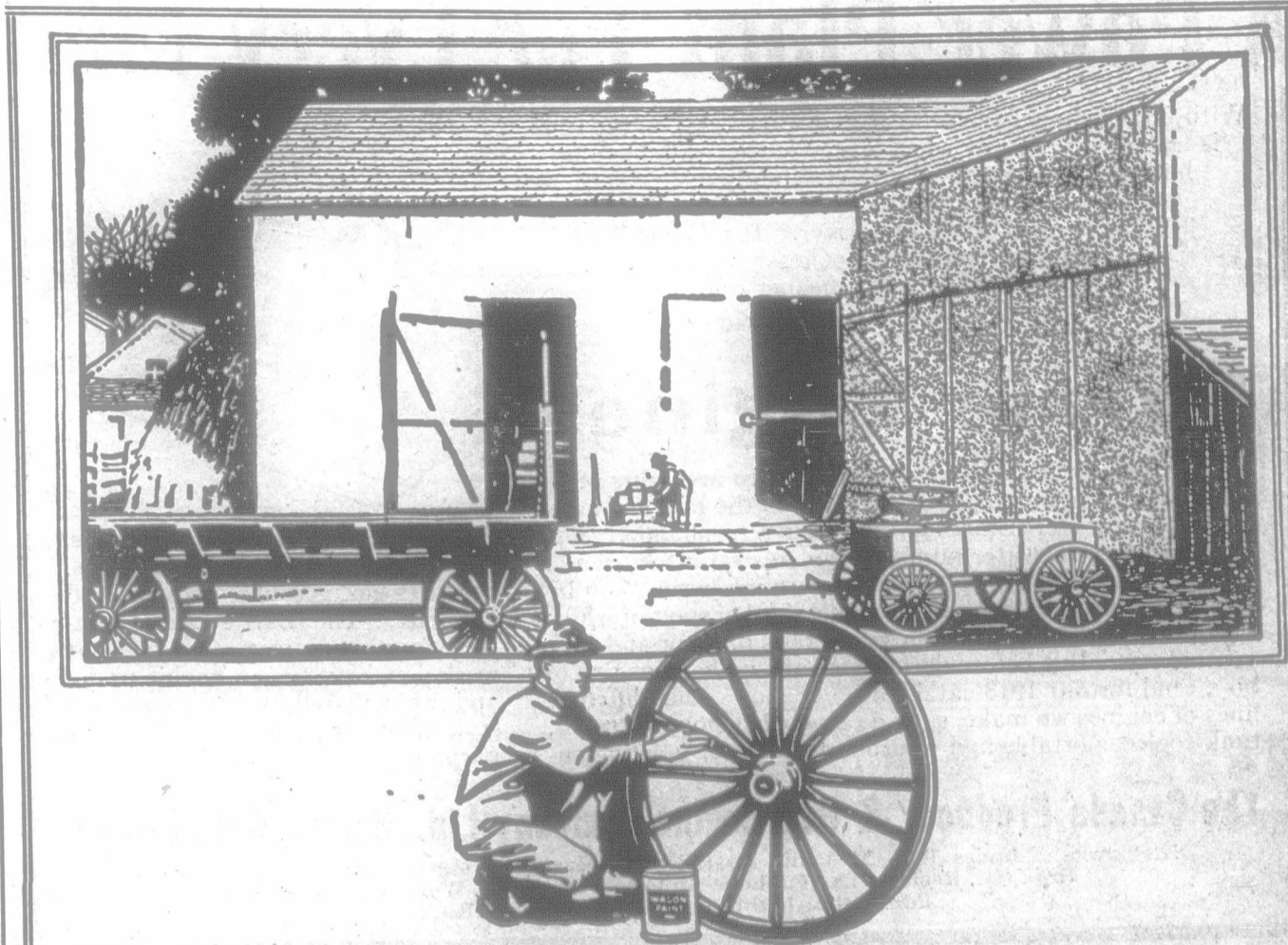
E. H. Dollar, proprietor of Fairview Farms herd of Holsteins, Heuvelton, N. Y., in his new advertisement, calls attention to the splendid records of production of the ancestors of the bulls he is offering for sale. Their proximity in breeding to such renowned sires as Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke, speaks for itself.

Cow Etiquette.

Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, for the American Holstein-Friesian Association, is accustomed to indulge in some instructive little preachments in his regular public reports. In a recent one he discussed stable etiquette, and the newspapers caught on to it like hot cakes.

One Chicago newspaper illustrator thought that he had gone far enough; and that, in addition to the farmer keeping a music box going for the delighted cows, a small boy to hold a mint julep steady while the cow being milked attached herself to the end of the straw might "help some." He also seemed to think that the milker had not done his full duty, unless in addition to lifting his hat he had a box of candy in his pocket and the milking stool adorned with pink ribbons. Such manifestations of interest are truly inspiring.

A Kansas editor claims to own a cow and so to know all about it; and the clipping from his paper reads in part as follows: "We own a cow, so this advice is very interesting. When we go to water her she lunges at the bucket and worries it all over the lot. When we bring her dainty repast of corn chop and bran, it takes expert manipulation to get by and shove the feed into the manger without being trampled to death or kicked through the side of her boudoir. When we milk in the summer she seems to have the idea that all the flies are on our face, and obligingly tries to switch them off. In the winter, when there are no flies, she swats us in the eye from force of habit. Every once in a while she gracefully sidesteps and stands on our foot. If the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin means people should not be cruel to the cow, we are with him, but we maintain that no true lady will act like our cow, and as long as she acts as she does we'll be blamed if we'll treat her like a lady." Any announcement that the writer is an editor is superfluous, says Mr. Gardner caustically; the description of the seances he holds with his cow would show that. No doubt that the cow is watered and fed so irregularly that she feels it necessary to get the last drop of water from the bucket while she has the opportunity, and that she is ravenous with hunger when her owner brings in the feed he forgot to give her the night before. The very fact that her owner has to crowd into her stall to feed her, shows that she has none of those surroundings that tend to cow comfort and civilization. I would suggest to this editor that he get a quiet, well-behaved Holstein-Friesian cow; that he give her a properly constructed stable; and then that he constantly bear in mind that her disposition is essentially feminine, and that if he swats her she will surely swat him.



Keep everything around the farm well painted. Use your odd moments to spread a little paint on buildings, buggies, wagons or farm implements.

Paint beautifies as well as protects wooden and metal surfaces from the destructive action of sun, rain and storm. One dollar's worth of paint now will save twenty dollars' worth of repairs and expense later on. Use SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Paint (Prepared) S-W. P. for buildings. S-W. P. is made of pure materials, thoroughly mixed and ground. Covers most, looks best, wears longest. Use S-W. Commonwealth Barn Red on barns, fences and outbuildings. A good serviceable paint at a moderate price. Use S-W. Cresore Shingle Stains for preserving and beautifying shingled roof and sidings. Use S-W. Metalastic for protecting from rust and corrosion, metal roof and sidings, steel work, windmills, etc. Use S-W. Buggy Paint for refinishing buggies, automobiles and other vehicles. Good for lawn furniture, boats, canoes, etc. Use S-W. Wagon and Implement Paint for your wagons, farm implements and machinery, garden tools, etc. There is a S-W. Agent in your town. Ask him for color cards.

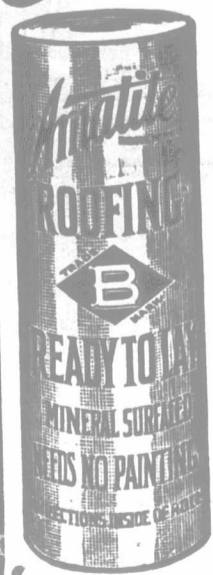
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES A FINISH FOR EVERY PURPOSE

The Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd. : Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Amatite ROOFING

It Takes The Pain Out Of Painting



IT'S certainly a painful process to keep on painting a roof every two or three years—you feel it in your back and in your pocketbook. Amatite Roofing never needs painting—sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it.

Just lay it with an ordinary hammer, and you've solid roof comfort ahead for many years to come. Costs less than similar roofings of same weight. The mineral surface is also fire-resisting.

Sample showing the pitch waterproofing and real mineral surface free on request.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

SCHOOL OF MINING A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Mining Chemical Civil Mechanical Electrical ENGINEERING

Applied Chemistry Mineralogy and Geology

KINGSTON ONTARIO AFFILIATED TO QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Gee! what a light! Send for this handy ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT Every Farmer needs it.

Press the Button and get a brilliant Electric Light. \$1.50 by mail, post free. Send to-day. CANADIAN CARBON CO., 60 West King St., TORONTO

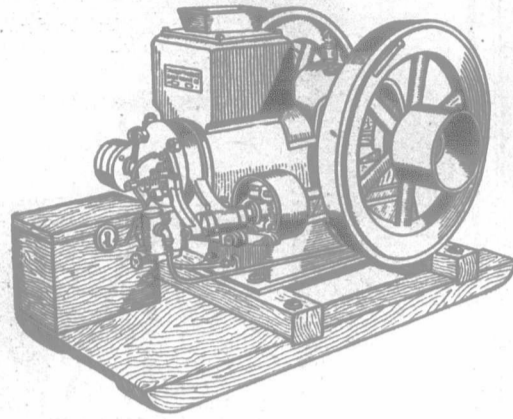
PRESIDENT SUSPENDER NONE-SO-EASY

# A Power Plant For Every Man

With farm help getting scarcer and wages higher, the time is fast drawing near when every farmer will have to have his own power plant. Certainly a gasoline or kerosene power plant is a very profitable investment for any farmer. It relieves him of so many hours of heavy work, and does the work cheaper and quicker than a hired man.  
With one of our famous

## Barrie Engines

you can grind your feed at home while you are doing other work, instead of wasting time taking it to the mill and leaving important work standing until you return home. The wood can be cut, water pumped, the separator, churn and washing machine turned better by gasoline-power than by manual labor. You can readily think of other ways in which a gasoline engine can shorten your hours of labor and save you money. But before deciding on the make of engine to buy, send for our 1913 catalogue. It shows the different lines of engines we make, such as air-cooled, hopper-cooled, tank-cooled, portable and stationary engines, hoisting en-



gines and pumping engines. All sizes, from 2 h.p. to 400 h.p. Natural gas, producer gas, gasoline, kerosene and distillate. The Barrie Line is complete in every respect. Tell us what work you have for an engine to do, and we will tell you the size and style of power plant suited for your purposes.

