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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 6, 1915.

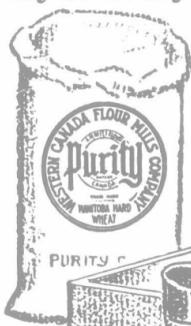
VOL. L.

No. 1180

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PURITY FLOUR

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603

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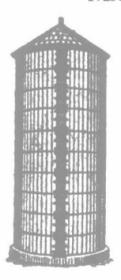
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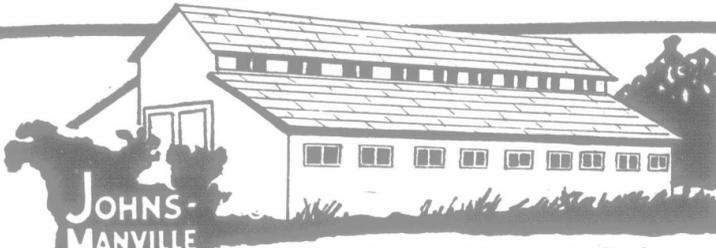
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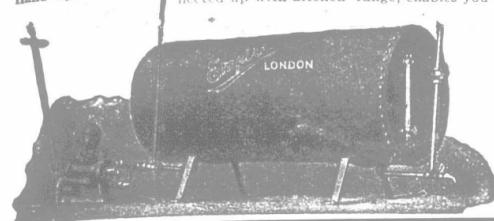
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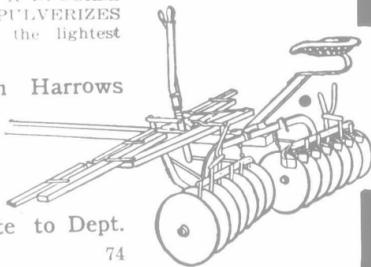
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

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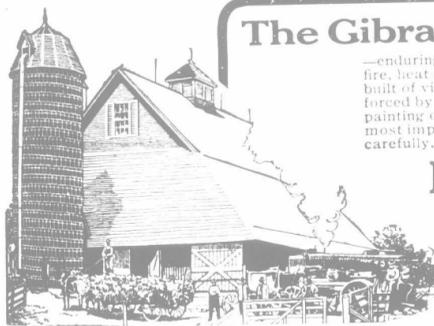
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Its first cost is the only cost and it builds up feeding profits to the highest pitch. It preserves summer greens for winter and summer feeding, and dries away with speed of pasture. It preserves silage perfectly in all parts, through fiercest winters and driest summers. No drying out. No watering. No freezing. No cracked walls. No blowdown—this a taller silo with smaller diameter can be built, exposing less silage on top. Convenient and attractive. A silo that you'll be proud of. Better write today for a list of Natco owners in your province and for our valuable silo book. Ask for Catalog 4

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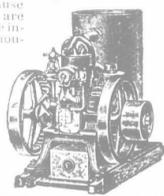
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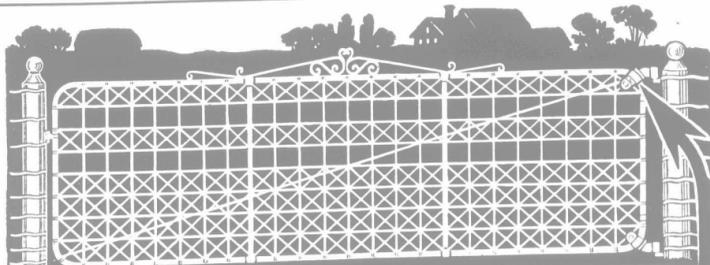
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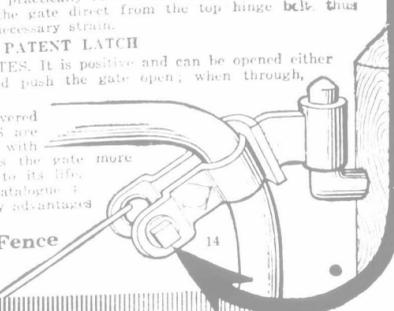
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Walkerville - Ontario



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Tests made on six high grade Wall Boards show that **Certain-teed** is the strongest and that it resists dampness and water better than any other Wall Board.

It can be used in houses, offices, factories, etc. Permanent and temporary booths can be quickly and inexpensively built with **Certain-teed Wall Board**. It can be applied by any careful workman who follows directions.

Our **Certain-teed** roofings are known and have made good all over the world.

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World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

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Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland Detroit
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San Francisco Seattle London Hamburg Sydney

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Outside Pumps, Bronze Ball Valves, Heavy Packing, Easy to get at.

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Use in any wagon.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd.
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Bucket, Barrel, Power and Traction Sprayers include 70 combinations, for orchard, field, garden, poultry house and home uses. Our "Spray" booklet shows how you can buy barrel or bucket sprayer now and build to larger uses when you need it. Ask your dealer to show this line and write us for "Spray" booklet and our spraying guide. Both Free.

Rice's Pure Cheese Salt

is the best value you can obtain, because it is specially made for the even curing of your product.

Ask for

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North American Chemical Co., Limited
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\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3-inch tire made to fit any axle.

Geneva Metal Wheel Co., Geneva, Ohio

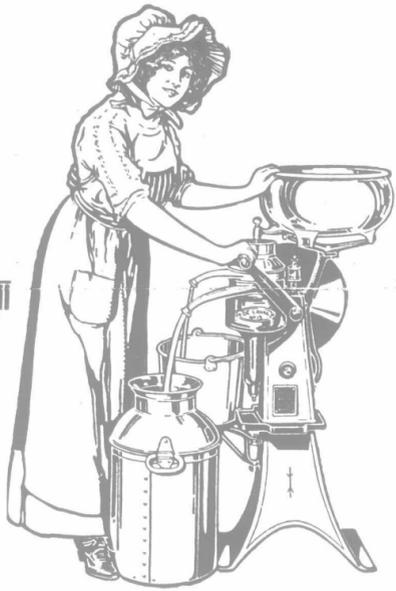
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SEED CORN

Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to

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(St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



DE LAVAL

Cream Separators
are not the mail order or
farm implement kind

EVERY prospective buyer, as well as every user of an inferior cream separator, should always keep in mind that there is a very decided difference between the De Laval and either the so-called "mail-order" or agricultural implement kinds of cream separators.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators may cost a little more than other separators to begin with, but they save this slight difference as a rule the very first month, and go on saving it every month thereafter, while they last from ten to twenty years longer than other machines.

The differences are self-evident

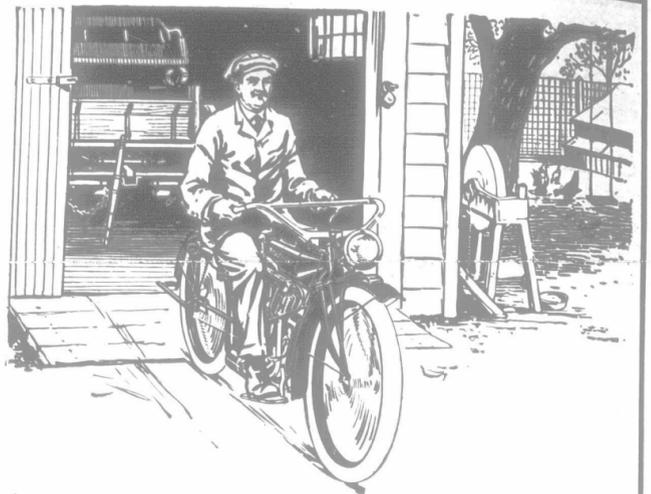
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MADE IN CANADA

THE 1915 Indian—as usual—is an epoch-maker. 9 Basic Improvements, adding to the comfort, pleasure, strength, durability, speed, power, economy, and simplicity of operation, enter into its construction—a construction which, since the first Indian was introduced, over 14 years ago, has represented the highest known quality of materials and mechanical genius.

The Indian is particularly well adapted to the many uses required by rural service. Long wheel base, trussed handle bars, high power, Cradle Spring Frame, Folding Footboards, Dual Clutch Control, enabling the rider to control the clutch either by hand or foot.

These and many other 1915 improvement features are fully described in the new Indian Catalog. But a personal inspection of the Indians themselves will give you a better and more convincing appreciation of Indian supremacy.

The Indian is made by a company that has established an unchallenged reputation for the honest high quality of its product. Standing squarely back of every motorcycle it makes, the Hendee Manufacturing Company has made the Indian a machine that typifies the best that manufacturing methods, mechanical mastery and money can produce.

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H. Cameron, riding a 7 H.P. stock Indian Twin, covered 91.2 miles on half a gallon of gasoline on Feb. 17, at Sacramento, under F.A.M. sanction.

Ask for your copy of the 1915 Catalog

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The name "Simonds Crescent Grind" on a cross-cut saw, means that that saw will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being consumed, than any other brand of saw made today, this we guarantee.

There is a broad statement but one which we stand behind. No saw has yet been returned owing to its having failed to fulfill the above guarantee.

The advantage of the Crescent Grind, in Simonds' Cross-Cut Saw, is that it prevents binding in the kerf and enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw—points experienced sawyers appreciate.

Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge, not a set saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.

Simonds Steel is the only steel which we are sure, will take a temper to hold a cutting edge longer than the ordinary saw.

The illustration shows a Simonds' Cross-Cut Saw, No. 325, with a hollow back instead of a straight back.

When you buy a saw, it will pay you to get a Manufacturer's Brand Saw with the name "Simonds" on the blade, at about the same price as you will pay for a low grade Special Saw.

Ask your dealer for the Simonds' Cross-Cut Saw and write direct to the factory for further particulars.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 6, 1915.

No. 1180

EDITORIAL.

Hold the live-stock line.

Plant the best seed corn only after testing.

Plant plenty corn and sow sufficient roots.

Never have we seen seed go in better; Nature is doing her part.

Once again Canadians have done their duty as Canada knew they would.

Keep the stock off the grass as long as possible, and have better pasture all summer.

April was a month of little rain, but May may bring enough to make good wheat and hay.

Hold fast to the good breeding stock. It will be in great demand in the near future.

The old saw that the early bird catches the worm seems to be as applicable as usual.

As is generally the case, the wheat that was in early and got a good top last fall is making the best showing this spring.

Machinery has taken the place of many men on the farms. The four-horse implement is more in evidence than ever before.

Outside paddocks for the pigs prove profitable. Try them this summer. Supply shade and plenty of green feed and cut down expenses.

Old timers claim that Ontario never saw as much uniformly good winter wheat as is now covering its acres. The winter was favorable.

While Canadians have been doing their duty nobly at the front Canadians at home have been doing their part on the farm and in the factory.

A mixed crop for green feed to be fed as a soiling crop may tide your milk cows over a period of dry pastures. It is not too late to sow.

Grain growing should not have enough support to drive good horses, cattle, sheep and swine from their entrenched positions, and yet they have lost ground.

Harrows well sharpened leave no lumps or crust behind, provided they are used at the right time. The drag harrow is one of the most important implements on the farm.

We recently heard a prominent live-stock breeder predict the highest prices for pork ever seen in Canada by next fall. Will you be in a position to profit if such should prove true?

Heard on a street car: "If Jack can't get his regular price he won't work. Jack won't cut the price of labor, no sir! He'll do nothing first." We believe in a fair wage for every man, but some Jacks will be idle if they stick to this attitude, and what about next winter? Far better steady work and fair wages than a day now and then at a high rate.

Wide Implements the Best Hired Man.

At the same time that Canadian troops were "saving the situation" in Flanders wide implements and four-horse teams were saving the situation in Canada. Notwithstanding the fact that many men have been out of work in the cities, towns and larger villages labor is scarce in many districts, while in others where farmers have been "held up" by high wages for several years they have decided to put in all they can themselves by the use of wide discs, cultivators, harrows and drills, and let the man who will not work unless he can get the "top" wages wait until haying and harvesting for his innings, which with modern improvements and machinery for harvesting, will be short. Nothing is so valuable to the farmer today as wide implements and wide machinery. They are making him really "independent." Whether he gets an extra man or not does not worry him like it once did. He knows he can accomplish a great deal with the help he has. One man does the work of two in seeding, and does it even better than two used to do it with the little old-fashioned soil-ticklers once in common use. Seasons are too short to permit of the slow progress of narrow implements and machines. Mechanical devices are cheaper and more efficient than extra human labor. The manufacturer uses all of them he can and makes money; the farmer might as well take a leaf out of his successful neighbor's book. Canadian farmers could use more good men to advantage, but they could also use much more of the wide implements which have put the seeding in so quickly and so well this season, and will harvest it just as satisfactorily.

Looking to the Future.

Uncertainty has held up the live-stock trade for several months. High prices for grain and feed have caused a rushing of cattle and hogs to market. Sheep, always scarce, have grown fewer in numbers, and with many the unsettled condition is still regarded with alarm, but the far-seeing live-stock breeder is now beginning to see a bright future ahead for his business. Horses may not be moving now; cattle, compared with the price of feed, are low; sheep are in fair demand for butcher's stock, but the breeding trade has been dull; pigs have scarcely paid for feed consumed, but where they have done so and the feed was grown on the farm the feeder has been repaid for his efforts; but these conditions cannot last. Already we are told that representatives of the French Government are on their way to America to buy brood mares to take to France to replenish the depleted studs in that country. Advices from Scotland state that good horses are cleaned out. At Perth sales work horses recently sold for from £70 to £100 each (nearly \$500 each). A good cattle trade is assured. The demand for the right kind of bulls is keen and will be keener. The small number of sheep kept means high prices for both mutton or breeding stock, and high prices for wool is growing. The man who has saved and raised more brood sows stands to gain in the end. The packing houses are full of pork now, but when the packers hold is a safe time for the breeder to prepare to increase his output. It is also said that packers are anxious to get the duty removed from live American hogs coming to Canada. This would seem to indicate that they want more hogs. Canada should prepare to supply all the hogs

needed. Grain will drop in price when the war is over and conditions are properly adjusted, and a depleted live stock will cause a demand which will insure good prices and a paying business for the live-stock farmer. If there ever was a time to conserve breeding stock and to carry forward breeding operations on a more extensive scale than ever before, it is right now. It will likely be some years before very many breeding animals, especially females, will be obtainable from Europe. Canada must supply the deficiency.

Conditions have brought about a change in other branches of farming operations. Things are being done on a big scale. Crops which require little labor are sown, and the farmer is not hiring as many men as he once did. All this points to a grand opportunity for the man in a position to grow the crops which must have more labor, and which are being dropped out of consideration on most of the larger general farms. Where the right kind of land is available and labor plentiful to do the work there is sure to be money in some of the special crops, and these should receive the best attention of the farmer. This seems to be the Canadian farmer's opportunity. Let us all help to make the best of it from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Supplement the Pastures.

As a general thing winter feeding is given far more attention than is summer feeding, which is largely pasturing. Dairymen know how the milk-flow falls off during the midsummer dry season of short, parched pastures. Beef raisers know from experience that during these months their stockers, and feeders make little growth, and little more than hold their own in flesh. Sheep do not fare so badly, because they bite close and do well on short, sweet pastures. Pigs make far cheaper gains when given the run of a rape or clover paddock while growing. More land has been broken up than has been the case for many years, and if dry weather comes this season, pastures may not be sufficient to maintain profitable production or growth.

It is always well to be prepared for poor pasture anyway. The man who has a quantity of good silage left over can make excellent use of it during summer. It should be carefully saved until the dry season comes, or until pastures become stale and short. Next to silage perhaps an annual pasture mixture is best. Try Prof. Zavitz' mixture consisting of common red clover 7 lbs., early amber sugar cane 30 lbs., and oats 51 lbs. per acre. We had good success, also, with a mixture of red clover, oats and vetches last year, but the cattle seemed to slightly prefer the sugar-cane mixture. As a soiling crop, according to Prof. Zavitz, nothing beats oats 2 bushels per acre and small peas 1 bushel, mixed. After this crop is off early-planted feed corn should be ready, and no farmer in need of more summer feed should neglect to plant this crop. Planted thickly with the drill it makes excellent early fall feed. It is also good planted in hills, but by sowing thickly in drills smaller stalks result, and they are eaten more readily and with less waste than are coarse stalks. Do not forget the corn for summer feed. A few fall turnips may also be used to advantage, especially for sheep and young cattle. Cabbage are splendid late summer and early fall feed for sheep and lambs. Good success may be had by sowing in drills like turnips, and with the special turnip drill and thinning out to two feet or two feet and one-half apart in the

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.

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row with the hoe as with the turnip crop. Rich soil is required, and it is high time the crop was in. For pigs, provided clover is not available, rape is good. This crop may be also used for fall pasture for young cattle and sheep. It is bad for milk cows, as it gives the milk a strong turnip flavor. These are a few crops which may be made use of to good advantage during the coming summer. Remember winter is not the only time when it is necessary to feed, and remember also that grain is not always the most profitable farm crop, even though prices may be high. The summer silo, we believe, will some day solve the summer-feeding problem, but until it comes other feeds must be provided.

Cutting Off the Military Heel.

This war is exploding some old theories. It has been held in the past that nothing but years of training could make really dependable soldiers, and yet in this fight territorials, colonials, recruits with a few months hard training have faced the finest of Germany's super-trained armed host and have routed the very flower of Prussia's guard regiments. Men of Canada have stood shoulder to shoulder with British regulars, and acquitted themselves nobly. Men of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa, men from the shops and the farms of Britain, France, Russia, India, and all the colonies, untrained men in many instances are now among the pick of the fighting units. Men from the colonies of Great Britain for the most part have lived all their lives in peace. They have grown up strong, healthy, true men who, while abhorring war, make brave and valorous men when the right is challenged or their country threatened. They have enjoyed

freedom and freedom once enjoyed fights autocracy with a vengeance which no army, no matter how well trained, can hold in check. This is a war of mechanisms. All the machinery which human ingenuity can muster for destroying life is in use, and yet behind it all must be the cause, the duty and the man. Canadian troops, all the troops in the Allies' lines believe they are fighting for the right, and that it is their duty to fight. The rest comes easy. They are men who have enjoyed freedom and peace, and they wish to cut off and cast away forever the military heel which has sought to crush Europe and the world under its crunching, grinding, autocratic load.

THE HORSE.

Retention of the Meconium or Constipation in Foals.

Retention of the meconium in foals is probably responsible for more fatalities than any other abnormal condition. During foetal life the liver of the foetus secretes a little bile. This becomes inspissated in the small intestines and formed into balls, almost black in color, of a gummy, sticky nature and of various sizes and is called meconium. At birth a considerable quantity of this material exists, most of it in the rectum and floating colon and under normal conditions its expulsion commences soon after birth and continues at intervals until it is all expelled which is usually in about 24 hours, after which the faecal matter is yellow. The passage of yellow excrement indicates that the meconium has been all voided and that now passing is the excreta from nourishment taken after birth. While retention of the meconium may occur under any and all sanitary conditions it is more frequently observed in early foals, whose dams have been fed on dry fodder and have had little exercise during the winter. The foals of mares that have had regular exercise or light work during the winter and been fed on soft, laxative, easily-digested food do not so frequently suffer, but the condition is liable to occur even under these circumstances, and is not unknown in late foals, whose dams have been on grass for a greater or less length of time before parturition. Again, the condition is very liable to occur in foals of dams from which milk has been escaping for some time before parturition. The first milk or fluid that escapes from the mammae of a female after or shortly preceding parturition is of a different character, both as to appearance and constituents, from real milk. It is of a clear, viscid nature and of an oily appearance. It contains more constituents of a laxative nature than milk does. Its function is to nourish the young animal and at the same time exert a slightly laxative action upon the bowels. It is called "colostrum" and if, from any cause the young animal is deprived of it there is a greater danger of retention of the meconium than under other conditions. At the same time it must not be considered necessary, or even desirable to substitute purgatives when the colostrum is absent. The administration of purgatives in such cases, (unless in very small doses) usually complicates matters and renders incurable a condition that in all probability could have been successfully treated. The meconium, as stated, exists in lumps of a tough gummy nature of about the consistence of putty. In the majority of cases where it is not spontaneously passed, these lumps, with which the rectum is full are so large that the little animal has not sufficient expulsive power to force them through the anus. In such cases it is obvious that purgatives are harmful, as they act upon and fluidify the contents of the anterior intestines, increase the backward action (called peristaltic action) of the same, but have no action upon the contents of the rectum. We can readily see how this, by increasing the action of the anterior intestine without removing the obstruction to the escape of faeces from the rectum will increase distress and lessen the hope of successful treatment. Hence we should be very careful about dosing the foal with purgatives or laxatives, but depend largely upon mechanical treatment.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are plain. The foal arches his back, elevates his tail and makes ineffectual efforts to defecate. At first the distress is not great, but as time goes on these ineffectual attempts become more frequent and longer continued; he becomes restless, rolls on his back, takes little nourishment, becomes tucked up in the flanks, grinds his teeth, becomes weaker and weaker, suffers intense abdominal pain, looks around at his side and eventually dies.

TREATMENT.—As stated, purgatives should seldom be given. When the first symptoms are shown the attendant should trim the nail of his fore finger, oil it, get an assistant to hold the foal and then introduce the finger carefully into the rectum and remove all the lumps that he can reach. In the meantime the foal makes expulsive

efforts and as the meconium is removed from the rectum a fresh supply is forced into it and it is not unusual for the operator to remove a pint or more. This should be followed by the injection into the rectum of a liberal supply of soapy warm water or warm water and raw linseed oil or glycerine in equal quantities. In the course of two to three hours the operation should be repeated and every few hours afterwards until the faeces become yellow. So long as the meconium reaches the rectum and can be removed by the finger or by the use of a doubled wire it is not wise to give any medicines whatever by the mouth, but when this is not the case it is well to give 1 to 2oz. of castor or raw linseed oil, the former preferred, but in no case should drastic purgatives—as aloes—be given, except in very small doses, as diarrhoea is very easily excited and very quickly weakens the foal. It is good practice to remove the meconium as stated from all foals. The operation, if carefully performed, so as to not irritate or scarify the parts does not injure the foal in the least, and in all cases saves more or less exertion, and while in many cases it is not necessary, it is better to be on the safe side and anticipate trouble, rather than wait for its symptoms. The lives of many foals would be saved if this precaution were taken early. Foals should be carefully watched in this respect until the faeces passed are of a yellowish color, after which there is little danger of constipation if the mare be properly fed. WHIP.

The Effect of War on Breeds of Horses.

Since the days of early history accounts of horses and their services during war have come down to us. In many battles the mortality has been high, and no doubt it will be during the present conflict. However, the British Government has taken steps in advance of all previous campaigns to conserve the wounded animals, and through skilful surgery return them if possible to service. If a wounded horse is not likely to recover in time to be of any use it is dispatched at once, but the equipment and service for treating horses is so far in advance of previous operations that no doubt many horses will be spared that would otherwise have perished. Horses are a valuable adjunct of the army, and in spite of the fact that motor power has been wonderfully developed the horse is still required. Apart from the immediate service of the horse during war time it has had a wonderful influence in the making and building up of most breeds consequent to invading armies, and the breeding animals which remain after the conquest.

Most of the belligerent countries have a type of horse characteristic of their nation, and the majority of these breeds have been influenced by the horses of invading armies, or by the influences of the operations of war itself.

As early as 1522 the Turks invaded Hungary, five hundred thousand strong, which number, so history says, included three hundred thousand horsemen. The Mohammedans were defeated and driven from the country, but they left behind a great number of their horses. Since that time the Arab horse has been bred largely in Hungary. The Master of the Horse in the Army was a Bedouin of the desert, thoroughly familiar with the breed, and his duty was to select the best stallions for the Royal studs. In addition to the Royal studs Hungary boasted of one hundred and fifty private studs in which were to be found five thousand Arab mares of purest blood.

The Saracen invasion of France in the early part of the eighth century has been held accountable for a large number of Arab and Barb horses left in that country. They probably came from the East, and were no doubt crossed on the horses of La Perche and influenced to some extent the make-up and character of the modern Percheron.

The history of the Shire horse of England traces back into the days of the Roman conquest and almost prehistoric times. We have to hand no direct information about any influences of foreign horses, yet the general military spirit of England during the development of the Shire horse is responsible to a certain extent for the size and character of the great cart horse. The Shire was developing during the period when armor was worn, and it was necessary that a horse be of good size and be able easily to bear a heavy weight in the saddle. In the sixteenth century in England a man's armor weighed 99½ lbs., the horse's armor 81 lbs., and the spear 20 lbs., a total of approximately 200 lbs. These figures are according to a Tower of London official's report, and adding to them the weight of a man the horse had to support nearly 400 lbs. This no doubt had considerable influence in the development of the Shire horse.

It has been assumed that the greater part of the Roman cavalry at one time consisted of Belgian horses. Tacitus, the historian and well-known writer of the first century A. D. commented on the extensive buying of horses from Belgium and the inability of the people to furnish as many

as were desired. A Greek writer, as early as the first century B. C., mentioned that the Belgians were great judges of horses, and Caesar states that they were willing to pay high prices for a superior class of foreign animal.

Down through the ages the horses of warring nations have been influenced by war, and no doubt the same influence will operate during the great European struggle at the present time. We understand that every effort is being put forth to conserve the breeding stock of France and Belgium, and it is reported that before long buyers from France will be on their way to America to purchase additional animals for breeding purposes. England, too, and Scotland have seen their horses disappear, and buyers from this side of the water will have difficulty in procuring satisfactory shipments in the future. After this war is over there will be a piece of history to add to that already written about the development of all the leading breeds of horses of Europe.

Horse Wastage in the War.

In this war the waste of horses is appalling. Those that first entered Brussels with the German army had been bred and trained for the purposes of war, and they were magnificent specimens. Everyone who saw them exclaimed ungrudgingly in admiration. But by the time the army reached the approaches of Paris the forced marches had so depleted the stock of horses that for remounts the Germans were seizing all they met. Those that could not keep up were shot. For miles along the road from Meaux to Soissons and Rheims their bodies tainted the air.

They had served their purposes, and after six weeks of campaigning the same animals that in time of peace would have proved faithful servants for many years were destroyed that they might not fall into the hands of the French.

Just as an artilleryman sipped his gun, the Germans on their retreat to the Aisne River left in their wake no horses that might assist in their pursuit. As they withdrew they searched every stable yard and killed the horses. In village after village I saw horses lying in the stalls or in the fields still wearing the harness of the plough, or in groups of three or four in the yard of a barn each with a bullet-hole in its temple. They were killed for fear they might be useful.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

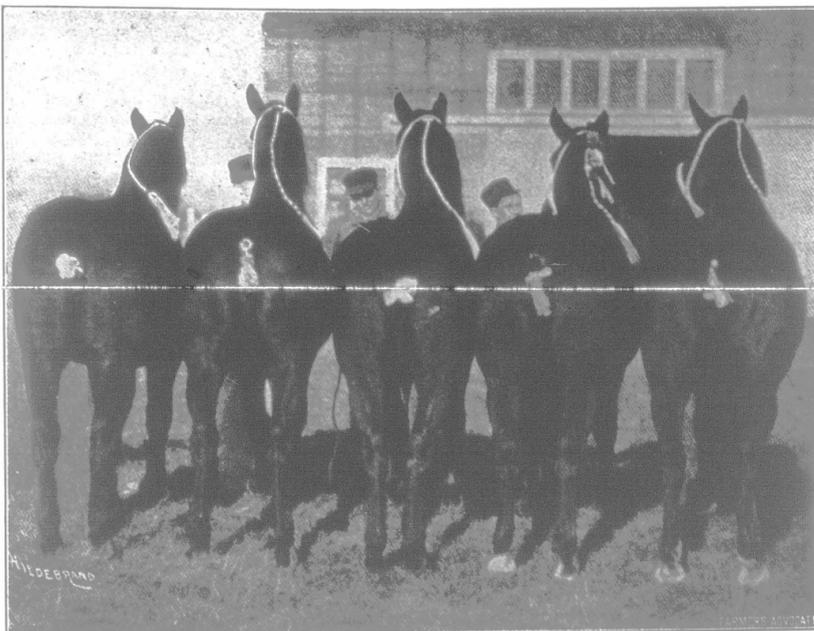
The London Times' correspondent, with the Russian army capturing Przemysl, shows that the rank and file of the Austrian forces were practically in a starving condition, but the officers and officials had been living in luxury as though nothing were happening. However, when the fall of the fortress became imminent the defenders ordered the slaughter of 1,000 valuable thoroughbred horses lest they should fall into the hands of the conquerors. The famished hosts gorged themselves upon the carcasses, and the scene was as gory as the war itself.

Cement Work in the Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With seeding over many farmers will commence work on their new barns. Many in fact are partly completed by this time and all that remains to be done is to put in the cement floors and stabling. This latter part is really the most important of all and needs to be done most carefully. The stable is the centre of interest on the dairy farm. It is the heart of the whole enterprise and success or failure is often a matter of correct or faulty construction in it. Mistakes in the dairy stable force themselves upon the owner much more insistently than errors in the rest of the building, for frequently his cows do well or poorly according as they are properly or improperly housed. The upper structure of the barn, the framing, the roof and the mows are second in importance to the stable just as the tender of a train is second in importance to the engine. So many first-class stable jobs are spoiled because of bungling in doing the cement work and there is such a call for full information about correct methods, that this special article has been prepared. It is not written solely for the benefit of the dairy farmer, but for any man building or remodelling his stable. No matter whether a man keeps fat stock or milkers he is anxious to get the best results from the money he invests in his stables; in either case he wants his place to look well, to do him credit, and to show off his cattle to good advantage.

Galvanized steel stalls have been shown in the drawings because the steel is preferable to the wood. Steel stalls are more sanitary, more durable, permit better diffusion of sunlight, allow the air to circulate more freely, are easier to clean and of course being galvanized are rust-proof. Once you have gone to the expense of putting in the steel stalling and doing the whole job properly, it is gone for a lifetime.



A Group of American-bred Percherons at the International, 1913.

LIVE STOCK.

Favors the Rutherford System.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The letter on ventilation from S. Percival Spittal, is very interesting, especially in the light of the articles on ventilation which have already appeared in your paper. The Rutherford System can be likened to an ordinary stove, the fire being the cow and the heat generated from the body and the chimney is the foul air shaft. The air enters at, or about the floor level, and goes off at the ceiling. I grant you that a barn with the Rutherford System installed may be, under certain circumstances, colder than one with the King System installed, but it is drier. Warm air naturally rises, and cold air descends. What happens in the case of the King System? The cold air rushes in at the ceiling level, strikes this warm air and condenses, causing dampness in 75 per cent. of the barns fitted with this system. The King System tries to get rid of the carbon dioxide which King claims is at the floor level, never giving a thought to the warm air at the

ceiling, for which there is no provision made for escape at all. Again, if carbon dioxide is so much heavier than ordinary air, an ordinary air shaft is not sufficient to extract this weight at the floor level, but requires the use of mechanical ventilators to produce sufficient draft. There is no perfect system of ventilation, but the Rutherford System works as natural laws direct, the King System works the reverse. To sum up the warm air rises to the ceiling level where, in the King System, there is no provision made to take it off as in the Rutherford System. The cold air entering at ceiling, condenses, causing dampness, which is the greatest objection to the King System.

Wellington Co., Ont. JOHN C. COLTHART.

Two to One.

Illustrated in this issue are 75 breeding Suffolk ewes with their 150 lambs. Such results should prove profitable to the breeder and an incentive to the shepherd. Ewes require some attention, particularly at lambing time, but on the whole there is no live stock which can look after itself so well as sheep. Careful feeding and attention always pay, and this illustration is a good object lesson for the sheepman.

START WITH A GOOD PLAN.

Don't attempt to build or remodel your barn "out of your head." Get it down on paper and have every detail decided upon before you have a single timber or turn a single sod. Be sure that you have the best measurements for the walks, mangers, gutters and cattle stands. It is not irksome to draw a plan. It is very interesting and the

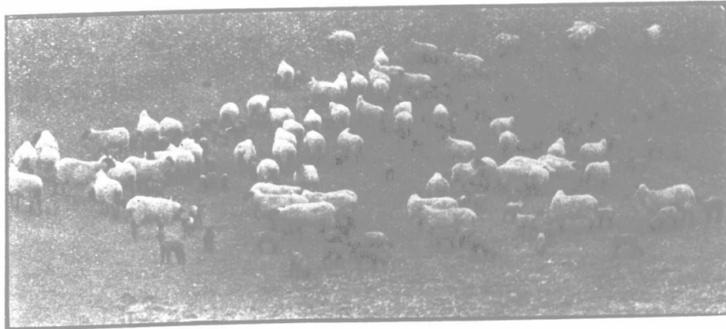
ing to plan a barn especially for you without charge.

Once you are satisfied with a plan, get familiar with it. Know every line and figure before you start. If you are remodelling or if the walls of the stable are already up see that the inside measurements of the barn, from wall to wall correspond to the measurements on the plan.

The measurements shown in this article are among the best to use and are worth remembering. The plan also is very good.

EXCAVATING AND MAKING FORMS.

Mark either on stakes or on the stable walls the correct level for the finished cattle walk floors. If the ground inside the stable walls is low, fill in until it grades 6 inches below the level marked as above. If the ground is high, reduce



75 Suffolk Ewes with 150 Lambs.

work is important enough to warrant your taking the time. You will find more than one weak spot after you have the plan made and many places where you can improve the layout without a cent extra cost. Most of the farm papers are glad to help you. If you wish, you can obtain good plans for any kind of barn from the manufacturers of building materials or stable equipment who advertise in these columns. They are usually will-

the grade of the areas on which the cattle walks and gutters will be laid and throw the surplus earth over to the feed-passage areas where it will likely be required since the feed passages will be 10 inches higher than the walks.

Level off the earth with a slope of one inch in twenty feet towards one end of the stable and wet and tamp thoroughly to prevent any settling after the floor is finished. Lay rows of tile with the

correct fall so as to be sure of a dry foundation—see illustration No. 3. At the low end of the stable arrange connection from the drains to points where the ends of the gutters and mangers will be. The tile which connect with the gutter traps must be laid 12 inches below the level of the gutter floor—as in illustration No. 4. All passage floors, walks, gutters and mangers must be laid with a gradual slope to this end of the stable.

Next by means of the floor plan, locate the positions of the gutters, curbs and mangers and commence the construction of the forms as shown in illustration No. 5. Note carefully all dimensions on it.

GUTTER FORMS.

The model width for a gutter is 18 inches. This will help greatly to keep both stand and walk clean. 16 inches will do, but 18 inches is better. Stretch lines 18 inches apart for the sides of the first gutter. Drive stakes made of 2 inch by 4 inch scantling, one inch inside the lines and six feet apart. To the outer sides of the row of stakes next to the cattle walk nail boards 6 inches wide and to the outer sides of the row of stakes next the cattle stand, nail boards 9 inches wide. One side will then be just 3 inches higher than the other. Between the stakes fit in short pieces of board to keep the form boards from being sprung when laying the concrete for cattle walk and cattle stand.

CURB FORMS.

After all the gutter forms have been built, stretch your lines for the curb and drive a row of stakes 2 inches away from the outer side of each line, as illustrated. These stakes must extend sufficiently above the stakes in the gutter forms so that the top of the curb forms will be 9 inches above the highest side of the gutter form. To the inner sides of these stakes nail 2-inch plank so that the space between them will be just 6 inches in width and the tops will be 9 inches above the high side of the gutter form, as shown in illustration No. 5.

FEED PASSAGE FORM.

On completion of the curb forms, lay a line to mark the edge of the manger, adjacent to the feed passage. Drive in stakes 1 inch inside of the line and to the outer sides of these stakes nail 1-inch boards, the top of which will be exactly two inches below the top of the curb form, as shown in illustration No. 5. Brace this form with short pieces cut to fit between it and the curb form.

Across the ends of the feed passage, curb and gutter forms, build forms with a straight slope from the feed passage form down to the cattle walk side of the gutter forms. Secure these forms by nailing them to stakes driven in on the cattle stand side of the forms as shown in illustration No. 5. These forms will give the correct level and grade for the sloping end passages.

In building forms, use nails sparingly and as short as possible so that they can be removed without injuring either the concrete work or the lumber. Curb forms can be set up without nails by the use of pieces of board cut the width of the curb so as to fit snugly between the form sides to hold them out against the stakes. Yokes cut from inch lumber pressed down over the form sides will keep them from spreading or bulging between the stakes and stones placed underneath will keep the form sides up to position. See illustration No. 5. The short pieces inside are removed as the concrete work approaches them but the yokes are left in place until the concrete is set.

After all the forms are complete in the stable, go over all the measurements, checking them carefully with those on the plan and insist that every one is exactly correct and that the forms are all straight and true with the correct percentage of fall.

Then you are ready for the stable equipment, the stalls and posts etc.

ASSEMBLING AND INSTALLING GALVANIZED STEEL EQUIPMENT.

The galvanized steel equipment can be put together ten times more quickly than it is possible to make wood stalls. When you give the order for the equipment it is customary for the agent or representative to take the exact measurements of your stable so that a plan can be made. If you have already decided upon a plan for building or remodeling, this or a copy of it, is sent in and the equipment is manufactured and made to order for you strictly in accordance with this plan. Thus when you commence work on your stable you find it easy to get everything in its right place.

On the best makes of steel stalls, the bolts for attaching the different parts are all in place before the equipment is shipped. There are just these big bolts to tighten up to make up a complete stall of the most improved type. All pens are made in sections and can be put together in a few moments by tightening up the few big bolts.

Complete instructions for setting up the steel stalls are furnished with the most improved styles and are not set out into details here. The galvanized steel stalls save a lot of worry and ex-

pease, in remodeling or building the stable and the help given by the manufacturers makes it possible to have an ideal job.