**The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Company Ltd., Barrie, Ont., Canada**

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina.

# HERE'S A NEW ONE



INTERIOR BENTS OF STEEL

Patent applied for

**I**N our plans we embody simplicity, strength, durability, roominess.

We show you how to cut your timber to save waste.

We give you bills of material so you will know just what to order from foundation to roof.

Fill out the coupon to-day and get our free booklet and sample plans.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited**

Associated with  
A. B. ORMSBY, Limited, TORONTO, ONT.  
Factories at  
MONTREAL, Que. TORONTO, Ont. PRESTON, Ont.  
WINNIPEG, Man. SASKATOON, Sask. CALGARY, Alta.  
Head Office: PRESTON, ONT.

USE THIS COUPON

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.:

Please send "Better Buildings" Free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

WHO IS YOUR BUILDER? .....

Paper London Farmer's Advocate.

202

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate.

## Gossip.

### SPRUCEDALE FARM.

Another visit to the Sprucedale Stock Farm of A. Watson & Sons, a little west of St. Thomas, Ont., by a representative of this paper, found a decided improvement in the character and quality of the Clydesdales, Hackneys, Holsteins, and Yorkshires, over that of a year ago. At the head of the Clydesdale stud is now the well-bred and well-balanced stallion, Hugo Stamp (imp.), a brown three-year-old son of the great sire, Sir Hugo, dam by British Leader, and grandam by King of Kyle. He is a colt, of great promise, with lots of size and quality, and has many winnings to his credit from Scottish show-rings. Among the several good-breeding mares are such noted ones as Trim of Oro [23829], a bay three-year-old, by Baron Gartley (imp.), dam by Lavender (imp.). She has to her credit first and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, and is about due to foal to the Guelph champion, Bydand (imp.). Her stable mate is the Ottawa third-prize mare, Bell of Argyle [23830], by the same sire, and dam also by Imp. Lavender. They are a high-class pair, and should do much good in the Sprucedale stud. Another mare of beautiful quality is Proud Bloom [14171], a bay, rising four years, by Proud Baron (imp.), dam by The Granite City (imp.). She is in foal to Mimilus (imp.). Heading the Hackney stud is still that noted show horse and sire, Guelph Performer, a horse that has won his spurs in many a show-ring. Second in service is the Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Guelph second-prize horse, Winona's Jubilee, a beautiful black, rising four years, sired by Imp. Jubilee Chief, dam the famous show mare, Winona's Dainty, winner of many prizes in the U. S., and second at Ottawa. Three of his daughters also grace the stables, all of which are prizewinners, and all sired by Guelph Performer. At the head of the large Holstein herd is King Fayne Schuilling, a son of King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose seven nearest dams have records averaging 27.85 lbs., and his dam, Flosy Schuilling, in private test during the milking period, gave, of milk, 11,200 lbs., she by the richly-bred Sir Oliver Schuilling. Of the female end of the herd, several are daughters of the great bull, Cornelius Posch, and several others, daughters of the equally noted bull, Count Calamity Mercedes. None of them have been officially tested, but among them are 90-lb.-a-day cows. Anything in the herd is for sale, including a number of one- and two-year-old heifers, and heifer calves. In Yorkshires, there are for sale a number of bred sows. Write Mr. Watson your wants, or call him up via Fingal on long-distance 'phone.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Poison from Spraying.

Have sprayed apple trees once with arsenate of lead, and intend to spray them again. Is there any danger from poison to live stock in hay taken from orchard?  
T. D.

Ans.—There should not be. Of course, if stock were allowed to pasture on the grass, and it was soaked with the drip from the trees, there might be some danger, but if the hay is allowed to stand for some time after the last spraying, and is washed by a few rains, there should be no danger.

### Sowing Rape on Oats for Pasture.

How long after oats are drilled in would it be advisable to wait before sowing rape seed for pasture for hogs after harvest, and amount per acre, sown broadcast, would be required?

E. H. T.

Ans.—As soon as the oats are nicely up, so they may be rolled and harrowed, or run over with the weeder, sow the rape seed, and work in the manner suggested. If sown just before a rain, it might not be necessary to do much working at all. Sow about five pounds per acre.

**The Tuberculosis Order in England.**

On May first, an order went into force in England demanding that everyone having cows in his possession, or under his charge, which appear to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or indurated udder, or other chronic disease of that vessel, or are suffering from emaciation caused from tuberculosis, shall give information without delay to the police, or to an inspector of the local authority. The veterinary inspector may enter the premises and examine the cattle, and if he sees fit may require the cattle to be milked in his presence so that he can sample the milk. A report is to be made to the local authority and action taken as directed. Tuberculosis of the udder, a cow giving tubercular milk, or a cow suffering from emaciation due to tuberculosis, are ostensible reasons for issuing a slaughter order, but if the owner objects, then the sanction of the Board must be obtained. If the animal is detained and isolated, and its value exceeds £30, the order does not apply, and no cattle exceeding this value come under the order without the special authority of the Board of Agriculture. Some difficulty may arise in valuations. A valuator must be appointed, and it shall be his duty to value each animal showing the tuberculosis disease, and also as a healthy animal. If an animal is condemned through error, full compensation is allowed, plus 20s. Where tuberculosis is present, but not in an advanced stage, three-quarters of the value of the animal shall be paid, less one-half the cost of valuation and examination. In cases where the disease is far advanced, one-quarter of the value, less one-half the costs, is to be the compensation. To help in the diagnosis of advanced tuberculosis, the following definitions are given: (1) Where there is miliary tuberculosis of both lungs; (2) Where tuberculosis lesions are present in the pleura and peritoneum; (3) Where tuberculosis lesions are present in the lymphatic glands embedded in or between the muscles; (4) Where there is emaciation, and when tuberculosis lesions are present. Milk must be dealt with separately. The milk of a tubercular cow shall not be mixed with the produce of healthy cows until all suspicion is removed, the milk being boiled and sterilized, and all utensils properly cleaned with boiling water where they are affected by this order; suspects must be isolated. Where suspects are marked down in markets, fairs and sale-yards, they may be required to be removed to premises which shall be notified, and all cleaning and disinfecting shall be under the direction of the inspector. The detention clause, and the matter of compensation, have been the chief phases of the Act to be criticised. Owners claim the latter is not sufficiently high, and it is feared the detention clause will be overdone by overzealous inspectors.

**EFFECTUAL SUGGESTION.**

Barber—Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum.  
 Victim (in chair)—Who's Jim?  
 "Jim, my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times, an' I suppose he finally got crazy."  
 "Is that so?"  
 "Yes, he and me worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a great deal, too. No money in this business now."  
 "What's the reason?"  
 "Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo it doesn't pay to shave or haircut. Poor Jim, caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"  
 "Yes!"—Milwaukee Journal.

Two boys were playing on the street with a beautiful collie dog; a gentleman passing admired him and asked: "Is that dog full bred?"  
 "Naw," replied one of the boys, "he's full of potatoes."

**LOOK INTO THIS GATE**

**BEFORE** you buy any farm gates look into the "Clay" Steel Gate. It has features possessed by no other gate. It is the ideal gate—the very gate that all farmers want and have wanted always. Consider these good points of "Clay" Gates: [1] They always hang true—they can't and won't sag, bend, break, burn, blow down, or rot. [2] They can be raised (as shown) to let small stock through or to lift over snow in winter. [3] Are so light that a child can work them with ease. [4] Positively keep back breachy cattle.

**Clay STEEL FARM Gates**

will last a lifetime. They are fully guaranteed. The leading stockmen of Eastern Canada, and the Model Farms at Guelph, Ottawa and Macdonald College use Clay Gates, knowing their worth. Clay Gates are made of tubular steel of large diameter—far stronger than gas pipe or tee- or angle-iron, and of heavy wire mesh fabric. They are made in a great variety of sizes and styles—a gate for every purpose. SEND TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



**GUARANTEE**  
 I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in materials or workmanship. I will replace free, any parts or the entire Gate giving out for such reason.  
 H. RALPH STEEL, MGR.



**Clay Gates**

In a recent competition on the subject of "The Ideal Farm Gate," open to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, every competing student, with but one exception, declared "Clay" Gates to be the most perfect farm gate made.

**60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

One or a dozen Clay Gates sent for sixty days' free trial, in order that they may be tried out before being purchased. Thirty thousand Clay Gates were sold in 1912 on these terms.

The Canadian Gate Co. Ltd., 34 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

**THERE ARE OTHER**

Brands of Oil Cake Meal, but the purest and best is the

**"Livingston Brand"**

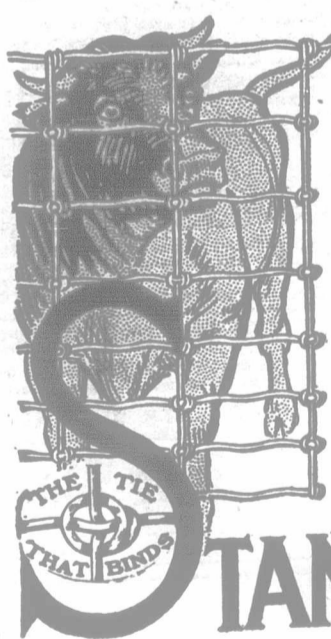
Consider how you can obtain the best results at the cheapest cost—not necessarily the lowest price per ton.

**LIVINGSTON BRAND OIL CAKE**

is manufactured by the old patent process, specially for feeding purposes.

Prices low, lower than for several years. If your dealer cannot supply you with our Meal, write us for prices.

**Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 Baden, Ont. Montreal, Que.



**Don't Buy Fence Until**

you have seen our catalogue. It puts the fence situation fairly and squarely before you.

It also tells you how to save time and money when building fence. How to measure up just the amount you need and how to order to your best advantage.

It tells you why, AND PROVES WHY, it will pay you to buy Standard Fence Posts and Gates in preference to all others. Write for it now. Address

**Standard Tube & Fence Co. Limited**  
 Dept. A WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Live agents wanted for Standard Fence, Posts and Gates. Write for special terms to-day.

**STANDARD FENCE**

**FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD**

**REMEMBER:**—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

**BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Test-Track Veterinary Advice.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, illustrated and illustrated.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Veterinary Drugs Pharmacy**

Any kind of **VETERINARY DRUGS**

If you need any, write at once, when we will quote very low and reasonable prices. Consultation by letter **FREE** of charge, with our diplomaed veterinary doctor. For any diseases, write and consult him now.

**NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY**  
 Ottawa, Ontario.

**SAVE THE HORSE**

Over 146,000 Satisfied Users

We originated the treatment of horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails.

Our Latest Save-The-Horse BOOK is our 17 Years' Discoveries. Fully describes how to locate and treat 58 forms of lameness—illustrated.

This BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers only). Address: **TROY CHEMICAL CO.,** Binghampton, N. Y. Canadian Office and Laboratory, 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

**Farm Engines and How to Run Them.—The Young Engineer's Guide.** By J. H. Stephenson. This book is used as a text-book in nearly every agricultural college in Canada. 230 pages. Illustrated. Cloth. Price, \$1 postpaid. We issue a large catalogue of books for home study. Write for it. Also write for our catalogue, "Engineers' Bargains." If interested in thresher's supplies, address **WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.**

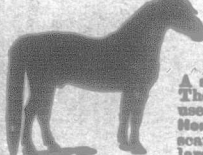
**POTATOES**

Grow them and it will pay you. This book of 56 pages with 14 illustrations, bound in cloth, large size, will tell you how. "The Potato" book, the only one of its kind based upon absolutely new material. It is the product of 25 years of potato growing and wide investigations by E. H. Grubb. Now in its sixth thousand. Price 50c postpaid. If not thoroughly satisfied, money cheerfully refunded.

**METEOR STAMP & PUS. CO.**  
 84 TYNBALL AVE., TORONTO, ONT.


**HORSE OWNERS! USE**

**GOSSAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scab or blotch. Send for circulars. Special advice free.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Cana.




**DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.  
This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering.  
This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:  
**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists**  
171 King Street, E., Toronto Ont.



**ABSORBINE**  
Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Brakes. Cures the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horses can be used. \$1 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and book 25¢ free.  
**ABSORBINE** is the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, cuts or muscles—heals ulcers—relieves pain. Price \$1 a bottle at druggists or delivered.  
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 25: Lyman St., Montreal, Can.



**NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS**  
**GERALD POWELL,**  
Commission Agent and Interpreter,  
Nogent Le Retrou, France,  
Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigree. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited. P.S. Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

**Notice to Importers**  
**G. CHABOUDEZ & SON**  
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE.  
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY**  
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.  
Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show stocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

**Shires and Shorthorns**  
In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age, of highest breeding and quality. John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont L-D. Phone.

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Mammitis in Ewe.**  
Ewe lambed March 15th. In two weeks the teats got sore and the mammae much inflamed, and milk went bad. She recovered from this, but the left side went bad again. It is swollen, and she goes lame on left hind leg. The fluid I milk out is watery, and contains white chunks that are hard to extract, and has a foul odor. B. W.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate gangrene of the affected side of the mammae, and if this stage has been reached it will probably cause death. Bathe often with hot water, and each time after bathing, rub well with camphorated oil. Milk four or five times daily. Give her 8 drops carbolic acid in half cup of water three times daily. Feed a little of anything she will eat, and if she will not eat, drench her with boiled flaxseed. V.

**Chronic Cough.**  
Horse has had a dry, hard cough, since last fall. I saw the following prescription in your paper (but am told that one dose would put the horse to sleep and he would never wake up, and also that the dose of arsenic would be poisonous): Powdered opium, 3 ounces; digitalis, 1 ounce; liquorice root, 4 ounces; arsenic, 4 drams. Mix, and make into 24 powders, and give one once daily. Would it be safe to give this prescription? T. G.


Ans.—It will be quite safe to give the powders mentioned. Another treatment that gives good results is to give him, every morning, 1 dram powdered opium, 1½ drams solid extract of belladonna, 20 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor. Mix, and moisten with oil of tar, roll in tissue paper, and give as a ball, or mix with water and give as a drench. V.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**Nitro-Culture.**  
What is advised by the Experimental Farm for treating alfalfa to make it grow successfully? W. R. E.  
Ans.—Nitro-culture. Enough to treat a bushel may be obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College (Bacteriological Department), for twenty-five cents.

**Fertilizer for Barley.**  
I am using some artificial manure this spring on barley—nitrate, superphosphate, and potash. Please advise what quantity. A. M.  
Ans.—You do not say what kind of soil you have, or yet what condition it is in. Try 75 to 120 lbs. of nitrate of soda; from 200 to 300 lbs. of acid phosphate, and from 75 to 120 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre.

**School Matters.**  
1. What are the qualifications needed to vote at an annual school meeting?  
2. Can a chairman of an annual school meeting be appointed trustee at the same meeting?  
3. If a window-pane is broken in the schoolhouse in cold weather, whose duty is it to block it up so that school can continue until the trustee arrives with glass, school-teacher or caretaker?  
J. S. K.  
Ans.—1. He must be a ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, and assessed as such, or he must be qualified to vote as a farmer's son, under The Con. Municipal Act, 1903.  
2. It would seem so.  
3. Caretaker.

**GIVE THEM THE RIGHT START**  
Healthy breeding stock and strong, husky young are always found where  
**Pratt's Animal Regulator**  
is used. That is the result of the perfect condition which this sterling preparation produces. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are better producers and better breeders, and their young are stronger and more valuable, when this great tonic is given them.  
25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50  
Don't worry about losing your horses from colic. Just buy a dollar bottle of  
**Pratt's Colic Cure**  
and keep it handy for quick use. You can depend upon it to cure every case. "Your money back if it fails."  
Stock Book FREE at dealers, or write us. Our products are sold by dealers everywhere.  
Pratt Food Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.




**THE NATIONAL SILO**  
A Necessity for the Dairy Farmer  
For Particulars, Write Us  
**NATIONAL PIPE AND FOUNDRY CO'Y., LIMITED**  
211 McGill Street, Montreal, Quebec.


**Fertilizers** For information regarding all kinds of mixed and unmixed fertilizers of the highest grade write.  
**The William Davies Company, Limited**  
WEST TORONTO : : : : ONTARIO

**COLUMBUS CLYDESDALES AT HOME**  
To our past customers and intending purchasers, we wish to say that we can show you something really worth while in Canadian-bred and imported Clydesdale stallions and mares. Our aim is to please you.  
**SMITH & RICHARDSON,** Columbus, Ontario  
Phone connections. Stations: Ottawa G.T.R. and C.N.R., Brooklyn G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R.

**Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys**  
When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.



**CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD**  
They have arrived—my third importation for 1912, stallions and fillies. I have now the biggest selection in Canada, and a few toppers in stallions. High-class breeding and high-class quality—and low prices.  
G. A. BRODIE, NEWMARKET P.O.



**Clydesdales and Percherons**  
Stallions and fillies of either breed. Over forty head to select from. Draft horses in reality as well as in name. Highest types of the breeds. Come and see them. Terms and prices to suit.  
T. D. ELLIOTT & SON, BOLTON, OTARIO.



**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm.** A few choice fillies still on hand. Next importation early in May; selected personally. Consisting of prize-winners in local shows, and a few high-priced winners in the big shows. Wait for them. They will be sold at minimum prices, considering quality.  
D. McEachran, Ormstown P. Que.