MATERIALS FOR CEMENT FLOORS.

The materials in each case should be of the best grade obtainable in order to insure a hard, durable floor.

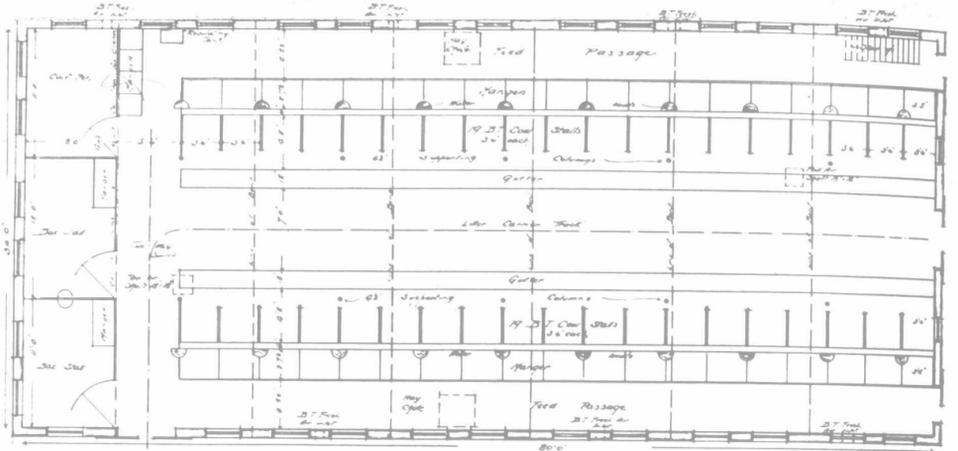
First-class Portland cement; coarse, clean gravel, free from loam and clay, which prevents the cement from binding the sand and gravel; sharp, coarse, clean sand, water that is fresh and clean and free from alkalis or acids.

Approximately 12 gallons of water will be required for the batch.

As the cement goes to fill up the voids between the grains of sand, the batch, when mixed, poured and tamped, will measure only about 10 cubic feet.

In order to make sure of these proportions, you will require a measuring box with handles, but no bottom. Its inside dimensions should be 2 feet 3 1/4 inches wide by 4 feet long by 1 1/4 inches deep.

Separate the pit gravel into sand and coarse



A Good Stable Plan.

Have a plan like this to go by when you commence work on your stable. See how carefully every measurement is marked, so that the job will be done just the way you want it, and everything will be right.

PROPORTIONS.

For the body of the floor, thoroughly mix cement, sand and gravel in the proportions of 1, 2 1/2 and 5. Only sufficient water should be added to this mixture to form a stiff paste which will show water when tamped. For the 1 inch in depth of top coat or facing, make a mixture of 1 part cement and 2 parts sharp, coarse, clean sand.

For the body of the curb, thoroughly mix 1 part of cement to 4 parts sand and gravel, not too coarse. For the 1 inch top coat for the curb, mix cement and screened sand 1 to 3.

gravel by throwing it against a 1/4 inch mesh screen set on an angle. Set the measuring box towards one side of the mixing platform and fill with gravel. Dump the box and spread out the gravel, making it level. Set the measuring box on the gravel and half fill with sand. Dump the box again and spread it evenly on the gravel. Next, spread over the pile two bags of cement and mix the gravel, sand and cement carefully, dry. Next spread the mixture out and make a hollow space for the water and then mix the whole batch thoroughly by shovelling it over from one end of the mixing board to the other three times. Too much

care can not be taken in making a good job of the cement work. If properly done, you will have a permanent, indestructible floor. Be careful to buy good Portland cement to start with and see that the grout is mixed thoroughly.



Showing two rows of cow stalls and relative positions of galvanized steel stalls, columns, mangers, water bowls, passages and gutters.

MIXING.

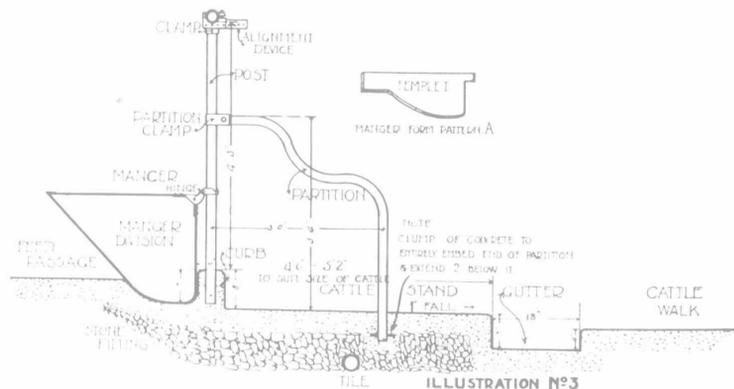
The cement, sand and gravel are measured in correct ratio on to the mixing board and thoroughly mixed before any water is added. The correct amount of water is then sprinkled on this mixture and a second thorough mixing follows. Do not use the hose, whether the concrete is to be mixed in a mixer or on a mixing board. Measure out the water with pails and when the proper consistency has been found, use the same proportion of water with each batch.

Another point to remember is to have a good foundation; not only a solid foundation but as well, a foundation that will allow the water to get away. If you cannot make a fill of stones or loose gravel, be sure to put in a row of tile under the cattle stand as shown in illustration No. 3. The floor shown in this drawing is perfect. If a cement floor is dry, you do not need to fear any udder trouble. The largest dairymen in the country use it exclusively and they never have trouble with a single cow, but they see that the stable is properly underdrained. I believe that no other type of flooring will give as long and satisfactory service as a properly laid cement floor.

CEMENT CURBS. As the curb must be strong and close grained, mix for your grout, 1 part of cement to 4 parts of clean sand and gravel, not too coarse. Work the concrete down into the form well by spading along the sides with a trowel or a flat, thin bar of steel, or even with the thin edge of a shingle. This is important in order to get the surfaces against the form boards smooth and free from air bubbles and hollow spaces. The last inch of the curb forms should be filled with concrete composed of cement and screened sand, mixed one to three. Trowel the top of the curb smooth and be sure to round off all edges so as to have no sharp corners.

FEED PASSAGES.

Raise the grade of the feed-passage areas with



Best measurements, showing best sizes, rounded corners and stone filling.

The proportions of the several materials entering into concrete are always made on the basis of bulk or cubic measure, not weight.

Take, for instance, a two-bag batch, with proportions of 1, 2 1/2 and 5 for the body of the floor, as the great bulk of the concrete will be this mixture. Two bags cement measure 1 1/2 feet.

The proportion calls for 2 1/2 times as much sand as cement, or 4 1/2 cubic feet of sand for this batch. It also calls for 5 times as much gravel as cement or 8 1/2 cubic feet of gravel for the batch.

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The breeding season is a great strain on a ram, and, unless he is vigorous and in good physical condition, the results will not be gratifying. A little extra grain in this connection, where necessary, is a good investment. A small paddock or orchard may be reserved for the ram, wherein he may take sufficient exercise without any trouble on the owner's part. It is advisable not to permit him to run with the ewes and lambs. He may be placed with barren ewes or wethers which are being prepared for the block, or confined with other rams when more than one is kept.—Dominion Bulletin.

FARM.

Labor-savers Worth Considering.

Farm labor or the lightening of farm labor is still a big problem on the farm. Many could save themselves countless steps, endless time and much worry if they could only or would only see their way clear to properly equip their farms with necessary tools, implements and simple devices to save labor. L. E. Scott, a Wisconsin farmer, addressing a Farmer's Institute gathering gave some good hints which should be acted upon by any who may read them.

With wages at five or six cents a day, man power is the cheapest possible power in China. In America, horse power, wind, steam, gasoline and electricity are all cheaper and more satisfactory, wherever they can be successfully applied.

Most farmers recognize the value of good field equipment, but are often neglectful in providing a full complement of small tools for the barn, garden, workshop and dwelling, and in keeping the same in good repair.

Forks, shovels and brooms should be supplied for barns and stable and so placed that one in doing chores will not need to go far for the tool needed.

Garden tools are as scarce as the proverbial "hens' teeth" on many farms. The garden soil may be prepared with the field tools and the little small garden truck the average farmer raises may be sown by hand, but a good cultivator and a hand weeder will save much time and annoyance in weeding the row of small stuff. Bright, sharp hoes are also muscle and time savers. In buying a hand cultivator, get one with a large wheel.

A full set of auger bits, a good grade of hammers (with whole handles), a hack-saw for iron, a few drill bits and a couple of good saws, a plane and a carpenter's level should be in every farmer's work shop.

When purchasing the saw, do not forget a meat saw for the kitchen and have the hardware man put in a new blade at least once a year. It will only cost a few cents and will save you time when you carve spare ribs.

A variety of wrenches that will fit any burr and in any ordinary position may save both time and profanity.

We haven't had a pump man or a plumber on our farm for twenty-five years. A set of pipe tools has been cheaper and has saved us many a trip to town.

Much time and energy can be saved in the field if farmers would use the low-down wagon for hauling silage corn. We still use and like as well as ever the wagon with timbers slung under the axle, preferably a long axle. This will haul easier than the low wheel wagon, but anything is better than lifting corn up on to a high rack. It makes me tired to see farmers do it.

The biggest rush on our farm is in haying time. We have tried nearly every kind of device for unloading and have concluded that the largest grapple fork obtainable is the most satisfactory. Be sure to get one that is well poised and has an easy and sure lock.

Last summer we put in a drum to pull back the carrier. We made it on a rainy day and it saved time when the sun was shining. It is just a double drum, made of boards, revolving on an old gas pipe for a shaft. The larger drum is twenty-four inches in diameter and the smaller one is eight inches. A half-inch rope runs from the larger one to the carrier, and a 2 cable from the smaller one to the weight outside the gable of the barn, so that a fall of twenty-five feet will bring the carrier back seventy-five feet to the lock. Some use a double or triple block instead, but I prefer the drum. It need cost little if any more and being under cover at one end of the barn it will last a life time. The weight may be made of concrete.

The power hoist will probably be the next number added to our haying tools. The single hoist together with the drum that we already have, I believe will enable us to put in considerable acreage hay with the same help in a given length of time.

A stable stacking outfit will not only save time, but a better stack can be built with it than where the hay is pitched up by hand. The grapple fork will work as well here as in the barn.

Every farm that has its gasoline engine or other power, should have its line shaft. One of the best machines that we run from ours is the washing machine and wringer. It lightens the work materially in the house fifty-two weeks in the year. I believe that most farmers' wives will be better satisfied with this method, enabling them to do their own washing, than with the farmers' co-operative laundry advised by our city friends, where everybody's clothes would be washed together in the same batch. As we are fortunately served with an electric current an electric iron saves time in ironing the clothes.

We run a grind-stone from our line shaft. The drive pulley is on a short shaft on one end of the grind-stone frame and a horizontal sprocket chain runs the stone, so you can tip the mower sickle either way without encountering pulley, belt or other obstacle.

Last fall we belted our sausage cutter and ran that from the line shaft. The only trouble was we didn't have hogs enough.

I would urge farmers, as soon as they can get to it to put in some system of waterworks. We find in washing our milk things that a water pressure saves us as much time as would pay the interest on the entire plant.

By all means, provide for sewage disposal. The carrying of waste water from the house by the painful is a hindrance and a drudgery. In absence of an open stream, run the sewer into a septic tank where the ground is sufficiently porous to absorb the water. Where no better disposal is available, it has been demonstrated that running into a covered cistern and pumping out to run over your land or upon the manure heap is entirely feasible. It beats packing it out by the painful a hundred to one.

We haven't arrived at a point of vantage that will enable us to touch a button on our bed post and have the cows fed and milked mechanically and have our breakfast cooked and brought to our bed, nor would such a condition be desirable. "A certain number of fleas are good for a dog", and a certain amount of manual labor is necessary for our best being, but every hour saved from unnecessary toil and drudgery adds that much at least to our lives of usefulness and well-earned pleasure.

I am not urging farmers to go beyond their means to secure these conveniences, nor mourn their lives away because they cannot yet afford them. Maybe they can some time but there are many who can afford them, and I assure you they are more satisfactory than money in the bank.

I heard a man once say, "There need be no such thing as drudgery." He said, "Cleaning a cow stable is not drudgery unless we make it drudgery." And that is true. If we have the right equipment, a good gutter, a good carrier and plenty of room to dump it, and we have a vision of a fine crop growing from the plant food contained in the manure, then cleaning the stable becomes a pleasure.

The Moon Theory.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I fear I am going to make the reputation for myself of being an ignorant critic. Here I am, about to comment on an article by one of your most admirable contributors, Peter McArthur. But as he mentioned in the article in question—"Signs"—that he realized he was treading on dangerous ground, and when I tell him that this article caused quite a commotion down here amongst the descendants of the old Glengarry Scotch stock, I know that he will have no ill-will towards me for making this humble attempt to defend a theory that has been handed down to us from generation to generation.

There are a great many superstitions that are too absurd to require any consideration. Nobody thinks now that because an apple tree blooms in the fall that there is bound to be a death in the family at once. Nor that because the old silent clock strikes a few blows on the gong, that calamity is sure to follow, and the same applies to the belief regarding the hen which develops her vocal chords until she is able to imitate the rooster. Other popular beliefs have been proven false by knowledge gained by experience. The number thirteen no longer has any dread for the people of this community, for a neighbor here claims that before he won his wife he asked her thirteen times, then received the melodious reply on the thirteenth day of the month. Notwithstanding this association with the unlucky number he claims this to be the best bargain he ever made in his life. Then I remember setting a hen on thirteen eggs, and after three weeks had twelve lively chicks. I think I should have had the full compliment only that one egg happened to be bad.

But the moon theory or theory of planetary influence is—in our opinion—not in this class. In our experience we have noticed that during the sugar season we always have the best run of sap, at and immediately following the advent of the

Easter full moon. And we have also come to believe—from our experience—that live stock and vegetable growth is subject to some influence that we do not understand. When we consider that the earth is not a self-existent, independent globe, but one of a family, all having more or less familiar characteristics, that our animal and vegetable life depends on light from the sun, and that the moon's attraction is effective upon the tides, is it not reasonable to assume that we may, in other ways, be subject to other subtle and invisible influences from these and other planets? Although Creation is such in breadth and depth that human intelligence is incapable of even dreaming of all the elements of which it is composed, and that the intent of operation of the Divine Plan is beyond our conception, some well-learned men are beginning to realize that such influences do actually exist, and that each has a clearly defined and useful purpose. As yet the knowledge they have acquired regarding these things is too vague to be of any benefit to us. But, in the future, some inspired intellect will probably fathom these mysteries and place them on a sound, scientific basis. If so, then we shall benefit by these present unknown quantities, and thus have gained one more step towards the degree of perfection and harmony, which is intended to be ours.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

J. B. F.

Corn Planting Time.

There is no fixed or best time to plant corn. As with other crops it depends upon the season, and as corn is a crop easily injured by frost, the temperature which goes with a late or early spring goes a long way in determining the date of planting, as does also the condition of the soil to be planted. As a general thing in Ontario corn is planted some time in May, and this year, unless weather conditions are altered very materially and very soon, most of the corn in many districts will be in before the middle of the month. Growers know from experience that it is far better to keep the seed in the granary than to put it in a cold, clammy, wet soil where germination is retarded, and the seed is likely to rot or at least germinate very weakly. A great deal of the success or failure with the corn crop depends upon the start the corn gets.

There is very little new to say regarding necessary cultivation. The practical farmer knows what constitutes a good seedbed, and that a lumpy, poorly-worked, grassy bottom is no place to put the seed corn. In some districts, like South-western Ontario, where large acreages of corn are grown each year, growers prefer fall ploughing, while in others, where it is claimed the soil is a heavier clay and where the climate is not so warm or growth so early as in this district, many growers favor spring ploughing. On our own farm at Weldwood ploughing in the spring seems to give better results than fall ploughing. The soil is a heavy clay with a hard, close sub-soil, and the bottom is none too warm as a general thing. The corn is generally placed on sod and the land seems to warm up, and the growth become more rapid on the spring-ploughed sod as the days pass by and the sod rots, forming a loose, mellow layer for the young corn roots.

Whether the soil has been ploughed in the fall or is ploughed this spring, it is necessary to thoroughly work the top. Sod should be disked and re-disked. Nothing seems to equal the disk harrow in working up a fine seedbed in sod. If stubble ground is being planted to corn, the spring-tooth cultivator with wide shares will do possibly even better work than the disk harrow. The drag harrows should be used frequently, and it is good practice to roll down with a heavy roller. This is particularly true of sod, and the rolling may be advantageously done before any work is done with other implements on the newly-turned furrows. This will prevent tearing up of sods to a considerable extent. It is good practice to roll and work the land at least once over on the evening of the same day that it is ploughed. The team may be worked on the plough up till four o'clock or after, and the remainder of the afternoon spent in rolling and cultivating. This prevents drying out, the forming of crusts or large lumps.

Of course corn ground should be manured, and where fall ploughing is done it is better to have the manure ploughed under, the furrows not to be too deep. Some have good success, however, in spreading on ploughed ground and working with cultivator and disk. This is practicable where a manure spreader is used. But straw manure on top of the land gives trouble in cultivating, especially where the spring-tooth cultivator is used.

When the weather is warm enough and the seedbed thoroughly prepared and firmed down it is ready for the seed, which should have been tested as to germination some time ago. There are two common methods of planting corn, one in hills and the other in drills. For hill planting the

check-row planter is the best machine to use. For drill planting the ordinary grain drill with only the necessary spouts open gives good satisfaction. There are advantages in planting corn in drills as well as in the check-row system. Planting in hills according to experiments gives a higher yield of both corn and total crop than sowing in drills, putting in the same amount of seed in each case. Planting in hills also permits of cultivating each way with the horses making it easier to clean land through a more thorough cultivation, which is a big item in corn growing. Planting in drills is very easily accomplished. Cultivating with the horse can be done one way, and many believe that, the finer stalk which results makes a better silage and a better feed than the coarser stalk from hill planting.

In planting we would advise putting in plenty of seed. Of course, there is no use of over-planting, especially where the corn has been tested and the farmer knows with reasonable certainty the percentage of germination to expect; but better crops generally result where one kernel too many is put in a hill than one too few. After the corn is planted it is a good practice to immediately give it a stroke with the light drag harrow, and keep this up every few days until the corn is so large that it will be injured thereby, at which time the one or two-horse cultivator should be started. This harrowing of the crop after planting is important, and is one of the best means of conserving moisture and killing weeds while they are yet very young which can be put into practice.

What Experiments Have Taught About Fertilizers.

With all the science connected with agriculture authorities are not yet able either by chemical or mechanical analysis of soils to determine whether that particular soil requires commercial fertilizer or not. And if crops indicate that plant food is lacking scientists or real practical farmers are unable to tell at once what element of plant food is required by the plants in order to bring them to a reasonable stage of productiveness. There is one way of finding out the requirements of the soil and that is by experimenting with the crops themselves. With a system of plot experiments elaborate enough to try out the three important elements of plant food, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, any farmer can decide what the soil requires for particular crops better than the most advanced scientists in the land.

Two experiments have been tried by the Central Experimental Farms management, one at Fredericton, N.B. and one at Kentville, N.S., although these were only of one-year duration they bring to light some information relative to the fertilization of farm crops and furthermore show that it is a difficult proposition to arrive at the proper quantities of the proper elements. At Fredericton, four fertilized plots gave no profit, yet on the same area on apparently similar soils several plots upon which the application of fertilizer was made gave splendid returns. In these two tests in the Maritime Provinces the profits from the use of fertilizer ranged from 1 per cent. to 101.9 per cent. reckoned on the total value of the crop. This latter gain means a crop worth twice as much as the average from the unfertilized plots, yet this immense gain found after deducting the cost of the fertilizer does not necessarily mark the limit of possibilities.

In a large number of instances there is a profit to be reaped from the use of fertilizers. The problem is to find out those special elements and their amounts which will yield a maximum profit. It is apparent that the larger profits do not necessarily follow the application of the largest amounts of fertilizers. In these experiments it is noticeable that the largest increase in net profits was effected by one of the smallest applications in the list, a total of 435 pounds of fertilizer was applied costing \$6.85. The net profits from this amounted to \$62.77 or 101.9 per cent. In this particular case the application consisted of 75 pounds of nitrate of soda, 50 pounds sulphate of ammonia, 50 pounds super-phosphate, 200 pounds basic slag and 60 pounds of sulphate of potash. The yield per acre from this plot was 320 bushels, out of which 300 bushels were marketable. The plot which corresponded most closely to this in yield was one which received an application per acre of 75 pounds nitrate of soda, 70 pounds sulphate of ammonia, 250 pounds bone meal, 250 pounds super-phosphate and 150 lbs. sulphate of potash. The yield per acre from this plot amounted to 322 bushels out of which 304 were marketable. However, owing to the large application of fertilizer it returned a profit of \$57.38 per acre.

One outstanding feature of the experiment is that it is advisable to use a fertilizer containing the three principle elements of plant food. When one or two of the elements only were furnished a moderate profit of only about one-half of that otherwise contained is shown. The stand was not so good and the percentage of culls was much

higher than where a complete fertilizer was used. As regards healthiness field notes showed the plants on the complete fertilized plots were the freer from rust and had, in their appearance, greater vigor. This is a finding of these two particular experiments only and there might be soils so rich in potash that an additional application of that element of plant food would show no results. Clay soil in good tilth has the reputation of containing a liberal amount of potash yet we know of some townships the soil of which is considered sandy to be very rich in potash. These localities are noted for their production of potatoes.

After all experiments have been tried on experimental and model farms it still remains the duty of every farmer to find out on his own fields by crop experiments and tests the requirements of his soil. No one can tell him what he should apply. It is his duty and his only way of knowing what fertilizer and how much to use.

Killing the Most Troublesome Grass.

Every season a number of questions come to this office asking how a field may be cleaned of couch, quack, scutch, or twitch grass. This is one of the most troublesome perennials with which the farmer has to deal, and once established in a field it requires persistent effort year after year to keep it down and heroic measures if it is to be finally eradicated. The writer remembers well a certain fourteen-acre field which at one time contained a number of stone piles around which twitch gained a foothold owing to the poor cultivation given to the land surrounding the piles, because it was not practicable to get the implements up close to them all the way around. The stone piles were removed and the field thoroughly worked, but wherever a pile had been twitch remained in considerable quantities for several years. Every few years in the rotation the field was summer-fallowed or hoed, and this would weaken the twitch patches down very materially, but by the time the hoed crop was again placed on the field the patches of the pest would be about as strong and vigorous as ever. It was kept from spreading and weakened down, so that it did very little damage, only by persistent cultivation in the years of summer-fallow or hoeing. Had the field not been thoroughly cultivated at this time no doubt the patches would have spread until the entire acreage would have been over-run.

Owing to the large number of creeping jointed rootstalks which penetrate deeply into the soil, and which possess greater vitality than the roots of any other common grass or weed, the plant is hard to cultivate out of the soil. The disk harrow should not be used, as it cuts the rootstocks into small pieces, each one of which will sprout at the joint and grow into a new, vigorous plant. As soon as the crop is removed from the field in the fall it is a good practice to plough lightly. The experiences of those who have been fighting twitch grass for years is that it does not pay to plough deeply. Plough four or five inches deep, and thoroughly cultivate the top with a spring-tooth cultivator. By "thoroughly" is meant going over the ground time after time until the greater portion of the roots are pulled out on top. These may be raked up with the horse rake and burned, or if the season be dry the drag harrows may be used frequently to pull them up, rattle the dirt off, and leave them exposed to the drying of the sun. The roots are very hardy and will often sprout out and grow after remaining on the surface, apparently withered and dead, for several days. It is safer to rake up and burn.

Badly-infested fields should not be sown to a grain crop in the spring. It is better to leave them until some time in May, plough them again shallowly, and work the field as a complete summer-fallow or as a summer-fallow with buckwheat or rape. We might have said that it was good practice late in the fall to ridge up the land. This leaves the roots exposed to frost, which will kill many of them. After spring ploughing, use the spring-tooth cultivator as often as necessary, and if the field is not too badly infested a hoed crop may be put on it, but this must be thoroughly worked. It is generally better to work the land at least once a week up until about the first of July, when it may be sown to buckwheat, putting on a thick seeding of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. A heavy coat of manure enriches the land, and insures a more rapid and ranker growth of the buckwheat, which, if thick enough, smothers out or keeps back the twitch.

Many now prefer the sowing of rape in preference to buckwheat. This is generally sown late in June. It is well, where this crop is put in, to have the land well prepared and manured, and to sow the rape in drills according to the common practice of sowing turnips. Put in about 1 1/2 lbs. of seed per acre, and cultivate the rape until such time as it is too large to permit of further cultivation. This insures the growth of a very rank, thick top, which, like the buckwheat, smothers out the twitch. Cultivation is the main thing, and some good farmers still believe

that the bare summer-fallow is the best way to fight the pest.

Frequent cultivation throughout the summer, provided the weather is comparatively dry, is a very effective means of killing twitch, although it is rather expensive, as a season is lost on the field. The plant also will exhaust a great deal of its substance if allowed to produce a hay crop, which should be cut before it blooms so as to prevent seed forming. Twitch spreads by seeds as well as by running rootstocks. If handled in this manner it may be ploughed as soon as the hay is removed and worked as outlined during the following fall, and next season sow the buckwheat, rape, or handle as a bare fallow. Twitch will, if left alone in a pasture field, exhaust itself, but this takes years and should never be resorted to. The writer remembers a two-acre field which was entirely over-run by the grass, and which was left in sod as a calf pasture for nearly twenty years. When ploughed up some few years ago not a sign of twitch grass remained. It had grown so rank and spread so rapidly that it must have exhausted itself, for blue grass had taken its place entirely and the field is now absolutely free from it. No farmer should feel discouraged because he has a little twitch to fight. Persistent and careful cultivation will keep it down.

Corn Experiments.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the District Representatives, is arranging to conduct a variety corn test in practically every county in Ontario. Seven standard varieties of corn have been selected, and first-class seed in each instance secured. Eight reliable farmers in each county have been selected, with a view to covering the county as evenly as possible, with instructions to devote one acre of land to the seven varieties. Definite instructions will be given to each experimenter as to methods of planting and cultivation. During the summer months each of these fields will be carefully inspected and comparisons made between the varieties as to stand of plants, size of leaf, size and number of ears, date of maturity, yield etc. It is intended that this experiment shall be conducted for at least three successive years, so that climatic conditions may be less likely to interfere with the results secured in the Province. In Ontario, where corn for silage is becoming so largely grown, it is felt that an experiment of this kind, demonstrating the advantages of certain varieties for certain districts, will do much to increase the yield, and improve the quality of silage, and form a basis to get the farmers in the corn-growing counties of the Province to undertake the task of growing standard varieties that are suited and that will meet the requirements of the market.

C. F. BAILLEY,

Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Is Alfalfa Injured by too Many Cuttings?

Alfalfa is not always a dependable crop, and every year we hear farmers complain of losing their catch of new seeding, or of the older seedings winter-killing. It seems that particular conditions as to soil, and climate are necessary that this crop be a success one year after another. However, in connection with the killing of old alfalfa sod, or at least of the crop after the first year's cuttings have been made, it seems that the number of cuttings made during the season has some influence on the condition of the crop the following spring. We have often wondered whether or not the three or sometimes four cuttings made during a single season were not detrimental to the future of the crop. It seems to stand to reason that so many cuttings must, to a certain extent, weaken the plant. In conversation with an Oxford county farmer a few days ago this point was brought up, and it was his belief that there was no doubt but that too many cuttings weakened the chances of the crop successfully withstanding the rigors of winter. He cited a case of one particular field on a neighbor's farm which was the only field of alfalfa in the neighborhood which stood the winter a few years ago, and this field was only cut once the previous season. Late in the fall it was pastured lightly, but a great deal of the crop went down on the field, held the snow, protected the roots, and the alfalfa made an excellent stand the next year, while neighboring fields cut two or three times the previous summer killed out almost completely. One of the main points brought out in favor of alfalfa growing is the number of cuttings which can be made in a single season, but if this experience is anything to go by it seems that on certain soils, where it is questionable whether or not alfalfa will do its best, better success might be obtained from fewer cuttings, say two in a season.

Another point brought out by our Oxford county subscriber was that alfalfa can be used to

best advantage in a small field near the buildings, and which does not come under the regular farm rotation. He finds it particularly valuable in cutting for early feed for stock kept stabled most of the summer or as a supplement to pasture. We should like to get from our readers an account of their experience in alfalfa growing, with particular reference to the number of cuttings made and the success of the crop in after seasons. This is rather important, because if crops are lost by cutting three times when they might be saved by cutting only twice, it would certainly pay in many cases to cut only two crops and let the remainder go to act as a covering and to hold the snow through the winter.

THE DAIRY.

Town and City Milk Trade.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The production of milk for direct consumption is a special branch of dairying which does not, as a rule, interest the general dairy farmer. However, this part of the dairy business is receiving more attention each year, because of the increased population in urban centres, and because this phase of dairying brings in more direct cash (not necessarily profit) than any other line, if the dairy farmer is so situated that he can cater to this trade. Owing to the increasing restrictions by Boards of Health, many farmers are inclined to go out of the city milk business, claiming that there is no money in it at present prices. Some claim that there is considerable truth—more truth than poetry, in the following rhyme by an unknown poetaster:

TOO MUCH LAW.

"There's a law for this and a law for that,
The milkman farmer sighed;
It keeps me guessing where I am at
And how my hands are tied.

"My great concern to-day is not
That I may shortly fail,
I have to give my every thought
To keeping out of jail.

"For profits that may comfort me
No longer can I plan,
I'm taking all my time to be
A law-abiding man.

"Oh, sorry is the plight I'm in
I have no path to choose,
The court will nab me if I win,
The sheriff if I lose."

The subject of city milk trade is so wide that it would require several articles to cover the whole ground, therefore, we shall confine this article to two phases of the subject:

1. The increasing cost of milk production.
2. The increasing cost of milk distribution.

The Director of the New York Experiment Station in his report for 1913 says: "Data so far gathered appear to indicate that while the dairy products of this State exceed in value any other agricultural product, they are undoubtedly produced either on a very small margin or at a loss."

The New Hampshire Station found among the farmers of the Lyndeboro Cow-Testing Association of 325 cows, in 1913, that the average cost of producing 100 lbs. milk was \$1.13. They also found among these cow owners that only those cows having large production made any profit. The figures as given in a bulletin are:

Cows producing 10,000 lbs. milk in a year gave a profit of \$58.12; cows producing 7,000 lbs. milk to 8,000 lbs. in a year gave a profit of \$13.41; cows producing 6,000 lbs. milk to 7,000 lbs. gave a profit of \$4.95; cows producing 5,000 lbs. milk to 6,000 lbs. in a year gave a loss of \$4.14.

The conclusion was reached that it was necessary to have cows with an annual milk production of not less than 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. in order to have any profit.

This brings up the question of milk standards, because large-producing cows, as a rule, give milk that is below most of the standards as set by city by-laws. The milk producer is certainly, as the Dutchman said, "Against it up." He must have large milk producers in order to make profit, and they must keep his milk up to a certain standard of fat and total solids in order to comply with the by-law. Personally, we are inclined to favor the doing away with a standard of milk composition, for the following reasons: It tends to make dealers dishonest by causing them to lower the natural composition of the milk, so it will pass muster; there is danger of branding an honest man as being dishonest because his cows give milk below standard; and lastly, because it is very difficult to enforce a law requiring a standard composition of milk. On the whole, we believe that for general, good results, if it were

required that milk shall be sold as it comes from the cow, with nothing added to and nothing taken from, the public would receive as good milk, so far as composition goes, as under present restrictions of fat and solids. Those who desire milk containing cream for coffee, for whipping, etc., should buy cream, or pay the additional price which is necessary to make the production of such milk profitable. It is unfair to expect that a farmer shall be required to sell both milk and cream at ordinary milk prices.

The foregoing facts have caused many of the States to lower their standards. The Ontario minimum standard for the general milk supply is 3% fat and 12% total solids, which by the way, is a standard that no dairy cow or herd can fill. By this we mean, that a herd of cows producing 3% milk-fat will not give milk containing 12 per cent. solids—more likely 11 to 11½ per cent. Either the fat is too low or the solids are too high. Men have frequently tried to compel cows to conform with their ideas of milk composition, but experience proves that the cow is inclined to make her own standard and cannot be forced to do otherwise.

"When she will, she will, and you may depend on it

When she won't she won't, and there's an end on it."

We understand that the Governor of one of the New England States, where there has been more than the usual amount of "fool legislation" with reference to milk, has ordered a commission of inquiry into the whole question of milk supply for the State. Many farmers have gone out of the business, and the milk used in the State is largely brought in from outside its borders.

Milk producers are quite willing to comply with reasonable rules and regulations, but there is a tendency to unduly hamper the dairy farmer in some cases.

It might be well at this point to look at the comparative composition of human and cow's milk,—the former taken from the Connecticut Experiment Station Report for 1913:

	Cow	Human
Average % water	87.5	89.27
Average % fat	3.5	1.80
Average % casein and albumen....	2.8	1.08
Average % sugar	5.0	7.61
Average % ash7	.24
Total	100.0	100.00

Milk is largely used for feeding the young animal man, therefore, it would seem to be reasonable that any substitute should be as nearly as possible approximate in composition, the natural food of the young human. If we look at the foregoing tables we find cow's milk as compared with human, is high in fat, proteids and ash, and low in water and sugar. It would seem, therefore, that the standards as commonly adopted for cow's milk, as a substitute for human milk, are not based on a proper conception as to the requirement of the human, assuming that the figures as given by the Connecticut Station are fairly representative.

DISTRIBUTION COSTS.

This part must be dealt with briefly at this time. We may refer to it again.

The first thing that strikes a student of this city milk question, is the fact that the producer receives, on the average, less than one-half what the consumer pays for milk, except in cases where the producer is also the distributor, which is true only in the smaller cities and towns.

This naturally leads to an inquiry, whence this apparently excessive cost for milk distribution? These costs are made up of charges by the railway or steamboat for carriage of milk from the points of production to the place of distribution and consumption; cost of bottling, pasteurizing and distributing in the city; interest on capital invested and overhead charges on the city preparation and distribution plants.

It looks as if the Canadian railways do not furnish the accommodation for milk which is characteristic of some of the American companies. For instance, we saw recently that the Pennsylvania Railway Co., had spent \$300,000 on refrigerator milk cars. It may be that our Canadian railways are doing something similar, but we have not seen or heard of such. For the most part, milk is carried in ordinary railway or express cars which are not, as a rule, suitable for the transportation of milk. They are at too high a temperature for the proper carriage of so perishable a food product as milk.

The costs for milk distributing in cities are greater than need be, for one reason, that several milkmen travel the same street. When the writer lived in the city of Guelph, having a population of 12,000, seven different milkmen passed his door each day. In an American city of 100,000 population, having 250 miles of streets, it is claimed that the milk wagons travel 2,400 miles daily for the purpose of delivering milk. This is waste-

ful and adds to the cost of milk for the consumer, and tends to lower the price paid for milk to the producer. A remedy for this extravagance must be sought, found and applied.

According to investigations made at various milk distributing establishments by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the cost of filling and capping 100 bottles of milk varied from 1.2 cents to 9.3 cents; the cost of washing bottles from 1 cent to 15 cents per 100 milk bottles, the number of trips per bottle varied from 6 to 50, and averaged 22½; the cost of pasteurizing a gallon of milk was one-third of a cent, and that of cream six-tenths of a cent.

So far as we know, costs for milk distribution have not been worked out in Canada, or at least have not been made public, but it is a question which should receive the attention of dairy economists.

The question of daylight delivery also needs study. It would seem as if the need of delivering milk before daylight is past. With modern methods of pasteurization and storage in ice, or cold air, there cannot be the need of night, or early morning delivery, that used to be the case. Many a driver of milk wagons can sympathize with the young fellow from town who engaged with a farmer for the harvest season. The first morning he heard a rap on his door at 4 a.m. "What's the matter?" said the sleepy town man as he rubbed his eyes. "It's time to get up," said the farmer. "What do you want to get up so early for?" "We are going to cut oats to-day." Said the town-dweller, "Are they wild oats that you got to sneak up on 'em in the dark to catch 'em?"

Finally, milk as a food should be more widely advertised so that people would be willing to pay a reasonable price. It would pay milk producers and dealers in every town to occupy considerable advertising space in the town and city papers. This space should be engaged by the year, with frequent change of advertising matter. A live "ad" writer should be engaged to keep the milk question before the consuming public all the time until they would gladly pay the price for value received in the form of milk. The prices of meat and bread have been advanced during the past year and very little grumbling was heard, but in one Canadian city where it was proposed to advance the price of milk during the winter of 1914-15, one cent a quart, there was a mild rebellion, and the mayor of the city headed a league of no-milk-consumers. All this is due to the fact that the public does not understand the nutritive value of milk nor what it costs to produce it. There is need of some radical changes in the handling of milk for town and city trade.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

More on Feeding Hens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing in your paper of April 22 an article written by Jas. Anderson, commenting on a former letter on egg production written by myself, I would like to add a few lines. When Mr. Anderson says that a flock which averages only 86½ eggs per year is not worth bothering with he has seemingly overlooked the fact that in order to get the number of chickens we had, not less than 300 eggs were set under hens. Unfortunately we didn't keep a record of just how many eggs were set, but sometimes there were 13 hens setting at once, and ducks and chickens were hatching from the last few days in May till the first week in August. At the very least 300 hen eggs were set, and 6 settings of duck eggs. That is 20 settings of 15 eggs each, but some settings were only 13; that makes 84 weeks sitting. Then, too, there were the weeks the hens spent with the chickens and ducklings after hatching, and the time they were allowed to sit before putting eggs under them. When hens are sitting they are usually not expected to lay, and sitting puts them in a poor condition for laying for some time afterward. If Mr. Anderson wishes he may figure up, approximately, how many weeks they were not layers but sitters. These weeks when they were sitting were the very weeks when they would have produced the most eggs.