**Prize-winning Clydesdales, Imported** Stallions and Fillies. Our record at the late Guelph Show, showed a 2 mares 4 years old, in foal. 3 with breeding and quality unsurpassed—All are for sale.  
**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.**



**CLYDESDALES, PONIES, BULLS** 2 Imported 3 years old Clyde fillies 2 mares 4 years old, in foal. 3 ponies broken to ride and drive, safe and quiet for women and children. Bulls consist of 4, from 13 to 15 months old. All this stock is for sale at reasonable prices. Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R. 25 miles East of Toronto.  
**JOHN MILLER, Jr., Ashburn.** (B'airgowrie Farm)

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.**  
A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.  
**BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.**



**When Writing Mention "The Advocate"**

**In-Foal Mares INSURANCE**  
OF ALL the losses owners are liable to, none can be less prevented or modified in any manner whatsoever than loss by foaling. Notwithstanding the best care and attention, although a mare may have foaled many times successfully, she is always a cause of worry and anxiety to the owner through the fear of losing by death the often very high cash value of the Beast, not to mention service fee, care and expenses incurred for no avail. Why risk such loss when a payment of a few dollars in premiums would cover you should it happen. Reduce the amount of the RISK by insuring, only risking thereby the loss of the Premium if the mare foals alright. We issue 30 days, 6 months and 12 months policies with or without cover on foal.  
Write for address of nearest agent. All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.  
**THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,** 71a St. James St., Montreal, Que. Head Office:

### Keep Your Chickens Happy.

Don't allow your poultry to become a prey to vermin. That is poor management when such an efficient lice-killer as Zenoleum can be had so readily and so cheaply. This famous disinfectant is not poisonous, it does not saturate the house as kerosene does, and make it dangerous and likely to burn up at any time, and there is nothing explosive about Zenoleum. Spray the houses, nests and roosts, and dip the chicks and fowls themselves. There will be better feeling and more thrift among the grown fowls. There will be more industry and singing among the laying hens, and there will be more eggs than when they stand around fighting the lice a good part of the time. It does not cost much. Most every dealer carries Zenoleum in stock, and you can get a can for twenty-five cents. You can get a whole gallon for \$1.60, and that will make one hundred gallons of disinfectant for spraying purposes. Just think how far one hundred gallons of disinfectant will go in the average poultry house. Why, it will last you a whole year. Besides, Zenoleum is a mighty good remedy for other things—besides lice and fleas, for instance, cholera, roup, scaly leg, etc. You could not think of a single investment around the chicken house that would make more money for you than a can of Zenoleum. Have you a copy of that little booklet called "Chicken Chat"? You can have one free for the asking, if you drop a line to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 312 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.)

**Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality.** For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers, every one. Show-ring form and quality bred from show winners. T. E. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

## Shorthorns!

Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.

**L. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, Co'swolds, Berkshires**

In Shorthorns, am offering a number of cows and young calves. In Co'swolds, have a lot of extra good lambs coming on for fall trade. Nothing to offer at present in Berkshires.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE**  
P.O. and Station, Campbellford, Ontario

**Oakland—50 Shorthorns**

Present offering. Red Baron—81845—, He is a fine massive bull, of a capital milking strain, 2-year-old, our own breeding and all right. Also one good red two-year-old and one sixteen months old of the Dual-purpose strain and can be bought worth the price. Write, or better still, come and see them. John Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont.

**SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers—**choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.)—32070—and Benachie (imp.)—69954—. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.)—65935— (89909). **GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

**Woodhouse Shorthorns**

I have for sale a number of choice young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old (pure Scotch); also a number of heifers, 1 to 2 years old, of this level type, and richest breeding. **G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application. **KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT.**

**GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS—To** make room for newcomers, I am now offering some rare value in Scotch-bred cows and heifers, beautifully bred and high-class in type; also 1 yearling bull. **Dr. T. S. Spreule, Markdale, Ont.**

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters**

Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams. Also a choice lot of Leicesters rams and ewe lambs, and ewes of all ages bred to imp. rams. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscara, Ont.**

**Clover Bell Shorthorns**

Choice young stock of both sexes. Dual-purpose a specialty. Herd headed by (imp.) Ivanhoe. **L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT.**

**FOR SHORTHORNS** A number of SALE: young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Write for information. **N. A. McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Keeping Eggs.

Can you tell me the most satisfactory way of packing eggs now, ready for shipment next August? I presume waterglass would not do at all.

L. H.

Ans.—Waterglass is the very best preservative for eggs. We see no reason why it would not prove satisfactory in this case.

#### Continuation School Fees.

1. Have the trustees of a continuation class the power to collect one dollar per month fees of all scholars outside the section, and all in the section go free?

2. If this is not paid, have the trustees authority to put the pupil out of school?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. We think not. See the Continuation Schools Act (Ontario Statistics, 1909, Chap. 90), sections 4 (7) and 8.

#### Cow Died.

We had a cow freshen about three weeks ago that we had to take the calf from, as its head was turned back beside its shoulder. The calf is a heifer, and is doing well, but the cow started to fall about a week after freshening, and died on May 8th. We could not get her to eat anything only salt and water, and sometimes a handful of grass. We were feeding her three gallons of bran and oat chop, equal parts, and hay each day. There was a matterly substance running from her all the time, but otherwise seemed all right. She was able to get up and go about until the very last day. Can you give me reason why she did not eat anything?

L. D. R.

Ans.—Did the cow expel the afterbirth before 48 hours after calving? She likely died as a result of injury, which set up a poisonous condition in her reproductive organs, or retention of the afterbirth may have caused this. You should have called your veterinarian.

#### Registering Thoroughbreds.

1. I have a yearling colt, bred from a Thoroughbred stallion, and dams back several crosses were sired by Thoroughbred sires. Can I register him?

2. How many crosses of registered blood does it require to register a colt of the Thoroughbred breed?

3. Where would I write to get full particulars?

4. Were the stallions Eleptic and Harper registered Thoroughbred horses? If so, what were their numbers?

C. R. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. We do not think it is possible to grade a Thoroughbred up until a pedigree can be obtained in this country. The product of sires and dams recorded in Canada, or of animals recorded in the American Thoroughbred Studbook, or animals recorded in the Australian or French Thoroughbred Studbooks, are eligible.

3 and 4. Write the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, for this information.

#### White Scours.

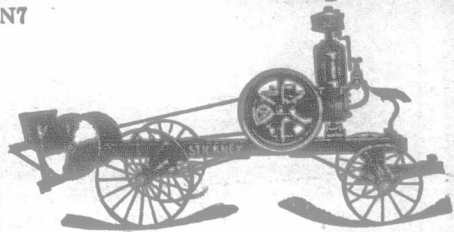
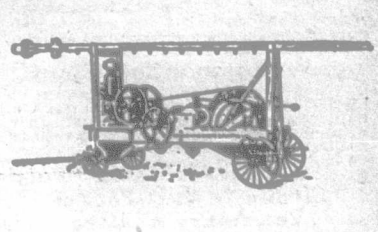
Valuable calf died. Had two sucking a cow, and both showed symptoms of scours when four days old. One refused to feed, and grew weaker, and died when six days old, while the other seems to have recovered. I bought the calves the day they were born, so they only had one feed of their mother's milk, and were put on a cow that freshened some time ago.

H. C. H.

Ans.—This was likely white scours, a contagious disease of the same nature as navel-ill, or joint-ill in foals. The infection is believed to be by germs, through the navel opening, and the treatment for prevention is the use of a fifteen-per-cent. solution of formalin, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, repeatedly applied to the navel, until the umbilical cord dries up. Formalin is also recommended as a medicine for internal treatment. Take half an ounce of formalin and dilute with 15½ ounces water, add a tablespoonful of the solution to a pint of new milk, and feed warm three or four times daily.

## Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's

### LINES ARE SUPREME

### Economize

*The only part of the hog that the modern packer does not sell is the squeal. Some say it is left on the farm for the man who buys the light weight, cheap, mail-order machines.*

*Buy the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Engines, Windmill, Grinder, Saw, Scale, Tank, Trough, Pump or Well Drill, and bury the squeal.*

*If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.*

**The Auld Herd AND PLEASANT VALLEY Shorthorns** We have females of all ages and of the best Scotch families for sale. Those interested should come and see us. Correspondence invited.

**SELL 'PHONE: Guelph or Rockwood Stations. A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont.**

### WANTED AT ONCE

#### 70 Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls

From 16 months to 4 years old. Must be good on feet and active. Correspond with

**T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario**  
Stating price and description.

**I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE COMING ON** Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75412—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall Sultan—33046—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and Long Distance Telephone.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

### DAIRY-BRED SHORTHORNS

We have for sale Scotch- and English-bred Shorthorns. A few bulls of improved breeding on big milking lines; also others pure Scotch and heifers of both breed lines.

**L.-D. Phone. G. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ont.**

## 10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If in need of a bull those that we are offering should interest you. They range from 5 to 14 months old, and are nearly all bred direct from imported stock. We also have females of all ages.

**Sell 'Phone Burlington Junction, G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario.**

**Springhurst Shorthorns** Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph show, including the champion and grand champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd leaders of this champion-producing breeding. **HARRY SMITH, HAY F. O. ONT., Euter Station. Long-distance Telephone.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season. We have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.

**ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.**

**MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS** of richest and most fashionable Scotch breeding, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers.

**Clareta, Roan Lady, Mildreda, Stamford, etc. F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT. L.-D. Phone.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** One High-class Imported yearling bull 10 bull calves, from 7 to 16 months old. 40 heifers and young cows, all by imported sires. Also some imp. yearling heifers.

**MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, ONT. Farm ¼-mile from Burlington Junction.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm—Shorthorn Herd Established 1855.** The grand imported Butterfly bull, *Roan Chief*—60885—, heads the herd. Young cows and heifers bred to him; also an exceedingly good lot of young bulls on hand, fit for service and at very reasonable prices. Some from imp. dams.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

My present offering consists of **5 YOUNG BULLS** fit for service, 10 females, cows in calf and heifers, 1 show yearling Clyde filly and 1 filly foal good enough to show any place. Prices very moderate. Claremont Station, C. P. R. Pickering Station, G. T. R.

**JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.**

**5 Shorthorn Bulls 5**—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls. Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves.

**A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone**

## Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the past looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Durb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.


## 15 AND UPWARD

### AMERICAN SEPARATOR



**THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH.** It is a solid proposition to send, as trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.00. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from the popular, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipment made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

## FARMERS, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE GROWERS



WHY ARE YOU IMPORTING PHOSPHATE AND AMMONIA WHICH IS A BY-PRODUCT OFF YOUR FARMS OF WHICH YOU ARE EXPORTING MANY THOUSAND TONS ANNUALLY. BONES AND WHICH CONTAIN LARGE QUANTITIES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID AND AMMONIA

KINDLY ANSWER THE ABOVE

PURE BONE MEAL IS THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER.

THIS PLANT FOOD IS ALL FROM OUR CANADIAN SOILS AND SHOULD ALL GO BACK SEND FOR PRICES, ETC.

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON, CANADA.

### CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle..	60c.	1.50
Sheep or hog..	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

### JERSEY COWS FOR SALE

Two granddaughters of Arthur's Golden Fox imp., 4 and 5 years old, in calf to grandson Golden Fern's Lad, due to calve 25th and 27th May. I guarantee all right in every way. Apply: BOX 988, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### For Sale—Jersey cows and heifers and bulls

for exportation. All pedigree and Herd-book stock. For further particulars apply to A. T. SPRINGATE, Breeder and Exporter, GOREY, Jersey, Europe.

### DON JERSEY HERD

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO. Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn., C. N. R.

### High-class Ayrshires

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Income Taxation.

How can I find out how much a man is worth, so as to have him pay what tax he should on his income?  
N. B.

Ans.—It depends on the circumstances of the man's case. You probably cannot do it effectively in any direct way; but by making judicious enquiries and conferring with the assessor about the matter, you may be able to accomplish something definite.

#### Egg-Eating--Cholera.

1. Kindly state a remedy for hens eating their eggs.  
2. Also, for cholera in hens. Have had much trouble with that disease of late.  
O. T.

Ans.—1. Give plenty of exercise on wide range, if possible—as it usually is at this season. Do not overfeed, but give a variety, including lime, green cut bone, or meat food. Darken the nests, and kill any offenders you find engaged at the vice.  
2. If it is really cholera you have in your flock, kill all affected birds, isolate the healthy ones till they may be disposed off. Disinfect the premises and go out of poultry for a while.

#### Permanent Pasture Seeding.

Have a field that was not plowed last autumn, and wish to seed it down to permanent pasture. About what time of the summer would you prefer sowing it? Also, would it be better with a nurse crop? Would like to have the pasture for next year.  
L. W. H.

Ans.—Unless in an exceptionally cool and moist season, we doubt whether you would have very good success from summer seeding of your permanent pasture mixture. As the cost of seed is considerable, and as many years' pasture are at stake, we would suggest putting this field in some other crop this summer, say, corn, rape, or anything that will give you a good chance to clean it, then fall plowing, and seeding early next spring. A light nurse crop of barley may be used, but is not necessary.

#### Duties of Assessor.

Is an assessor legally bound to personally view and assess a property; or without any investigation of the owner, as to value, ownership, etc., simply mail him the slip? Please give reference in Statutes.  
IGNORAMUS.

Ontario.  
Ans.—The assessor is bound to make "diligent enquiry," and obtain "the best information to be had" (The Assessment Act, Ontario Statutes, 1904, Chap. 23, Sec. 22), and it seems to us that this impliedly calls for a personal inspection. For certain purposes—for instance, in ascertaining particulars of births and deaths—he is specially required by the Act to "inquire of every resident taxable person." If an assessor wilfully omits any duty required of him by the Assessment Act, he is liable to a fine, or imprisonment, or both—in the discretion of the convicting justice of the peace. See Chap. 88, Sec. 33, Ontario Statutes, 1910.

#### Eating Eggs--Obstetrics.

1. Is it dangerous to eat boiled eggs, laid by a hen badly affected with tuberculosis?  
2. What aid should be given to cow if calf does not come normally? For instance, I had one which came with the back first.  
3. What size of paper should one use when corresponding to "The Farmer's Advocate" for publication, or is there any difference?  
S. K.

Ans.—1. The boiling would kill the organisms if they were present. Recent investigation shows that it is possible for eggs from badly affected hens to contain tuberculosis organisms.  
2. First straighten the calf so that the presentation is either a normal front or rear one, and then, if the calf is large, pull gently on the feet each time the cow makes an effort to expel the foetus. Do not be too hasty.  
3. There is no set size, but a good-sized writing pad, or foolscap, with the matter written plainly, and on one side only, is preferred.



## An Ideal Green Feed Silo

### Soon pays for itself

This is true whether you are keeping cows for dairy purposes or are a stock raiser.

It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics that even if a dairyman or stock raiser had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead.

There is absolutely no question about the advantage of erecting a silo. It insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

If you are considering the silo question, a little investigation must convince you that the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO will give you the best service and keep your silage in the best condition.

All our silo staves are thoroughly air dried and then saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and adds many years to the life of the silo.

You will find our new silo book contains much information about the erection of silos and the many advantages of silage, and we will be very glad to send this book to any cow owner upon request.

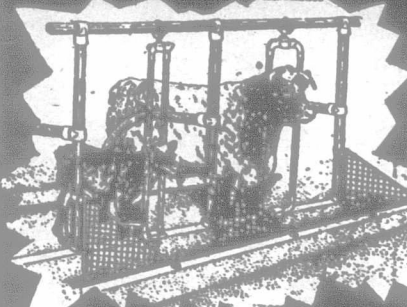
## DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

Exclusive Canadian distributors of the "World Standard" De Laval Cream Separators

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## THE SUPERIOR WAY



### Get My Big Free Book I TIE COWS

I want you to know about my SUPERIOR Adjustable Stanchion. It will TIE COWS ANY SIZE. I want you to learn how you can have an everlasting, fireproof, sanitary, convenient and comfortable stable, and save the cost of wood.

And my six other designs of STANCHIONS, COW STALLS, BULL PENS, MATERNITY PENS, CALF STANCHIONS AND PENS, HORSE STALLS AND MANGERS, WATER-BOWLS, and everything for a modern stable.

Write for my big book, state whether you are building or remodeling. Send a post card now to GEO. P. MAUDE, MANAGER

### SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.  
B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

### Lakeside Ayrshires

Philipsburg, Que. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, 145 St. James St., Montreal.  
Special: Yearling Bull. Sire: Bar-cheskie Cheerful Boy (Imp.) 28879. [Howies Conductor (6486), Howies Sprightly Jess (22484)]. Dam: Morton Mains Greenside (Imp.) 30756, by Morton Mains Butterscotch (7026), R. O. P. No. 296. Qualified as a two-year-old with 302.05 lbs. fat in 296 days.  
A SNAP FOR SOMEONE.

### Stonehouse Ayrshires

Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls.  
L.-D. Phone. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.

### 75 Hillcrest Ayrshires

Our Ayrshires are selected and bred for big production, and show-ring quality. Many of the heifers we are offering are grand-daughters of the two Ex-World's Champions, Jean Armour, Rec. 20174 lbs., and Primrose of Tanglewild, Rec. 16195 lbs. F. H. HARRIS, Mount Egin P.O. & Sta.

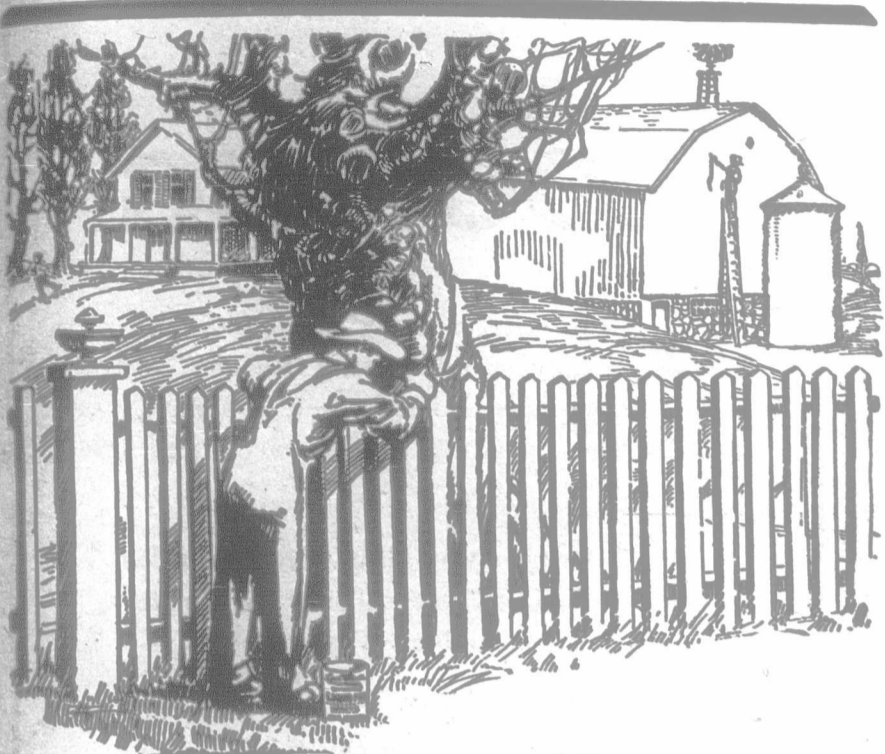
### CITY VIEW Record of Performance Ayrshires

Two young bulls and one of Jan., 1913. All from R. O. P. cows and sired by bulls from R. O. P. dams. Will buy young cows that are capable of making good. Eggs for setting. R. C. and S. C. Rhode Isl. Reds, selected for laying qualities; \$1.50 per 15. Jas. Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas

### Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Bulls for service, of different ages; females all ages. Calves of both sexes. All bred for production and type. A few pigs of either sex ready to ship. ALEX HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., ONT





## Fenced Against Trespass— Why Not Against Decay?

When you put up a fence it is to bar intruders who might injure or destroy your property. Why not give it the same protection against its worst enemy—weather?