We agree with him that the amount given for feed seems small, but we allowed for the feed that we fed them all that we could get if we had sold it. We fed a lot of buckwheat early in the year, almost through May, which had been badly frosted. We could hardly have sold it, we might have given it away; we valued it and charged it in the hen account. Then, too, as stated before, we fed the chickens tailings from the threshing machine. Anyone knows that tailings is worse than useless unless fowl will eat it, as they are the only things that destroy the germs of the weed seeds in digestion. We also fed a quantity of grain which was left under the machine mixed with chaff and other rubbish. Of course, this could have been cleaned up, but the value of time and labor would have amounted to more than the

THE APIARY.

A Hard Winter on Bees.

Speaking recently to the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association, assembled at London, Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, gave expression to the opinion that the loss of bees during the winter of 1914-15 was the heaviest for many years. This was due not so much to the severity of the winter as to the lack of stores. When the honey crop is poor the quality of the stores is always inferior, and unless stores are furnished loss is sure to be heavy. After a poor honey crop, such as beekeepers experienced in 1914, they are often discouraged and are tardy about further adding to their expense by purchasing sugar at prices such as existed during last autumn. Where feeding was liberally carried on the reports are favorable, but in the absence of proper stores the condition of some apiaries is bad indeed. Mr. Pettit mentioned one apiary which last fall contained forty-eight colonies, this spring only eight remained. This was undoubtedly due to the inferior quality and lack of stores.

Relative to feeding the speaker referred to about 250 colonies which last fall received up to five pails of syrup each, or in other words all they would take. This means from 45 to 50 lbs. of syrup, and the speaker advised feeding at least three pails of syrup where stores were light or where the bees would take it.

During the discussion at the Convention Mr. Pettit produced the model of a box for wintering 4 hives of bees. Outdoor wintering is becoming quite popular, and by the make-up of this structure it is possible to supply syrup to the bees quite easily. The box is collapsible, and if the beekeeper wishes to unpack the colonies in the spring the four-hive frame is easily stored away. In some sections a few apiarists consider the box and packing useful throughout the year. In winter it acts as a protection against cold, in the summer, against heat. At the apiary demonstrations to be conducted in each county during the summer of 1915 demonstrators will have with them models of this frame, and they should prove interesting to all beekeepers.

Some years ago it was stated that queens reared in late July or early August would not be so likely to swarm the next season. This peculiarity is explained by the vigor and laying capacity of the queen and the work devolved upon the nurse bees. Recently this statement has been repeated, and beekeepers have been asked to make observations regarding the conduct of July and August-reared queens.

HORTICULTURE.

Preparing Tomato Plants in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We will be putting our tomatoes in the field about May 15, this year, perhaps we may get some out about May 10. Many of those who grew them last year dropped out, and are this year making the fatal mistake of all jumping at cucumbers, as they did last year at tomatoes. Tomatoes this year in the Okanagan will be lighter by perhaps 50 per cent. than they were last year.

There were numerous experiments tried here last year, and also in other places in getting the plants into the field in an economical way, and without a severe check to the growth, consequent to the shock of moving, the low temperature at nights, and the winds that are likely to come at this season of the year. It seems to be the opinion of those best informed on the subject, that the plants, when brought to the site needed, should be gradually hardened off by reducing the temperature in the day time and gradually allowed to become accustomed to no protection whatever during the day and night. An increasing number are beginning to pay more attention to the watering the last few times before setting out. It seems, from experiments tried all over, that by keeping the plants a little on the dry side during the last week before setting out, that the stems harden up and show more of a woody nature. Soft and watery stems seem to be very susceptible to frost and chills owing to the sappy condition of the wood, while the well-ripened stems of a woody nature, seem to resist the changes of temperature, simply because they have less sap in their stems and leaves. The gradual reducing of temperature tends to harden up the fiber of the stocks, and also the lack of water has the same tendency. While to harden in this way water is withheld, it is necessary that the plants must not be allowed to suffer to the extent of wilting right down. A little wilt of the leaves during the intense sunshine will not hurt, but it must be kept within reason.

The shock which many plants suffer when being taken to the field can be largely avoided where trays or flats are used, if two days before moving to the field the ground about the plants

grain. The machine came unexpectedly, and the floor wasn't properly cleaned. We charged to the hens the amount of grain which we judged was in it. For several days the hens fed on the grain which flew from the cylinder of the machine out doors. All the wheat which was fed was boiled, and that almost doubled it in bulk, bringing it down to 45 cents a bushel for feeding, as we only paid 90 cents a bushel for it. Many times our hens wouldn't come at all for their feed and so were not fed; when they weren't anxious for it they were fed very little. Several hatches of chickens picked their living off a cleared grain field after the first week or so. All this would have been better mentioned in the first letter but wasn't on account of length; however, most of the facts in this letter were mentioned, but seemingly need further explanation. On warm days when we fed the cattle straw out doors the hens wouldn't eat what we should have fed them, and so we didn't feed them. You may say they got the feed some place, well so they did, but the chances are it would have been lost and wasted only for them. It was stated in the former letter that the chickens were not fattened for market.

As for the mash, we spoke of our own experience, and will repeat it again. Some of our neighbors fed mash every day last winter and had no trouble, but ours were different. One of our valuable hens died last week. We've no idea what killed her. She was all right at night, and in the morning we noticed her ill on the roost and she was dead in about half an hour. We opened her and found nothing unusual, and she would have laid right along every day, for a time at least. At any rate we decided to feed a mash. So on Monday night they got 2 quarts of bran mash, and on Wednesday night they got 1 quart of bran and 1 quart of oat chop, and on Thursday night there were three hens on the nests all night and part of the day trying to lay. Perhaps they lay larger eggs than Mr. Anderson's hens do. That is the first trouble we've had that way since we stopped feeding the mash in the winter. If it isn't the mash that causes it in this case we'd like to know what it is.

Our grit and shell cost us nothing, as the grit was fine gravel, and the shell was manufactured by the hen herself, as it was crushed egg shells. The scraps would have been thrown to the dog or pigs but they had plenty without it; so they really cost nothing. The genuine farm is the place for making money with poultry, especially when eggs are only 17 cents a dozen.

Northumberland Co., Ont. H. A. CLARK.

Success in Small Runs.

There can be no doubt but that hens will do better, especially during the summer months, when they have a free run over a comparatively large area of ground. They pick up considerable of their living, get exercise and the necessary green feed and grit, and generally are believed to produce more eggs than where kept in confinement. In discussing the matter with a successful poultryman a few days ago the statement was made that in his opinion hens would do very nearly as well in fairly close confinement. This means the use of a small outside run in place of free range. The average farmer is so situated that he can allow his hens free range most of the time, but sometimes it becomes necessary, in order to save garden vegetables and fruit, and in some cases grain or roots near the buildings, to keep the hens shut in. If they are kept in the small run and fed the extra amount of feed necessary to keep up the standard of the diet which they would get were they allowed free range, very little falling off will be noticed in the egg production. We know of three flocks which are being thus kept this year, and they are producing very satisfactorily indeed. The main reason why hens which have had free range and are placed in smaller pens afterwards do not lay well is that they are not fed as well as when on free range. The attendant forgets that the hen on free range is able to pick up no small part of her required ration. He neglects to give the necessary green feed which is not available in this small pen, and he also neglects to increase slightly the grain ration, and to give as much variety as possible in the feed. We do not think it pays even the farmer to allow his hens, especially when eggs are cheap as they are this spring, to destroy his garden or a considerable portion of the crops growing close to the hen-house, especially, when, with a little care, they may be made produce almost if not quite as many eggs in confinement as when running at large.

It is not profitable to starve young chicks. Give them a good start on a special chick feed or a mixture of cracked grains. To force pullets along for early layers a mash once a day is advisable, and it is well to separate pullets from cockerels as soon as they can be distinguished. Also separate all chicks according to size.

is cut, so that each plant will have a square of soil to go with it to the field, when the plant is lifted from the tray. This allows the roots to heal and prevents the shock that the plant would otherwise receive if it were carted to, placed in the field, and the roots cut all on the same day. It does not seem to matter whether the soil is very moist or not when the plants are cut. However, it is a point that should be worth experimenting with.

The day before taking to the field give them a good wetting, being sure that the soil right to the bottom of the trays is well moistened. This gives them plenty of moisture to keep them from wilting, and also prevents the caking of the ground about the plants which it would be likely to do if wet only a few hours before setting out.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Beautifying Farm Homes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We are hearing a great deal about greater production. Farmers are urged to, this coming season, grow two blades where one grew last summer. No doubt the man behind the plough will put forth his best effort to put more bushels of grain in his granary this fall and send more milk away during the summer months if he thinks the prices are going to be good, because the farmer, like the city man, is after the money.

But I would like to say a little about the homes on the farm in our beautiful country. This is where the farmer and his wife live and where childhood is spent. This is where they spend the best years of their lives, where they learn to be tidy or untidy, where they learn to love flowers and music, or where they fail to learn this very important lesson. If the parents are untidy and make no pretense at making their home attractive it is unfair to expect the children to become good citizens. There are homes in the country where everything has a place and is always in that place, the grass and weeds are kept under control, and one can easily suppose that some one lives in the house. But it is the other kind of homes of which I wish to say a word. As I pass by a place where the front gate hangs on one hinge and weeds are up high enough to look in at the parlor window, I often think what a pity man should, by his neglect, thus destroy the appearance of the country.

One great reason why the lawn and vegetable garden is so forgotten is that the man cannot get it out of his head that, that part of the farm should be worked by the women of his household. It is time that idea was taken out by the roots. There is no harder work on the farm than running a lawn-mower. And again if the man looks after the vegetable garden he uses the horse implements, and hence it is easier than the method the woman has to follow. The garden should not be too big. We find beets and carrots can be grown for winter use much more easily in the field along with our field roots. The land should be manured and ploughed in the fall, and in the spring worked as soon as possible. So often it is forgotten till after seeding, and then the ground is baked hard. It is not a question of the time it takes; it is the lack of desire or forgetting about it as the busy days go by. Do we not often judge the farmer by the appearance of his garden. A passer-by cannot see his whole farm, but the garden is usually the first thing his eye rests on. It is a good plan to plant small vegetables, such as lettuce, peas and corn at different periods in the early summer so as to keep things longer in season. Don't put out too many raspberry bushes or strawberry plants. We all know what a task it is to keep strawberry plants clean from weeds. Put a small row out every other year and look after them well, and they will give as good a return as a big patch neglected. If the garden lies next to the lawn put a flower here and there. Man does not live by bread alone. Within us all there is a desire to see things looking their best. But that desire must be cultivated.

In laying out grounds for a home one should avoid making the lawn a big one. And if a large lawn is necessary for the appearance of the house put shrubs here and there to take away the bareness. A hedge at one side looks better than a fence. Some people have grand ideas. You will see them put out all kinds of hedges and shrubs around their houses and never trim them. In due time the place is a wilderness. The house often is absolutely hidden by the evergreens and fresh air, the cheapest and most necessary thing in the world, is shut out. There is no need of buying expensive clippers to trim hedges. In the spring we see beautiful beds of tulips bordered with snow-drops on city lawns. Now, we in the country could have just such pretty things if we so desired. Flowers will thrive just as well in the country as in the city. And after the tulips have had their day put other flowers in their place. Have a long row of sweet peas. Buy chicken wire four feet wide and make a frame for the peas to climb on. It will save time stretching wire for them every year. There

is no other flower that will give you better returns than sweet peas. Arrange your flower garden so as to give the vase in the centre of your dining table a fresh bouquet all summer long.

What shall we say about the back yards of our houses? If we have respect for our neighbor or city cousin who goes by the front of the house, what about the place we see most? What about having respect for ourselves? We like to see our kitchen kept as tidy as our parlor; so with our back yards. We often see two pictures of yards. One taken before the man had the vision, and one after his vision was put into works. Farmers can make just such a change in their back yards, and it will not cost a cent. Pile up the wood and rake the chips and all rubbish, and burn or destroy it at once, or the busy old hen will not rest until she finds out what is in the centre of your neat pile. Put an old barrel or box in an obscure corner of the yard for broken dishes and tin cans, and when full dig a hole and bury the rubbish, instead of carrying it to some fence corner to be another nuisance. Start some creeper on that old board fence which you feel too poor to replace with wire to hide its ugliness, and so with the old shed that ought to be painted. A rose bush or lilac will improve the appearance of the place. Make use of the shade of the old apple tree by putting a seat around the trunk of it. In other words make the place look beautiful and attractive.

Oxford Co., Ont. J. D. LAWRENCE.

FARM BULLETIN.

Prospects Never Better in Ontario.

During a recent trip through the counties of Ontario lying between Middlesex and Ontario counties, and including a considerable portion of these two, a representative of this paper found the spring work well advanced. All along the roads clay soil, loam and light loam, worked up the best it has done for many years. Never have we seen such a uniformly good seedbed prepared over so many acres. The land seemed mellow, and with less working than usual, it fined down almost like a garden. A somewhat larger acreage of cereals has been put in in this section than usual, due, no doubt, to the higher prices for all kinds of grain and feeding stuffs which have prevailed since war broke out. The grain was peeping through in some of the fields, and germination seemed to be uniform and strong, as a broad leaf with dark green color, which indicates good soil-tilth, and strong, vigorous seed was showing on many fields. Never did we see so much fall wheat showing such an even and rank stand at this season of the year. A large acreage of winter wheat was put in last fall, and no matter which direction the land lay it has stood the winter well and is making rapid growth. Some fields are a little patchy, due to ice remaining on them at the time of the February thaw, but the spring seems to have been the best in years for the wheat crop, as little or no heaving is in evidence. If a favorable May and June follows, fall wheat should be a bumper crop in this section of Ontario this year. Even those fields with small patches killed by ice will give a heavy yield, because the greater part of the fields are in the best possible condition, not being injured by heaving, and will give a far better yield than would be the case if they had been more or less heaved out over the entire acreage and only a thin stand left.

Agricultural Legislation in Nova Scotia.

The successful development of co-operation among the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley, as well as the success which has met the efforts of farmers in certain other parts of the Province, in carrying on co-operative stores notably at New Annan, Waldegrave and Scotshurn, have paved the way for a still more extensive co-operative movement in Nova Scotia. To facilitate this object, Acts were passed by the Legislature, which has just completed its Session, making provision for the incorporation of Agricultural Societies and County Farmers' Associations under the "Farmers' Co-operative Societies Act 1914." This 1914 Act provided for the incorporation of bodies of farmers without fee for the purpose of purchasing commodities, ordinarily used on the farm, and of selling farm products. The legislation of 1915 makes it possible for the members of the Agricultural Societies, of which there are some 230, and of the County Farmers' Associations, of which there are 12, to become incorporated and to buy and sell co-operatively under this 1914 Act. Prior to the present time the activities of Agricultural Societies were confined largely to the improvement of live stock, and the functions of the County Farmers' Association were somewhat general in character. The Co-operative Legislation passed in 1915 will add to the extent of their usefulness, the idea being that the Agricul-

It will be remembered that South-western Ontario was favored last year with more rain than was the case east of Toronto. Red clover is a very good stand in Middlesex county and for several miles east. Frequent showers last summer gave it a good top for winter, which was favorable, but in the counties lying east of Toronto, where the drouth was extreme, only one shower occurring in some localities between the time of seeding and harvest in 1914, the clover was summer-killed rather than winter-injured. There was little or no clover on the newly-seeded land last fall, so very much of this was ploughed up and more of it has been broken this spring. Where left the stand is very thin and patchy, and some fields are almost bare. Some have sown more seed on these fields in the hope of getting a better stand. It remains to be seen how this will turn out. Old meadows are looking well on the whole, and grass in pastures has made a good start. In the section which suffered most from drouth last year pastures were closely cropped, and the start is not quite so good as it is in other parts where rains were more frequent and the grass was not grazed off so short. We were pleased to note that large acreages were being prepared for corn and roots. Corn is becoming one of the main crops over the greater portion of Ontario, and a larger acreage than usual is likely to go in this year. Farmers are justified in following this practice, for it means more cheaply produced feed for the live stock and in the end more and better live stock.

During the entire trip we only saw one sucking foal. Of course, it is early yet, but it seems that fewer mares were bred last year than heretofore, and indications point to another falling off this year. If advices from the Old Land are correct farmers would do well to breed all the mares they can. The war has depleted the best breeding grounds of Europe, upon which America has in the past drawn for the new blood to improve horse-breeding in this country. It would seem a good time to make the best use of the brood mares in Canada.

In comparison with the prominence given alfalfa in agricultural papers, in bulletins, and by Farmers' Institutes and agricultural college speakers one notices the comparatively small acreage seeded down to this crop in even the best sections of Old Ontario. Only a few small patches came under the eye of the observer on this trip. Farmers seem to prefer red clover, claiming that it is less trouble to harvest it and that it works in better with their rotations, and also that they are surer of a catch than with alfalfa. Undoubtedly alfalfa is one of the best crops for the dairy and live-stock farmer whose farm is well suited for growing this crop, but a comparatively small acreage is under the crop in the counties visited, and red clover seems to be filling the bill very well.

With the increase in the corn acreage more silos are being built each year. The silo is fast becoming a necessary part of the farm equipment, and it is noticed that where silos are present on the farm, and good silage provided for the stock they have come through the winter in better condition than where dependent upon other feeds.

On some farms we noticed stock out to pasture which is certainly a mistake. In these cases the cattle were very thin, indicating that feed had not been too plentiful on these farms. On better-arranged farms, however, the stock has wintered very well. The man who is compelled, through lack of feed, to turn his cattle out to pasture before the end of April generally is not the best manager, and is almost sure to be short of feed

the year round. Pasture never comes to anything when it is cropped off in its watery state before it has a chance to grow and get any substance in it. It is poor feed, and the dry weather coming on the bare bottom keeps it poor feed all summer. For the most part cattle were still in the stable, but on an occasional farm they were noticed roaming over the fields in search of enough green feed to satisfy their hunger.

As a general thing seeding in Middlesex County is from a week to ten days earlier than in parts of York and Ontario Counties, but this year the hot spell in April seems to have been general and the land seems to have dried uniformly all the way along through Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Halton, Peel, York and Ontario, and from advices from other parts of Southern Ontario we believe seeding was very well advanced by the end of April. In many sections the grain was all in and much of it up. Farther west in Essex and Kent and the southern part of Lambton and also in parts of Elgin County seeding was a little earlier than in Middlesex and east.

Coming back to live stock, it seems that farmers generally are adverse to the keeping of sheep. On only a few farms visited was a flock of sheep noticed, while most of them were very well situated and equipped for the keeping of this class of stock. At present prices there is money in sheep, and indications are for good times for the sheep breeder. A small flock could be kept to advantage on most of the farms in the live-stock counties of Ontario.

Another thing which came under our observation was the fact that fewer brood sows are on these farms this spring than was the case a year ago. Dear grain and high-priced millfeeds have been hard on the pig, and the price of pork not being phenomenally high has caused farmers to dispose of some of their breeding stock. It seems a mistake to be continually cleaning out certain classes of stock when low in price, because it is always certain that periods of low prices are followed by times of high prices.

The farm labor problem does not seem to be bothering the farmers in these counties quite so much as it has during the past few years. Wide implements and wide machinery drawn by four-horse teams where one man does the work of two have solved the problem on many farms. There is room, it is true, for many more men on the farms but farmers are getting along fairly well, doing what they can with the larger implements and letting the rest go, and they believe they are farther ahead of the game at the end of each year by doing this than by hiring too much high-priced labor. There will surely be considerable demand for labor during the summer season, because if the crops come on well as they now promise the increased acreage will require more men to harvest the crop in due time. Seeding is a much shorter job than it used to be. Most of the farm-yard manure formerly drawn on the land just after seeding, in preparation for roots, is now hauled in the winter, which saves labor at this season so that through seeding, corn planting and root sowing the farmer can get along with much less help than he formerly required. True, modern equipment lightens the labor of harvest. The hayfork, the hayloader, and slings facilitate the gathering of the crop, but it is still necessary to have extra help during the harvesting season. It is too early to prophesy, but all indications point to a good year throughout these districts.

use. It is further contemplated to assist in the erection of at least two modern flour mills, one in the fruit section at the western end of the Province, and one in Cape Breton at the eastern end of the Province, these being parts of the country where the farmers have no facilities for getting their wheat ground. Whether the impetus that these measures have already given to wheat growing under the special conditions prevailing this year will result in anything permanent remains to be seen. The Government at least felt that it would be a serious mistake not to assist farmers along the line of wheat growing this year, if from no other standpoint than that of an experiment to be watched.

Bill No. 51, an amendment to "The Injurious Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act of 1911" provides for the collection of fees to meet the cost of inspection and fumigation of nursery stock shipped into Nova Scotia. This measure applies to shipments from the various provinces of the Dominion as well as from foreign countries. The fees prescribed are practically the same as those now in force in British Columbia.

Bill No. 99, an amendment to "The Act For The Encouragement of Settlement on Farm Land 1912," provides for the deferment of payments due on moneys advanced under the provision of the 1912 Act for the first five years

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on recommendation of the mortgage company. Under the 1912 Act provisions were made by which the Government and a "Loan Company" could advance to a farmer on his farm lands and buildings an amount not exceeding 80% of the value of such farm land and buildings as appraised by such a Loan Company. Up to Sept. 30, 1914, \$83,000 had been advanced to new settlers as well as old settlers. One is not surprised, however, to find that a new settler was bound to have some difficulty in paying interest charges for the first few years until such time as his farm had become sufficiently productive. The judicious deferment of interest and other payments for the first year or two will certainly give the new settler a much better chance than he would have if compelled to make full payment the first year of his settlement.

The foregoing bills passed without any dissenting voice; there, were, however, two bills which failed to pass, but to which we refer in the hope that those who are interested will consider them carefully and make it possible for legislators to arrive at the real sentiment of the country. One bill, No. 123, dealt with wide tires, and met with strong opposition. Yet we are of the opinion that almost any representative group of farmers would give their assent to the bill. One newspaper commenting on the bill inserts the following sentence, "There is a good deal to be said in favor of wide tires. . . . We are not sure, but the Government should bear a part of the expense of the change from narrow to wide tires." The following is the bill in its entirety:

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. Chapter 2, Acts of 1907, entitled, "An Act Relating to the Expenditure of Provisional Road and Bridge Grants," is amended by adding thereto the following:

36. (1) No action shall be brought or maintained to recover the price or value of any wagon hereafter manufactured, built, or imported into the Province of Nova Scotia, having an iron axle of one and one-half, or from one and one-half to one and five-eighths inches, or a thimble skein axle from two and one-half to two and three-quarter inches diameter, unless the tires thereof be and are not less than four inches in width, or for a wagon as aforesaid having an iron axle of two and one-half inches or larger, or a thimble skein axle of four inches diameter, unless the tires of said wagon are not less than four and one-half inches in width.

2. From and after the first day of January, 1920, no person shall use or employ for draft purposes on any highway any wagon or wagons having axles of the dimensions as above specified, unless the tires of said wagon or wagons are of the dimensions above specified. The owner or person in charge of such wagon or wagons shall for every offence against this sub-section incur on summary conviction on complaint of any person, the penalty of not less than ten dollars.

The other defeated bill, No. 24, dealt with line fences, and provided that line fences shall be so constructed (as far as cultivated grazing or cleared land is concerned, when the owner of adjoining land so desires it) as shall prevent the access or passage of sheep. Neither shall such fence, unless by mutual agreement, be constructed of barbed wire. The present law merely states that line fences shall be at least four feet and a half high except stone walls and pickets, board and wire fences, which shall be at least four feet high. The proposed amendment of 1915 was introduced for the purpose of further encouraging sheep raising, but met the same fate which dog laws with the same aim in view have so often met.

The appropriations for the year were as follows:		
Appropriation.	1915	1914
For all purposes	\$82,750	\$80,500
Agricultural College and Farm	33,000	36,000
For general purposes subject to provisions of the Revised Statutes and amending Acts.	34,750	31,500
Agricultural Societies	15,000	13,000
Capital Appropriations, Agricultural College	7,500	11,000

In addition the Governor-in-Council may borrow a sum not exceeding \$120,000 for a Science Building at the Agricultural College. The interest on this amount is to be paid from the Federal appropriation for the aid to agriculture. Besides, the Governor-in-Council may appropriate a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to encourage the growing of wheat and other cereals.

Operations on the farms of Ontario are reported to be fully two weeks ahead of last year at this time. Trees are coming into full leaf very fast, and cherries are in blossom in Middlesex, while the Niagara District is said to be a sea of white. Rain has been needed but Monday brought it, and everything is favorable for a record year.

Canada's New Steel Way.

War's deadly clangor and the responsibilities laid upon Canadians relegate other issues and achievements to the background. While frivolities and petty strifes may well be laid aside, the sterner duties of the farm and factory and shop must with confidence go on. The place and merit of these services are an essential part of the whole, and the more faithfully and truly done the better for all. It is wise, therefore, not to lose sight of great tasks for the Dominion accomplished at home. One of these receives timely recognition in Scribner's Magazine, which stands in the front rank of the very best American monthlies. The subject is the new Canadian National Transcontinental Railway from the capable pen of Duncan MacPherson, an eminent civil engineer and former assistant to the chairman in charge of operations. Few, outside railwaymen, in the United States know about Canada's new creation, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, hence this succinct and informing contribution describing a work worthy of the twentieth century, the last steel link of which will be closed when the gigantic Quebec bridge, one-third of a mile long, across the St. Lawrence, is completed. At that point for the present a giant ferry transports the trains. The undertaking was an amazingly bold conception, and its rapid construction under tremendous north latitude conditions is a brilliant tribute to Canadian enterprise. It claims uniqueness in being an absolutely all-Canadian route, for the most part through new agricultural and timber areas, and its scenic qualities will be for an age the delight of tourists. Had its inception been delayed until its construction or financing had been interrupted by the world war, the outcome might have been conjectural, but now all is ready for the great Canadian day which triumphant peace will usher in.

Parliament assented to the proposition in October, 1903, and active construction began on the eastern division, which is 1,905 miles long, in the summer of 1906. The ballasting, etc., was practically completed by November, 1914. The western division is 1,745 miles long, and the total length of line from Prince Rupert, B. C., to Monkton, N. B., is 3,650 miles. The eastern division cost, including shops, etc., complete \$160,000,000, and the western \$130,000,000, as given by Mr. MacPherson. On each there are 15 divisional points and Winnipeg, which has grown from a population of 40,000 in 1901 to 250,000 in 1914, is one of these, and is common to two divisions. Through this point the vast wheat plain empties. Over 50 miles of sidings are there at present with room to extend them to hundreds. The famous Transcona shops six miles east for building and repairs are most extensive, and rank among the most efficient in the world. Edmonton, near the eastern foot hills of the Rockies, which increased in population from 3,000 to 70,000 in ten years, is another strategic point, and the gateway to the Peace River country with resources of land, timber, petroleum, coal and gas. North of the St. Lawrence in Quebec Province it passes through the famous valley of the St. Maurice River, where 3,000,000 acres of arable land will now be open to settlers, and it traverses the great clay belt through northern Ontario, which extends some 450 miles westerly and from 50 to 100 miles wide, of unworked soil, for settlers already coming increasingly to the immense area. At Cochrane (mile 1,280) is the junction with the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, and from near Graham a branch line extends to Fort William.

The possibilities and probabilities of the new road the Scribner article describe as now almost certainties because it passes through or taps an agricultural area of 357,000,000 acres, of which 336,000,000 acres are yet unbroken. If the wheat provinces with a present population of 1,500,000 and only 6 per cent. of available land cultivated have already supported one of the most successful railways on the continent, the Canadian Pacific, what must the future have in store when 25,000,000 people will occupy these vast northern store-houses of grain, cattle and timber? The line has been built for permanence, so that renewal charges on structures or maintenance should be light—grades and curves are so easy, observes Mr. MacPherson, the smaller locomotives can haul about double the tonnage for the greater part of the mileage, and for the mountain section (crossed at a much lower altitude than any other north American railway) about four times the tonnage compared with other lines. From Winnipeg to Quebec the nearest available seaport, is 1,350 miles, 215 miles less than the shortest rival road, or a 24 hour saving in the freight run while the operating expenses would be very much less. The combined rail and water route from Winnipeg to Quebec is 1,770 miles, with five transshipments of grain. On most conservative estimates it is evident that the new line can make profitable earnings, and that the people whose money is invested therein will eventually receive fair returns upon its heavy cost.

A limited operation of the Transcontinental from Monkton to Winnipeg was begun by the Dominion Government May 1, a tri-weekly service

being given to accommodate settlers who have gone in along the line. The operation will include the G. T. P. line from Superior Junction to Ft. William. The operation of the road by the Government will be continued all summer or until arrangements are made with the G. T. P. for taking it over on its final completion. General Manager Gutelius, of the Intercolonial, will be in charge.

Bringing the War Home to Us.

By Peter McArthur.

When war was declared I told you that I had no opinions dating back of August 4. The world had changed, everything had gone into the crucible. We had to start over again. Parties, Governments, everything had to be re-cast. To-day I find it necessary to make the same statement. In spite of all frivolity with which I have perhaps discussed farm work, I am once more brought back to the absolute seriousness of the situation. I have tried to tell you from the beginning that we are most horribly at war. Now, you must know it. Death lists are spreading across Canada such as even the British Islands never knew before this war. In the past the Empire might be at war and send ten thousand or one hundred thousand men and it would not be noticed, but to-day, Canada—lightly populated Canada—is sending to war more men than Wellington led at Waterloo. And the men who are fighting are the men whom we shook hands with on the streets a few weeks ago. It is glorious to know that our Canadians can not only live up to the traditions of the Empire, but set a new mark of heroism, but when the death lists come in, we must all bow our heads.

Over twenty-five years ago in the offices of the Toronto Mail, my desk as a reporter, was next to that of Jack Currie, now Colonel Currie, of the 48th Highlanders. He had enlisted as a private, and his fellow reporters took much joy in jollying him about his military aspirations. John Sutherland, foreman of the printers, veteran of the American Civil War, and recognized humorist of the Mail Mechanical Department, used to come down about eleven o'clock at night clamoring for copy, but he always had time to josh "Cupid Currie." Lean as a razor strop, John Sutherland would stand by Currie's desk and give imitations of Washington crossing the Delaware, and Napoleon on the Bellerophon, while the rest of us howled, to Jack's discomfort. I really wish that I might tell you the history of all that group of men who sat in the Mail Office in those days, for their careers have been widely diversified. One has figured as a masterful politician in opposition to all the policies of the paper of which he was the City Editor; others are scattered over the continent engaged in different enterprises. But Jack—Jack Currie—is on the firing line. In the name of the old boys of the Toronto Mail staff of twenty-five years ago, I take off my hat to Jack Currie. May he be back with us soon, bearing with him the honors of victory.

A. T. Hunter's cablegram from the front had its laugh for all of us, but say! do you know A. T.? It just so happens that I went to college with him, and we rank among the "never graduates" of Toronto University. It was characteristic of him that after the battle in which Canadian soldiers distinguished themselves beyond our dreams, that he cabled back a jocular description of his condition, "Shrapnel bounced off head. Head unreceptive as usual." It is twenty-five years since I have met A. T., but I don't think that that head has been hardening all the time. In the old days at the Varsity, the Literary Society, as he once expressed it to me with joyous cynicism, was valuable only to hear him speak. A. T. Hunter is an orator of surpassing though limited power. It has been my privilege to hear most of the accredited great orators of the English speaking world, and when it comes to compelling power on the platform, I have placed two men in a class by themselves. One was Bob Ingersoll, unquestionably the greatest orator of the last century.—No matter what you may think of his theological views,—and the other was A. T. Hunter. They were the only two men I ever listened to, who could raise goose flesh on me from head to foot when putting across an oratorical outburst. Of course, there was the difference that Ingersoll could keep it up for two hours, and A. T. could keep it up for two minutes or more, but just the same, he had the great oratorical jolt. I would rather listen to him for two minutes when he was at his best than to any other speaker for two hours. And now A. T. with his deep-sunken eyes that make him look like Calhoun of American history, is playing tag with death for the liberty of Canada. Well, I have nothing to say except perhaps what Bardolph said in Henry V., "would that I were with him!"

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The bats have come out of the caves and crevices in which they have passed the winter in a dormant condition. These little animals are interesting because they are the only mammals adapted for flight. The fore-limbs are much elongated, especially the fingers, and a thin membrane stretches over this framework, connecting also with the sides of the body and the hind legs and the tail. So long are the fingers in these animals that if a man had fingers proportionately long they would measure four feet. They are also peculiar in having their hind legs twisted around in such a manner that the knee bends backwards, thus rendering it very difficult for them to walk, and accounting for the fluttering shuffle which is their only means of progression when on the ground.

The clumsiness of the bat on the ground is more than compensated for by its gracefulness in the air. In its quick dartings and turnings it is equalled by few birds—Swifts and Swallows—and surpassed by none. In another respect—its perfect noiselessness—the flight of the bat excels that of all birds, the nearest approach to it being the flight of the Owls.

The bat's thumb projects from the "bend of the wing" in the form of a little hook, which is used in scratching itself, as an aid in alighting, and sometimes for hanging itself up by.

The bat has well-developed eyes, and the saying "blind as a bat" is really without much significance, but it is not the sense of sight which the bat uses in guiding itself in its aerial evolutions—it is a sense more akin to that of touch. The wing membrane consists of two sheets of skin, the upper derived from that of the back, the lower from that of the belly. The whole wing is covered, both on the upper and lower surfaces with extremely fine, scattered hairs. These hairs have at their base sense-bodies connected with delicate nerves. It is by means of these hairs and these nervous mechanisms that the bat is able to tell when one of its wings is in close proximity to any object. The fact that the bat is not guided by the sense of sight was proved experimentally by covering the closed eyelids of a bat with wax and setting it free in a room. Though deprived of its eyesight it flew freely about, and never touched any object with its wings. It went to the closed door and hovered slowly along the line of the top and right down the side, evidently keeping its position through sensitiveness to the slight draught which came through this tiny chink. It flitted close to the wainscot, hesitating repeatedly at a spot where the woodwork was a little sprung, and where there was again a sensible draught. Thus we see that the bat possesses a sense which we can say is akin to that of touch, but is not touch, for the sense of touch requires contact in order to function, but for the bat contact is not necessary. What the bat undoubtedly perceives is the waves of air which rebound from solid

objects when they are set in motion by the action of its wings. The more we study animals the more we see that the relative development of their senses is very different from our own. In many animals it is the sense of smell which is most highly developed, and the world to them is a world of odors, in many insects it is the antennal sense, a sort of "scent on contact" sense, which is most prominent. The senses of animals is a very difficult and at the same time very interesting field of investigation, in which much careful work is now being done. Much very loose natural history has resulted from earlier efforts to interpret the senses and the consequent actions of other animals in terms of our own senses and actions.

Our Canadian bats are entirely insectivorous, and do much good in the destruction of Mosquitoes and other pests. Like the Swifts and Nighthawks the bat flies with its mouth open, scooping in all the insects in its path. It catches insects not only with its mouth, but also with the membrane which stretches between the hind legs and the tail, doubling it up upon them and then reaching down and eating them.

The bat is very particular about his personal cleanliness. It washes its face with the front part of its wing, then licks its washcloth clean, it scratches its head with its hind foot and then licks the foot.

The bat's feeding time is at dusk and in the very early morning, the rest of the time it hangs up, usually by its hind feet, but sometimes by one hind foot and one thumb, in some dark corner.

The Little Brown Bat, which is the commonest species in Eastern Canada, mate in August, and the young, usually one, but sometimes twins, are born in June. The mother cradles the baby in her wing membranes. Sometimes she takes it, hanging round her neck on her aerial excursions, sometimes she hangs it up on a twig and calls for it later.

Bats are popularly supposed to be swarming with certain insects which no careful housewife wishes introduced into her domicile, but this charge has been disproved.

Utility Prevailed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show.

The operations of the Calgary Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale were this year staged in three days. The light horse pageantry and ultra-enthusiasm of the evening attendance were somewhat diminished, while in their place an atmosphere more agricultural and a feeling of utility prevailed. Competition was just as keen as in previous years, while horsemen seemed to have lost none of their former vigor or persistency in winning ribbons. The majority of the entries were from Alberta studs, and some classes gave the judges considerable work to do.

There were 358 bulls catalogued of the various breeds. Most of them were present and were placed by the judges in the arena. This stock was

selected from many of Alberta's herds, and were sold to take their place on ranches and stock farms widely scattered over Western Canada. On the morning of the bull sale stockmen from the four Western provinces were present. At the beginning of the sale a Hereford bull went to \$500, another to \$515, and another to \$625. The average for the lot was \$169.10.

Scotland's Gallant, A. L. Dollar's reserve champion of last year worked his way to the championship and head of the aged Clydesdale stallion class. His nearest competitor was Derby Crown, shown by P. M. Bredt, Calgary, while farther down the line were to be seen winners and competitors of former shows. Royal Trustee, second in line in 1914 won out in a class of eight four-year-olds, while the three-year-old class was easily topped by Scotland's Freeman, shown by W. J. Dodds, Innisfail, Alta. This horse was also made reserve champion. In the female entries Jess of Craigwillie, exhibited by A. Webster, Airdrie, Alta, readily won the aged class and the female championship, while reserve honors went to Maggie Fleming, the property of D. Thornburn, De Winton, Alta. One of the best filly colts shown at Calgary for some time was Balgreggan Queen, out of the many times champion, Poppy, and by the champion stallion, Rubio.

The Percheron breed has made rapid progress in Canada, especially in Alberta, and the quality of the underpinning and the straight, true action of those shown at Calgary foretell a bright future for the breed in that Province. The champion horse, King George, exhibited by Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta., is a Canadian-bred animal, and a credit to his native province. The greatest competitor of the aged wimmer was Docteur, shown by W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta. The latter horse was held as reserve champion. Rosine again landed the female championship honors after stiff competition with Lena and Gypsy, both Albertabreds with clean, well-set limbs, and the well-grown Percheron tops. Lena, however, won the reserve ribbon, and the championship for Canadian-breds. The champion was exhibited by Upper Bros., Calgary, and the reserve mare by Geo. Lane.

Greater interest has been taken in the Shire breed during the last few years in Alberta. The competition was this spring fully maintained. The winner of the aged stallion fully class and champion was Boro Forester, exhibited by Countess S. M. Bubna, Mitford, Alta. Ossington Boss, the Edmonton champion, put up a keen fight, but was obliged to take second place. The aged female class likewise was represented with a heavy line of good ones possessing true Shire type. Queen Carlton worked her way to first place and the female championship, while High River Mary, a surprisingly good mover, took the reserve ribbon. The winning mare was shown by G. Lee Warner, Innisfail, Alta., and High River Mary, by Mrs. Murray Hendrie, High River, Alta.

The Belgian competition of previous years was completely absent. W. W. Hunter, on the good individual, Dessert, champion at Edmonton, won the same honor at Calgary.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 3, were 148 cars, comprising 2,969 cattle, 1,463 hogs, 64 sheep, 213 calves, and 37 horses. Trade active and strong, at steady prices. Choice export steers, \$7.75 to \$8.15, and one extra choice load at \$8.25; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good steers and heifers, \$7.20 to \$7.40; medium, \$6.90 to \$7.15; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; cows, \$4 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6 to \$7; milkers, \$60 to \$90; calves, \$5 to \$10; Sheep, \$6 to \$8; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$9; spring lambs, \$6 to \$11 each. Hogs, \$8.85 to \$9, weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	41	375	416
Cattle	405	4,543	4,948
Hogs	750	7,462	8,212
Sheep	87	169	256
Calves	225	1,871	2,096
Horses	145	1,198	1,343

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	45	325	370
Cattle	47	4,598	4,645
Hogs	92	7,442	7,534
Sheep	196	196	392
Calves	1,041	1,041	2,082
Horses	50	81	131

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 86 cars, 305 cattle, 678 hogs, 60 sheep, 1,055 calves, and 1,206 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of cattle for the past week were liberal, calves and hogs moderate, while sheep and lambs were very scarce. The quality of cattle was generally good, in fact there was a larger percentage of good to choice cattle on sale than for many weeks. Trade was active in all classes, with prices firmer for cattle, and in all other classes steady to firm. The bulk of the fat cattle sold from \$7 to \$7.75.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good to choice steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good steers and heifers, \$6.90 to \$7.15; medium steers and heifers, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for feeders was far greater than the supply, many orders going unfilled. Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.25 for choice dehorned; medium quality of these weights, \$6.50 to \$6.75; steers, 600 to 750 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.60; stockers, \$5.75 to \$6; off colors, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for choice milkers and forward springers was far in excess of the supply, which caused prices to be firmer. Prices ranged from \$7.75 to \$9.50 each, and several extra-quality

cows reached the \$100 mark. One Quebec buyer took away a choice load at \$84 each, average.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were liberal, but the bulk of those on sale were of common to medium quality. Very few choice calves were offered, not more than a dozen all week. Choice veals are worth from \$9 to \$10; good, \$7.50 to \$8.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$5.25 to \$6; bobs, \$2.50 to \$3.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light all week, and values were firm for all classes. Sheep, ewes sold at \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams, \$5 to \$6; culls, \$3 to \$4; yearling lambs sold from \$7.50 to \$10.50. Spring lambs were in demand, but the supply was small, and generally of poor quality. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$11.50; lambs selling from \$10 to \$11 ranged from 40 to 50 pounds in weight.

Hogs.—The packers tried very hard to reduce prices, and partially succeeded early in the week, but at the close of the week selects were firm, at \$9 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Buyers of horses for Imperial Army purposes were reported as having bought about 125, at prices ranging from \$150 to \$180 each. All other classes of horses were selling at steady prices, but not much trade was being done. Drafters, \$175 to \$225; general-purpose, \$140 to \$180; expressers, \$150 to \$175; drivers, \$100 to \$160; serviceably sound, \$30 to \$60 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.57, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1

northern, \$1.65; No. 2 northern, \$1.64; No. 3 northern, \$1.62.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 62c. to 63c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, new, 70c.; No. 3 new, 68c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—\$1.05 to \$1.10.

Buckwheat.—80c., outside.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 3, 73c. to 75c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 82½c. to 83c.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.70, car lots, outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$5.80 to \$5.90, seaboard; \$5.90 to \$6, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.90 in jute; strong bakers', \$7.10 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7.50 to \$8. Bran.—Manitoba, \$26 to \$27 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$28 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices have declined. Creamery squares, 33c. to 35c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs have advanced on the wholesale, selling at 22c. to 23c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 18½c. for large, and 19½c. to 19c. for twins.

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



Sale Notes

We collect or discount sale notes for farmers.

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

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

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

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital and Reserve \$17,000,000
Total Assets - - \$80,000,000

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

Beans.—Primes, \$3.30 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.60 per bushel.
Potatoes.—Ontarios, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 45c.; New Brunswicks, 50c. per bag, track, Toronto.
Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 15c. per lb.; chickens, 15c. per lb.; squabs (no demand).

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$17 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$10.75 to \$11.25 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.50 per cwt.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c.; wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and cotts, washed, fine, per lb., 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes have declined again, Ontarios selling at 55c. per bag, and New Brunswick Delawares 60c. to 65c. per bag. Local out-door grown asparagus, rhubarb and spinach is coming on the market in large quantities, the asparagus selling at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 11-quart basket, with the prospect of much lower prices; the rhubarb at 40c. per dozen bunches, and spinach at 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Hot-house cucumbers (Canadian) are also very plentiful, selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 11-quart basket. Apples—Spys, \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$2.75 to \$3 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2 per bunch; grape-fruit, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; California, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; oranges, \$3 to \$3.75 per case; strawberries, Louisiana, 15c. to 16c. for pints; 30c. to 35c. for quarts; beets, 40c. to 50c. per bag; new, 85c. to \$1 per dozen bunches; cabbages, new (imported), \$3.50 to \$4 per case, old, \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel; celery, Florida, \$2 to \$2.25 per case;

onions, \$1.50 per 75-lb. sack; \$2.50 per 100-lb. sack; Texas Bermudas, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 50 lb. case; parsnips, 60c. per bag; turnips, 50c. per bag; leaf lettuce, 20c. to 40c. per dozen bunches; potatoes, Ontarios, 55c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. to 65c. per bag; seed potatoes, 80c. to 90c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of cattle on the local market continued light, and as a consequence the tone of the market was firm. Prices were a little higher than the previous week, and choice steers sold at 8c. per lb., fine being 7 1/2c., with good and medium at 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. Ordinary stock sold as low as 6c. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged generally from 4c. to 7c. per lb. to cover all qualities. Offerings of calves were quite large, and as demand was active, trade in this class of stock was brisk. Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$5 for common, and up to \$10 each for the best. Spring lambs were more plentiful, and prices held firm, at from \$7 to \$9 each. Yearling lambs were also well taken, the price ranging from 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb. A feature of the market was the fractional decline in the price of hogs and the easier tone in the market. Selected hogs sold at 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Large users of horses, such as carters, have more animals on hand than they have use for, and are not buying. Small horses, however, were in fair demand, both for army purposes and for farmers, considerable numbers being taken by the latter. It is difficult to dispose of heavy horses. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was rather easier, in sympathy with the market for live, but there was little change. Demand was fairly good, with abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed Ontario hogs selling at 13c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. Northwest hogs sold at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c., and country-dressed, light weights, 11 1/2c. to 12c.

Potatoes.—Potatoes have reached top prices apparently, and last week no change was shown. Prices continued from 47 1/2c. to 50c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, for Green Mountains. In a jobbing way, the price was 60c. to 65c., lagged.

Honey and Syrup.—Syrup was in good demand, at 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.20 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 11c. to 12c. per lb. Honey was dull. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs were fairly large, and a great many eggs are going into consumption. Packers are all busy putting eggs away while the quality is good. Prices showed no change. Straight-gathered stock was 22c. in round lots, while selected was 25c., and No. 2 stock was 21c.

Butter.—New-milk creamery was more plentiful, and as a consequence prices showed a disposition to decline. Up to the present there has been a decline of a couple of cents per lb. Fresh creamery was quoted at 33c., with fine at 32 1/2c. to 32 3/4c., and seconds at 31c. to 31 1/2c.

Cheese.—Cheese was lower in price, at 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c. for colored and white. Easterns were 16c. to 16 1/2c., and under grades 15c. to 15 1/2c.

Grain.—Wheat prices were generally firmer, and oats fractionally lower, No. 2 white being 66 1/2c. to 67 1/2c.; No. 3, 65 1/2c. to 66c., and No. 4, 64 1/2c. to 65c. per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were 67 1/2c. to 67 3/4c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 fed. No. 1 fed was 66 1/2c. to 66 3/4c., and No. 2 fed, 65 1/2c. to 65 3/4c. Argentine corn was 82 1/2c. Beans were unchanged, at \$3.05 for 1 1/2-lb. pickers; \$2.90 for 3-lb., and \$2.80 for 5-lb., with cheaper stock at \$2.70, in car lots.

Flour.—Flour was steady after the unusual strength of the previous week. Manitoba first patents were \$8.20, second \$7.70, and strong bakers' \$7.50 in oats. Ontario flour was 10c. up, at \$7.90 per barrel for patents in wood, and \$7.40 to \$7.50 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34 per ton; mouille, \$37 to \$38 for pure, and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—The hay market showed little change. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$20 to \$21 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady, at 17c., 18c. and 19c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, but calf skins advanced 2c., at 16c. per lb. Sheep skins were \$1.75 to \$2.25 each, and horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2 1/2c. for crude.

Seeds.—Dealers quoted \$8.50 to \$12 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$17 to \$22 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover or for alsike. Timothy was thus about \$5 cheaper than a year ago, while clover was approximately the same price. Demand was very active.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Butchering cattle are selling to considerably better advantage than the weightier steer stuff at Buffalo. There were two decidedly different markets here last week. For a while, butchering cattle generally showed a firm market; shipping steers were declined all the way from 25c. to 35c., and under a liberal run, it proved a very slow and draggy week on any steer stuff that showed weight. Of the 155 loads on Monday, fully seventy-five cars were steers running above twelve hundred on up to close around sixteen hundred. In the West the week before, good-weight steers sold substantially under the Buffalo range, and, in consequence, Western beef looked quite a lot cheaper hung up than the Eastern product, and buyers were determined here last week that there should be more of an equalization, and they declined to do business unless prices were reduced, which they finally succeeded in doing. At the close of the day's business on Monday, eight or ten loads of shipping steers went over unsold. Best steers here in the weighty line ranged from \$8 to \$8.20, while a drove of two loads of long yearlings that averaged less than 1,150 lbs., sold up to \$8.40, and these lighter, yearling-order steers, helped to move a string of heavier weight and harder-to-find-buyers-for steers. Demand was most satisfactory all week for anything in the butchering line. With the hot weather, the handier and smaller cuts appear to have the call, and are far more popular than the heavier ones. Quite a few weighty steers, held back on account of the quarantine, are now moving to market in generous numbers, but it is thought that as soon as these steers are out of the way that the supply will be considerably shortened. Sellers generally are looking forward to a better trade on shipping steers. Receipts last week were 4,000 head, as against 4,035 for the previous week, and 4,375 for the corresponding period last year. Quotations: Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8 to \$8.25; fair to good native shipping steers, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and coarse, \$7 to \$7.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice to prime handy steers, native, \$7.40 to \$8; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8; prime fat heavy heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchering heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$4; fancy bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best butchering bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate last week, grand total being approximately 24,700 head, as against 29,481 head for the previous week, and 33,920 head for the same week a year ago. Demand was good, and sellers were in a position to dictate terms on all grades except pigs, range on latter kinds during the entire week being from \$7.85 to \$8. Monday best grades sold generally at \$8; Tuesday bulk sold at \$8.15, one deck reaching \$8.25; Wednesday's top was \$8.30, with majority selling at \$8.15 and \$8.25; Thursday best grades were landed at \$8.25 and \$8.30, and Friday heavies sold down to \$8.10, with mixed grades, and good Yorkers landing mostly at \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values showed a break on the opening day of last week, and the next few days the market re-

acted. Monday top rams, without fleece, sold at \$9.75, and before the week was over choice ones were placed as high as \$10, this figure being secured for the bulk Friday. Weighty lambs were unsatisfactory sale, 90-pound kinds underselling the handy weights by from 50c. to 75c. per hundred pounds. Cull lambs brought up to \$3.50, and heavier lambs, kinds weighing around 100 pounds, were hard to place above cull prices. Sheep and yearlings were scarce, and prices on these were steady all week. Yearlings showed a top quotation of \$8.25; best shorn wether sheep made \$7.75, and ewes went from \$7 down. Receipts last week totalled 16,800 head, being against 19,794 head for the week before, and 29,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Largest run of the season last week, there being around 5,450 head. The previous week the run figured 4,290, and for the same week a year ago there were 3,525 head. On the opening day of the week buyers got tops at \$9; Tuesday's trade was steady, and the next three days prices were fifty cents higher, bulk of Wednesday's, Thursday's and Friday's sales being made at \$9.50. Culls the fore part of the week sold up to \$8, and the latter part they sold from \$7.50 down, common fed calves landing as low as \$4. Receipts last week included close to 500 head of Canadians, and they sold anywhere from \$5.50 to \$9.35.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.15 to \$8.75; Western steers, \$5.60 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$8.50; calves, \$6 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.40 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.70; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.25; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$7.40 to \$8.40. Lambs, native, \$8.10 to \$8.75.

Bad Seed.

The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has recently issued Bulletin No. 39, by E. D. Eddy, which gives in detail the results of an enquiry regarding wheat, oats, barley, flax, and silage corn used for seed in Canada. Over 3,700 samples were forwarded to Ottawa, where they were tested for purity and germination. The aim was to get samples representing the average seed used by farmers. Making full allowance for all inaccuracies, it is clear that the value of grain crops produced in Canada is enormously lower each year through the use of poor seed. Results show that surprisingly little attention is paid to choosing the most suitable varieties. The seed is seldom selected or graded, except to pass it through a fanning mill once or twice, and very often this is not done, or the fanning mill is not properly equipped. Comparatively little of the seed is treated for smut, and weed seeds are all too numerous in most of the seed sown. The bulletin is out a little late for this year, as a great deal of the seed is already in the ground, but copies of it may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, and if carefully read we feel sure that more grain would be carefully selected and cleaned for next year's crop.

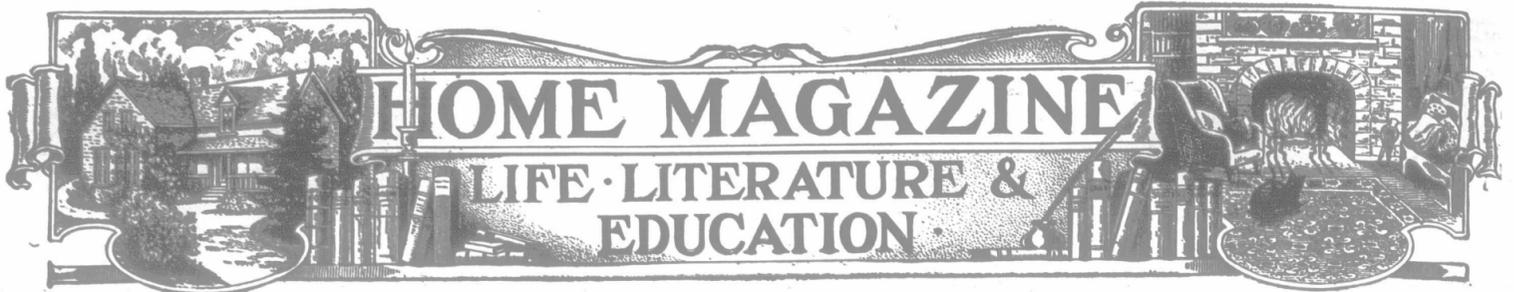
Gossip.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE AYLMER SCALE. The prices quoted on 4-ton and 5-ton scales, in the advertisement of Aylmer Scales in this issue, do not include plank flooring nor freight.

Volume 37 of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been issued from the press, containing pedigrees of mares having produce previous to September 30, 1914, and of stallions foaled before January 1, 1915. The figures for the export trade are: For 1914, 253; for 1913, 337; for 1912, 1,348; for 1911, 1,617.

Trade Topic.

The Standard Tube and Fence Co., Ltd., of Woodstock, Ont., have, we understand, received the contract for the entire requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway for woven-wire fences. This means miles and miles of wire from this firm.



The Convoy.

By Sergeant Francis S. Brown, of the "Princess Pats."

The sunny rose of autumn's smoky day
Had almost fled. The chill was in the
air,

When issued forth from Gaspé's smiling
bay

A grand Armada, 'neath a cruiser's
care.

A great and grand flotilla, speeding forth
Beneath the oily pall of clinging smoke—
A gift to Motherland, of priceless worth—
Th' Atlantic lazy swells to life awake.

Thrice ten and two great, modern
Argosies

That hurried to the field the best of
youth

To bear their country's colors o'er the
seas,

And herald Canada to national growth.
Great sons of sires whose willing blood
has given

To our New World, the sterling of the
Old;

Most worthy volunteers are these, un-
driven

To take up arms: Freemen, but strong
and bold.

Beneath the watching escort's wakeful
eyes

The fleet pulsed on. The ocean's lazy
roll

Bore three great straggling lines, 'neath
low'ring skies

Spread as a flock of geese cleave to-
ward their goal.

Thrice ten and two great, sullen mer-
chantmen,

As, sullen in their cloaks of drab and
black,

They freighted over thrice ten thousand
souls,

How many of these same may they
bring back?

The days roll by. The ocean slowly
yields

Its bosom to the squadron's steady
pace,

Until the cliffs of England rise to greet
The scions of her colonizing race

Come home—to give their all. Come
home—to fight.

Come home—though born of that far,
Western land,

Where Britain's shield is 'established for
the right,

They volunteered to lend an armed
hand.

Oh! Plymouth, cradle of the mighty
Drake;

The haven of his vessel's hopes and
fears;

Yet have you ever seen so fine a sight?
Or have you waked to such a crest of
cheers

As roars abroad the transports, on whose
decks

Are packed the khaki hosts? Has e'er
a day

Such wealth of loyal blood, such willing
hands

Brought to your shores? Al! England
answers "Nay."

Browsing Among the Books.

SPRING GLADNESS AT EIGHTY.

[The following article, written by E. P. Powell, a wonderful old man of eighty, has been taken from that excellent magazine, the New York Independent. It is well worth reading. Its optimism and broad outward outlook may be suggestive to many of not half the veteran writer's age.—Ed.]

What have you got to be glad about at eighty? Well, in the first place, about life itself. I do not mean the

mere ability to go through with a process of functioning that passes for living. He is a big blunderer who has lived half my years and has not found out that the whole universe is alive, and that everything in it is alive. The joy that wraps me around is something very different. It is that I have a share in that great deliberative and determinative part of life which some way has developed out of the business of mere existence that has placed me in such a relation to all the rest of the universe that I am a God-child. Call it evolution, or call it creation, it is evidently a part of that divine-willing that is lifting us into higher stages of being.

I am supremely happy to-day in this, then: That I can repeat the Lord's Prayer without lying. How it sweeps the skies; how it glorifies Jesus, and with Him the rest of us: "Our Father Who art in heaven." What has one to grumble about if this prayer really belongs to him? He does not stoop under the command of ordinary laws.

Who are you and what are you; how long would you like to live? Is it a real truth that one could endure eternity? Would it weigh too heavily on us, to meet its mighty questionings; or is there that in evolution which constantly enlarges our grip and our capacity for hoping and willing? I am not sure, and that is the best of it. Any man who has assurance has got to the end of everything. I would rather live in the region of hope and the region of love. Incipiently these things belong to all life, but they are rarely developed. This is a manhood—to have this capacity for eternal foresight; as the Bible has it, "With his brains in his forehead."

LESSONS FROM BIRDS AND BEES.

I sit down among my birds, bees and fowls, and I find that I can waken in animal life around me a certain amount of intelligence, and not a little of the prophetic. I am not impatient, therefore, of those who tell me that all life will be perpetuated. I can understand a little the part which the Divine One is taking in the world; that of Fatherhood; making children for Himself; infusing into them a capacity for comprehending the true, the beautiful, and the good. As I get older the part assigned to me grows more acceptable as well as more comprehensible; to help God. The boy only hears the call; at middle age we respond doubtfully; in old age we are assured of "Him in Whom we live and move and have our being."

And yet all this while, and all the more, I am thankful for my relation to this little world around me, made up of matter, but charged with purpose. It is something that one may be grateful for every moment, if he has escaped that dusty education (which was all dust); and instead of a memory full of uselessness, has acquired or even blundered into a knowledge of the life-full things around him. My neighbor, who parses Latin verbs far better than I can, laughs at me because I like to sit down among my hens, while they learn to jump on my knee and talk with me, inquiring a little of the real meaning of life. What might we not learn if we only could live to be one hundred and fifty years old? That answers the question. If you really know what to do and have learned how to do it, you will gladly stay in the working world to finish up your job.

So far, it seems to me that we have been putters. We have not lived long enough to get a job finished. What is death, except it be the result of an infinite number of blunders about living? But there is another thing about it. You can constantly learn of Nature about you, and never get anywhere near a satisfactory conclusion. You become conscious of how little you know and

how much you might know. Ah! if only the schools would take hold at the right end! I ought to have known the songs of the common birds at ten years of age. As a farmer, I ought to be able to raise two hundred bushels of corn to the acre. As a preacher, I ought to know better than to place emphasis on the supernatural. Let science take care of some of those problems. Ah, here it is! What I am really thankful for is that the whole affair is a part of eternal evolution. I wonder—or, rather, I do not wonder—that there was so much religion of misery before Darwin's day. It is this magnificent thought of eternal progress that captures life; swallows up the whole future, and in the one thought of betterment makes everything right.

THE GLADNESS OF FRIENDSHIP.

For friends also I am supremely glad to-day. For eighty years they have been going on ahead, somewhere. It is about the only distressing thought connected with human life. Only this I am sure of, that not one in twenty of them need to have gone so soon. I am vexed at these unnecessary good-byes. But then there is this about it: If one lives right he will face that beautiful procession of young souls that comes toward him from the somewhere, dancing and tripping; their way, some of them; but most of them making outrageous blunders; without his help.

It is to my young friends that I owe most, and it is the capacity to win the younger that most pleases me. You see, it keeps one from ever getting out of touch with humanity; it keeps one from getting lonesome. Old age of the right sort does not leave you in a corner. It never ought to do anything of the kind. The boys ought to prattle around you and tell you their troubles. Nobody is ever fit to be a father who cannot find out the inside of a boy's heart. Yes, to-day I am most of all grateful for the boys and girls that are filling the world with questions. The multiplication table is an old thing, but it does not cover all the multiplies and problems. Get a handful of boys about you and find out. What are you good for if you have thrown away all of your experience, and cannot make yours of any use to some one born one or two hundred years after yourself?

Friendships rarely blossom for fifty years; what of it? They go on bearing fruit all the same. Kissing is in the flower; in the fruit is power, although there may be less of sentiment. Remoteness is hard to bridge with memory. All the same I have those boy loves and brother loves yet; and always will have them. We may not touch hands a ain, and it may be that many of our visions of eternal cordiality may not be demonstrated; all the same, we have been men by virtue of our good will. This good will remains with us, in our character, forever. There are some, yet unborn, on the way to my heart. They will need time and thought; others will need that helpfulness which has been my own share at times along the road. This shifting and re-shifting of the scenes is after all the glory of human progress. We do not want any one thing to remain. We do not grow fruit trees for this year's crop only.

A JOYFUL RELIGION.

Have I no religion? I don't suppose I have much of that religion which grew up all around my feet in my boyhood. The religion which blossoms to-day over my head and in my heart is the magnificent thought that if I will, I may be almost anything that can be conceived. It is dreadful to know that anyone can will himself into the form and the life of a devil; but what is it when you look the other way? I don't wonder that

the ancients divided people into "upward lookers" and just "common folk." It is this looking up, and seeing what we can see in and through things; reading between the lines of inspiration, that is what we want. No one can fail to make a satisfactory book of the Bible if he can read between the lines; the trouble is too much line reading. Think of anybody sitting down in the middle of such a world as this and cursing his neighbor because he does not believe that Eve was made of a rib. I don't care whether she was or not; I do know that some people never get over being ribs. What seems to me glorious is that one may go up on the mountain top, quit beside a for a while, and learn a direct lesson from the invisible.

I rejoice furthermore that I can still talk. I feel to the fullest what Stephenson said, that he would like to rise from the dead, only that he "might preach." I would reverse the old proverb and say, Silence is barely silver; but it is speech that is golden. The press has become the new pulpit. To-day there are one hundred writers and authors to one in 1860. The people are crying for a voice. The whole country has become a debating club. It was essential to democracy; supplementary to free schools and free thought. At last we are getting free speech. Talk it is that is the glory of humanity.

But better yet do I rejoice in the great unrevealed; in the vastness of the unworld. One can never exhaust such an eternity. It gives us an eternal storehouse to investigate; but with infinite newness and freshness of life. It is what we cannot bear now; that is, our real relation to the whole and the eternal. So far as we have gone, we find that two meals a day of intellectual information is quite enough. Indeed, we have made a bad muddle of the world and the knowledge of it so far as we have gone; what would we have done had we been directed to dip into infinity? What a terrific thing, if some one, or The One, should throw all eternity open to us! This world is already more than enough. "I have many things to say to you, but you cannot bear them now." Bear them; I should think not. We can hardly endure the little scraps of daily information; that is Nature-illuminated mortality.

We cannot endure, nor even comprehend the motion pictures that the Great Lord of Life runs before our eyes for forty or fifty years. We have science, but of nothing else are we more afraid. Instead of its daily unfoldings of new discoveries and new thoughts, we cling with all our might to old material, that at best has been dead for five thousand years. We set up in our pulpits mere lads to preach immortality and expound eternity. What do they know about it? They have not yet studied spectrum analysis, nor yet have they even any knowledge of the bees that feed them with honey, and the trees that drop plums at their feet. Let us trust God with His own secrets. Yes, it is indeed true, that above all things, this day, I rejoice that I have scarcely touched the revealable truths of the Almighty. I am willing to live eighty years more, just to find out what a fool I am; or, rather, what a babe, and then to be lifted up into the family of God's children, and be taught, as I "can bear it." When one has learned that he never can hold all truth, but that he can forever be adding to the scraps of his wisdom, then living is worth the while. Life then has a meaning of its own.

TO-DAY BETTER THAN YESTERDAY.

And now there are some readers who will grip hands with me when I say that I am grateful to have lived long enough to have outlived the days of slavery. I

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. 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.

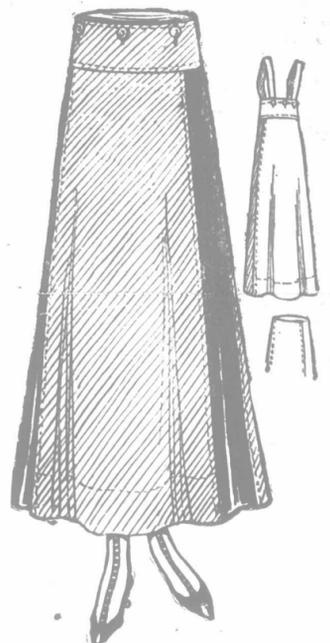
When ordering, please use this form:
 Send the following pattern to:
 Name
 Post Office.....
 County
 Province
 Number of pattern.....
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
 Measurement—Waist, Bust,
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8624 Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.



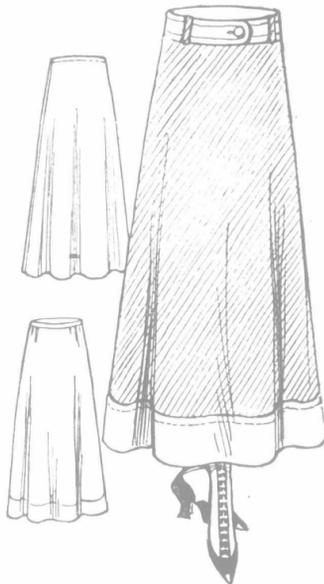
8644 Short Coat, 34 to 42 bust.



8641 Four-Piece Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8631 Boy's Suit, 6 to 10 years.



8628 Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8626 Surplice Corset Cover, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



8589 Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.



8653 Girl's Overalls or Rompers, 4 to 8 years.



8635 Empire Combination with Envelope Drawers, 34 to 44 bust.



8638 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



8640 Girl's Guimpe, 8 to 14 years.



8625 Two-Piece Gathered Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week between April 23rd and April 30th:

Amounts over \$1.00 each:—"A Friend," Winterbourne, Ont., \$2.00; Essie Rath, Clayton, Ont., \$1.50.

Amounts of \$1.00 each:—J. Stewart Begg, Gravel Hill, Ont.; Adam Burnett, Listowel, Ont.; Jas. B. McCall, Markham, Ont.; J. E. W. Freeman, Ont.; Wm. Jackson, Navan, Ont.; Samuel Taylor, Burnstown, Ont.

Total amount previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30th to April 23rd.....\$1,221.98

Total to April 30th.....\$1,231.48

"A Friend," Winterbourne, Ont., writes as follows: "I not only feel it my duty as a reader of your valuable magazine, but a great privilege, to add to the Dollar Chain, as the work is of great importance. I hope the chain will continue as long as the war lasts."

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

More Money Would Save Many Lives,

As the seemingly interminable war drags on into the summer sickness along the lines, under conditions in which scrupulous sanitary measures cannot be kept up, cannot but increase terribly. Nothing but money—more money—for relief measures can save.

It is hard for us here, so far from the actual scenes of conflict, to realize just the awfulness of it all. And we should realize, for only by realizing are we moved to help to the utmost of our ability. Perhaps the following, sent out by the American Relief Clearing House, may help us to see:

In their usual order, War, Famine and Pestilence have come to many unfortunate countries. There has been incredible destruction of life and property. Rivers have been poisoned with blood. There were forty miles of rotting corpses along the Marne—and the pigs fed upon them. But people without fuel cannot boil their water! Hunger overcame scruples about the swine. These things, shallow graves and exposure, have opened the door for the waiting forces of disease. The hospitals of France are now besieged by civilians in numbers equaling, or superseding, the soldiers. The problem was difficult enough before. No country could have been prepared to cope with the great hordes of wounded men—the hundreds of thousands that have fallen since the beginning of the war. In the military hospitals supplies are very limited. In many instances men lie on pallets of straw, in sheds or public buildings.

Now the situation is doubly serious. Typhus cases should not be placed in proximity to wounded soldiers. But the scourge of fever spreads daily. It is difficult to refuse admittance to those who are suffering from any cause.

The following are excerpts from letters received at the American Relief Clearing House, which organization distributes aid from America to France and her Allies, according to the best judgment of its Committees working with the French Government. These letters were written from hospitals near the firing line in Belgium and France:

"Many wounded soldiers are infected by the civilians suffering from typhoid who must be cared for. Many of the typhoid patients are sent on to more remote hospitals—and on what roads!!! They die on their arrival! Out of seven brought in one day in that condition five have died. We hope to increase the number of beds in our hospital. The doctors declare that if we had sufficient funds to continue the work, the epidemic would be checked in two months.

"Most of the typhoid cases are refugees who fled before the Germans. In ordinary times the population of this town is 8,000. Now there are 80,000

people living here—in the most frightful proximity generally, in hovels, stables and sheds. I have seen a family of twelve crowded together with the horses in a stable without air or light, and in dirt indescribable. Many are dying from hunger.

"I cannot give you details as to the peculiar signs of the epidemic. Here it generally looks like typhoid fever, malignant and very catching. Whole families are brought to us of ten persons. The treatment is painful; most patients are unconscious and weak. Often the sick people are concealed by their families because the disease is not understood. Much good could be done if we could go about among them and teach them simple hygiene. Two of our nurses have got the infection in spite of all precautions.

"Because of lack of space, we refuse many patients every day, who come begging admittance. There would be two or three thousand in the immediate neighborhood to be taken in if we could care for them.

"We must appeal to private charity. Our work is for civilians and soldiers alike. We care for the civilians and protect the soldiers as much as possible against infection. In the beginning a little money would have saved so many lives—and always the lives of young men! It is between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five most of them die. The mortality is frightful!

"To continue our work we must have money, bedding, washing and disinfecting apparatus, and food. Our need is most urgent."

Another letter reads:

"There are eighty patients in all, and oh! what a desperate state they are in! This is only a temporary hospital; it was formerly a school. The patients are quartered in four rooms, and up to the time of our arrival there were but seven nurses. Two attended to the medicines, temperatures, hypodermics, cuppings, etc., two gave the lotions—a cross between a tub and a sponge—two carried the food, and one remained on duty at night. You can only half imagine the condition in which we found the poor souls. Up to three weeks ago the wounded soldiers came here, but now it is only for typhoid cases.

There is a pump in the yard, but not a tap in the building. Every drop of water must be carried upstairs, and heating it is a difficult matter. At first we had only one jug to carry it in—now we have five buckets. Also, there are exactly five basins for washing the patients. Fancy five basins for eighty patients! And there were but eight cuspidors in the place—they had been using the floor—but now we have twenty empty condensed milk cans in use as cuspidors in the place—they had been each ward, and no bed tables; so mugs, cups and everything go on the floor. As yet we have not improvised a place for disinfecting the soiled linen. We need disinfectant so badly.

"The mattresses are all old ones from the barracks, straw and lumps of wadding, and each one is worse than filthy and smells frightfully, as you will understand when I tell you they have never had such a thing as a drawsheet. The men seem so surprised when we want to change the soiled ones. The wonder is that there are no bed sores; I think the reason is because each one of the men has walked out to the toilet whether staggering with delirium or not. When we first got there we all stayed on day duty to try and get the patients clean and their beds made. They one and all said they had not been washed for three weeks, or had their beds made. So many could not be cared for by so few. You can imagine the condition of their mouths—frightful!

"My first night began with a death—a poor little boy of eighteen. He died in full view of all the patients—such a thing as a screen is unheard of here—and after he died two orderlies just carried him away to the attic. As they were carrying him, a delirious patient got out of bed and was tottering by the door; the orderlies had to put the stretcher down with the body on the landing, and secure the wand-ster. In the meantime, several of the other patients who were going to and fro to the toilet, had to step over the stretcher and the corpse. The toilets are on

each landing—all in full view—and are only wine vats cut in half with a board over the top for a seat. Of course, they are occupied almost constantly—and we are always short of disinfectants.

"I am writing this in the ward with ten delirious men around me, some coughing constantly and some muttering, while others—I think I had better stop. Each detail, as I think of it, seems worse than the last; it is gruesome and all so frightfully insanitary.

"Of course, we all have bad throats. It could not be otherwise. The odors are terrible. So many of the patients have bronchial pneumonia or pleurisy with the typhoid. The way the cases are mixed up is awful, too—a typhoid-pneumonia and a tubercular case side by side and most using the same sputa cup. Upstairs a ringworm man is at large, getting nothing for it, not even an ointment. I have never seen so many rings at a time—all over his scalp and covering half his back.

"This place is a veritable pesthouse—but what can we do without sufficient help or supplies! We need everything—medicines, food, bedding and, most of all, disinfectants."

From another temporary hospital comes this report:

"We started work on Monday, and it is work—not glamour about it. It is pretty awful, but our party is working splendid, and, certainly, there is no question as to whether we are wanted. There is enough work for fifty women to do, but it is not possible to send for more, as there is no accommodation anywhere.

"We have absolutely nothing here—no supplies. The men have no socks, and they wear their dirty uniforms in bed. We have no clean shirts, no bedjackets, no slippers. It is impossible to buy anything here.

"There are three hundred and fifty wounded—sometimes five hundred. Most of these men are terribly injured. I help with the dressings and see some awful sights. Would be so grateful for anything you might send. You have no idea how badly things are needed—practically everything."

The hospitals are the most important trench in the European situation—the trench that holds back disease. Money to buy medical supplies is the ammunition needed, so that it may hold out. Never has the value of money been so great. Never could so much be accomplished with small amounts. A few dollars to-day may tide several persons over the crucial period; may furnish a sufficient additional amount of nutrition to enable them to resist disease until ditions are adjusted and people in Europe no longer die of hunger.

Kindly remember that you can still help through the Farmer's Advocate "Dollar Chain."

Ask Her Advice.

It may be true in a good many cases, as is sometimes contended, that women folk do not have much of a head for business, but there is no getting around the fact that a scad of fellows would now have larger bank accounts and be living on the interest of their money if they had asked and followed the advice of their wives before they tied up their hard earned thousands in some hare-brained investment enterprise. As long as the good wife has to help pay the fiddler in case such an investment does not pan out right, it is no more than fair that she should be consulted in the matter before the step is taken. If she is consulted and the proposition proves a fizzle she will with better grace wear her last year's dress or bonnet.—Sel.