**Lowe Brothers**  
HIGH STANDARD  
LIQUID PAINTS

will guard your property against every danger from hot sun—driving rains—snow or frost. As superior in efficiency to hand-mixed "home-made" paint as a "Cockshutt gang" is to an old one-blade plow. Machine-made, ready for instant use. Easy to put on, hard to wear off, gives best results at least cost.

Send for one of these Valuable Books Free—  
Homes Attractive And How To Make Them; Guide To Farm Painting.

**Lowe Brothers Limited** 267 Spadina Ave., Toronto  
Dayton New York Boston Chicago Kansas City

## Lakeview Holsteins

Have only two bulls of the serviceable age left and are offering them at very reasonable prices. We are now in a position to offer a few young cows and heifers that are well worth the money asked to anyone looking for the best in breeding.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO.

**SERVICE BULLS AND BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. DAMS.**  
Sons of Johanna Concordia Champion, No. 60575, one of the richest bred and best individual bulls of the breed. His granddams, Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 4.32 per cent., and Johanna Colantha 2nd 32.90 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 5.02 per cent. Average butter in 7 days 30.06 lbs.; average fat 4.67 per cent. If you want to increase the butter-fat in your herd, let me sell you one of these bulls. I can spare a few good cows and heifers bred to the "Champion." Write me your wants and I will try and please you. **MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, L. E. CONNELL, Prop., FAYETTE, FULTON CO., OHIO, U.S.A.**

### SUMMER HILL HERD OF Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. 'Phone 2471.  
Of course, we always have lots of pigs, all ages.

**Holsteins** One six year old cow due this month also fine 2 and 3-years heifers, bred; also a few Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. **A. WATSON & SONS, St Thomas, Ontario.** L. D. 'Phone Fingal via St. Thomas.

**Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins**  
For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock **A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.**

**Show Stock for Sale** Owing to the protracted illness of M. H. Haley, we have decided not to exhibit at Toronto next fall. Offering stock of extra quality in all classes of young animals. Aged **M. L. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONT.** Anyone wishing show cattle write for prices.

**Woodbine Holsteins** Young bulls and bull calves for sale, sired by King Segis Pontiac Lad, a combination of all the greatest sires in the world, and Duke Beauty the greatest sires in the world which is a 30-lb. cow, and has produced a 30-lb. daughter with a 30-lb. daughter. **A. KENNEDY & SONS, Paris, Ont. R.R. No. 2.**

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Foundation for Stone Wall.

Which would be the better way to put a stone foundation under my house? The soil is sandy loam. Some masons tell me to lay the stone on top of the ground, while others say to dig six inches into the ground, and some tell me to go two and a half feet in the ground. Would like a substantial wall, but don't wish to do any unnecessary work.

M. W.

Ans.—For a first-class job, you should dig down two and a half or three feet, even in sandy soil. In such land, the excavation is comparatively easy, and you will always feel more confident of your wall.

### Landlord and Tenant.

A rents a house from B, with accommodation for one horse, one cow, two buggies, and mow for straw and hay in the barn; but A has increased his stock to three horses, one cow, three buggies, and two cutters.

1. Is B entitled to more rent from A for same?  
2. As to the manure from the stock, can B claim that—or does it belong to A? There was no agreement made regarding the manure of any kind.

Ontario. J. A.

Ans.—1. We think so. But in order to collect it, B ought to notify A that such increase of rent is to be charged; and B would only be legally in a position to insist upon payment after giving such notice, and the increase of rent would date from date notice was given.  
2. We do not see that he can legally do so.

### Fence on Trees—Possibly Eczema.

1. We have a nice row of maple trees on the east side of the farm on which I wish to put wire. How would you recommend the wire to be put on? Would you recommend the wire stapled to the trees, or a strip spiked to the tree and the wire stapled to the strip?

2. We have a four-year-old mare in foal, and the hair came off her in spots. Her coat was that way all last summer. Can you tell me what is wrong, and how to avoid it?

A. B. C.

Ans.—1. Spike strips to the trees, and staple wire to these.

2. This is possibly eczema. If near foaling, wait until this is over before treating, then clip her, and make a solution of corrosive sublimate 40 grains to a quart of water. Heat it to 150 degrees F., and rub well into the skin. Do not give drugs until after she foals. Get her out on grass to tone up her system. Strong, warm soapsuds may be applied with a scrubbing brush. After she foals, if the trouble continues, you might try giving one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in a pint of cold water twice daily every second week for six weeks.

### Ditches and Watercourses.

A, B and C have adjoining farms. B blocks the water back on C, and C brings on an engineer. The engineer takes the water on across A, which is the natural run of water. The former owners of A's and B's farms, made an agreement some twenty years ago to make a ditch along the line fence between A and B for a cut-off and take it to the road ditch. As there is a great fall across A, it will wash a great deal. Can B close cut-off ditch if engineer takes it across A's field through tile? Or can they make an open ditch across A's farm if B closes cut-off ditch? What steps should A take? Have the council power to change water-course on the highway? Can they bring it in front of a farm on a hill which would cause a washout at lane and front of lawn (a creek being at foot of hill) instead of still taking it across the road as it has been for years?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—These are all matters to be disposed of by the township engineer if the parties (including the township corporation) are really unable to agree. There is hardly sufficient information given us by the foregoing statement of facts to enable us to say at all definitely what disposition the engineer ought to make of them. Perhaps a personal consultation with a solicitor would be helpful.

**A GOOD BARN ROOFING**  
IS ASSURED IF YOU USE  
**"EASTLAKE"**  
METALLIC SHINGLES

Protect your Crops, Implements and Stock by covering your roofs with "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES. They last a life-time and need no repairs. Write us to-day for free booklet. 605

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED**  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

**Calves Without Milk**  
**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**  
The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with milk-reducers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk," by sending a post card to **STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COMPANY** Toronto, Ont.

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle**  
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for **FREE** illustrated descriptive booklets. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, P. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battisboro, Vt.**

**Herd Bull for Sale**—Count of Lakeview (9076); calved March 25, 1910. Bred by Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. A splendid stock-getter. Over 80 per cent. of his get are females. Must sell him, as I have a number of heifers from him of breeding age. He is quiet and sure. Also two young bulls now ready for service, bred by Count of Lakeview, whose dams are granddaughters of Johanna Rhue 4th Lad. Straight and nicely marked. Will sell a few cows due to freshen this month. Bell 'phone, Fenwick Stn. **C. V. ROBBINS, River Bend, Ont.**

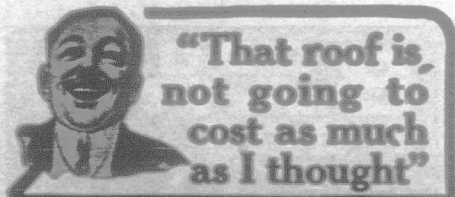
**The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd**  
Bred by Prince Aggie Mechtilds. For sale a present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days; All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable. **WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONT.**

**Evergreen Stock Farm** 4 bulls, 12 cows, all from officially backed ancestors, running from 18 1/2 lbs. at 3 yrs. to 22 1-3 lbs. as matured cows, and on sire's side from 24 6-10 to 29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write 'phone, or come to F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**—Special offering: My junior herd bull, Choicest Canary, son of Nannet Topsy Clothilde, 30.23 lbs.; also choice bull calves. **G. W. CLEMONS, R.R. No. 2, St. George, Ont.**

**Glenwood Stock Farm** 5 BULL CALVES fit for service, out of big milk-ing strains, at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Sta.**

**When Writing Mention Advocate**



**Certain-teed**  
Quality Certified Durability Guaranteed  
Roofing in Rolls and Shingles

The users of this modern, easy-to-lay Certain-teed Roofing are saving thousands of dollars—on every roll and crate of shingles is a Certain-teed label of Quality—a 15-year guarantee of Durability.

**Get Our New Book**  
"Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—It would ordinarily sell for \$1—but as it illustrates the use of our Certain-teed Roofing on all kinds model City, factory, and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25c. We prefer to have you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy free. If you write us, enclose 25c to cover cost, postage and mailing.  
**General Roofing Mfg. Co.**  
2, St. Louis, St. York, Pa., Hamilton, N. B., Winnipeg, Canada

**ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**SOUTH DOWNS**  
**ANGUS**  
**COLLIES**

The best in their respective breeds. Write for information to:  
**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.**  
Phone: R.R. Sta. and Tel. Office, London.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cassels & Sons, Bruce Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

**Morriston** Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prize-winning herds of England; have a choice lot of young pigs, both sexes, pairs not akin; and also the dual-purpose Shorthorn. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**G. CURRIE, Morriston, Ont.**

**PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES**  
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Stroudville, Ont.**

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE**  
Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.  
**C. A. POWELL, ARVA, ONTARIO**  
Four miles north of London.

**SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE**  
Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly in hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.  
**JOHN HARVEY, Frelighsburg, Que.**

**FOR SALE** One Choice Yorkshire Boar; fit for service; bred from show stock.  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R. R. No. 2, Ontario.**

**Prize Chester White Swine—Winners High-class in type and quality, bred from winners and champions. Young stock both sexes, any age, reasonable prices.**  
**W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"  
"A bald-headed man buys hair-restorer by the quart, doesn't he?"  
"Er—yes."  
"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on hair-restorers; she buys hair."

**YOUR WIFE WILL** appreciate it when you bring home a can of SNAP. For cleaning her hands, after filling the lamps, milking the cows, peeling the potatoes and onions, there is nothing to equal

**SNAP**  
It leaves the skin smooth and soft. Order from your dealer to-day.  
Snap Company, Limited, Montreal.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Tanning Queries.**

1. Can you give me a recipe for tanning groundhog skins, squirrel, or rabbit skins?
2. Can you give me a recipe for tanning muskrat skins? (I lost the last issue.)
3. When would it be best to catch groundhogs or squirrels to tan?

A. E.

Ans.—1 and 2. Tanneries can make a better job than can be done at home, but if decided to tan the skins yourself, it is well to soak them in soft water for two or three days, and then scrape off all the adhering flesh and fat. When thoroughly clean, put the skins into a tan composed of equal parts alum and salt dissolved in hot water, about 7 pounds of alum and salt to 12 pounds of hot water. After standing in this brine for a couple of days they should be hung up and scraped well in order to soften them. Then place them again in the brine for a day or two. Hang up until dry again, and shave or scrape again. Apply a coat of oil. Roll up in damp sawdust and store away until dry. Then give an application of soft soap and again roll in sawdust.

3. In cold weather.

**Ventilation.**

I intend building a barn this summer, 46 x 70 feet, the basement wall to be of stone, as I have plenty of them within easy reach. The wall is to be 9½ feet high, in which I intend to stable about ten horses and thirty cattle, mostly steers for fattening.

1. What, in your opinion, is the best system of ventilation, and how is the same constructed?
2. How are the stables at the Experimental Farms, Guelph and Ottawa, ventilated?
3. What size of pipe should be used for ventilating a stable this size?
4. I have been in stables with no ventilators on the barn, but tile about four or five inches, and extending through the wall at the top, just under the sill, about every twenty feet. Is this a satisfactory system?
5. How would three- or four-inch pipes, inserted in the wall, about twenty feet apart, about one foot from floor outside, extending into center of the wall, and then up to about one foot from top (built in the wall), then extend inside, or should the pipes be inserted the opposite way, inside at bottom and outside at top, or should there also be a wooden pipe run from stable, through the barn, to a ventilator at the top of the barn?

J. J. T.

Ans.—1. This is difficult to answer. Different conditions require different treatments. The King and the Rutherford systems are good, as is also a combination of the two.

2. We believe a combination of the King and Rutherford systems is used at Guelph, and the Rutherford system at Ottawa.

3. The inlets and outlets are governed by the number of animals housed. Outlets should have double the capacity of inlets, and 15 square inches of inlet space should be provided for each animal. Distribute the inlets to allow air to enter the stable from as many sides as possible. No openings should be less than four inches wide and ten inches long. Outlets should never be less than eighteen inches across. Outlets should be placed as near the center of the building as possible, and should be built tight, starting near the ceiling of the stable and continuing up through the peak of the barn. Two layers of boards with an air space between make the best outlet. At Guelph, the inlets are right through the wall, a little above the floor, and to avoid drafts, a curtain is placed over them on the inside, about four inches out from the wall, and opening at the top. Some inlets are built so as to distribute the fresh air in front of the cattle, a boxed-in flue running up the wall and along the ceiling, opening over or in front of the cattle.

4. Some report fair success with this system, but nothing like as good ventilation is obtained as with the system just outlined. Openings are too small.

5. They would not be satisfactory. They are too small.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN  
**ROOFING**

THEN write us a post card TO-DAY. Simply write the word "Roofing" and your name and address—that's all. We'll send you full particulars by return mail.

We'll show you why Galt Steel Shingles make the best and most satisfactory roof for your barn—your stable—or your home.

It's worth your while to know this, and the cost of knowing is but One Cent (for the post card).

Just reach over and get a post card from your writing table NOW—before you turn this page. Address it to

13

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., LTD.**  
252 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

**Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires**

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs. Yorkshires of all ages.

**J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P.O., ONTARIO**  
Bradford or Beeton stations Long-distance phone

**COOPER DIP**  
ONE DIPPING KILLS ALL TICKS and keeps SHEEP free from fresh attacks. Used on 250 million sheep annually. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of stock. If dealer can't supply you send \$1.75 for \$3 packet. Specially illustrated booklet on "Ticks" sent free for asking a post card brings it. Address Dept. 77  
**WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS,**  
Toronto, Ont., 122 Wellington St., W.

**Making High-priced Pork While Grinding Their Own Feed**



Agents wanted in every town and district. Shipments made from Galt, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man. Address to Head Office.

**CANADIAN HOG MOTOR CO., LTD.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Large White Yorkshires** Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Bows ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Long-distance phone G. P. R. and G. T. R.

**Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE**  
Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. **MAG CAMPBELL & SONS,** Northwood, Ontario.

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**  
We now offer a few good young sows sired by S. H. Jack (Imp.) 28515, breeding age. We have also a large number of March and April pigs out of such sires as Oak Lodge Julius, S. H. Jack & M. G. Chester 6th. Pairs not related. We have farmers' pigs at farmers' prices and can handle orders large or small. S. H. Jack (Imp.) 28515, champion boar for three successive years at Toronto, our main sire. S. H. Romeo 35653, sired by S. H. Worsley 4th 25881, another Toronto champion, is a younger sire of great individuality. Write us your wants, we will attend to them promptly and satisfactorily. Our stock of young pigs is par-excellence.  
**H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Ontario.** Long-distance phone Sheddin Str.

**Cloverdale Berkshires—Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed; also younger stock of both sexes. Prices reasonable.**  
**G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. Durham Co.**

**Poland-Chinas** Poland-Chinas, Short horns and Seed Corn Am offering a limited quantity of "Extra Choice" White Cap Seed Corn. Order now. Prices right.  
**Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ontario**

**Woodburn Berkshires** are founded on the famous old Sally tribe, noted for big size, length of body and strength of bone. We can supply pairs and trios not akin. Show stock a specialty. Also high-class Cotswolds, ram and ewe lambs, shearlings.  
**B. BRIEN & SON,** RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service; also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset, imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP,** Breeder and Importer, GAINSVILLE, P. O. Langford station. Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

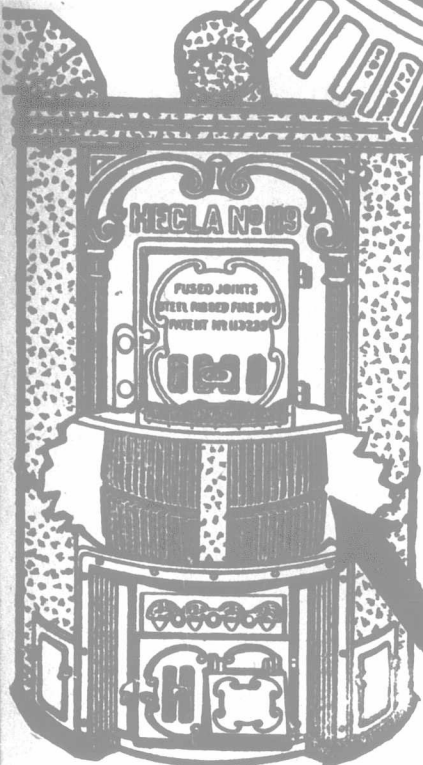
# Saves one ton in seven

Figure up your annual coal bill, divide it by seven, and you have the amount the Hecla Furnace will save you every year. ¶ The steel-ribbed fire-pot does it. Adding steel ribs to the fire-pot increases its radiating surface three times more than is possible by any other method. The steel-ribbed fire-pot heats the air quicker. It sends the heat through the registers instead of up the chimney. ¶ Examine the Hecla. Compare it with other Furnaces. ¶ You will find every feature that makes for convenience and ease of operation. But the Hecla is the only one that has the Steel-ribbed Fire-pot—the fire-pot which saves thousands of users one ton of coal in seven.

Section of fire-pot showing ribs of steel plate which save 1 ton in 7.

## HECLA FURNACE

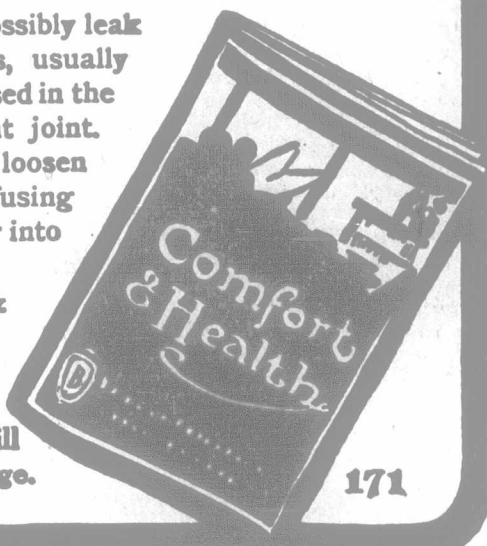
No Gas or Dust



Burns wood as well as coal.

And this furnace cannot possibly leak gas or dust. The joints, usually bolted or cemented, are fused in the Hecla in a perfectly tight joint. Time and service cannot loosen the Fused Joint. The fusing welds the Hecla Radiator into one piece.

Our Booklet "Comfort & Health" should be in the hands of everyone who has a heating problem to solve. It will be sent free of charge.



171

**CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED,**  
Dept. L, Preston, Ont.

## The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

**H. A. MACDONELL**  
Director of Colonization  
Parliament Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

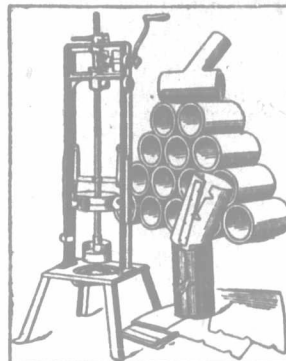
## Cunard Line

Canadian Service  
Immigration Department  
Special Interest to  
**FARMERS' CLUBS**

We secure "Help" for Farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get your "Help" about 6 weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on Ocean and Rail to pay. You need not be without "Help" this Summer or Fall if you send requirement early. Write for further particulars.

**Cunard Steamship Company**  
LIMITED  
114 King Street W, Toronto.

## MAKE YOUR OWN TILE



Cost  
\$4.00 to  
\$6.00  
per  
1,000

Hand  
or  
Power

Send for  
Catalog

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.  
Walkerville, Ont.

## STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our "Patent Samson Stump Extractor" a trial. It has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, two men will do the work of three men and a horse. It can also be used for felling trees.

WRITE US FOR DETAILS.

**The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd.**  
164 Bay Street, TORONTO

Write for our new Instructive Illustrated Catalogue  
on Spraying and  
Apple Evaporating  
It's free. Fruit Machinery Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

**PATENTS** procured everywhere  
**EGERTON R. CASE**  
Registered Attorney, Dept. E, Temple Building,  
Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Each Tuesday until October 28, inclusive  
WINNIPEG AND RETURN .....\$35.00  
EDMONTON AND RETURN .....\$43.00  
Proportionate low rates to other points. Return limit two months.

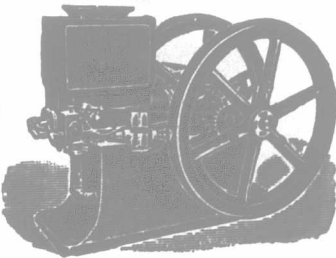
Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated to Winnipeg without change via Chicago and St. Paul, leaving Toronto 11.00 p.m. on above dates.

Tickets are also on sale via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company.

Full particulars and reservations from Grand Trunk Agents, or write C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

## "Monarchs" Make Farm Work Light

A willing, easily-moved "Monarch" Engine saves hours of work sawing wood, pumping, grinding, cutting silage, cream separating, etc. It pays to have one. The "Monarch" has spark retarder, throttle, speed regulator, priming cup, carbon-steel shaft, sight fuel gauge, etc.—the quality features of an automobile engine. Sizes from 1 1/4 to 35 h.p.



Get our "red circle" folder for a post card. It explains every feature.

**CANADIAN ENGINES, LIMITED, DUNNVILLE, ONT.**

Sole Selling Agents in Eastern Canada

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.  
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

## MODERN FARMING

# How to Get Full Harvest Profits

**T**HERE will be many a farm next month where a mower part breaks, leaving uncut timothy to get over-ripe and wiry, or delaying the curing just long enough to get it thoroughly soaked in rain. The money loss to that farm will be many hundred times the worth of the mower part. Off-grade hay and idle field hands cost more than a new, dependable mower. Absolute dependability, light draft and speed—these get full harvest profits for the farmer. A new mower, a new rake, or a new binder, of tried-out and modern design, makes most profit—it gets the crop safely past the critical days of ripening, cutting and curing, without breakdown.

**Learn From Us or Our Nearest Agent Just How Perfect These Machines Are**

#### THE FROST & WOOD MOWER

**T**HIS mower has an inside gear drive which keeps in close mesh with the large gear on the main wheel. This power is transmitted to the pitman by roller-bearing shafting. The pitman is extra long.

The result is a very light-draft mower, and a knife that starts instantly. Clogging and choking is prevented, and the knife stands up under the most severe strains.

Get the Frost & Wood, and your mower will run smoothly, be dependable, easy to handle, and with a quality of service "like new" for many years.

#### THE "TIGER" RAKE

**T**HE Frost & Wood "Tiger" Rake is built for great strength, with perfect raking action. To prevent center teeth from sagging, the wider sizes have a truss-rod support under the tooth-bar. The wheels are steel. The foot-trip is a positive-acting cog-device. It gives a high, cleanly-dumped windrow at a touch.

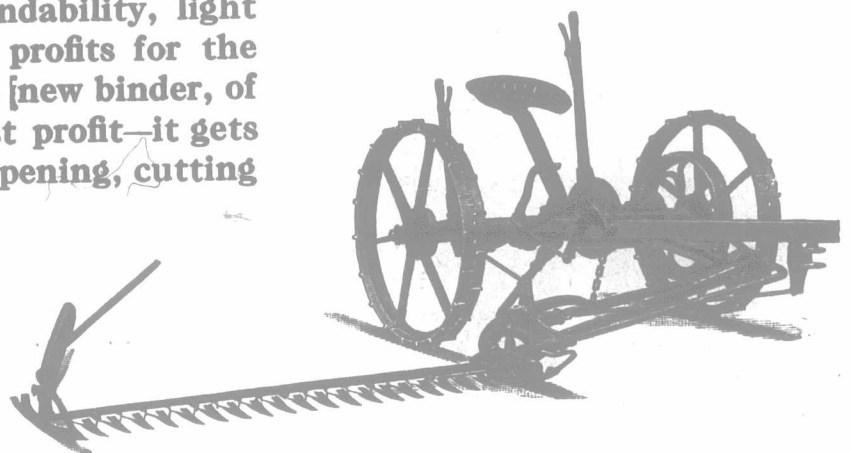
This "Tiger" Rake is particularly satisfactory in the quality of service it maintains over many years. It rakes clean, leaves the crop clean, and seldom breaks even a tooth.

#### THE FROST & WOOD BINDER

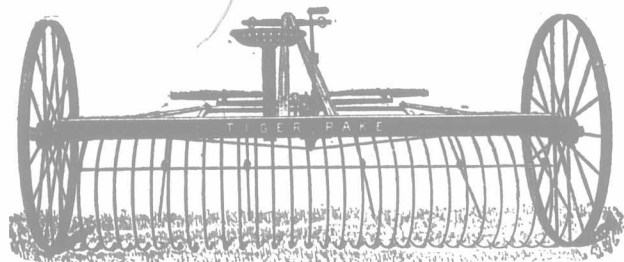
**T**HE "Frost & Wood Binder" stands alone among modern binders. The knotter is driven by an eccentric sprocket, which gives proper leverage for compressing the bundle. The tie and discharge of a sheaf is made without "chug" or slowing down. This means that both the team and binder are saved from strain thereby. In a day's work the team will have covered a greater mileage than with an ordinary machine.

Besides being a speedy harvesting machine, the Frost & Wood Binder is thoroughly economical. The tilting levers and other devices are easily and quickly handled for "down" crop. The elevator canvasses automatically adjust themselves to light or heavy crops. On the deck, the straw is fed to the packers in the best possible condition for making a neat sheaf. These features combine in preventing "threshing" of crop. Practically all oats, wheat, etc., reach your barn.

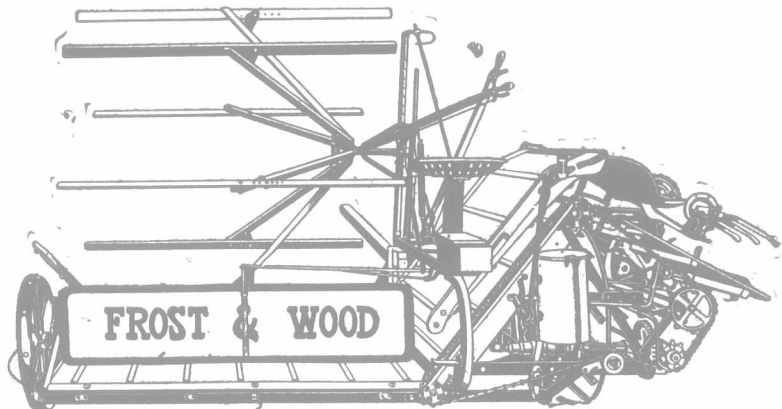
In design, the Frost & Wood Binder has roller bearings throughout. The frame of steel is reinforced against sagging and distortion. This means it will give light-running and perfect service for years. Not all binders retain the excellent qualities they have when new—the Frost & Wood especially provides for maintaining perfect action by a strengthened main frame.



THE FROST & WOOD MOWER



THE FROST & WOOD TIGER RAKE



THE FROST & WOOD BINDER

**Write Us** or see our nearest agent. Compare the Frost & Wood machines with all others. Examine the mower, rake or binder personally. You will find them everything we claim. We will send you fully-illustrated catalogues on request—Frost & Wood Farm Machinery, Cockshutt Plows, Drills, Cultivators, etc.

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. Limited**  
Brantford, Ont.

Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by

**The FROST & WOOD CO. Limited**  
Smith's Falls, Ont.

IMPLEMENTS OF QUALITY