Many puzzled persons will agree with the Kansas editor who says: As we understand it, it is against the rules of "civilized warfare" to shoot an enemy with a frazzled bullet, but quite the proper thing to pot him with a stick of dynamite, a kettle full of harness buckles and cracked glass, or chase him through a barb-wire fence. The "ethic" of war seem incomprehensible to the untutored intelligence.—Providence Journal.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Forest Folks at Home.

By Jake H. Harrison.

Deep within the forest aisles
Cooling breezes blow,
While the verdant velvet leaves
Flutter to and fro;
Sighing with a lover's breath,
Hear them whisper low
While the daisies underneath
In their beauty glow.

Dancing ripples in the brook
Laugh as they go by,
Flirting with the water ferns,
Smiling at the sky;
While the minnow, pleasure mad,
Glisten in the sun,
As they leap and dart about
In their wanton fun.

See the robin come to bathe
In the cooling flood,
Weary, warm and thirsty, too,
From his quest for food;
See his wings a-flutter now,
Watch the water fly,
See him preen his feathers, too,
While they slowly dry.

And that saucy squirrel there,
Watch him frisk about,
See the teasing rascal, now,
Drive the robin out;
Hear him chatter in his glee
At the mischief done,
Clap your hands and see him dart—
Now the tease is gone.

See that awkward woodcock there,
Boring in the ground
In among that water mint,
Where his food is found;
Caution now, or he will fly.
Ah, the timid thing!
He has seen us and is off,
Hear his whirring wing.

Forest folks are full of life,
Interesting, too,
And it is a pleasant thing,
Watching what they do;
Take your picture-gun along,
Find their hiding spot,
And each time you have a chance
Snap them with a shot.

Funnies.

Historical.—Miss Smith, the teacher was hearing the history class. The pupils seemed unusually dull.

"Now," she said, "Mary followed Edward VI., didn't she?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied a little girl.

"And now, who followed Mary?" asked the teacher, hopefully. All was silent for a moment, then Elsie raised her hand.

"Yes, Elsie?" queried the teacher.

"Who followed Mary?"

"Her little lamb, teacher," said Elsie, triumphantly.—Harper's Monthly.

"See what I've got!" cried Johnnie, a Cockney boy, as he came running from a chicken-coop holding in his hand a china egg.

"Oh, go and put it back!" cried his six-year-old sister. "That's the egg the hen measures by!"

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Having seen that Puck is going to have garden competitions, I thought I would write and see if Puck will have any objections to my joining it. Will you Puck? It was rather funny that so many of the competitors failed to write their competitions. We don't want to have such weak hearts always, do we Beavers?

Well, spring has come again, and nature is very busy dressing her children. How green the grass is getting! And how the birds are busy preparing their homes. I suppose all the Beavers are looking for the birds. The boys and girls at our school take up nature-study about birds. Our teacher's name is Miss Barnett; we all like her very much.



32 waist.



30 years.



Skirt.

I suppose all the Beavers like reading books. I do, some of the books I have read are, "Little Women and Good Wives," "Alice in Wonderland," "Brave Nelly," and others. Puck, how large should our garden be? I hope we all have good luck with our gardens this year, and a little more courage than last year. Well, I guess I will close now, as my letter is getting rather long. I do hope the w-p. b. hasn't got any intentions of gobbling my letter up when it gets there.

Science Hill. MABEL GUNNING. (Age 12.)

No indeed, Mabel; we do not want any faint hearts this year. We hope every Beaver who sends in an application to join the garden competition will have "grit" enough to keep at the work all summer. It will be worth while even though a prize should not be won.

So far six names have been received. All of the letters will not be published, but the names will be kept in a list, and published the last week in May or the first week in June.

By the way, some of the Beavers ask if they have to buy the seeds from us. Certainly not. Get them wherever you like. Also you may make your garden just whatever size you choose.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw that you were having a garden competition this year, I thought I would like to join also. May I? I live near Bass River in Gloucester County, and I do not live very far from Bay Chaleur. The ice moved out of it to-day (April 20th) but the northwest wind drove it back again, and it is jammed there now. Our teacher's name is Miss Scott, we all like her fine. I have two miles to go to school. My sister and I go nearly every day now. Although we cannot go in the coldest part of winter. I will close now, wishing the Beavers every success, and hoping that I will be allowed to join your garden competition.

Good-bye for this time, ELLA L. RONALDS. Bathurst, N. B. R. M. D., No. 1, Box 22. (Age 13.)

We are very glad to admit a New Brunswick Beaver to our competition, Ella.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the second time I have wrote to your Circle. I like reading the letters and riddles very much. I go to school every day and like it. Our teacher's name is Miss M. Lilloco. I am what you would call a book-worm. I have read Black Beauty, Mother Goose, Wide Wide World, and many others, but I like the Fairy Tales best. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about as long as I can remember. How many of the Beavers like skating? I just learned this winter, and I like it. Well, I guess I will close with a few riddles.

Twelve pairs hanging high, twelve men riding by, each took a pair, and left eleven hanging there. Ans.—"Each" was the man's name.

What has a plate of soup got that everything else's got? Ans.—A name. Bright, Ont. BELLE ROUNDS. (Age 12, Class Sr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on a farm near the village of Inverkip, and attend school there. I like reading very much, especially adventurous books. My favorite authors are Henty, Kingston and Ballantyne. We organized a hockey team at school last winter, and played a game with a neighboring village. The results of the game were a tie, which has not been broken. In the summer we play base ball, but in the spring and fall we do not play anything. I will close with a riddle.

What is the difference in cutting off an elephant's head than any other animal's head? Ans.—In cutting off an elephant's head it is not separated from the trunk, and in any other animal's head it is.

London, Ont. B. HAMILTON ROSS. R. R. No. 1. (Age 14.)

I hope I will be some of the Beavers in competition with you.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I hope I will be some of the Beavers in competition with you.

cate" for nearly thirty years, and could not do without it. The Academy is right next to us, and I am in first model; my teacher's name is Mrs. Abbott. I have read and liked these books, "Anne of Green Gables," "Happy Go Lucky," "Tiny and her Grandfather," "The Water Babies," "A Boys Visit to Ireland," "Alice in Wonderland," and others. As my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FREDA HERBERT. Lennoxville, Que. (Age 12.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I have been a very silent letter reader. I saw Vardon Latsch's letter in "The Advocate" in which he said they had a debate on "Resolved that country life is better than city life." We had the same debate at our school, and the country side won. I am 12 years old, and like going to school very much; My teacher's name is McFarlane. I am a great bookworm. I have read such books as, "Daddy's Girl," "My Mates and I," "Andy Gordon," "Luke Walton," "Strong and steady," and am reading the "Elsie" books now. I will close with a riddle.

What month do women talk least? Ans.—February, because it is the shortest. Maple, Ont. JEAN CAMERON.

Honor Roll.—Leta Rathwell, Gwendolyn Grant, Annie McIntosh.



Twins.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Leta Rathwell (age 11), Warton, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I just finished reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," and I thought I would write one, too. I go to school nearly all the time. It is over two miles from here, but I like going. I have two dogs for pets; their names are Sandy and Kipsey. My mother died four years ago, and my two oldest sisters keep house for us. One is eighteen and the other is sixteen, and I have a brother and sister younger than I. I will close for this time with best wishes to the Beaver Circle, from, Kirkton, Ont. RALPH DENHAM. (Age 9 years, Jr. II. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two or three years, and likes it fine. I hope, above all things, this will escape that hungry w-p. b. I will close with a riddle.

Round and round the house, and stands in the corner. Ans.—A broom. Wondale, Pierson County, N. S. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle,

though I have been a silent reader for a long time. I go to school nearly every day, and like it fine. I am in the Jr. II. class. How many of the Beavers are fond of reading? I am very fond of it, and have read, "The Bessie Books," "The Elsie Books," "Black Beauty," "Beautiful Joe," and several others. As my letter is getting pretty long I will close, hoping the w-p. b. will not be hungry when my letter arrives.

Lucknow, Ont. CAROLINE WEBB. R. R. No. 1. (Age, 9 years.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle. I have for pets a horse named Minnie, a colt named Prince, a cat and a dog named Pelo. I am learning to ride horse-back on Minnie. I sold my other pet colt, Dolly. I am just getting over the gripple. I was sick all day yesterday, and could not go to school. We like our teacher fine. His name is Mr. Alf. He is the minister's son. I have three brothers, Roy, Elton, Park. I went to my uncles to spend Easter holidays. I am taking music lessons now. Well, I guess this will be all for this time, hoping this will escape the w-p. b.

RUBY KENNEDY. (Age 10, Jr. III.)

P. S.—Will some of the Beavers please write to me?

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advo-

day. I have about a half mile to go. My teacher's name is Miss Grant. Well, I will close.

Thedford, Ont. TRYPHA G. FLEMING. (Age 10, Jr. II.)

The Windrow.

Fifty-nine European authors of distinction have perished already in the Great War.

Dr. Harry Plotz, who is not yet twenty-five, and who is attached to the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, has isolated the typhus fever bacillus and discovered a vaccine to counteract it.

The total number of men under arms at the front and in training for service, is, at the present time as follows: England, 3,000,000; Russia, 6,000,000; France, 4,000,000; Serbia, 800,000; Belgium, 200,000. Total for the Allies, 13,500,000. Germany 6 to 8,000,000; Austria, 4,000,000; Turkey, 1,000,000. Total 11 to 13,000,000.

The ancient code of the Cossacks consisted of six commandments, and for breaking any of them the penalty was instant death. One of them enjoined total abstinence in time of war. The Cossacks were not under ordinary circumstances distinguished for sobriety; during the periods of idleness intervening between wars getting drunk was their chief amusement. But once the call to arms was heard a man who took a single drink was shot.

Will Irwin, the noted American war correspondent now in Europe, notes that in the one long battle of Ypres, that begun on October 31st, Europe lost as many men as the north lost in the whole civil war. And yet the American Civil War has been called the most terrible in the modern history.

John J. Stevenson, President of the American Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corporation, has declined orders for millions of dollars worth of munitions for the European war. "It is better to make things that are useful," is his only explanation.

"The remarkable feature of this war is the rapid waste of equipment of every kind. I estimate that if peace does not take place before long exhaustion will set in during 1917, but no man can foresee anything in this event; it is too big and too strange to human intelligence; all we can do is to live each day as it comes along. Civilization is surely on fire, and the fire is spreading; driven by the fierce wind of circumstance it sweeps over the realities of the whole world, and there is no telling where it will end."—An ammunition-manufacturer in The Independent.

How Ruskin would have appreciated the gratitude of a man of the Lancashire Fusiliers, of whom a sergeant of the 5th Lancers wrote:—"He had two ghastly wounds in his breast, and I thought he was booked through. He was quietly reading a little edition of Ruskin's 'Crown of Wild Olive,' and seemed to be enjoying it immensely. As I chatted with him for a few minutes he told me that this little book had been his companion all through, and that when he died he wanted it to be buried with him. His end came next day, and we buried the book with him."—Tales of Tommy Atkins.

His Wife's Credulity.—A man in Kansas, whose wife is exceedingly active in church work, is quoted as saying:—"I don't mind Mary going to church, having the society, and even entertaining the preacher; what makes me mad is to have her believe the whale swallowed Jonah, the story about Daniel in the lion's den, and Noah, and then not believe one word I say."

MAY 6, 1915

The Ingle Nook.

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

A Great Game.

"It's a great game—this life." We had been talking in one of the editorial dens where, day after day, things are threshed out, and threshed out, and threshed out, —the war, the trusts, questions of government and finance, as well as problems of the land—and not always, it is to be confessed, with the satisfaction that the wheat has been wholly winnowed from the chaff, and that utter clear-seeing has been the result.

"It's a great game,—this life." The big six-foot man said the words with a laugh, and yet the laugh carried with it no suspicion of levity. Father did it suggest the deep-looking, the partial vision, a bit of marveling perhaps, a bit of puzzlement, something of contempt for those who misuse the responsibility, something of hope for the ultimate. "A great game,"—something to be fought out, with an end to be won, but subject to all sorts of unexpected complexities, tragedy or comedy; something requiring brains, and pluck, and perseverance—with a toss-up, when all is told, as to the outcome of it all. . . . For who can say whether this plan or that shall ever materialize as you or I have mapped it?

"Life"—subject for philosophers since the world began, and some have been sure and some have just wondered.

"Into this Universe, and Why not knowing,
Nor Whence, like Water willy-nilly flowing;
And out of it, as Wind along the Waste,
I know not Whither, wily-nilly blowing."

"All the world's a stage," said the divine Shakespeare, "and all the men and women merely players." But that parallel does it?—the wonderful Bard of Avon notwithstanding. It savors too much of the puppet idea, the mere saying of a part. We prefer to think of "all the men and women" as responsible beings, taking the initiative for themselves, heading out, to a great extent, their own lives, now forging ahead, now, though blundering perhaps, "falling but to rise."

And yet, and yet, in the case of so many, "circumstances," too, do so much towards moulding events. Here is one man who seems to have taken Fate into his own hands, dreamed his dream, and made it flower into reality. But here is another who also dreamed his dream and was never able to carry it out; "circumstances" arose to prevent, and not once, it may be, but again and again. We all know of such cases.

"It's no great credit to be a Doctor of Philosophy," said a farmer to me once, "Doctors of Philosophy would be thick as blackberries right here on the farms if the farm boys had all the chance of those fellows." . . . It was the same thought expressed by the poet Gray:

"But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial currents of the soul.

—followed up by a thought not without consolation, that although such a lot circumscribes the growing virtues, it also "confines" the crimes incident to the great world,

"Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Yes, Circumstance is a factor that can by no means be overlooked. True, some have surmounted and trodden upon it; yet it is just as true that many, per-

haps through unselfish motives, perhaps through blow after blow of "adverse fortune," have not been able to do this. And so another great writer—wasn't it De Quincey?—has compared all life to a bag of chessmen: one dips in one's hand in the single draw allotted to him and draws out it may be a king, or a bishop, or a little insignificant pawn.

The question is, should one feel down and out if, as the years go on, it appears more and more as though one has drawn a pawn? ARE THERE ANY PAWNS? Riches and power, the privileges of a higher education, even vast opportunities for doing good, do, indeed, appear surrounded by glory.—But if one were permitted to look down from some vast cosmic height, so to see things in their true relation, would not the little kingdom well ruled look as important as the large one? There is not one of us without opportunity to rule—even though it be only over our "own spirits," not always the easiest thing in the world, either. There is not one of us without a kingdom. If we are only doing the best we can in the circumstances in which we find ourselves, what more can we do? And, when puzzled, what can we do better than act according to the words of the wonderful old Sage of Chelsea. "Do the Duty which lies nearest thee. . . . Thy second Duty will already have become clearer."

We are not to stagnate. We are to keep on trying at everything that means development and well-doing, then we may safely leave the issue to take care of itself.

After all, why should we worry ourselves unduly if we are not able, to have a fine house, fine clothes, social position, and all the rest of it? What are these viewed on the face of eternity? Not even a pin-prick. And we are a part of eternity. Why should we not look on all things from that consciousness? Surely if we could but develop the cosmic mind we should be more contented.—And sometimes, if we would but read Sartor Resartus.

We are so inclined to keep our minds bound up with this present. Perhaps if we could but realize that it is but a phase, and that all things necessary for our eventual development and welfare must, sooner or later, come to every one of us, we should be more patient. Evolution is an actual fact in these existences of ours—that much must be conceded by anyone who looks closely enough to see the unending ultimate trend of everything—and so even the apparent "failure" among men and women is bound to move upward and onward, very likely is doing so now in some unseen way through the failures. As Mr. E. P. Powell says in a fine article quoted elsewhere in this issue, which I hope you will read, "It is this magnificent thought of eternal progress that captures life; swallows up the whole future, and in the one thought of 'betterment' makes everything right." And so who needs be utterly discouraged? Who—since this present is but a passing phase—needs ever give way to the hopelessness of feeling absolutely "down and out?"

Yes, "it's a great game—this life." Looking back over it so far, one sees it pretty much as it has been. . . . First come the days of wonder, when, looking out through his two wonderful windows upon the world, the child sees wonder in everything—the clouds floating high, the tree-tops waving in the breeze, the little fuzzy caterpillar curled up on the walk, the note dancing in the sunbeam. Who among us does not remember that irradiant time, and, like the poet Wordsworth, sometimes sigh for it?

"The Rainbow comes and goes,
And lovely is the Rose;
The Moon doth with delight
Look round her when the heavens are bare;
Waters on a starry night
Are beautiful and fair;
The sunshine is a glorious birth;
But yet I know, where'er I go,
That there hath passed away a glory from the earth."

Happy are we if we have been able to retain, at least to some degree, that

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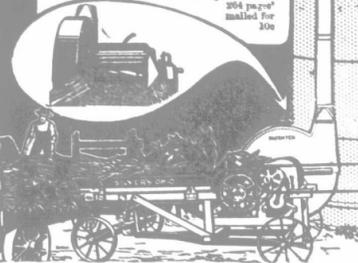
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simple joy and wonder of "common things."

So childhood passes, and narrowing days seem to come; the growing youth becomes absorbed in the concrete, in the things that center about him, the little irritating things, perhaps the treadmill of earning a living. At this stage he is apt to be very positive and intolerant. Yet there has been growth, too, all unaware, it may be to himself or to others. A striking sentence read here or there has stuck, the consciousness of a personality, a thought, a flash, often may be of music, or a poem, or a sun-st. And so one day the youth awakes to find that he has gained liberty, that he is able to weigh and balance things for himself, and he begins to suspect that there is more in life and destiny than he suspected.

This day may come in the early twenties. It may be deferred until old age. But sufficient is it that it comes. Henceforth one can be in the main cheerful, though one wear old clothes and toil away on a little spot where stones and weeds mean daily fighting. This experience is only for now. Work on, good soul, feeling the sunlight upon you. All the experiences that are worth while are yet for you. Eternity is filled with them. Only keep trying, for trying is the price of advancement.

Has this moment of vision come to you? I think it has come to me, and I am trying to hold it fast. It is only when I forget it that I become miserable and impatient and unkind.

JUNIA.

Fly Time.

If you see a few very large flies buzzing about the house these days dispose of them as quickly as possible, for in this case at least, according to the words of Kipling, "the female of the species is more deadly than the male." They are the few females that have survived the winter, and are now ready to set out upon their business of laying thousands of eggs in the first manure-pile or little heap of moist filth of any kind that they can find.

In the good old days flies were looked upon as among the inevitable "ills that flesh is heir to," and the children were taught kindly little ditties,

"How he crawls
Up the walls,
Yet he never falls,"

and so forth. To-day, there is a different story. Flies within a house are looked upon as a sure sign of somebody's carelessness in regard to cleanliness. They are known, also, as carriers of all sorts of dirt, and of tuberculosis and typhoid germs, hence the good housekeeper would almost as soon see enter a sprite from the nether regions, and so arms her domain with all sorts of devices, screens for doors and windows, fly-swatters, sticky fly-paper, fly poisons, and pyrethrum powder.

All these are, of course, effective, but the best plan of all is to see that there are comparatively few flies about to begin with. For this can be done,—oh, yes, it can be done; prevention, in this case, as in all others, is better than cure. Perhaps you don't care to hear anything nice at all about the Germans these days, but we must not permit ourselves to be utterly prejudiced, and so I want to tell you that I have just been reading an article, written by an American who has spent much time in Germany, in which the statement is made that that country is one of the very cleanest in all the world, and her cities among the very best kept. During a sojourn of several weeks this writer saw only one fly. "In Germany," she says, "they stop the fly before they ever have to swat it. An American fly that went over there would starve to death looking for a speck of dirt to live in." And the German housewife doesn't get her screens up from the cellar in the month of May. She hasn't any such thing among her household appliances. You see the reason plainly enough, why she doesn't need them. All Germany is so clean, and so brightly furnished it looks like something that Santa Claus left at Christmas-time. The grass is the green, green grass. The cows are the red, red cows. And the thatched-roofed cottages are set in fields of yellow, yellow flowers. Pinch yourself to make sure you aren't in a picture-book beginning "Once upon a time."

Everything is here and now and real. From the first you may note that there is no place for a city slum. There is no such thing as a 'back yard.' They are all as spick and span as front yards. Women's clubs don't have to get out with rakes and hoes and a great hurrah to rouse their cities for an annual spring clean-up. There is never anything to clean up."

And that explains why there are no flies.

For where flies abound you may take it for granted that there is some nearby condition of filth, usually about a stable. They lay their eggs in manure, but any heaps of decaying animal or vegetable matter will do on a pinch—anything soft, and damp, and smelly, and mucky, for the little white larvæ that are presently to develop into flies to crawl about in.

So having come to this we have come to the root of the matter, haven't we? Do away with the filthy hatching-places and you put a discount upon flies. See that the manure is either covered closely or taken to the fields every week; see that all cellars and backyards are kept clean and dry; and see that garbage pails are kept clean and always closely covered so that no encouragement may be given to odd rovers to come about the kitchen doors. Thus the pest is prevented from the very start.

There are other precautions, too, that must be taken. Flies are dangerous,—that must not be forgotten. "Germs"—bacilli—cling to their woolly feet, hence, whenever you see the little black scavengers crawling over food, let it sink into your consciousness that disease germs may—and filth of some sort is sure to be deposited there. Filth is not pleasant, to say the least that can be said, especially if it be on one's food, while disease germs deposited on any favorable growing medium, such as milk, jelly, etc., increase in numbers with remarkable speed. Indeed, it is not inconceivable that a single fly alighting for ten minutes on a dish of food may very easily inflict tuberculosis upon a whole family.

To prevent any such chance, then, from the stray marauder,—and especially since we do not live in Germany, where the Government helps by making all the people in a neighborhood live up to standard conditions—it is necessary to exert the greatest care, all through the summer months, to keep flies from ever touching foodstuffs. Screened doors and windows are, of course, a help, especially if rubbed with turpentine every day, so are sticky fly-papers, but even these are not sufficient. Keep every atom of food in pantry or elsewhere, closely covered. If it is necessary to secure ventilation as well, buy some of the wire net covers now to be got for the purpose. And if the table, after being prepared for a meal, has to stand for any length of time, throw a cheesecloth or mosquito-netting cover over it. These are very quickly made, and are invaluable to any dainty house.

Even the clean dishes should be closed away; an open cupboard should never be tolerated.—And speaking of pantry-shelves—if not already provided with doors, very good screens may be supplied by simply fixing stout window-shades, on rollers in place. Be sure to have a strong washable holder at the bottom for moving the screen up or down as required.

Swatting the fly is all right so far as it goes, but, once more, prevention is better than cure.

MOSQUITOES.

For mosquito larvæ look not in the manure-pile, but in standing water anywhere, pools, ponds, rain-barrels, even in a cupful of rain-water in a discarded tomato-can. "Wrigglers" in such places are simply the mosquito larvæ, and the best method of exterminating them is to run a thin film of coal oil over the surface of the water. The wrigglers have to come to the top frequently to breathe, and the coal oil beats them. This is the plan that has been extensively followed in Southern countries, and so successful has it been that yellow fever and malaria—carried by mosquitoes—have been practically stamped out of some places in which, previously, living has been most precarious. Had it not been for the vigilance and thoroughness with which Colonel Gorgas not only "housecleaned" the Isthmus of Panama, but also banished its mosquitoes, the putting through

of the Panama Canal would not have been possible.

With a little care and the aid of the kerosene can, it is possible—unless one live in close proximity to an utterly impossible swamp—to mitigate very greatly the mosquito nuisance during the early spring months. If the coal-oil odor proves too disagreeable in the rain water, render it unnecessary by keeping all barrels and cisterns closely covered at all times.

Wall Coverings and Colorings.

The old way of buying wall-paper was to go to the store, look at the rolls of paper and choose whichever looked prettiest then and there without any reference whatever to any of the furnishings in the room in which it was to be used. Needless to say the result was usually hodge-podge. The new way is to carefully consider all the furnishings of the room, decide upon the very coloring that will look well as a background, then search diligently until that is found. If rugs and upholstery are figured or flowered, it is remembered that the wall-covering must be, for the most part, plain. It is also remembered that plain effects are usually to be trusted for restfulness, and so the result is likely to be quiet, artistic, and restful to mind and body.

Nor is there much trouble, nowadays, in finding the wall-coverings one wants. Every supply store that makes any pretensions at all to being up-to-date keeps a good line of plain ingrain, oatmeal, fibre and leather-finished papers, as well as the more "fancy" kinds, also burlaps, grass-cloth, etc., for those who prefer such materials.

The chief trouble with most people is to decide upon the color, although a rather safe rule to follow is to remember that quiet, unobtrusive shades, invariably give the best effects. Tobacco browns, some of the sand shades, gray-green, stone grays, old blue, deep cream, dull buff and ivory, are all reliable, but discretion must be exercised in regard to the location to which they are assigned.

All tints of yellow and orange, for instance, will bring sunshine into a dark room. Green and red, in all gradations, except when too dark, have little effect in changing the light, while blue tones may be used in very bright rooms. The warm colors are yellows, reds, and olive-greens; the cold colors blue-green, blue, and some of the grays. As a writer in Harper's has remarked, "The character and atmosphere of a room are dependent upon this decided characteristic of colors. A room with dark-red walls and rich hangings suggests the coziness of an open fire on a winter's evening,—a green room the cool, restful shade of the forest on a warm summer's day, while warm, golden-yellow suggests sunshine itself." It will be seen, then, that hot reds and yellows should never be used in rooms flooded with sunshine; the effect in summer would be almost unbearable.

The cold colors recede from us, make good back-grounds for pictures, and make a room appear larger. The warm colors advance, and almost invariably make a room seem smaller, as do also the darker shades of all colors. Ceilings may be made to appear higher by using light, retiring colors—ivory-white and cream are among the best—while very high ones may be brought lower by using darker shades. It should be remembered, however, in planning for any room, that the darkest shade should always be on the floor, the next on the wall, and the lightest on the ceiling, while the furniture may vary between the two extremes.

The curtains, etc., may or may not match the walls. Sometimes a harmonious contrast is very effective.

Just here may we give you a description of a room seen recently in Toronto, which appealed particularly. It was a south room, and the colorings were chosen in such a way as to suggest a bit of woodland. The rug, plain except for a rather narrow border, was brown, like the brown earth of a forest; the furniture was upholstered in plain olive-green; the walls were a somewhat lighter shade of brown than the rug, also plain, but were panelled and bordered by trellises along which ran vines of climbing rose; and the inside curtains were of

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creamy chintz scattered with roses to match those on the paper. There was no other note of color except that furnished by two large copper jardinières in which grew tall palms. The whole effect was restful, pleasing, artistic, as you may imagine.

Speaking of inside curtains, it is now possible to buy materials that are practically proof against fading. "Sunfast," "sundour," they are called, and appear in nearly all of the favored fabrics—casement silk, pongee, shadow cloth, hand-blocked linens, etc. For white, or cream curtains, especially suitable for bedrooms or rooms required to be especially light and airy in effect, cotton voile, cross-barred muslin, scrim of all kinds, grenadine, madras, chintz (light colors), cotton crepe, linens, and congress canvas, even factory cotton stencilled or trimmed with chintz bards, are all good. Heavy insertion and lace borders may be added to the plain materials.

For portieres, velours, rep, casement cloth, monk's cloth, craftsman's canvas, and very fine burlap, are recommended. Curtains, by the way, should always hang straight. Loopings and drapings are no longer tolerated.

... To come back to the wall-paper question, may we close by an amusing quotation from Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Tremendous Trifles." Having read it, you will be little in mood for buying any ornately-figured covering for your walls. He describes himself as lying in bed and being suddenly overcome by a desire to draw something on a bare space on the wall (naughty man).

"But when I tried to find these fine clear spaces in the modern rooms, such as we all live in," he says, "I was continually disappointed. I found an endless pattern and complication of small objects hung like a curtain of fine links between me and my desire. I examined the walls; I found them to be already covered with very uninteresting images, all bearing a ridiculous resemblance to each other. I could not understand why one arbitrary symbol (a symbol apparently entirely devoid of any religious or philosophical significance) should thus be sprinkled all over my nice walls like a sort of smallpox. The Bible must be referring to wall papers, I think, when it says, 'Use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do.' I found the Turkey carpet a mass of unmeaning colors, rather like the Turkish Empire, or like the sweetmeat called Turkish Delight. I do not exactly know what Turkish Delight really is, but I suppose it is Macedonian massacres. Everywhere that I went forlornly, with my pencil or my paint brush, I found that others had unaccountably been before me, spoiling the walls, the curtains, and the furniture with their childish and barbaric designs."

ABOUT STORY WRITING.

Dear Junia.—Spring! Spring! isn't it just lovely? I even get enjoyment from repeating the words aloud. Of course, I don't think one would have the same sensations in repeating them when the snow is two feet high and frost is on the windowpanes, and the thermometer is in low spirits, but then every song in its season.

It's so nice to have dear Junia (I came pretty near saying "old"—an error) to take all our troubles to, isn't it, Nookers? It is like going to mother's knee and asking her for advice when there is no mother of our own.

I have an idea I can write stories and I'm desperately determined to succeed, and willing to take all the knocks, but I'm going to get there all the same.—Now, Junia, I sent two stories I had written, away, incidentally one to your magazine. Both were returned. No complaints against stories. One magazine said it was good, but they were overstocked. Where can I find sale for them? They are real honey ones, which I believed was the kind that would take. If you can't give addresses of story magazines through your columns, kindly mention the fact and I will send stamped envelope.

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9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6		.34
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6		.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9		.34
9	52	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9		.36
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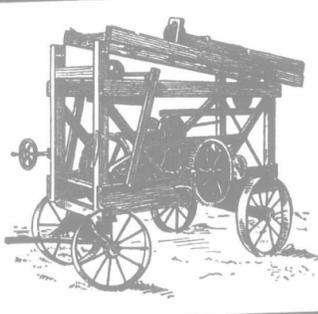
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Bolton, Ontario

which everyone without capital who "wants to make a little money" and has the slightest aptitude for composition files. Add to these those ambitious to become famous in the literary world, and those with a little talent who want to write because they "like to," and you may imagine the numbers who are driving the pen and deluging the magazine offices with stories and articles. Needless to say, by far the greater number of manuscripts have to be returned, sometimes because unsuitable to the class of material used by the magazine, sometimes because the office pigeon-holes are already overstocked, sometimes because there is absolutely no merit in the articles or stories themselves. As a rule, however, greatly outstanding genius is recognized and encouraged.

The best way for you to do will be to go to the largest library near you and look through the magazines enough to get some idea of the class of material used in each. Take down the addresses, send your stories with a brief note, and prepare to be as little disappointed as may be if your efforts should prove futile. There is no other way. If an article is returned from one place, dispatch it to another. If you have real talent, sooner or later it will be recognized. If not, the fact will one day come home to you and you will one day be contented to turn your hopes and energies to something else. "There is no royal road to learning"; also there is no royal road—but, on the contrary, a very stony and thorny one as a general rule—to success as a magazine writer. Rebuffs must come, but real genius must go forward notwithstanding.

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will be interested to know that they can insure their automobiles against fire (including explosion and self-ignition) at lower rates than the owners of any other make of cars.

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The cars will be insured while in any building or whilst on the road.
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When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

CLEANING BLOUSES AND STEEL RANGE.

Dear Junia.—Through your paper I have received many good recipes and

From The Fountain Head

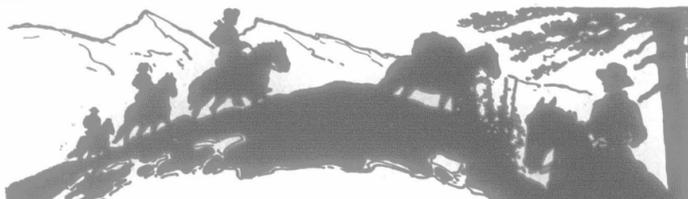
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into the home of mountain loveliness—

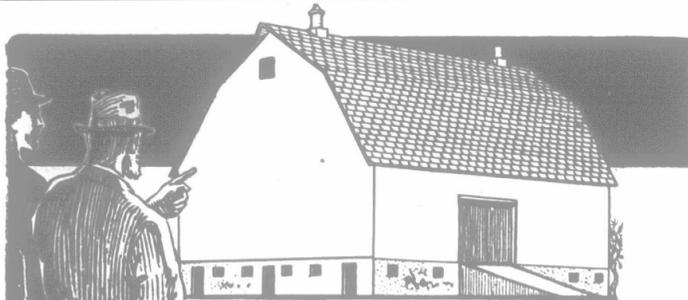
The Canadian Rockies

Snow is on the peaks, but June has carpeted the slopes with brilliant flowers. Ponies for the tourist, Swiss guides for the Alpine climber. Mountaineer in comfort from any of the Canadian Pacific hotels at Banff, Lake Louise, Glacier, Field, Revelstoke. Reached only by the

Canadian Pacific Railway

Nature's Exposition Route to the California Expositions

Particulars from M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto



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The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

hints for housekeepers. I now come to you for help. I have several white voile blouses which I cannot wear because they have shrunk so in washing. Could you print a way in which they may be washed without shrinking? Also, how to clean a steel range (sheet steel part) so that it will remain black and glossy as new? Thanking you in advance, I remain,

MRS W. M.

All wash materials should be thoroughly shrunk before being made up. This will leave no danger of trouble afterwards. Blouses that are not too much soiled may be cleaned without shrinking as follows: Mix powdered starch and borax together, equal quantities. Rub this mixture well into the material, roll up in a cloth and leave for a couple of days, then shake out. Repeat the process if necessary. Could you not put small vests of lace or embroidery into the fronts of the blouses which are so badly shrunken, and so make them wearable?

I have telephoned a stove manufacturer in regard to your second question. He says to remove all grease, then treat the stove with "Japan," following directions.

TABLE LINEN.

Dear Junia,—I have read the Ingle Nook for quite a few years and find help for nearly everything. Now I am wanting information on a little matter. I thought perhaps you would be the one to ask about it. I am embroidering some table linen and would like to ask whether it is proper to use tray-cloths embroidered alike, one on each end of table, or should there just be the one on the one end of table? MAXINE.

Welland Co., Ont.

It is quite permissible to use tray-cloths at both ends of the table. They are a great saving to the tablecloth.

Seasonable Recipes.

Orange and Rhubarb Marmalade.—Remove peel from eight oranges, taking it off in quarters and cutting it in thin strips as for marmalade. Divide the oranges into sections and remove the seeds and tough white skin. Put into a preserving kettle with 5 pounds rhubarb, peeled and cut in half-inch pieces. Heat to boiling point and boil 30 minutes, then add 4 pounds sugar and the cut rind. Cook slowly for 2 hours and turn into glasses.

Asparagus on Toast.—Wash the asparagus, after trimming off the coarse lower parts, and tie in bunches. Cook in boiling salted water until 8 ft, leaving the tips out of the water the first ten minutes. Drain and remove to pieces of buttered toast which have been moistened with the water in which the asparagus was cooked. Pour over all the following sauce: Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and stir until blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, bring to the boiling point, and season to taste. Stir in the yolks of 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Rhubarb Jam.—Peel 1 lb. rhubarb and cut in half inch pieces. Put into a kettle with 1 lb. sugar and the rind of half a lemon cut fine. Cook and seal.

Rhubarb Tapioca.—Soak $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of pearl tapioca in cold water to cover over night. Drain, put in double boiler and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Cook until tapioca has absorbed water. Peel rhubarb and cut in pieces enough to make 3 cups. Sprinkle with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and cook until tapioca is transparent and rhubarb is soft. Serve with sugar and good cream.

Canned Rhubarb: To keep fresh for future use.—Wash the rhubarb and cut in half-inch pieces. Pack into jars, then cover completely with very cold water, having the jars overflowing. Seal tightly and keep in cool, dark place.

Corn Pudding.—To one can of corn add a cupful of milk, 2 eggs well beaten, a teaspoon of sugar, salt and pepper to taste, and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Put in an earthen baking dish and cook in a slow oven.

Dat Mullins.—Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of entire wheat flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of two eggs until thick and lemon-colored and add one cupful of milk. Combine mixture and beat thoroughly; add two

tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beaten whites of two eggs. Fold into mixture half cupful of dates, stoned, quartered, and dredged with flour. Bake in moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

The Flower-bed on the Farm.

The flower garden should be an adjunct to every farm home. Many of the annual flowers can be grown with slight attention. The hardy perennials are also desirable, as they can be planted along the fences or in clumps, continuing to grow and bloom for many years.

To insure the best results with the bed of summer flowers, properly-prepared soil is the first essential. A rich, light loam, is the best, fertilized with some manure from the stable and poultry house. In the country, leaf mold, a fine, light, black soil, can easily be gathered between the trees or in swamps, for the top dressing. This serves to keep the soil more loose and open, as well as more retentive of moisture. If the soil is of a heavy or sticky nature, add a couple of inches of sand. Heavy soil is apt to sour when watered, and poor results will follow.

When digging the flower-bed in the spring, first mark out the dimensions, using a spade to get a clean-cut border, then dig over the bed quite deeply, being careful not to bring up any subsoil. Make it as fine and loose as possible when digging, and rake off all grass and clods. Then spread about four inches of well-rotted manure over the bed and mix it thoroughly through the soil. Next treat the soil with some wood ashes, slaked lime, and a sprinkle of sulphur, and on top spread the leaf mold.

When the flower-bed is ready for the plants, it should be three or four inches above the surrounding surface, having it highest in the middle, which serves to display the flowers to the greatest advantage and assists in draining any surplus moisture from heavy rains, or when watering the plants. My flowers are all watered through pipes, placed about four inches underneath the surface of the bed. Small tiles will do for this purpose, but I use old tin water pipes perforated, and every twelve feet a feed-pipe projecting above the surface. I prefer the tin pipes to the tiles, because they do not get destroyed with frost during the winter. This system of watering does not wash the soil, and encourages the plant roots to grow down for moisture. With a funnel made to fit the feed-pipes, a flower-bed can be watered very quickly, and it does not require so much water. When the plants have been transplanted and are well established, the surface of the bed should be frequently worked with a small hoe; not only to keep down weeds, but also to encourage the best growth in the plants by keeping the soil constantly loose and fine. In dry periods, the plants should be watered in the evenings, but such waterings should be well done; wetting the soil quite thoroughly. When the surface begins to dry off, either after watering or after a heavy rain, the soil should again be loosened to preserve the moisture. Sprinkling the surface of a flower-bed is very harmful, because it encourages the flowers to grow their roots to the surface.

During dry weather, short grass, or clippings spread over the surface of the flower-bed an inch thick, makes a splendid mulch, and will also keep most weeds from starting!

Small insects will sometimes appear on the foliage of the flowers, especially asters, but these can easily be destroyed with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, applied with a fine spray-pump, on the under side of the leaves. Ivory soap made into a strong suds will destroy the maggots at the flower roots without any injury to the plants, but if the soil is treated with sulphur before the plants are placed in the bed, maggots will not appear at the roots.

One must study the different flowers to grow them to perfection. Some flowers require great heat and moisture, others cool places where the sun scarcely shines, but nearly all flowers should have rich, fine soil, and plenty of cultivation.

THOMAS SOMERTON, JR.

Lanark Co., Ont.

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News of the Week

At time of going to press it is rumored that the total Canadian casualty list in the fighting about Ypres may be placed at 6,000. The total list of officers is 50 killed, 130 wounded, and 42 missing.

Among the poor fishermen of the Labrador, \$1,500 has been collected for the Patriotic Fund.

Lieut. Darwin, a grandson of Charles Darwin, the famous naturalist, has been killed in Belgium.

The International Congress of Women opened at The Hague on April 28th, with Miss Jane Addams in the chair. Resolutions have been adopted protesting against war, and declaring the right of women to political influence.

During the past week five British steamers have been torpedoed by German submarines, three in the English Channel, and two off the west coast of Ireland, also the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, sunk at the entrance of the Otranto Canal on April 26th, with a loss of 578 lives. On May 1st, two German torpedo boats were sunk by the British in the North Sea.

It is said that the noxious gases used by the Germans in the fighting about Ypres were chlorine gas, cyan gas, and ether.

During the week, battle has raged along almost every part of the fighting line. After holding the lines about Ypres, the Allied troops had a short rest, but in France the conflict has been renewed, the French once more retaking Hartmann's Weiler Kopf, and pushing on in Lorraine so that they have been able to begin the bombardment of Metz. The Germans, on the contrary, on April 29th, succeeded in throwing shells into Dunkirk, killing 20 people, and it has since been ascertained that this was done by means of a naval gun mounted at Dixmude 23 1/2 miles away. In the Carpathians stubborn fighting has again taken place, and the Russians have been successful first in gaining the small village of Loubina, which gave command over the railway of the Uszok Pass, and again in taking a pass which is the open door towards Italy. It has been in the Dardanelles, however, that the most spectacular events have taken place, French and British land armies there co-operating with the fleet in the attack against the Turks, and at time of going to press it is reported that the Allies have succeeded in reducing all the forts on the north side of the Straits. In this fighting the Australians and New Zealanders have distinguished themselves as signally as the Canadians did at Ypres, having forced one important position, and taken 500 Turks as prisoners. The Turks are believed to have 1,000,000 men under arms, the majority in the vicinity of Constantinople.

The Children's Speech

(By Ich Dien.)

Every now and then in the daily papers some person launches a broadside of invective against the public-school teachers, because, forsooth, one hears such expressions as, "I wish I had went," "Them things," "Those kind," "I done it," "I have not saw," "I seen," "Me and Jean," "I have writ," and many more. Every right-minded teacher is well aware of the evil, and would that it were otherwise. The assailants seem, however, to lose sight of the fact that we do not learn to speak and write altogether by means of grammar. The study of grammar comes after our speech is formed, and is the means of testing the correctness of speech.

The child when he first enters school has a fair vocabulary that he learned by imitation, and which will be further augmented for years to come before he acquires a knowledge of grammar.

The child comes (not in every case, of course,) armed with and uses glibly all the irregularities in speech enumerated above, and many more, and from the first the teacher tries to help him out of

these incongruities that have been drilled into him during the first five or six years of his life by continual practice, and which have become part of him.

These expressions grate upon the ears of well-informed and careful speakers with the same shocking vulgarity that one feels who sees a person eat with his knife, or wiping his nose on his napkin.

Where did the youngster pick up this astonishing plethora of careless speech? He learned it by imitation! From whom? From those with whom he associates—his parents, playmates, servants, etc.

"Give me a child for the first seven years of his life, and I don't care who teaches him after that," is the remark of a man who had to do with children. And it simply means that he defies anyone to wholly undo what he has taught during the first seven years of the child's life.

How significant it is, then, that we teach him only that which is sound—nothing that shall need to be untaught, if such a thing is possible.

When a parent blames the teacher because his child uses these odious forms of expression, he is trying to place the blame for his own neglect or carelessness where it does not belong. You can no more place the entire responsibility of this matter on your teacher than you can place the responsibility of teaching eugenics and social purity upon her. The Sunday school, church, and day school, are here to supplement the teaching of the home.

Your children are not absolutely your own to do with as you like. They did not come into the world for the sole purpose of being a comfort to you, they came that you might be enlarged, and that through the lavishing of your love and affection upon them, bring out the best in you. "Sacrifice is the foundation of all real success." And when you parents make sacrifices, it may be staying home from the club, or euchre party, or the theater, to be a companion to your child, you'll be a success as parents and reap a great reward.

The child has a right to demand that you give it first a sound body, and as a further asset, the power to speak correctly, and training in pleasing deportment. Thus qualified, your child stands a better chance of "making good" in the world.

There is no better company than a little child. Children are not naturally bad, but they are made bad and spoiled by their elders very often. Learn these things; you condemn yourself if you do not know them now; then teach your child and do not blame the schools for a state of affairs they did not produce. The mother of Francis L. Willard, at the age of 87, was asked what she would do differently if she had her life to live over, replied, "I should blame less, and praise more."

The Town Of No Good.

Kind friends, have you heard of the town No Good, on the banks of the River Slow,

Where the Some-time-or-other scents the air and the soft Go-easies grow? It lies in the valley of What's-the-use, in the province of Let-her-slide;

It's the home of the reckless I-dont-care, where the Give-it-ups abide. The town is as old as the human race, and it grows with the flight of years;

It is wrapped in the fog of the idler's dream; its streets are paved with discarded schemes.

And are sprinkled with tears. —Crocker Quality.

Information.—At an "information test" in a Baltimore high school a few days ago some of the answers were these:

"Watchful Waiting is a Christian hymn."

"The Bear Who Walks like a Man is an organ-utan."

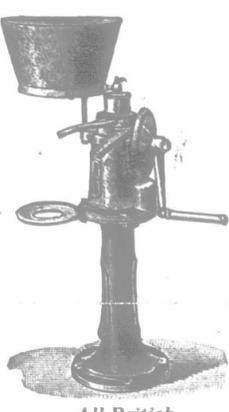
"Busy Bertha is a prehistoric animal shown in moving pictures."

"Tommy Atkins is a famous baseball pitcher."

"Sir Isaac Newton invented moving pictures."

"Maid of Orleans is a kind of molasses-candy."

"Lord Kitchener is some kind of an Englishman."—Kansas City Star.



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All British

Sally Ann's Experience.

By Eliza Calvert Hall.

"Come right in and set down. I was jest wishin' I had somebody to talk to. Take that chair right by the door so's you can get the breeze."

And Aunt Jane beamed at me over her silver-rimmed spectacles and hitched her own chair a little to one side, in order to give me the full benefit of the wind that was blowing softly through the white-curtained window, and carrying into the room the heaviest odors from a field of clover that lay in full bloom just across the road. For it was June in Kentucky, and clover and bluegrass were running sweet riot over the face of the earth.

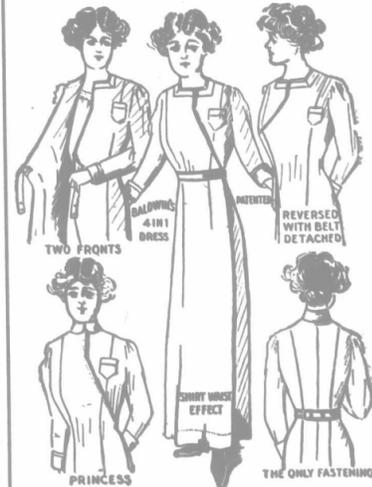
Aunt Jane and her room together always carried me back to a dead and gone generation. There was a rag carpet on the floor, of the "hit-or-miss" pattern; the chairs were ancient Shaker rockers, some with homely "shuck" bottoms, and each had a tidy of snowy thread or crochet cotton fastened primly over the back. The high bed and bureau and a shining mahogany table suggested an era of "plain living" far, far remote from the day of Turkish rugs and Japanese bric-a-brac, and Aunt Jane was in perfect correspondence with her environment. She wore a purple calico dress, rather short and scant; a gingham apron, with a capacious pocket, in which she always carried knitting or some other "handy work"; a white handkerchief was laid primly around the wrinkled throat and fastened with a pin containing a lock of gray hair; her cap was of black lace and lustrous ribbon, not one of the butterfly affairs that perch on the top of the puffs and frizzes of the modern old lady, but a substantial structure that covered her whole head and was tied securely under her chin. She talked in a sweet old treble with a little lisp, caused by the absence of teeth, and her laugh was as clear and joyous as a young girl's.

"Yes, I'm a-peecin' quilts again," she said, snipping away at the bits of calico in her lap. "I did say I was done with that sort o' work; but this mornin' I was rummagin' around up in the garret, and I come across this bundle of pieces, and thinks I, 'I reckon it's intended for me to piece one more quilt before I die.' I must 'a' put 'em there thirty years ago and clean forgot 'em, and I've been settin' here all the evenin' cuttin' 'em and thinkin' about old times.

"Jest feel o' that," she continued, tossing some scraps into my lap. "There ain't any such caliker nowadays. This ain't your five-cent stuff that fades in the first washin' and wears out in the second. A caliker dress was somethin' worth buyin' and worth makin' up in them days. That blue-flowered piece was a dress I got the spring before Abram died. When I put on mournin' it was as good as new, and I give it to sister Mary. That one with the green ground and white figger was my niece Rebecca's. She wore it for the first time to the County Fair the year I took the premium on my salt-risin' bread and sponge cake. This black-an-

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Orders Filled Same Day as Received



Prices \$2.00 and \$2.15, postpaid. Send for free samples and booklet to-day.

The Baldwin 4-in-1 House Dress

"Snap and It's On"

No buttons, no hooks and eyes. A snap at the back holds the dress securely in place. Adjustable belt fits the dress to any figure. Double breasted, gives double service. Slips on like a coat, and worn as a separate garment or as a protection to better clothes. Attractive Princess and shirt waists effects. Neat patterns in the best percales and chambrays.

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SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense
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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 advertisement inserted for less than 80 cents.

BIG, husky, heavy-laying White Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. W. B. Powell, Galt, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS O.A.C. laying strain; one dollar for setting. Mrs. Berry, R. No. 6, Guelph, Ont.

CLARK'S Famous Buff and White Orpingtons—The largest breeder in Canada. Eighteen years a specialist in exhibition and egg strains. Winning best prizes in United States and Canada's largest shows. My strain has led in the International Laying Competitions in B. C. Stock and eggs for hatching on sale. Free catalogue and prices. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ontario.

EGGS from grand layers and exhibition strains. Chinese geese, Indian Runner ducks, White Wyandottes, Partridge Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Nothing but the best in my yards. Price reduced. Geese forty cents each. Other varieties one-fifty setting. E. S. Baker, Guelph, Ont.

EARLY and persistent layers of highest quality are produced from our Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns. Bred from America's greatest laying strains. Individual records from 200 to 245 eggs per year. Eggs \$1.25 fifteen, \$7.00 hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free; safe delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue gives full particulars. Charles Watson, London, Ont.

EGGS from choice Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes; prizewinners and good winter layers. One dollar per setting. Miss Z. Barbour, Hillsburgh, Ont.

EGGS and day-old chicks from Barrons White Leghorns and Parks and O. A. C. bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Eggs \$3 a 100. Chicks \$15 a 100. Catalogue for asking. Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels, Ont.

EGGS from choice hen-hatched Buff Orpingtons. \$1.50 per 15. F. H. Reesor, Cedar Grove, Ont.

FAWN Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1 per 12. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$2 a setting, Riley's strain, from imported stock. Also twenty White Indian Runner ducks, all from imported stock, \$1 a piece. Apply H. Sider, R. R. No. 1, Marshville, Ont.

LARGE Healthy Bronze Turkey Hens; good color and shape; including my Guelph winners mated to a first prize Tom, Winter Fair, Guelph, weighing forty pounds. Eggs \$4.00 per eleven. George Neil, Tara, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching; select pen; bred-to-lay; \$1.00 per fifteen. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

SETTINGS of eggs \$2.00 for 15 from pens of finely bred brown and white leghorns. Hens in breeding pens are now laying from 80 to 90% of eggs a day. Bruce F. Bradley's Fertile Meadow Farm, Jeannettes Creek, Ont.

S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching, from pure-bred, trap-nested stock, \$1 per setting, \$6 per hundred. B. Kendry, Nanticoke, Ont.

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes—Champions nine years at New York State Fair. Big vigorous cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Pullets, \$2 and \$3. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Send for free catalogue. John S. Martin, Drawer R, Port Dover, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per setting, from four choice breeding pens. Choice pullets, \$2 each. Address Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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Offers eggs from M. Bronze turkeys at 40 cents each, or \$3.50 per nine; Barred P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 15 or \$6 per 100; English Pencilled Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1 per nine.

D. A. GRAHAM, Wyoming, Ont.

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S. C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy laying and prize winning stock, \$1.00 per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$1.50 per 100.

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Eggs From bred-to-lay strains S. C. W. Leghorn and B. Rocks raised on free range. \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

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Waterloo County Farm for Sale

Hundred and seventy-five acres clay loam, highly improved Waterloo farm, between Galt and Preston, half mile from village, on main road, two-story solid brick dwelling, bank barn, fenced stables, straw house, poultry, drive house, all buildings in excellent condition; three acres orchard, fifteen acres bush; windmill for pumping water, etc. Eighty-five dollars per acre.

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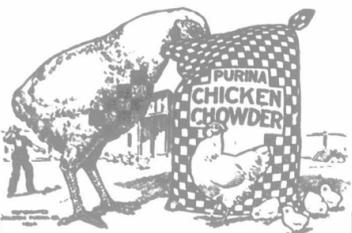
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For your stock and "MEDICO" mix it yourself with common salt. Cheapest and most effective way to kill worms. Write for "Worm Destruction" free on request.

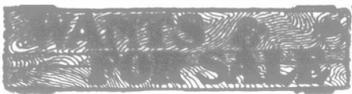
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With PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER and Watch Them Grow. Ask your dealer for the Checker-board Bag, and take no substitute. Valuable Poultry Book free on request, giving your dealer's name.

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

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BUY from the owner. Two good farms 80 and 200 acres; eight miles from Grimsby. Herbert Theal, Smithville, Ont.

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CORN LAND for rent on a crop share basis. I am ready to supply seed, horses, feed and all necessary equipment for the working of any crop on my black loam farm of 1,655 acres at Jeannettes Creek, Ont. Am building new houses for tenant's use. It is not too late for the ground will be ploughed for you by tractor power. Phone Chatham 962-1-3. Bruce F. Bradley.

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WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT & C.E. Now is the time to have your building plans and specifications prepared and save money by getting competitive estimates. All classes of buildings "The Twentieth Century Barn", plank framed. Moderate charges. Address Bank of Toronto Bldg., London, Ont.

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20th Century Piano is

"CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"

and that we can save you fully \$100 on the price you would pay for equal value in any other make. Write Dept. 18 for catalogue T.

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FARMERS, ATTENTION!

For Sale—The Formula or Recipe for the best preparation you ever used, for killing the common Potato Bug (larva of beetle) without injuring the plants. It can be used with equal success on Berry Bushes, also for the European Flea, also a valuable Fertilizer, gives you a better yield and prevents Dry Rot. Made and sold ever my own counter; the first year a 200 lbs., the fifth year over 5 tons. Easy to make and easily applied. This is no fake but a genuine one, Price One Dollar. For full particulars apply to "Druggist" 550 Concession Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hereford Bulls

ready for service, with size, quality and breeding. Import on request.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL Route No. 2 Denfield, Ontario

white piece Sally Ann Flint give me. I ricollect 'twas in blackberry time, and I'd been out in the big pasture pickin' some for supper, and I stopped in at Sally Ann's for a drink o' water on my way back. She was cuttin' out this dress."

Aunt Jane broke off with a little soprano laugh.

"Did I ever tell you about Sally Ann's experience?" she said, as she laid two three-cornered pieces together and began to sew with her slender, nervous old fingers.

To find Aunt Jane alone and in a reminiscent mood! This was delightful.

"Do tell me," I said.

Aunt Jane was silent for a few moments. She always made this pause before beginning a story, and there was something impressive about it. I used to think she was making an invocation to the goddess of Memory.

"'Twas forty years ago," she began musingly, "and the way of it was this. Our church was considerably out o' fix. It needed a new roof. Some o' the winder lights was out, and the floor was as bare as your hand, and always had been. The men folks managed to git the roof shingled and the winders fixed, and us women in the Mite Society concluded we'd git a cyarpet. We'd been savin' up our money for some time, and we had about twelve dollars. I ricollect what a argument we had, for some of us wanted the cyarpet, and some wanted to give it to furrin missions, as we'd set out to do at first. Sally Ann was the one that settled it. She says at last—Sally Ann was in favor of the cyarpet—she says, 'Well, if any of the heathen fails to hear the gospel on account of our gittin' this cyarpet, they'll be saved anyhow, so Parson Page says. And if we send the money and they do hear the gospel, like as not they won't repent, and then they're certain to be damned. And it seems to me as long as we ain't sure what they'll do, we might as well keep the money and git the cyarpet. I never did see much sense anyhow,' says she, 'in givin' people a chance to damn themselves.'"

"Well, we decided to take Sally Ann's advice, and we was talkin' about app'intin' a committee to go to the town the follerin' Monday and pick out the cyarpet, when all at once 'Lizabeth Taylor—she was our treasurer—she spoke up, and says she, 'There ain't any use app'intin' that committee. The money's gone,' she says, sort o' short and quick. 'I kept it in my top bureau drawer, and when I went for it yesterday, it was gone. I'll pay it back if I'm ever able, but I ain't able now.'" And with that she got up and walked out o' the room, before any one could say a word, and we seen her goin' down the road lookin' straight before her and walkin' right fast.

"And we—we set there and stared at each other in a sort o' dazed way. I could see that everybody was thinkin' the same thing, but nobody said a word, till our minister's wife—she was as good a woman as ever lived—she says, 'Judge not.'"

"Them two words was just like a sermon to us. Then Sally Ann spoke up and says, 'For the Lord's sake don't let the men folks know anything about this. They're always sayin' that women ain't fit to handle money and I for one don't want to give 'em any more ground to stand on than they've already got.'"

"So we agreed to say nothin' about it, and all of us kept our promise except Milly Amos. She had mighty little sense to begin with, and havin' been married only about two months, she'd about lost that little. So next mornin' I happened to meet Sam Amos, and he says to me, 'Aunt Jane, how much money have you women got to'rds the new cyarpet for the church?' I looked him square in the face, and I says, 'Are you a member of the Ladies' Mite Society of Goshen church, Sam Amos?' For if you are, you already know how much money we've got, and if you ain't, you've got no business knowin'. And, furthermore,' says I, 'there's some women that can't keep a secret and I can.' And that settled him.

"Well, 'Lizabeth never showed her face

KEITH THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN

SELLING GOOD SEEDS SINCE 1866

We pay railway-freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more.

POTATOES

Empire State, Per bag	Registered	\$1.35
Empire State	1.15
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Eureka	1.50
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Wisconsin No. 7	Per bush	\$1.60
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Broken bushel orders Gob Corn add 15c. extra for each broken lot.	
Early Amber Sugar Cane or Sorghum	\$5.00 per 100 lbs.

SEEDS GEO. KEITH & SONS

124 KING ST. EAST TORONTO ONTARIO

CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream? We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us. Write for our proposition. **Silverwoods Limited** LONDON, ONTARIO

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit sample Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements. We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle, lamp or sundries at any price until you get our latest 705 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. **ONE CENT** write us a postal and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid** by return mail. **Do not wait** Write it now. **HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited** Dept. 7 TORONTO, Canada



The "EASY" WASH. Will not injure the finest of fabrics. Removes all the dirt. Works by suction—not friction. All metal—sanitary. Will not dry out or rust. Will not absorb moisture or impurities. Light, simple, easy strong, durable. Easy on the woman, on the clothes, on the time and money. Write to day to **Easy Washer Co.** 4 Clinton Place Dept. F. A., Toronto

Builders of Washers for Canadians in Canada

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE SEEDS

Per bush. \$17.00

Per bush. \$1.35

Per bush. \$1.75

outside her door for more'n a month afterwards, and a more pitiful-lookin' creatur' you never saw than she was when she come out to prayer-meetin' the night Sally Ann give her experience. She set 'way back in the church, and she was as pale and peaked as if she had been through a siege of typhoid. I had been through a siege of typhoid. I recollect it all as if it had been yesterday. We sung 'Sweet Hour of Prayer,' and Parson Page prayed, and then called on the brethren to say anything they might feel called on to say concernin' their experience in the past week. Old Uncle Jim Matthews begun to clear his throat, and I knew, as well as I knew my name, he was fixin' to git up and tell how precious the Lord had been to his soul, jest like he'd been doin' every Wednesday night for twenty years. But before he got started, here come 'Lizabeth walkin' down the side aisle and stopped right in front o' the pulpit.

"I've somethin' to say," she says. "It's been on my mind till I can't stand it any longer. I've got to tell it, or I'll go crazy. It was me that took that cyarpet money. I only meant to borrow it. I thought sure I'd be able to pay it back before it was wanted. But things went wrong, and I ain't known a peaceful minute since, and never shall again, I reckon. I took it to pay my way up to Louisville, the time I got the news that Mary was dyin'."

"Mary was her daughter by her first husband, you see. I begged Jacob to give me the money to go on," says she, "and he wouldn't do it. I tried to give up and stay, but I jest couldn't. Mary was all I had in the world; and maybe you that has children can put yourself in my place, and know what it would be to hear your only child callin' to you from her death-bed, and you not able to go to her. I asked Jacob three times for the money," she says, "and when I found he wouldn't give it to me, I said to myself, 'I'm goin' anyhow.' I got down on my knees," says she, "and asked the Lord to show me a way, and I felt sure he would. As soon as Jacob had eat his breakfast and gone out on the farm, I dressed myself, and as I opened the top bureau drawer to get out my best collar, I saw the missionary money. It come right into my head," says she, "that maybe this was the answer to my prayer; maybe I could borrow this money, and pay it back some way or other before it was called for. I tried to put it out o' my head, but the thought kept comin' back; and when I went down into the sittin'-room to get Jacob's cyarpetbag to carry a few things in, I happened to look up at the mantelpiece and saw the brass candlesticks with prisms all 'round 'em that used to belong to my mother; and all at once I seemed to see jest what the Lord intended for me to do.

"You know," she says, "I had a boarder summer before last—that lady from Louisville—and she wanted them candlesticks the worst kind, and offered me fifteen dollars for 'em. I wouldn't part with 'em then, but she said if ever I wanted to sell 'em, to let her know, and she left her name and address on a card. I went to the big Bible and got out the card, and I packed the candlesticks in the cyarpetbag, and put on my bonnet. When I opened the door I looked up the road, and the first thing I saw was Dave Crawford comin' along in his new buggy. I went out to the gate, and he drew up and asked me if I was goin' to town, and said he'd take me. It looked like the Lord was leadin' me all the time," says she, "but the way things turned out it must 'a' been Satan. I got to Mary just two hours before she died, and she looked up in my face and says, 'Mother, I knew God wouldn't let me die till I'd seen you once more.'"

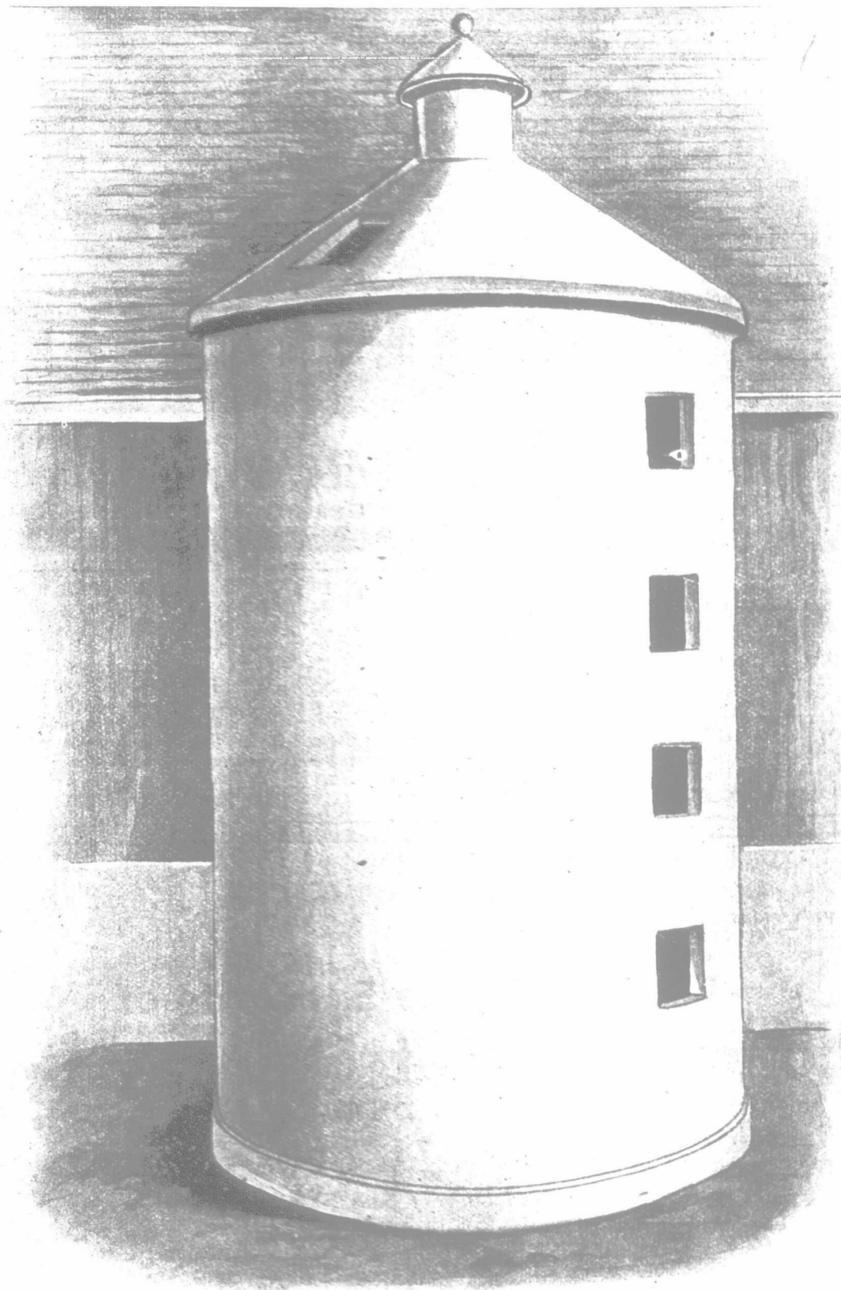
Here Aunt Jane took off her glasses and wiped her eyes.

"I can't tell this without cryin' to save my life," said she; "but 'Lizabeth never shed a tear. She looked like she'd got past cryin', and she talked straight on as if she'd made up her mind to say jest so much, and she'd die if she didn't git to say it.

"As soon as the funeral was over," says she, "I went out to find the lady that wanted the candlesticks. She wasn't at home, but her niece was there, and said she'd heard her aunt speak of the candlesticks often; and she'd be home in a few days and would

A CONCRETE SILO

Is One of the Best Investments on the Farm



THERE is no question about the advantage of having a silo. In the winter and during dry weather in the summer, it assures the dairyman of an increased milk flow from his cows. Silage also makes excellent feed for steers. Every dairymen and stock-raiser who has a silo will tell you that he would not care to do without it.

The silo here shown is 16 ft. by 35 ft. high. The inside diameter is 15 ft. This will give silage for 182 days for 30 head of cattle. About 20 tons of silage will go in each 5 ft. of vertical height of the silo.

The quantity of cement required to build

a silo of this size is approximately 55 barrels. Other material required—about 13 cords of gravel and 1½ cords of small field stone.

A Few Advantages of Concrete Silos

Being air-tight, there is no waste with a round cement silo.

A concrete silo prevents all danger of waste from frost.

Concrete silos are permanent. The severe windstorm of last year blew over and damaged quite a number of silos, but the concrete silos were not damaged in the least.

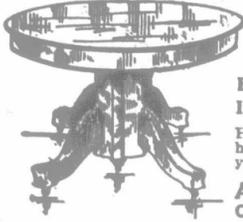
ALFRED ROGERS, LIMITED, 28 King Street, W. TORONTO, ONT.

send me the money right off. I come home thinkin' it was all right, and I kept expectin' the money every day, but it never come till day before yesterday. I wrote three times about it, but I never got a word from her till Monday. She had just got home, she said, and hoped I hadn't been inconvenienced by the delay. She wrote a nice, polite letter and sent me a check for fifteen dollars, and here it is. I wanted to confess it all that day at the Mite Society, but somehow I couldn't till I had the money right in my hand to pay back. If the lady had only come back when her niece said she was comin', it would all have turned out right, but I reckon it's a judgment on me for meddling with the Lord's money. God only knows what I've suffered," says she, "but if I had to do it ever again, I believe I'd do it. Mary was all the child I had in the world, and I had to see her once more before she died. I've been a member of this church for twenty years," says she, "but I reckon you'll have to turn me out now."

"The pore thing stood there tremblin' and holdin' out the check as if she expected somebody to come and take it. Old Silas Petty was glowerin' at her from under his eyebrows, and it put me in mind of the Pharisees and the woman they wanted to stone, and I ricollected thinkin', 'Oh, if the Lord Jesus would jest come in and take her part!' And while we all set there like a passel o' mutes, Sally Ann got up and marched down the middle aisle and stood right by 'Lizabeth. You know what funny thoughts people will have sometimes."

"Well, I felt so relieved. It popped into my head all at once that we didn't need the Lord after all. Sally Ann would do jest as well. It seemed sort o' like sacrilege, but I couldn't help it. "Well, Sally Ann looked all round as composed as you please, and says she, 'I reckon if anybody's turned out o' this church on account o' that miserable little money, it'll be Jacob and not 'Lizabeth. A man that won't give his wife money to stay to her dyin' child is too mean to stay in a Christian church anyhow; and I'd like to know how it is that a woman, that had eight hundred dollars when she married, has to go to her husband and git down on her knees

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Hundreds of pieces of the best selected furniture and home furnishings priced at just what they will cost you at any station in Ontario.

ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers, TORONTO.

DUSTLESS—By opening dust damper and direct draft damper when shaking

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

all dust is carried up smoke pipe. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

and beg for what's her own. Where's that money 'Lizabeth had when she married you?' says she, turnin' round and lookin' Jacob in the face. "Down in that ten-acre medder lot, ain't it?—and in that new barn you built last spring. A pretty elder you are, ain't you? Elders don't seem to have improved much since Susannah's times. If there ain't one sort o' meanness in 'em it's another," says she. "Goodness knows what she would 'a

said, but jest here old Deacon Petty rose up. And says he, 'Brethren,—and he spread his arms out and waved 'em up and down like he was goin' to pray. —'brethren, this is awful! If this woman wants to give her religious experience, why,' says he, very kind and condescendin', 'of course she can do so. But when it comes to a woman standin' up in the house of the Lord and revilin' an elder as this woman is doin', why, I tremble,' says he, 'for the church of

Christ. For don't the Apostle Paul say, 'Let your women keep silence in the church'?"

"As soon as he named the 'Postle Paul, Sally Ann give a kind of snort. Sally Ann was terrible free-spoken. And when Deacon Petty said that, she jest squared herself like she intended to stand there till judgment day, and says she, 'The 'Postle Paul has been dead rather too long for me to be afraid of him. And I never heard of him app'intin' Deacon Petty to represent him in this church. If the 'Postle Paul don't like what I'm sayin', let him rise up from his grave in Corinthians or Ephesians, or wherever he's buried, and say so. I've got a message from the Lord to the men folks of this church, and I'm goin' to deliver it, Paul or no Paul,' says she. 'And as for you, Silas Petty, I ain't forgot the time I dropped in to see Maria one Saturday night and found her washin' out her flannel petticoat and dryin' it before the fire. And every time I've had to hear you lead in prayer since then I've said to myself, 'Lord, how high can a man's prayers rise toward heaven when his wife ain't got but one flannel skirt to her name? No higher than the back of his pew, if you'll let me tell it.' I knew jest how it was,' said Sally Ann, 'as well as if Maria'd told me. She'd been havin' the milk and butter money from the old roan cow she'd raised from a little heifer, and jest because feed was scarce, you'd sold her off before Maria had money enough to buy her winter flannels. I can give my experience, can I? Well, that's jest what I'm a-doin', says she; 'and while I'm about it,' says she, 'I'll give in some experience for 'Lizabeth and Maria and the rest of the women who, betwixt their husbands an' the 'Postle Paul, have about lost all the gumption and grit that the Lord started them out with. If the 'Postle Paul,' says she, 'has got anything to say about a woman workin' like a slave for twenty-five years and then havin' to set up and wash out her clothes Saturday night, so's she can go to church clean Sunday mornin', I'd like to hear it. But don't you dare to say anything to me about keepin' silence in the church. There was times when Paul says he didn't know whether he had the Spirit of God or not, and I'm certain that when he wrote that text he wasn't any more inspired than you are, Silas Petty, when you tell Maria to shut her mouth.'

"Job Taylor was settin' right in front of Deacon Petty, and I reckon he thought his time was comin' next; so he gets up, easy-like, with his red bandanna to his mouth, and starts out. But Sally Ann headed him off before he'd gone six steps, and says she, 'There ain't anything the matter with you, Job Taylor; you set right down and hear what I got to say. I've knelt and stood through enough o' your long-winded prayers, and now it's my time to talk and yours to listen.'

"And bless your life, if Job didn't set down as meek as Moses, and Sally Ann lit right into him. And says she, 'I reckon you're afraid I'll tell some o' your meanness, ain't you? And the only thing that stands in my way is that there's so much to tell I don't know where to begin. There ain't a woman in this church,' says she, 'that don't know how Marthy scrimped and worked and saved to buy her a new set o' furniture, and how you took the money with you when you went to Cincinnati, the spring before she died, and come back without the furniture. And when she asked you for the money, you told her that she and everything she had belonged to you, and that your mother's old furniture was good enough for anybody. It's my belief,' says she, 'that's what killed Marthy. Women are dyin' every day, and the doctors will tell you it's some new-fangled disease or other, when, if the truth was known, it's nothin' but wantin' somethin' they can't git, and hopin' and waitin' for somethin' that never comes. I've watched 'em, and I know. The night before Marthy died she says to me, 'Sally Ann,' says she, 'I could die a heap peacefuler if I jest knew the front room was fixed up right with a new set of furniture for the funeral.' And Sally Ann p'inted her finger right at Job and says she, 'I said it then, and I say it now to your face, Job Taylor, you

*We own and offer
Subject to previous sale*

First Mortgage 5% Bonds of London Street Railway Co. LONDON, ONTARIO *Limited*

*Interest payable half-yearly, 8th September and March.
Denomination of Bonds, \$1,000*

1.—The Bonds constitute a first mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, of the London Street Railway Co., Limited, and rank ahead of the stock of the Company, upon which a dividend of 6% is paid.

2.—The net earnings are over three and a half times the bond interest requirements.

3.—One-half of the Bonds will be redeemed by yearly drawings by lot at their face value, \$1,000 between the years 1915 and 1924. (On the 8th March, 1915, \$35,000 were so redeemed.) The remaining one-half of the Bonds will be repayable at their face value, \$1,000, on the 8th of March, 1925.

4.—This redemption feature substantially increases from year to year the security of the remaining Bonds, and greatly enhances the interest yield rate (5½%) to the purchasers of those bonds which are redeemed.

Price \$961.90 and accrued interest for each \$1,000 bond.

Further particulars furnished on application.

*Investment
Planners*

A. E. AMES & CO.
Union Bank Building, Toronto

*Established
1889*

Postle Paul
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the 'Postle
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killed Marthy the same as if you'd taken her by the throat and choked the life out of her.

"Mary Embry, Job's sister-in-law, was settin' right behind me, and I heard her say, 'Amen!' as fervent as if somebody had been prayin'. Job set there, lookin' like a sheep-killin' dog, and Sally Ann went right on. 'I know,' says she, 'the law gives you the right to your wives' earnin's and everything they've got, down to the clothes on their backs; and I've always said there was some Kentucky law that was made for the express purpose of encouragin' men in their natural meanness,—a pint in which the Lord knows they don't need no encouragin'. There's some men, says she, 'that'll sneak behind the 'Postle Paul when they're plannin' any meanness against their wives, and some that runs to the law, and you're one of the law kind. But mark my words,' says she, 'one of these days, you men who've been stealin' your wife's property and defraudin' 'em, and cheatin' 'em out o' their just dues, you'll have to stand before a Judge that cares mighty little for Kentucky law; and all the law and all the Scripture you can bring up won't save you from goin' where the rich man went.'

"I can see Sally Ann right now," and Aunt Jane pushed her glasses up on her forehead, and looked with a dreamy, retrospective gaze through the doorway and beyond, where swaying elms and maples were whispering softly to each other as the breeze touched them. "She had on her old black poke-bonnet and some black yarn mitts, and she didn't come nigh up to Job's shoulder, but Job set and listened as if he jest had to. I heard Dave Crawford shufflin' his feet and clearin' his throat while Sally Ann was talkin' to Job. Dave's farm jined Sally Ann's, and they had a lawsuit once about the way a fence ought to run, and Sally Ann beat him. He al-

USE D-P-W PAINT

BECAUSE :

It Is Better

It wears longer, covers a larger surface per gallon, holds its color and spreads easily. It is ready to use. You can apply it yourself without trouble. We make it to your order. It is freshly ground and mixed.

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We sell it to you direct from our factory at factory prices. You save the dealer's profit.

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Shellac
Cement Floor Paint
Concrete Wall Paint

Barn Paint
Fence Paint
Wagon Paint
Implement Paint
Shingle Stain

Have you received a copy of our booklet on "Paints for the Farm?" If not, send us a post card, and you will get one by return mail. It shows colors and describes the quality. The prices given will surprise you.

DOMINION PAINT WORKS, LIMITED
Walkerville, Ontario

ways despised Sally Ann after that, and used to call her a 'ne-woman.' Sally Ann heard the shufflin', and as soon as she got through with Job, she turned around to Dave, and says she: 'Do you think your hemmin' and scrapin' is goin' to stop me, Dave Crawford? You're one o' the men that makes me think that it's better to be a Kentucky horse than a Kentucky woman. Many's the time,' says she, 'I've seen pore July with her head tied up, crawlin' around tryin' to cook for sixteen harvest hands,

and you out in the stable cossetin' up a sick mare, and rubbin' down your three-year-olds to get 'em in trim for the fair. Of all the things that's hard to understand,' says she, 'the hardest is a man that has more mercy on his horse than he has on his wife. July's found rest at last,' says she, 'out in the graveyard; and every time I pass your house I thank the Lord that you've got to pay a good price for your cookin' now, as there ain't a woman in the country fool enough to step into July's shoes.'

"But, la!" said Aunt Jane, breaking off with her happy laugh,—the laugh of one who revels in rich memories.—"what's the use of me tellin' all this stuff? The long and the short of it is, that Sally Ann had her say about nearly every man in the church. She told how Mary Embry had to cut up her weddin' skirts to make clothes for her first baby; and how John Martin stopped Hannah one day when she was carryin' her mother a pound of butter, and made her go back and put the butter down in the cellar; and how Lije Davison used to make Ann pay him for every bit of chicken feed, and then take half the egg money because the chickens got into his garden; and how Abner Page give his wife twenty-five cents for spendin' money the time she went to visit her sister.

"Sally Ann always was a masterful sort of woman, and that night it seemed like she was possessed. The way she talked made me think of the Day of Pentecost and the gift of tongues. And finally she got to the minister! I'd been wonderin' all along if she was goin' to let him off. She turned around to where he was settin' under the pulpit, and says she, 'Brother Page, you're a good man, but you ain't so good you couldn't be better. It was jest last week,' says she, 'that the women come around beggin' money to buy you a new suit of clothes to go to Presbytery in; and I told 'em if it was to get Mis' Page a new dress, I was ready to give; but not a dime was I goin' to give towards puttin' finery on a man's back. I'm tired o' seein' the ministers walk up into the pulpit in their silk black broadcloths, and their wives settin' down in the pew in an old black silk that's been turned upside down, wrong side out, and hind part before, and sponged, and pressed, and made over till you can't tell whether it's silk, or caliker, or what.'



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.
How fat—rounded—substantial.
No, they won't fall when colder.
Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.
This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—never.
All risen evenly—to stay risen.
Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—
Crinkly and appetising of crust.
Golden brown and tender.
Snowy of crumb—light as thistledown.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



Canada's Favorite Sugar for Three Generations

The Redpath "Sugar Loafe" of 1854 was the first cane sugar refined in Canada. "Redpath Granulated" of 1880 was the first Canadian granulated sugar. "Redpath Cartons" of 1912 marked the introduction to Canadian Stores of this new and better way of marketing sugar.

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EXTRA GRANULATED
SUGAR

For Sixty Years Redpath Sugar has consistently led in purity, in quality, and in the appreciation of the thousands who use it. It is the product of a thoroughly modern refinery, operated by men of skill and experience, whose one aim is sugar perfection.

Get *Redpath* Sugar in Original Packages—it's well worth while!
2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.
CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 124

"Well, I reckon there was some o' the women that expected the roof to fall down on us when Sally Ann said that right to the minister. But it didn't fall, and Sally Ann went straight on. "And when it comes to the perseverance of the saints and the decrees of God," says she, "there ain't many can preach a better sermon; but there's some of your sermons," says she, "that ain't fit for much but kindlin' fires. There's that one you preached last Sunday on the twenty-fourth verse of the fifth chapter of Ephesians, I reckon I've heard about a hundred and fifty sermons on that text, and I reckon I'll keep on hearin' em as long as there ain't nobody but men to do the preachin'. Anybody would think," says she, "that you preachers was struck blind every time you get through with the twenty-fourth verse, for I never heard a sermon on the twenty-fifth verse. I believe there's men in this church that thinks the fifth chapter of Ephesians hasn't got but twenty-four verses, and I'm goin' to read the rest of it to 'em for once anyhow."

"And if Sally Ann didn't walk right up into the pulpit same as if she'd been ordained, and read what Paul said about men lovin' their wives as Christ loved the church, and as they loved their own bodies.

"Now," says she, "if Brother Page can reconcile these texts with what Paul says about women submittin' and bein' subject, he's welcome to do it. But," says she, "if I had the preachin' to do, I wouldn't waste time reconcilin'. I'd jest say that when Paul told women to be subject to their husbands in everything, he wasn't inspired; and when he told men to love their wives as their own bodies, he was inspired; and I'd like to see the Presbytery that could silence me from preachin' as long as I wanted to preach. As for turnin' out o' the church," says she, "I'd like to know who's to do the turnin' out. When the disciples brought that woman to Christ, there wasn't a man in the crowd fit to cast a stone at her; and if there's any man nowadays good enough to set in judgment on a woman, his name ain't on the rolls of Goshen church. If 'Lizabeth,' says she, "had as much common sense as she's got, conscience, she'd know that the matter o' that money didn't concern nobody but



Keep a Kodak Record

THE photograph of the young orchard—just as it starts the summer growth—then another photograph, say in October, when the growth is ended and the wood is hardening, will make an interesting and valuable record. Such pictures become a real asset when used to show comparative growths of trees or crops that have had different treatments in fertilizers or in cultivation.

And picture making is very simple by the Kodak method, and less expensive than you think. Ask your dealer or write us for our new booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
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LOOK OUT FOR
The Imperial Life Assurance Co.'s
Big Advertisement in Next Week's
Issue Entitled:
"Got Your Home Mortgaged?"
Has an Interesting Message for You.

WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR PRICE FOR
Good Quality Cream
We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience, and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county. Easy money.

GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

our Mite Society, and we women can settle it without any help from you deacons and elders."

"Well, I reckon Parson Page thought if he didn't head Sally Ann off some way or other she'd go on all night; so when she kind o' stopped for breath and shut up the big Bible, he grabbed a hymn-book and says:

"Let us sing 'Blest be the Tie that Binds.'"

"He struck up the tune himself; and about the middle of the first verse Mis' Page got up and went over to where 'Lizabeth was standin', and give her the right hand of fellowship, and then Mis' Petty did the same; and first thing we knew we was all around her shakin' hands and huggin' her and cryin' over her. 'Twas a reg'lar love-feast; and we went home feelin' like we'd been through a big protracted meetin' and got religion over again.

"'Twasn't more'n a week till 'Lizabeth was down with slow fever—nervous collapse, old Dr. Pendleton called it. We took turns nursin' her, and one day she looked up in my face and says, 'Jane, I know now what the mercy of the Lord is.'"

Here Aunt Jane paused, and began to cut three-cornered pieces out of a time-stained square of flowered chintz. The quilt was to be of the wild-geese pattern. There was a drowsy hum from the beehive near the window, and the shadows were lengthening as sunset approached.

"One queer thiog about it," she resumed, "was that while Sally Ann was talkin', 'was that of us felt like laughin'. We set there as solemn as if parson was preachin' to us on 'lection and predestination. But whenever I think about it now, I laugh fit to kill. And I've thought many a time that Sally Ann's plain talk to them men done more good than all the sermons us women had had preached to us about bein' 'shame-faced' and 'submittin' ourselves to our husbands, for every one o' them women come out in new clothes that spring, and such a change as it made in some of 'em! I wouldn't be surprised if she did have a message to deliver, jest as she said. The Bible says an ass spoke up once and reproved a man, and I reckon if an ass can reprove a man, so can a woman. And it looks to me like

Don't Throw Away Faded Dresses

while material is perfectly good even if out of style.



DYE Them with MAYPOLE SOAP

and make them over in this season's styles. Dress goods, cottons, woollens, children's things, flowers, feathers, ribbons, curtains, —all can be restored to their former brightness and freshness simply by dyeing with MAYPOLE SOAP.

24 beautiful colors, 10c a cake—Black, 15c. At dealers or sent postpaid with booklet, "How to Dye" from FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL 130

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL THE DAINTY MINT - COVERED CANDY - COATED CHEWING GUM

MAKE A CORNER COSY

Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package.

Chiclets

MADE IN CANADA



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Mooretown No. 1 Rural Route, 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 Mooretown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London, Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 10th April, 1915. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Made in Canada

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.
66 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

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BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND
Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr. C. A. Principal Vice-Principal 18

Alma (Ladies) College
A Christian college-home, healthful situation.
For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 63

Mention this Paper

men stand in need of reprov'n' now as much as they did in Balaam's days.

"Jacob died the follerin' fall, and 'Lizabeth got shed of her troubles. The triflin' scamp never married her for anything but her money.

"Things is different from what 'they used to be," she went on, as she folded her pieces into a compact bundle and tied it with a piece of gray yarn. "My son-in-law was tellin' me last summer how a passel o' women kept goin up to Frankfort and so pesterin' the Legislatur', that they had to change the laws to git rid of 'em. So married women now has all the property rights they want, and more'n some of 'em has sense to use, I reckon."

"How about you and Uncle Abram?" I suggested. "Didn't Sally Ann say anything about you in her experience?" Aunt Jane's black eyes snapped with some of the fire of her long-past youth. "La! no, child," she said. "Abram never was that kind of a man, and I never was that kind of a woman. I ricollect as we was walkin' home that night Abram says, sort o' humble-like: 'Jane, hadn't you better git that brown merino you was lookin' at last County Cort day?"

"And I says, 'Don't you worry about that brown merino, Abram. It's a-lyin' in my bottom drawer right now. I told the storekeeper to cut it off jest as soon as your back was turned, and Mis' Simpson is goin' to make it next week.' And Abram he jest laughed, and says, 'Well, Jane, I never saw your beat.' You see, I never was any hand at 'submittin' myself to my husband, like some women. I've often wondered if Abram wouldn't 'a' been jest like Silas Petty if I'd been like Maria. I've noticed that whenever a woman's willin' to be imposed upon, there's always a man standin' 'round ready to do the imposin'. I never went to a law-book to find out what my rights was. I did my duty faithful to Abram, and when I wanted anything I went and got it, and Abram paid for it, and I can't see but what we got on jest as well as we'd 'a' done if I'd a-'submitted' myself."

Longer and longer grew the shadows, and the faint tinkle of bells came in through the windows. The cows were beginning to come home. The spell of Aunt Jane's dramatic art was upon me. I began to feel that my own personality had somehow slipped away from me, and those dead people, evoked from their graves by an old woman's histrionism, seemed more real to me than my living, breathing self.

"There now, I've talked you clean to death," she said with a happy laugh, as I rose to go. "But we've had a real nice time, and I'm glad you come."

The sun was almost down as I walked slowly away. When I looked back, at the turn of the road, Aunt Jane was standing on the doorstep, shading her eyes and peering across the level fields. I knew what it meant. Beyond the fields was a bit of woodland, and in one corner of that you might, if your eyesight was good, discern here and there a glimpse of white. It was the old burying-ground of Goshen church; and I knew by the strained attitude and intent gaze of the watcher in the door that somewhere in the sunlit space between Aunt Jane's doorstep and the little country graveyard, the souls of the living and the dead were keeping a silent tryst.—From "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" and other stories. A. L. Burt, Pub. Co., New York.

Gossip.

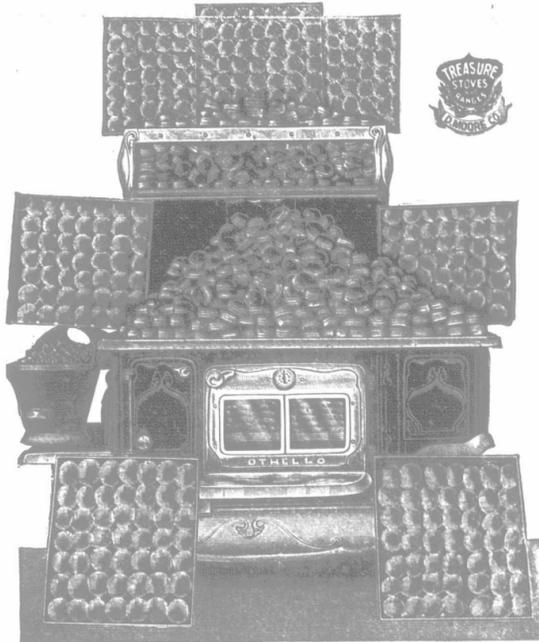
We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of the first big public sale to be held at Avondale Farm, the property of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., May 26. This is one of the really attractive Holstein offerings of the year. The sires offered have records behind them which should be sufficient to convince buyers of their real value. In females the offering is par excellence, cows to be sold having records of as high as 37.04 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 148 lbs. in thirty days. Many have made over 30 lbs. of butter in a week, and the daughters of these heavy producers are to be sold. Every animal will be sold subject to the tuberculin test. See advertisement. Sale at 12 o'clock.

THE "OTHELLO" Treasure Range

Is Guaranteed to Bake Satisfactorily

It is most important that your New Range be a good BAKER. 2,020 biscuits have been baked in an "OTHELLO" with one firepot of coal. Is it therefore not worthy of the name?

"THE WONDER WORKER AND BAKER"



This Cut Illustrates 2,020 Biscuits Baked With One Firepot of Coal

Ask your dealer to show you the "OTHELLO" TREASURE, or write us for booklet and full particulars.

THE D. MOORE CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Largest exclusive manufacturers of Stoves and Ranges in Canada

THE LISTER MILKER
BRITISH BUILT
Follows Nature

OVER A THOUSAND PLANTS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Ask Dept. "G" for Catalogue with photographs of Lister Milkers in use on Canadian Farms.

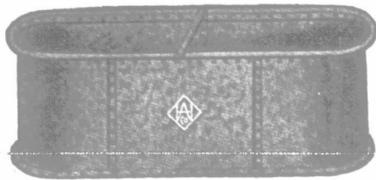
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TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST. JOHN, N.B.
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WORKS: DURSLEY, ENGLAND.

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FIRST MORTGAGES
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AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, Ltd.
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Galvanized Steel Tanks and Troughs

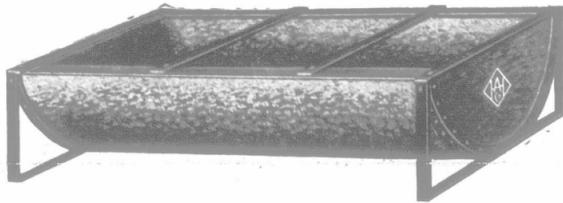
Best at any price---A tank of any size---A tank for any purpose

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91 to 1218 gallons capacity.

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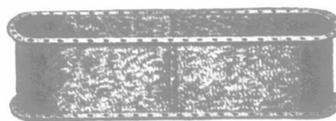
6 to 430 gallons capacity. These Tanks have a steel frame or truss at each end

HOG TROUGHs---Sanitary, Everlasting, Convenient

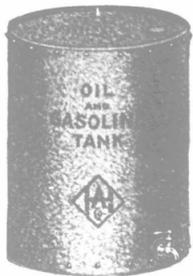


2 to 8 feet in length, with angle iron stands

ROUND END OBLONG TROUGHs



33 to 180 gallons capacity



OIL AND GASOLINE TANKS

32 to 260 gallons capacity

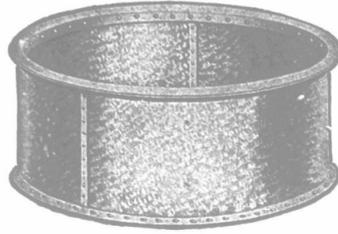
Our Oil and Gasoline Tanks are made of heavy galvanized steel. They are very strong and durable, and will stand much hard usage. We place a screw cap opening in top to fill up by and a faucet in the side near the bottom to draw off the contents.

The only proper and correct way to keep oil and gasoline in these tanks as same are air-tight and will save loss of contents by evaporation.

If your dealer does not handle them, let us know.

Shipments made same day order received.

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91 to 1361 gallons capacity

The Heller-Aller Co.,

Manufacturers of "Baker" Wind Engines, Pneumatic Water Systems, Elevated Tank Systems, Pumps and Cylinders, Pine and Cypress Tanks, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Tank Heaters, Feed Cookers, Thresher Tanks.

Windsor, Ontario

Drag the Roads.

A Kansas paper recently published the following stanzas in the interest of better roads. They are good for Ontario and all Canada as well.

When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear,
Every season of the year,
Drag the roads.

When you've nothing else to do,
Drag the roads;
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the roads;
It will keep them good as new;
With a purpose firm and true,
Fall in line; it's up to you—
Drag the roads.

Trade Topic.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low round-trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R., affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

Free Boarding Mistress—"Mr. Blunt, sir, I tender you some more of the children?"

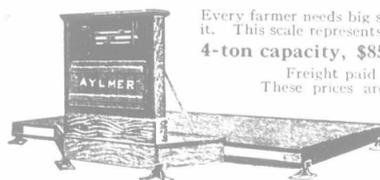
Mr. Blunt—"No, thank you! But if you can tender this piece you have already served me, I shall be greatly obliged to you."

This 5-Ton Scale

Regular \$125
Special
Bargain - - \$96⁷⁵

The Aylmer Pitless Wagon and Stock Scale beats all competitors. Triple, sliding poise, brass beam registering with utmost accuracy. The all-steel frame, the cast-steel feet and angles are specified extra large to give solidity and many times the strength required. Three-inch planks for flooring and beam-box all made, painted and stencilled. This scale is tested and stamped by Government inspector before being shipped. Follow our simple instructions and you have this scale set up and ready for use without further work. Large blue-prints give every part in detail.

AYLMER SCALES



Every farmer needs big scales. Get the best while you are at it. This scale represents extraordinary value at our price.

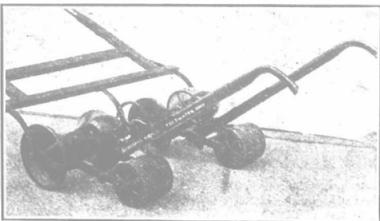
4-ton capacity, \$85. 5-ton capacity, \$96.75.

Freight paid to any station in Ontario. These prices are for immediate orders only.

AYLMER PUMP & SCALE COMPANY, LIMITED
422 Water Street
AYLMER, ONTARIO

THE CHAMPION TURNIP SEEDER

A STRONG, HANDY IMPLEMENT



This Seeder is made both single and double, and in either form is without an equal as a compact handy implement. The seed-box is run by a friction gear, and can be stopped and started instantly without stopping the horse. It can be regulated to sow any desired quantity of turnip, mangold or carrot seed.

Write for Catalogue, fuller information and price list to

BRUCE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Teeswater, Ontario
OLHEISER & SEMPLE, Proprietors

The Spice of Life.

"George," said Hilda, looking up from the morning paper, "it says here that another octogenarian's dead. What is an octogenarian?"

"Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying."

At a recent wedding the bride was Miss Jane Helper and the bridegroom was Mr. Newton Lord. The bridegroom, however, was very angry when he saw in the newspaper an account of their wedding, headed in the usual way; "Lord-Helper."

"Mandy, is you married?"

"Well, I haint said I haint, did I?"

"Look heah, chile, I didn't done ax you is you haint married, I axed you haint you is, is you?"

"Was your husband cool when you told him there was a burglar in the house?" asked Mrs. Hammer.

"Cool," replied Mrs. Gabb, "I should say he was cool. Why, his teeth chattered."

"What kind of a model is your new automobile?"

"It isn't any kind of a model," replied Mr. Chuggins, gloomily. "It's a horrible example."

"Can we squeeze in this crowded car?" asked the polite but timid young man.

"Maybe, Charley," replied the sweet thing, "but don't you think we'd better wait until we get home?"

"If you don't mind, sir," said the new convict, addressing the warden, "I should like to be put at my own trade."

"That might be a good idea," said the warden. "What may your trade be?"

"I'm an aviator," said the newcomer.

The big man with the I-know-it-all expression sneeringly watched the little man who was eating from a sack of peanuts.

"Down where I come from we use peanuts to fatten hogs," remarked the big man.

"That so?" asked the little man. "Here, have some."

A certain millionaire did not approve of foreign missions. One Sunday at church, when the collection was being taken up for these missions, the collector approached the millionaire and held out the collection box. The millionaire shook his head.

"I never give to missions," he whispered.

"Then take something out of the bag, sir," whispered the collector. "The money is for the heathen."

Lake Chelan, in the State of Washington, has extremely precipitous cliffs on either side. It is a beautiful country for the tourist, but rather a difficult one for the agriculturist. Not long ago, as one of the small lake steamers was making its usual run, the passengers heard a splash and soon beheld a man struggling in the water. The steamer turned back and went to the rescue. The man was fished out of the water and laid on the deck. As he opened his eyes and looked around, he exclaimed: "This is gettin' tiresome. That's the third time to-day I've fell off my ranch!"

A garrulous attorney was arguing a technical case before a judge in Illinois. He had rambled on in such a desultory way that it became very difficult to follow his train of thought, and the judge had yawned ominously once or twice.

Whereupon the long-winded lawyer, with a trace of sarcasm, said:

"I hope, your Honor, I am not unduly trespassing upon the time of the court."

"My friend," observed the Judge, "there is a considerable difference between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."—N. Y. Times.

Ed—"He seems to be wandering in his mind."

Fred—"Well, he can't stray far."



Out of the Way

If "Old Mother Hubbard" went to the cupboard to-day, she would be apt to find a "Peerless" Folding Table tucked away behind the coats and wraps.

Because, in most families, this modern convenience has become a positive necessity. To own a

PEERLESS FOLDING TABLE

is to know what real convenience means. The legs fold flat against the underside when not in use, and it takes up no more room than a child's hoop.

Made in Canada. Write for FREE Booklet describing our "Peerless" and "Elite" Tables. HOURS & CO., Limited. Sole Licensees and Manufacturers LONDON, ONTARIO

Prove it Yourself Without Cost

Advertisement for a '1900' Gravity Washer. Includes an illustration of the machine and text: 'I will send you a "1900" Gravity Washer for 30 days FREE TRIAL - not a cent of cost to you - I pay freight. Everybody who has used this washer says it is the "best ever." Write me to-day personally for booklet and particulars. F. S. MORRIS, Manager "1900" Washer Co. 357 Yonge St. Toronto, Can. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto'

Advertisement for STAMMERERS. Text: '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, Canada'

Advertisement for Cream Wanted. Text: 'We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R., C.P.R., or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa. We furnish cans and pay all express charges. Write for Particulars. Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited 319 Sparks Street, Ottawa'

Advertisement for CREAM WANTED. Text: 'We meet any competition for Good Quality Cream. We have the experience, the capital, and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance, cans supplied, charges paid. References—Any shipper, or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us. TORONTO CREAMERY CO. LIMITED Toronto, Ontario'

Advertisement for Sweet Cream Wanted. Text: 'Highest prices paid throughout the year. Write for particulars to S. PRICE & SONS, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario Mention The Advocate'

Silo Experience in Wisconsin.

Out in the State of Wisconsin, which has more silos than any other State in the Union and some claim more than all other States combined, there is naturally a great deal of interest manifested at Farmer's Institute meetings when anything about silos or silage is brought up. David Imrie, of Roberts, Wis., speaking before a round-up of Institute workers said in part:

"Some of you want to know what is the best kind of a silo. Now, just keep this in mind, that any kind of a building that is air-tight (except the roof) will keep silage. The sides, the walls on the side, must be air-tight, the doors must be air-tight. Just have a continuous door and some plank across the door with some tarred paper, and then you do not have to throw the silage up in order to get it out. If you have doors with solid pieces between, you have got to throw the silage over the solid pieces and over the door before you can get the door out. Better have a continuous door from top to bottom, just a plank across the opening, and then you can always scrape out the silage on the level.

"Put your silo as near the feeding alley as possible, because it is heavy stuff to carry. I would rather have it on the east or south side of the barn than on the west or the north side, because it will not be so liable to freeze. There is practically no difference as to the freezing in the kind of material you use for your silo. Some say it will not freeze in one kind of a silo, one says that the hollow tile silo will not freeze, but that isn't so. I was in one this winter in cold weather and it was frosted in ten or twelve inches. I have been in the hollow concrete block silos and it freezes there some. Stone silos, two feet thick, will freeze. The concrete wall, six inches thick, will freeze in a long cold spell. It depends a good deal more on the condition of the corn that is put into the silo and the way you take it out about freezing than the material from which the silo is built. If the corn is immature, full of its sap, it will freeze worse. If it is fully ripe, it will not freeze so badly. Then again, if you take it out in such a way that some of it is left standing against the wall on the sides, it will freeze. So in taking it out, keep it level. Then in cold weather put some hay on top, put it over on one side and take out of the other side and turn it back, feeding from each half alternately.

"A few years ago we built a silo in St. Croix county with solid walls six inches thick, and there are more of that kind in St. Croix county now than any other kind of silo. They cost less, they are permanent and they give excellent satisfaction if they are properly built. They should be well reinforced and made of a good mixture of concrete. Do not attempt to economize on the cement; put in enough to make a good solid wall, and you will have a good silo.

"Remember that the diameter of the silo must correspond with the number of cattle that are to be fed from it, but do not make a wide, shallow silo rather than a narrow and deep one. I would not build anything under thirty feet, from thirty to forty feet is the most practical depth. The diameter must be nothing less than ten, and from that to sixteen. I would rather have it twelve, fourteen or sixteen feet. I would rather have two fourteen-foot silos than one eighteen-foot silo, unless I was using it for a very large herd of cows. It is necessary to calculate the amount of feed to be fed each day and to build accordingly, so you can take off a certain amount every day if you want to keep it fresh and good. If it is so large that you cannot feed off a layer each day, you will be feeding spoiled silage most of the time.

"Most of us are now feeding silage in the summer and it is a good plan to have two silos, one for winter and a smaller one for the summer, because it spoils more quickly in warm weather.

"Lower your silo floor from four to eight feet below the stable floor. If you have a bank there, go down through the bank. If it is sandy soil, it makes a big job digging this hole, but if it is

Advertisement for Penmans Underwear. Includes a man in underwear at a sink and a child. Text: '"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?" "Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you." Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials. The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades. Made in all styles and weights for men, women and children. Penmans Limited Underwear Hosiery Sweaters Paris, Ont. 100 Penmans Underwear All Penman Products are Made in Canada.'

Advertisement for The "Lord Kitchener" Sewing Machine. Includes an illustration of the machine. Text: 'The "Lord Kitchener" A Sewing Machine that affords more style, more efficiency and greater value than any machine on the market. The Sewing Head forms the reliable and time-tested double-lock stitch, extremely high arm, well equipped with improvements and labor-saving devices. Improved disc tension, with automatic release. Steel forged, double width, positive four-motion feed. Improved automatic stitch regulator on face of arm. Automatic bobbin winder. Positive cam-driven take-up. Gear-releasing device. Self-threading shuttle. Oil hardened steel working parts. Case—Solid quarter-cut oak, automatic lift top, stand, ball-bearing. Full complement of attachments. Sold with a TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE at \$22.00 DELIVERED TO YOUR STATION T. I. THOMSON, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.'

Advertisement for THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Includes an illustration of a man with a flag. Text: 'TWENTY YEARS FROM TO-DAY You will be fifty, sixty, perhaps seventy years of age. WILL YOU STILL BE WORKING FOR A LIVING OR LIVING ON YOUR INCOME? To-day is the time to decide. THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Issues Policies which make Provision for Comfort in Old Age N.B.—Write for Memo, Book and Circulars. Head Office: Toronto, Canada'

Feed Your Land

And you will get BIGGER and BETTER crops

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

are rich in available plant foods—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. They will give you maximum yields at lowest cost.

Write or call for complete information.

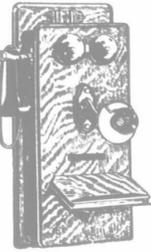
William Stone Sons Limited

(Established 44 years)
Head Office: WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Branches: Ingersoll and Stratford

AGENTS WANTED

The Help Problem

in the farm is solved by the telephone. It enables the farmer to obtain help when it is needed, a very important necessity these days.



We have a very interesting bulletin "A Telephone on the Farm". It explains how every farming community can build and own its independent telephone system cheaply. It tells you how to get market and weather reports, the latest news, etc.

It will be sent free if you write for Bulletin No. 1011.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co.
23 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada

IRON AGE Riding Cultivators

Frequent Cultivation makes better crops and bigger profits. They have that accuracy and ease of control that fits every condition of soil and growth of plants. Everything is at your finger tip—easily shifted, adjustable for all kinds of work. Lever controlling width of cultivation does not change angle of teeth—very important. Steel frame. Guided by ball-bearing pivot wheels, excellent for hill-side work. Parallel gang shift, high and low wheels, dust-proof bearings, etc. One of two rows. Ask your dealer to show them and write us for free booklet, "Two Horse Riding and Walking Cultivators." The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited, 47 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont.

This Is Your Opportunity

to purchase a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta at half their value. These are among the very best farms in Western Canada. They are now owned by loan companies, who are willing to sell on very easy terms. They range in size of 160 acres to 640 acres. The price of farm lands in Western Canada is bound to rise on account of the increased demand for farm lands all through the West. I shall be glad to send further particulars upon request. Inquire: E. W. QUINN, 308 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLOSE PRICES ON SEED CORN

(Flint varieties) (56 lbs.)
Compton's Early \$1.65 per bus.
Longflow 1.90 per bus.
King Philip 1.60 per bus.
(Dent varieties)
White Cap, Yellow Dent 1.40 per bus.
Improved Leaning 1.40 per bus.
Prices are Cash, Toronto (frags included).
TERMS: Cash with order.
Crampsey & Kelly, Toronto
"The Home of High Quality Seeds"

WAR POST CARDS

Interesting views of soldiers in action from the front lines. Every customer deserves a set. 25 cards for 95¢. Postpaid. Write for details to: Young & Rubicam, 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

clay you dig straight down and put your silo in there. Have considerable of the space under ground; it will keep better in the summer and does not freeze in the winter."

We publish this without comment more than to say that it seems to be practical experience in Wisconsin, which may in some parts at least apply in Canada.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Removing Corn Stalks.

Can I take corn home for silage off a place I have rented beside my own farm, nothing mentioned in lease forbidding it. Lease states that straw or cut oats must not be taken away. I want to put in about five acres of corn on this place, so please give me your advice. Corn crop counting for summer-fallow on this place. H. J. M.

Ans.—If the lease mentions nothing to the contrary you can take the stalks.

Cow Fails to Conceive.

I have a registered Shorthorn heifer which freshened in April, 1914. When found, her calf was matured and dead. She comes in heat quite regularly, but does not conceive; also gives less milk after these spells. She is in medium condition, but not healthy in appearance, with good appetite. What is the cause, and treatment for same? C. H. W.

Ans.—This is quite likely due to acid secretions that destroy the effectiveness of the female organs. Many times the mouth of the womb becomes closed and requires mechanical treatment. In such a case, oil the hand and arm and dilate the mouth of the womb with the forefinger. The yeast treatment for barrenness has its advocates and is worth trying. Mix an ordinary cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately-warm place, then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. The mixture will then be ready for use, and the entire quantity should be injected into the vagina, not the womb, of the animal to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first noticed, and breed when period is about ended.

Gossip.

The campaign directed by the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, in B.C., in order to educate the consumer in distant markets concerning the qualities and adaptability of British Columbia woods, has been advanced another step. The first consignment of the permanent exhibits, to be stationed at important trade centers throughout the world, having been already dispatched. Each exhibit is of a comprehensive character, showing the principal woods of the Province in both the natural and finished states, displaying the various styles of manufactured material for which each species is adapted. Accompanying the exhibit are photographs intended to convey an idea of the extent of the great lumbering industry, and showing the course of the log from the forest to the mill and loading wharf. In addition, information is supplied by means of printed cards, concerning the qualities and uses of the leading woods of British Columbia, Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock spruce. The exhibit sets, already forwarded will be on view at five trade centres in the United Kingdom, namely: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow, also at Paris, Shanghai and Yokohama, in the care of the respective Canadian Trade Commissioners, and cannot fail to attract the attention of exporters. There will shortly be sent out the balance of the exhibits, sixteen in number, destined for seven ports in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the East and West Coasts of South America and Eastern Canada.



MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you have a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove to help you with the Cooking.

It lights at the touch of a match—like gas, adjusts instantly, high or low, by merely raising or lowering the wick. It means "gas stove comfort with kerosene oil." NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstoves are made in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes; if your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES
"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Made in

Canada

I just simply "a-door" Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

for woodwork. It cleans and brightens without leaving any soapy stickiness to catch the dust.

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake." 5 and 10 cent packages.



Made in Canada.

Free Land For the Settler in New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.
HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

The Germans Missed Them! Clydesdale Stallions And They Landed

Yes, they landed at my stable in Markham all right. This is the year to buy if you want one of the big, drafty kind that makes the money. Come and see them. Mine are toppers of highest quality, character and breeding. JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

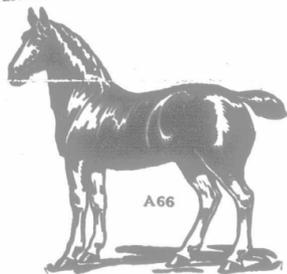


JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he wants; a visit will convince. WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

Make Your Lame Horse Sound, Like This

You Can Do It While He Works.

We want to show you that there isn't any affection that causes lameness in horses that can't be cured, no matter of how long standing. We want to send you our instructive book, "Horse Sense" No. 3. We



also want to send you an expert's diagnosis of your horse's lameness free. Simply mark where swelling or lameness occurs on above picture and write us how it affects gait, how long lame and its age. We absolutely guarantee Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to cure Spavin, Bone or Bog Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Sprung Knee, Shoe Boil, Wind Puff, Weak, Sprained and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeny, Shoulder or Hip Lameness and every form of lameness. We have deposited \$1,000 in bank to back up our guarantee. Cures while he works. No scars, no blemish, no loss of hair. P. B. Smith, Jamestown, Cal., says: "In regard to my sprained horse, am pleased to state that after using one bottle of Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy, my 24-year old horse is entirely cured." Your druggist will furnish Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy. If he hasn't it in stock, write us. Price \$2.50 per bottle and worth it. Address, McKallor Drug Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Distributors to Drug Trade.

No More Sore Shoulders

Ventiplex, the new collar pad, positively prevents galls and sore shoulders. Made of a new fabric that carries all sweat and moisture to the outer surface where it evaporates, thus keeping the horses' necks and shoulders always dry—comfortable and free from galls, sores, etc. Booklet "C" awaits your request. The Burlington Windsor Blanket Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION

Golden Ray (11886) (15655). Dam—Islay Queen (23833); by Loch Sloigh (11398), by Hiawatha (10067), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673). Sire—Golden Chief (13011); by Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knockdon (10190), by Prince Alexander (8999), by Prince of Wales (673). Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawling's Farm, Forest, Ontario. McKinley & Rawlings, Props. Apply to: JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.

Clydesdale, Percheron French - Coach and Hackney Stallions

bought, sold and exchanged. HENRY M. DOUGLAS & COMPANY Queen's Hotel MEAFORD, ONT.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse men who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Glengore Aberdeen-Angus—We have several grandsons of the Toronto and London grand champion. Hundred, Mayflowers and Fair Ladies, of all available age down; also one and two-year-old heifers. A strictly high-class lot. Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin, Ont. R. R. No. 2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE OXFORD SHEEP For Sale—Good show bulls and females, also a few Oxford ewes. Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ESSEX-GROWN SEED CORN Five varieties. Money refunded if not satisfied. For particulars, write: JOSEPH TOTTEN, R.R. No. 2, South Woodsee, Ont.

Locusts in Eastern Canada.

Few people who have not experienced a plague of locusts can appreciate how terribly destructive the pest can be. In Circular No. 5, of the Entomological Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, tells something about locusts, or "grasshoppers," that every tiller of the soil should know. He states that for the past three years the pest has been extremely destructive in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In one district of Lanark County alone an estimated loss of \$6,000 was caused, representing 75 per cent. of the crops. In a number of instances fields of oats and barley were cut green to save for feed, while in other cases in the Province of Quebec, farms have been abandoned owing to the prevalence of locusts. The insects are most impartial in their attention, attacking all kinds of grain and vegetables. After describing the different species which are liable to infest any part of Canada, Mr. Gibson suggests as an efficacious poison, a bran mash that has been well tried, consisting of: Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green of white arsenic, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges and lemons, 3 fruits; water, 3 1/2 gallons. It is said that the oranges and lemons make the bait more attractive, and hence lead to the undoing of the locust. Experiments made with this mixture, which can be concocted at small cost, have proved most successful, in one case no fewer than from 900 to 1,200 dead locusts being counted to the square yard. Besides illustrating the efficacy of the poison, this statement also proves the alarming and overwhelming nature of the creatures. As every farmer should be prepared to protect his crops against the pest he should see to it that as soon as possible he becomes possessed of this invaluable circular, and this he can do by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Inferior Lightning Rods.

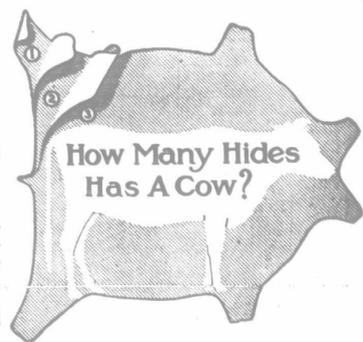
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Again I wish to warn the farmers of Ontario against inferior lightning rods. One of the same companies that uncoiled the farmers with iron-centred rods last year is reported to be selling the same rod again this year. Watch out for them.

There is no difficulty in spotting these rods. The outside covering is a thin sheet of copper. Inside of the copper is a strip of galvanized steel or iron one-half inch wide, and two galvanized steel or iron wires about No. 10. The copper sheath is twisted around the strip and wires giving the rod a corrugated appearance. The steel or iron will rust out in from five to ten years. For photograph of what happened to a rod of this kind in less than eight years see Figure 34, Bulletin 220, which may be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. An Illinois firm is circularizing the trade, and others advocating the "Masu" Lightning Rod System. They declare that twisted cables are positively dangerous, claiming that they act like "choke-coils," that tubes only should be used, that insulators must be used, etc. For concentrated essence of error these circulars surpass anything else I have seen.

Beware of the man with the iron-centred rod, and the man who claims that twisted cables are dangerous. This Department will be glad to be informed regarding the operations of either. WM. H. DAY, Department of Physics, O. A. C. Guelph.

The annual report of the Horticultural Society of Ontario for 1914, just issued, gives interesting particulars of the activities of these organizations, and in addition supplies a number of instructive articles on the culture of sweet peas, roses, paeonies, and other flowers and plants, together with references to the latest novelties in horticulture. Articles are also devoted to back-yard development, to home gardens and surroundings, to school gardens, and to the educational features of public parks. The report is profusely illustrated with photographs of model gardens and borders, and of roses and other popular flowers.

The Truth ABOUT Leather



In a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery, and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, these splits are weak, spongy, and soft—they crack, peel and rot.



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Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

Fabrikoid is frankly artificial leather, guaranteed superior to coated splits. Its base is cotton fabric, twice as strong as the fleshy split. It is coated much heavier and embossed in the same way.

America's largest auto makers adopted it for upholstery because it outwears coated splits.

A leading furniture manufacturer says: "The cheap split leathers should be entirely eliminated in furniture upholstery."

Two-thirds of all "leather upholstery" is weak, flimsy coated splits. Demand the superior Fabrikoid on your car, buggy or furniture, and Fabrikoid Raytite tops, guaranteed one year against leaking.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY

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IMPORTED PERCHERON Stallions and Mares

We have a larger selection of Percherons than any other firm in Eastern Canada, and our barns contain more prizewinners at the leading fairs than all others combined. No advance in prices, although the source of supply is cut off. Write for beautiful illustrated catalogue.

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Clydesdales That Are Clydesdales

Three, four and five years of age, prize-winners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head: 17 (Clyde) Stallions and 4 mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, P.O., G.T.R. Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance 'Phone.

Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales

We have still a few good Percheron Stallions and Mares left, one champion Belgian Stallion, one good Clydesdale mare, coming 4 years, due to fall in June. Those wanting a good stallion or mare, now is the time to come along, as they are going fast. Prices extra low. Terms to suit buyer. As I said before, we are renovating and building, and must get rid of our stock. Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa. C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. Three trains daily each way. Bell 'phone.

J. E. ARNOLD, GRENVILLE, QUEBEC

Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp.

We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times. QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Present offering: 5 imported mares (3 with foal by side), 2 yearling fillies (1 imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred yearling stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old stallion. Also Berkshire Hogs of either sex, all ages. G. A. ATTRIDGE, MUIRKIRK, ONTARIO. P. M. and M. C. Ry. L.-D. 'Phone, Ridgetown.

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

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Safe—effective—quick in its action. Sprinkle it on the roosts—in the cracks—in the dust bath—in the young chicks—use it on lousy stock—it's a sure lice destroyer.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and farm stock, also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—guaranteed—1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid). If not at your dealer's, write us.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.



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BEST ON EARTH
MORE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOLLAR'S WORTH THAN IN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER

Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis
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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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WRITE TODAY—ADDRESS
JOHN HALLAM LIMITED DESK W33
TORONTO

Gossip.

A special study of field beans is made by Prof. C. A. Zavitz in Bulletin No. 232 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is most opportune, when circumstances are leading so many Ontario farmers to turn to bean culture in an experimental way. From his long experience and observation the author is able to supply the very information that would-be bean growers are seeking. The bulletin is for free distribution.

A popular bulletin on "Vegetable Growing," No. 231, by S. C. Johnston, B. S. A., has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Both backyard gardening for the urbanite, and the farmer's garden, receive special treatment, and the instructions given are in the main simple enough for the comprehension of a schoolboy. A list of the best varieties of vegetables for home growing is given, together with a very useful planting calendar, and illustrations of the implements needed for garden work are given. The making and controlling of hot-beds and cold-frames are also fully described. In fact, all that an amateur vegetable grower should know is told. The bulletin may be had free upon application.

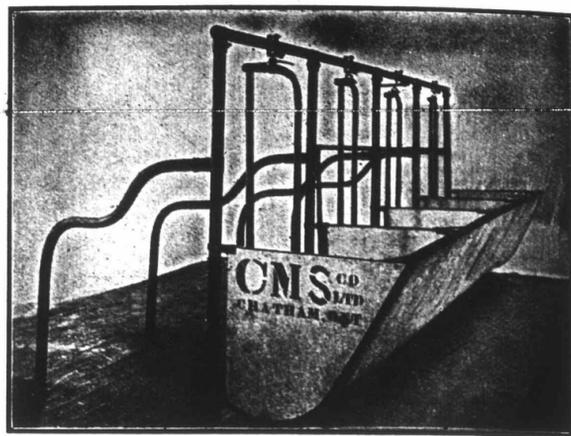
FAREWELL'S HOLSTEINS.

Daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, King Segis, Ragapple Korndyke, and granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol and Sir Clyde, and these bred to King Segis Walker, whose dam, grandam and great-grandam have records averaging over 30 pounds, and he by King Walker, whose breeding is on 30-pound lines for three generations, are to be found in the well-bred herd of Dr. A. A. Farewell, of Oshawa, Ont. Enormous production in Holstein breeding is reduced to a science in the United States that is without comparison or equality in any other country in the world, and this herd represents the cream of the best producing blood of that country. Therefore, this fact would make it appear that in selecting a young herd-header carrying in his veins the blood of the world's greatest Holstein sires and producing cows, that it would be good business policy to visit this herd and look them over. The supply of young bulls in this herd is limited, and parties wanting one should move quickly.

PRIZEWINNING CLYDESDALES.

A flying visit to the importing barns of Smith & Richardson, at Columbus, Ont., revealed the fact that, in spite of the unprecedented depression from which the country is suffering, that the livestock industry, particularly that of registered stock, is in a healthy and flourishing condition. Reporting, as they did to the writer, a number of sales in Clydesdale stallions, and a still larger number of sales in Clydesdale fillies, it was at once evident that the people of this country are alive to the fact that in the near future registered Clydesdales will be one of the most staple and valuable assets on the farm. Although a number of stallions have left these farms lately, going to fortunate purchasers in various parts of the country, there are a few of the good ones left, notably the 2,100-pound Ottawa champion, and Guelph second-prize aged stallion, Scotia's Pride (imp.). He is a son of the noted Cressrigg, and dam by Rose-crown. He is a bay fiv-year-old, with great substance and character, and a superior quality of udder and pummil. Another is the Ottawa first-prize and Guelph third-prize three-year-old, Tres-tian (imp.), a bay 1,200-pound son of the great Sir Hugo, and dam by Baron's Pride. This is one of the great three-year-olds of the day. Still another is the bay, Thomdale (imp.), rising three years of age. He weighs 1,500 pounds, was third at Ottawa and second at Guelph, and is sired by Hugh Honor and dam by Prince of Chate. His breeding and general appearance is of a high standard. Another, same age, is the bay, Lord's (imp.). He was first at Ottawa and third in his class. He is sired by Terra (imp.), dam by Sir Robert. The above are several from seven to twenty years of age, fully bred and will be sold cheap.

CHATHAM "ALL STEEL" STALLS and STANCHIONS
Electric Galvanized or Enamelled



When building or remodelling your barns it will pay you to see our line of **Cattle Stalls and Stanchions Litter Carriers and Horse Stable Trimmings** They are Strong, Convenient, Sanitary and reasonable in price.

Write us for further information. We would like to be of service to you. Your inquiries will be looked after promptly.

Chatham Malleable & Steel Company
CHATHAM, ONTARIO

PEERLESS PERFECTION

is much heavier and stronger than common poultry netting. Peerless Poultry Fence is built just like our farm fence. It is the best Canada Fence made by Canadians and sold exclusively in Canada.

The Fence That's Locked Together

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service. Think of it—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And that without a top or bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

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

Special Price ABERDEEN-ANGUS Imported Cows

We are offering a few of our imported Angus cows with CALVES AT FOOT. Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy some choice stock at special prices. Come and make your own selection, or write us your wants and we will send you descriptions and pedigrees.

A few choice CYDESDALE teams. LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON ONTARIO
Prices reasonable

Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

We have a few bulls from one to two years. Cows with calves at foot by good bulls, also heifers, different ages. Address: James Bowman Box 14 Guelph, Ontario

1909 Canada's Champion Hereford Herd 1915
For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers.
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

Don't Sell the Young Calf
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
 & Will Raise It Without Milk



There's big money and little trouble for you in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for the market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**. For over a century the Recognized Milk Food for Calves, at One-Fourth the Cost of Milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully proportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American Farms for over 30 years. The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the So-Called Calf Meals Made of Raw Cereal By-Products. Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk." **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY**, Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Waukegan, Ill.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists**, 76 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

AN EVEN BALANCE



It takes 300 lbs. of BRAN to supply as much PROTEIN as is contained in 100 lbs. of **"GOOD LUCK BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL**. For Prices and Feeding Directions write to **CRAMPSEY & KELLY**, 300 LBS. OF TORONTO = ONTARIO 100 LBS. "GOOD LUCK" BRAN LARGEST IMPORTERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL IN CANADA

Bigger Profits From HOGS



Better health, more weight and better prices when fed on **"MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal**. Write to day for free sample and prices. **The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd.**, Toronto and Montreal.

SHORTHORNS

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Kingleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. **KYLE BROS., DRYMOR, ONTARIO**. Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Oakland 62 Shorthorns

Two fine roan bulls left, one 13 months old and one 10 months, both of good milk strain. If you want good dual purpose Shorthorns, any age, of the prolific kind, we can supply you.

Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ont.

1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm--1915

We have now for sale one red bull, 18 months, a typical dual-purpose Shorthorn and a real good animal. A full sister is now in R.O.P. test, making very creditable record. Two others, good ones about one year.

(Miss) C. Smith, Clamdehoye, R.R. 1, Ont. Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

23 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, sizes from milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy.

Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-

Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class herd-headers and females of different ages. **GEO. D. FLETCHER**, Erin, R.R. No. 2, L.O.D. Phone, Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Slop Wall or Cement Block Silo.

In a recent issue replying to correspondent you state preference for slop wall silo to cement block. Will you kindly give reasons? I expect to build one of these this season. N. S. R.

Ans.—We favor a slop wall because it is cheaper, more easily erected, stronger and more durable. The block silo has its advantages, however. It is claimed that silage does not freeze so much in them, and if properly built they are durable and satisfactory.

With-holding Deed.

I bought a farm, price \$3,800, cash \$1,500, balance mortgage. We agreed to pay expenses of conveyance between us. The Notary made out two copies of each, deed of sale and mortgage deed. On return of extra copies from Registry office, the Notary gave both mortgage deed and deed of sale to the gentleman I bought from. I am of the opinion that the deed of sale should be given to me as proof of my buying the farm and payment of \$1,500. Am I right in demanding the deed of sale before paying my part of the expenses? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No: the mortgagee is entitled to the custody of the deed, and of all the other title papers, and to retain same, along with the mortgage, until he shall have been paid his mortgage money, both principal and interest.

Line Fencing.

A buys a farm adjoining a bush lot owned by B. There is no line fence. A wishes to cultivate field next to line, and requests B to put up his half of line fence. B says his land is all right without a fence, and tells A to make a fence to suit himself to protect his own crop. 1. What is the law relative to fences? 2. Must it be such as will keep out sheep and pigs as well as cattle? 3. What steps should A take to get B to put up his share of the fence? Ontario. W. G. C.

Ans.—1 and 2.—Councils of all municipalities are empowered by The Municipal Act to pass by-laws for prescribing the height and description of lawful fences; and you should, accordingly, see the clerk of your municipality and have him show you the by-law on the subject. 3. He should negotiate with B. The latter's lot being unoccupied land, he cannot be compelled to build any portion of the proposed fence.

Veterinary.
Proud Flesh.

Horse had an abscess above the hoof. I poulticed it and it burst. Proud flesh formed, and I have been unable to remove it. How can I remove this proud flesh? J. H. R.

Ans.—Apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until the proud flesh disappears. Then dress three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. V.

Lymphangitis.

Horse went lame on hind leg one morning. We worked him and he was not lame when we brought him to the stable at noon, but at one o'clock he was very lame, swollen and sore above the hock, especially on the inside of thigh. We treated him and the soreness and swelling disappeared, but the leg swells when he is standing in the stable. What is the cause? W. G. C.

Ans.—This was a case of lymphangitis, commonly called wood, a shot of greasy, or Monday-morning disease. It frequently occurs in working horses after they have stood idle for a day or two, and in the meantime have been fed liberally on grain. Prevention consists in giving daily exercise to horses that are predisposed to the trouble or materially reducing the grain ration and substituting bran when they stand idle for a day or longer. Swelling when standing generally occurs for a time after the soreness disappears, as is the case with your horse. Regular work, and hand-rubbing and bandaging the leg from pastern to hock when the horse is standing, tends to prevent swelling. After a few attacks the leg generally remains permanently large, and the condition is called "elephantitis." Hence it is wise to endeavor to prevent attacks. V.

How To Protect Your Crop



On the left is a healthy ear of wheat full and sound—the kind that makes money for you—on the right is an ear, drawn from a photograph, absolutely eaten up with that fungus spore called "smut"—there is no money in that. Some farmers, through no fault of their own, have had all the profit knocked out of their crops by "smut". Something must be done to stop it because it spreads.



CORVUSINE D. G.

is a preparation used with great success in Europe. It has decided advantages over bluestone and chemicals because it is non-poisonous and will not endanger the germination of the seed. In fact, not only is it protection against disease, grubs and birds, but a great assistance to germination, producing a healthy stand. These are facts, established beyond a doubt by tests throughout all grain growing countries and we have striking letters from practical farmers testifying to the efficiency of this seed dressing. Corvusine is easy to handle and will not clog the drill. Write us for particulars—don't risk your crop, that's foolish policy.

McARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1842 MONTREAL INCORPORATED 1912



MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young Bulls around a year old for sale. Sired by Archer's Hope, the winner of First Prize in Aged Bull Class at both Toronto and London, 1914. Archer's Hope is undoubtedly the best individual and the best breeding bull that ever stood at the head of this herd.

WILL A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

6—SHORTHORN BULLS—6

From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country. Two are from imported dams. Write at once for particulars.

J. M. Gardhouse, G.T.R., C.P.R. Weston P.O. Street Railway and Long Distance Telephone.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fl-shed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, - - - - - Stouffville, Ontario

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS Honest representation and a square deal is our motto. We have still left some choice young bulls, bred in the purple and beef to the heels. Come and see them.

Myrtle, Oshawa Richardson Bros., Columbus, Ont. or Brooklin.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers For Sale

A number of promising young bulls from ten to sixteen mos. old from large good milking dams, also choice heifers from one to three years old. Write, phone or call on

H. J. DAVIS :: :: :: WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Escana Farm Shorthorns—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

Mitchell Bros., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager

Woodholme Shorthorns For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch bul too every one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ontario, C.P.R.

"Thistle Ha" Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R. 4 miles.

SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS

They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the Spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age.

JOHN MILLER - Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R. - ASHBURN, ONT.

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares

Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone.

Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.



The Good Steady Milker

You know her. The cow in the herd that you can always bank on to give a regular full supply of milk day after day. Such cows are the backbone of the dairy end of the business.

Pratts ANIMAL REGULATOR

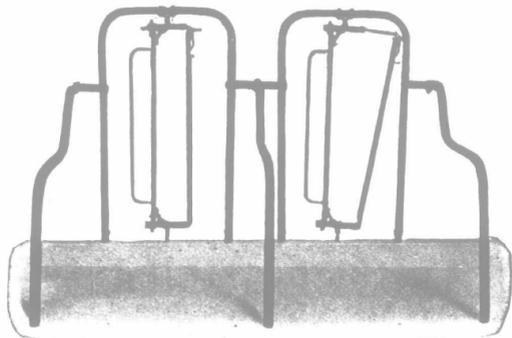
will put cows in a condition where they not only give more milk, but richer milk. Pratts Animal Regulator is made from roots, herbs and barks. It acts as a gentle tonic and health regulator, toning up the digestive organs and enabling the animal to obtain every ounce of nourishment from its feed. It is possible to reduce the regular quantity of feed when Pratts Animal Regulator is used. At your dealers, \$3.50 for 25-lb. pail also in packages at 50c. and \$1.00.

Pratts Bag Ointment reduces inflammation in udder from any cause, and promptly effects a cure. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Send us 10c., together with this ad, and we will send you "Pratts Pointers on Cows, Hogs, and Sheep," 172 pages,—or "Pratts Pointers on Horses," 183 pages. Both books for 20c. S-15

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Dept 1 Toronto

Cow Stalls That Are Different



These Stanchions and Stalls are in a class by themselves, both having features not to be found in any other make in Canada.

EACH STALL IS COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

You can install one or one hundred. No top rail being used, we get rid of the loud rattle and clang of the other makes. Our's being absolutely noiseless. Our Stanchion will fit the

largest cow, and can be adjusted for a calf. Has what we call the Positive Lock Attachment, which guards against animals getting loose.

Write for catalogue and prices, and nearest agent to

M. T. Buchanan & Company, Ingersoll, Ont.

Manufacturers of Haying Tools, Cow Stalls, Water Bowls, etc.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beauties, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

H. SMITH, - HAY P.O., ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =; also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, - L.D. Phone - STRATHROY, ONT.

Glenallen Shorthorns

We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Climax = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega.

R. Moore, Manager GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

J. A. WATT, - ELORA, ONTARIO

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis, with calves at foot.

For sale a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot.

F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, SCOTLAND, ONTARIO

Scotch SHORTHORNS—English

If you want a thick, even-fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautily-fleshed young bull, or a right cow to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. HOWE'S Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P. O., ONT.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Mexico.

Will you kindly supply the right answer to the following argument:

Is Mexico an independent country with a President of its own, or is it a Province or State of the United States, with a President governed by United States President?

Ans.—Mexico is an independent State, not under the control of the United States Government. Owing to frequent revolutions and the unsettled state of the country, a Mexican President does not hold office very long. New Mexico is a part of the United States.

Building Up a Farm How?

May I trouble you for your opinion as to how I should get my farm work done; at present I have the help of an 18-year-old boy, but cannot get what, I think, ought to be done in order to improve the place and increase crops? I have about 120 acres of land, 40 of which are in cultivation now, and 40 more have been in the years gone by, but are overrun by paint brush, hard hack and golden rod, and most of it is not yielding any returns at all in pasture or otherwise. I have been wondering if it would pay to borrow the necessary money to build a cottage and keep another man the year round, and to hire an extra one from the town, which is less than a mile away, buy another team and break up and thoroughly cultivate this useless land, at present anyway. I suppose I ought to say that at present I have 19 milking cows, besides young stock; 3 horses and 25 or 30 pigs, and last year bought 2 cars of hay. I also have a silo 28 by 14, and want to build another as soon as I can grow corn enough to fill it.

G. H. M.

Ans.—We approve of the idea of furnishing a cottage for a hired man and family, yet the conditions set forth in this query do not altogether warrant such a step in a season like 1915. The writer says he can procure labor in the town which is less than one mile away, and if this town is similar to most towns and cities in Canada to-day the farmer should not have much difficulty in getting the required amount of labor. The farm seems to be fairly well stocked with the exception of horses. One hundred and twenty acres probably should have at least 4 work horses and 5 would be better, allowing for one three-horse team and a pair. Many farmers prefer a four-horse team and a pair, but the question then arises as to the economy of keeping the extra horse and wintering it against the work it would do. With an extra team and one extra man, which could be procured this year, it appears possible with our superficial knowledge of this particular farm's conditions to restore the farm to a fertile condition, and thus make the whole farm productive. No doubt, it would require seven or eight hundred dollars to provide a suitable cottage, interest on this at 6 per cent. would approximate \$50.00 per year, which would go quite a way towards providing labor for the place. We believe with an extra team and another man, if necessary, hired by the day or month or season, that this place could be worked in a manner in keeping with good agriculture. Nineteen milch cows will, of course, require considerable labor for chores, but while one or two men are doing the milking the extra man should be working either the three or four-horse team at heavy work. Although as stated in the outset for a permanent policy we believe the cottage and the permanent hired man advisable, but under existing circumstances it appears possible to do without that additional expenditure at present. A little capital invested in a team at present might render the place so productive that it would more easily stand the expenditure for a cottage at a subsequent date. More team work and larger implements we believe the requirements on this particular farm rather than hired men.

"Here, waiter," said the rude man in the cafe. "Tell the orchestra to play 'Carmen' while I eat this beefsteak."

"Yes, sir. Might I inquire why?"

"I want to hear the Toreador song. I feel like a bull fighter."

TOP dress all your crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profit over the cost.

Our really attractive and interesting books sent free. Write on post card for these money makers

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
25 Madison Avenue, New York

R.M.S.P.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

— BY —

TWIN-SCREW
MAIL STEAMERS

FROM
St. John (N.B.)
AND
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SPECIAL FACILITIES
FOR TOURISTS

For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL
CALF MEAL
POULTRY FOODS, etc.

Write for prices.

H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, Forest, Ont.

Cedarsprings Shorthorns and Tamworths

Present offering: 1 young bull out of heifer that in five months R.O.P. Test has given 4,000 lbs.; another just as well bred, both sired by a son of a 60-lb. cow. Tamworth speciality, young sows bred.

J. M. McCallum
Shakespeare, P. O., and Station

DAIRY SHORTHORNS

For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—born imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale:—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice imported English Stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

Shorthorns For Sale

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary.

James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec.
Caledonia Paris, R.R. No. 2

Maple Grove Holsteins

Special Offering—A very fine son (now ready for service) of King Lyons Hengerveld, whose five nearest tested dams average 31.12 lbs. butter in 7 days; he is a show bull, light in color; also very fine son of King Lyons Colantha out of a daughter of King Lyons Hengerveld, she a Tidy Abbecker; in him you have rich breeding and transmitting power backed up for many generations.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

AVONDALE FARM FIRST PUBLIC SALE

Brockville, May 26th, 1915

We are going to offer some of our best animals at this, our first sale. Time is too short to tell the good things we are going to put in, but here are a few:

King Pontiac Artis Canada 4 years old, son of King of the Pontiacs and Pontiac Artis, Hengerveld De Kol's best daughter.

Avondale Pontiac Echo 15 months, son of the above bull, dam May Echo Sylvia who has just made 36.33 in 7 days and 148 in 30 days. She averaged over 120 lbs. milk for 30 days. She, her dam and her dam's dam averaged 32.40 butter, 7 days, each has over 700 lbs. milk in a week.

Belle Model Johanna 2nd 5 years old, butter 37.01 and 148 lbs. in 30 days. A daughter at 3-yrs. 2-mos. just finished record 33.60 7 days and 135 in 30 days.

Pietje Pauline Hengerveld at 3 years 31.76 lbs.
Sadie Korndyke, Wayne 30.80, and her bull calf.

Every female unblemished and nearly all young and bred to our great bulls.

Six Daughters of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, son of Pietje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad and Princess Hengerveld De Kol 33.62 with records 24 to 31 lbs. as 3-year-olds.

Six Daughters of King Pontiac Artis Canada Jr. 2-year-olds, records to over 19 lbs.

See further particulars next week. CATALOGUES issued May 1st.

Everything sold subject to tuberculin test.

SALE at the farm one mile from Brockville, 12 o'clock.

A. C. Hardy, Proprietor

The 20,000 Pound Kind Holstein Bulls

Fit For Service

SIRE BY SONS OF—

Evergreen March, 26,107 lbs. milk; 1129 lbs. butter. Manuet Topsy Clothilde, 30.23 lbs. butter in a week. Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis the \$1500.00 bull.

BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY ARE RIGHT.

Prices so low we are ashamed to quote them.

G. W. CLEMONS,

St. George, Ontario

There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping

HOLSTEINS

and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cow milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

CLOVER BAR

Sires from R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby (sired by Paladin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14.69 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write, or come and see them. F. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

R. M. HOLTBY

R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

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THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Priced right. FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchrain Seafoam (Imp.) = 37.55 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

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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 ares. Prices are easy. D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

Good registered Jersey Bull 1 year old, sure and quick; dam Maid of Dentonia, No. 4916. Highest scoring Jersey cow at Guelph, 1913. Priced low.

IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Scum on WaterTanks—Pregnant Cow—Washing Sheep.

Please let me have through your valuable columns answers to the following questions:

1. How to prevent the gathering of green scum in a wooden water tank? Water is hard, out of limestone rock. I have scrubbed it out several times, but it seems to grow all the quicker after cleaning.

2. How to ascertain if a cow, still giving a little milk, is in calf or not?
3. Which is the better way to wash wool, on the sheep's back or after clipping, that is, to weigh best? Have been told that to wash after clipping takes the oil out too much, and that if left on the sheep a short time after washing that the oil comes back again.

C. L. S.

Ans.—1. The scum which gathers on water tanks is indeed hard to control. We have never heard of any effective means of preventing it. Perhaps some of our readers have.

2. If the cow is in calf she will not come in heat. If the cow has been bred for some time the movements of the fetus will be visible, especially after the animal drinks.

3. Wash the sheep and allow them to go from a week to ten days before shearing. The oil will come back into the wool.

Wintering Alfalfa—Green Manure Crops—Influencing fat in Milk.

1. Will alfalfa kill out very much on sandy soil? We intend not to cut the alfalfa short in the fall, so there will be a good protection left to keep the land from thawing and freezing.

2. What do you advise for a manure crop? Is rape better than white turnips to plough under?

3. Is it known to you that sulphur is said to have an influence on the cream test?

H. D.

Ans.—1. During a winter like 1914-1915 the alfalfa would probably stand very well on sandy soil. In severe winters and bad springs it would probably be injured some on any kind of soil. We have seen alfalfa on fairly light land and believe if a good stand is obtained that it will winter all right.

2. Rape would be better than white turnips to plough under as a manure crop; clover is better than either one.

3. The meaning of this query is very obscure. We understand it, however, to mean that by feeding sulphur to cows the butter-fat of the milk can be influenced. We are not aware that sulphur, fed to cows in such quantity as to cause no abnormal condition, will influence the fat in the milk to any extent. Any abnormal condition caused by excessive feeding or under-feeding of any drug or feed stuff is liable to alter the percentage of fat in the milk.

Dear Sweet Thing—"Aren't you feeling well?"

Steady—"No, I ate German noodle soup and French fried potatoes for supper, and they won't arbitrate."

Riverside Holsteins!

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

King Segis Walker whose dam granddam and great granddam have records over, 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed, I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Sent for Pedigree and Photo.

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We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers Yorkshire hogs all ages.

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Ourvilla Holstein Herd—The first herd in Canada to develop a 31-lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.20 lbs of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us LAIDLAW BROS., AYLMEER, ONTARIO

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F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS—Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke. Our special offerings for this month are two choice bull calves; No. 1 born Nov. 6, 1914, he is large and straight and evenly marked. No. 2 born Dec. 18, 1914, he is a fine calf, more white than black; he is from an imported heifer whose dam gave 17.98 lbs. butter in 7 days, and his sire's dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 34.69 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is bred right. Either will be priced right if taken soon. Bell Phone. GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices. M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springfield

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Pine Yorkshires Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

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Present offering: 6 sows bred, 4 boars 5 mos. old.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

About an Annual Pasture.

1. Would 3 acres supply green feed enough for 9 or 10 cows to pasture an hour or so night and morning; it being on rich soil?

2. Will the oats continue to grow all fall if not pastured too close, or will they die out after the usual harvest time? FARMER.

Ans.—1.—It is estimated that one acre of such pasture will maintain about 1 1-5 head of cattle. Calculating on this basis it might be safe to say that 9 or 10 cows could be pastured on 3 acres for a short time night and morning as suggested in this query, however, it must be remembered that when being placed on this pasture for only a short time the cattle are quite likely to be in a condition that they will eat more than ordinary. Last year at Weldwood about 20 cows were turned onto a 3-acre field of this summer pasture night and morning for a short time. It lasted well throughout the summer, and this year the clover is looking exceptionally well.

2. The oats will not amount to much after the harvesting season.

Ensiling Oats and Tares.

After having lived about five years on a dairy farm in Canada, I am now taking a farm in England, as I have business interests which keep me here. I shall be glad if you will answer a few questions for me. When in Canada we had two silos, and I want to do the same here, but we cannot get maize to mature fit for silage. We intend to use tares and oats. Please answer the following questions:

1. What size would you build two silos to supply fifty milk cows, of Short-horn breed, with about forty pounds of silage daily for seven or eight months of the year?

2. Would tares and oats make as valuable silage as maize? Should silos be filled quickly, or slowly each day?

3. How many acres would be required to fill two silos?

4. What stage of growth should be considered the proper time to cut this crop for ensiling?

5. Would it spoil the silage if crops were put into the silo with any moisture in them from rain or heavy dew?

6. Would tares and oats need to be cut into pieces about an inch long, like maize, for filling silos?

7. Which is the best silage, sweet or sour? What makes the difference between them?

8. Which crop would you prefer for best feeding purposes, and which would be cheapest, tares and oats made into silage, or root crops, either swedes or mangels? H. H. B.

Ans.—1. Two silos, 14x35 ft., filled with maize, would supply fifty cows with forty pounds of silage per day for about 225 days.

2. No. Such has not been the experience in Canada. It is the practice to fill silos quickly, but often the filling is repeated after settling takes place.

3. It would probably require eight to ten acres to fill each silo.

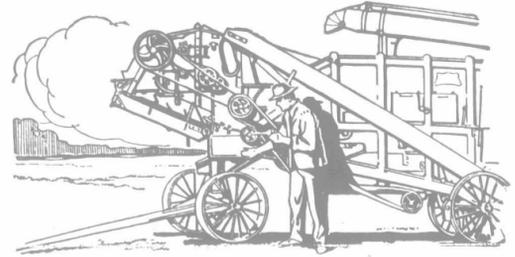
4. About the milk stage, or a little before.

5. It would be better if the natural sap was the only moisture?

6. Yes; or shorter. The silage should be tramped thoroughly, as enough air will then get in on account of the hollow stems.

7. Sour silage is usually the result of an immature crop of maize. Even silage, resulting from the ordinary fermentation, would be sour, but the term is usually applied to the poorer silage.

8. We would prefer the roots, either swedes or mangels. In fact, we would proceed very slowly with the experiment with the silage made from oats and vetches. Although the system you suggest has had its advocates in the past, yet we have never seen a crop other than maize ensiled successfully. Alfalfa and other legumes are sometimes mixed with maize and ensiled, but where good roots can be grown and stored, we would depend upon them until we had proved the other system to our entire satisfaction.



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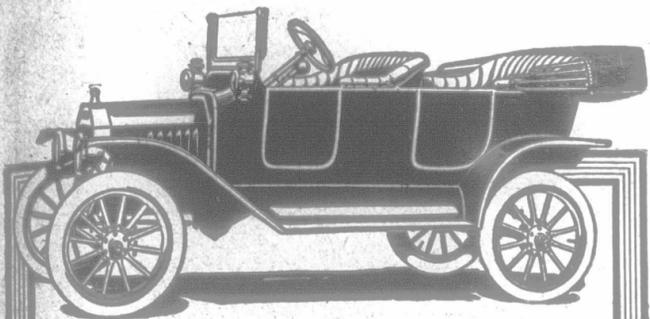
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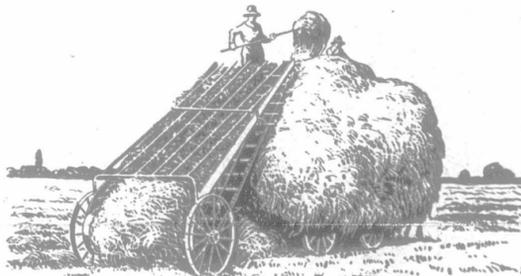
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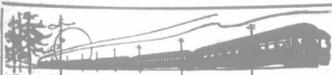
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Our dealers and their erectors are experienced men on installing rods, and by specifying our Company's cable it insures absolute pure copper cable and the proper installation of the rods.

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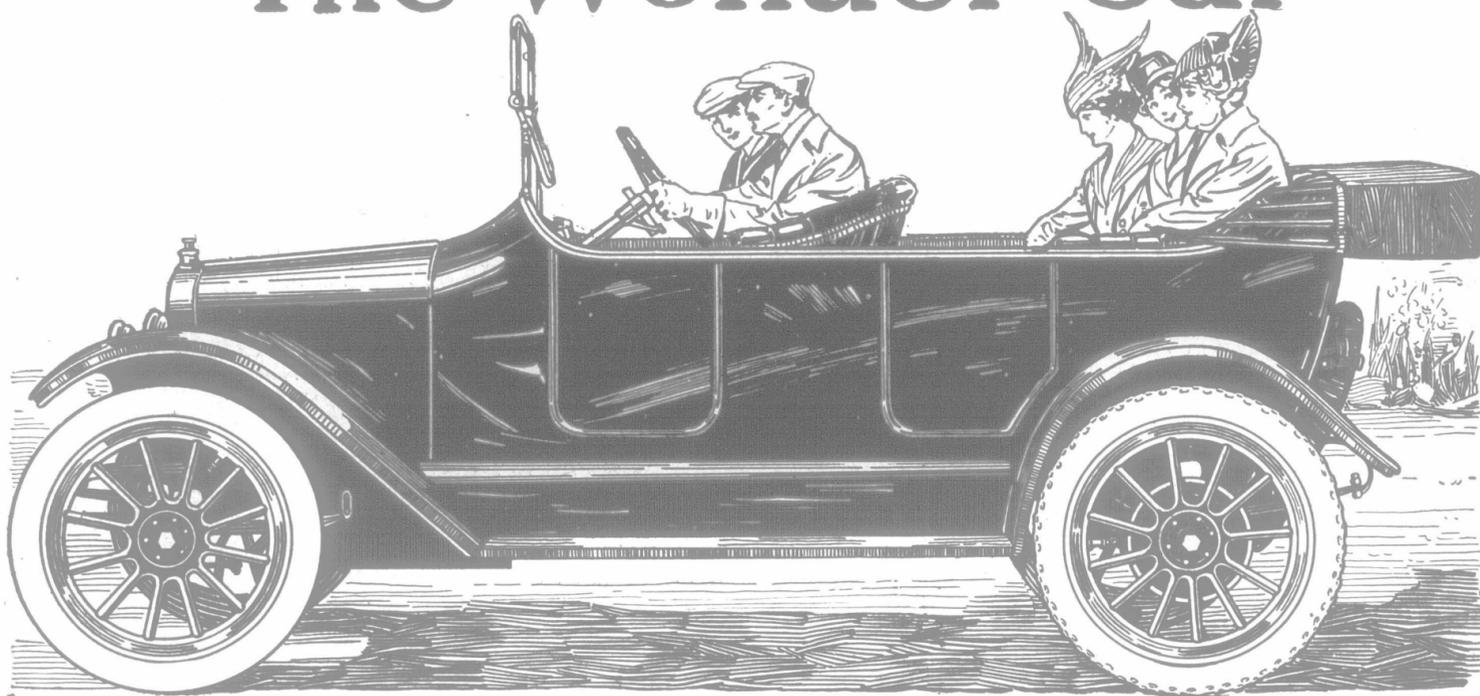
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