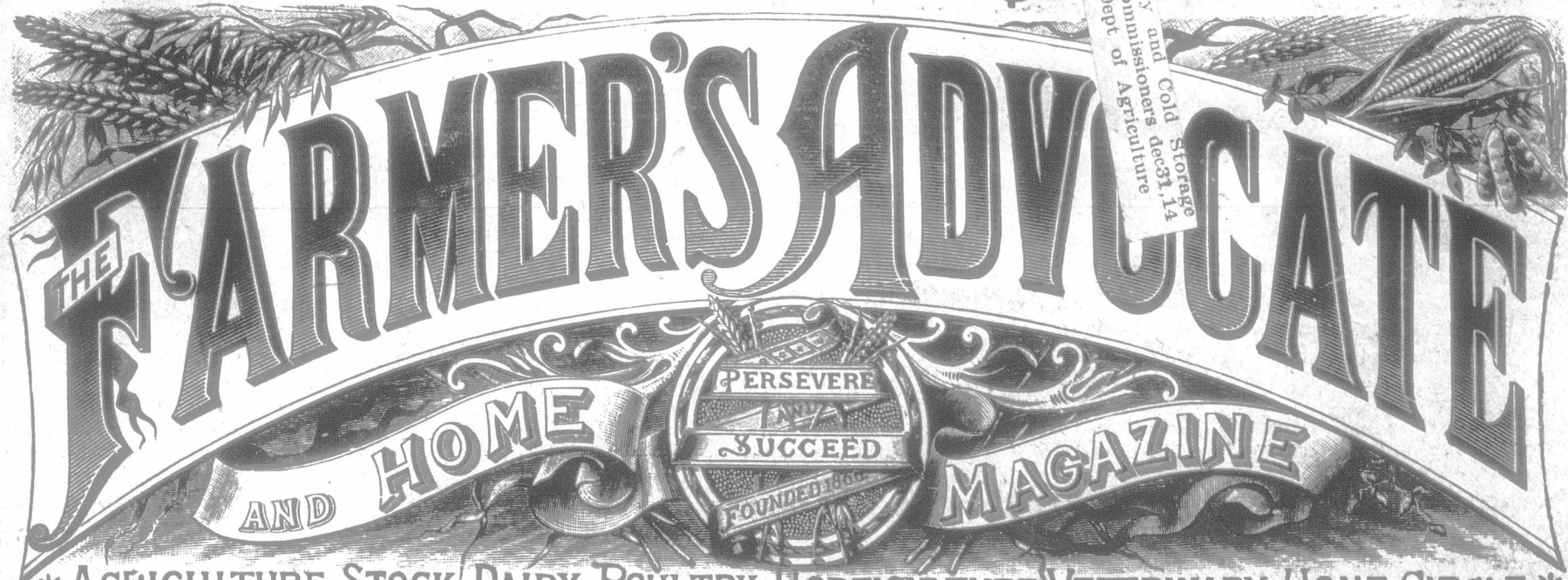


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.00 PER YEAR.



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

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 21, 1914.

No. 1130

The Trade Mark that Means
Success in Baking

"More
bread &
better
bread"



PURITY FLOUR

When The Corn Is Ready To Harvest For Your Silo you want an ensilage cutter that saves as much labor and time as possible—a cutter that does not require a powerful engine to operate nor clogs when feeding either green corn or dry fodder fast. The machine you need is the

PAPEC Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter

The one blower cutter you can operate successfully with as small as a 4 h.p. gasoline engine. Not chain driven—there is no lost motion—heavy gears transmit all the power. The "Papec" cuts silage into fine and uniform lengths without stalling. The throwing, blowing, lifting force carries the silage rapidly up into the silo in a steady, full stream, distributing so it packs perfectly. This helps keep the ensilage fresh and sweet.

Write For Free Book
It illustrates and describes the full line of Papec Ensilage Cutters and explains why these machines save time, money and labor at silo filling time.

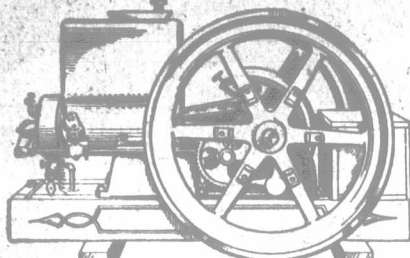
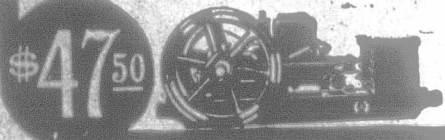
GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.



Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.
Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Come Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

Gilson Manufacturing Co Limited
2409 York St., Guelph, Ontario



KEROSENE AND GASOLINE ENGINES
The FIELD Type "W" Kerosene and Gasoline Engine is being operated with a saving of from one-third to one-half in fuel cost, the variation in this, depending upon the comparative cost of kerosene and gasoline in different territories. The FIELD Type "W" will consume about the same amount of kerosene per hour as when operated on gasoline, or approximately one gallon per each horse power developed for ten hours. The sizes are 1 1/2 to 15 h.p. semi-portable and 5 to 15 h.p. portable. Write to-day for circulars and full information to The Robt. Bell Engine and Thresher Co., Limited, Seaforth, Ont.

Gilson Speed Governor

will save your cream separator from jars, shocks and the uneven speed of your engine. Starts separator slowly, runs any speed, and relieves separator of all vibration. Power can be cut catalogue. PRICE \$11.75.
1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.

McCormick—The Binder of Satisfactory Service



HERE are some of the things that stand back of McCormick binder service.

On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustment and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The bottoms of the guards are nearly level with bottom of the platform, allowing the platform to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knives.

The floating elevator on a McCormick binder handles grain in any quantity and does not clog. The cutter bar is built to use either smooth section or serrated knives. The improved McCormick knottter does good work without the usual close adjustments.

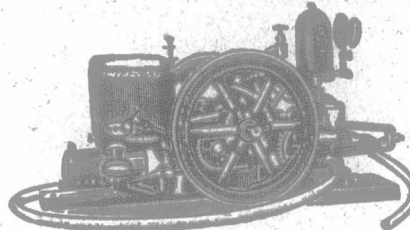
The McCormick local agent will explain these and other important features on the McCormick binders which are built especially to meet Eastern Canadian conditions. You can get catalogues from him, or, by writing the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B.
These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

Protect your trees and garden

A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.



The spraying machine illustrated here can be used for practically every spray use on any farm, and will quickly pay for itself in improved crops.

You can buy a Fairbanks-Morse or Gould Spraying Pump, from a brass hand pump costing a few dollars up to an engine-operated, truck-mounted outfit of the highest efficiency.

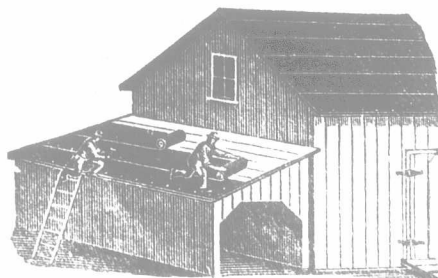
Send for free catalogue of spraying outfits and appliances. It contains much valuable information, tells you what to spray, what chemical compounds to use, how to prepare them, when to do the spraying, etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and mechanical goods of every kind.

Address Dept

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal Quebec St. John Toronto Ottawa Hamilton Ft. William Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



USE MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs. Its great durability and can't-be-beat waterproof qualities, ranks it in the first place of ready roofings. It costs no more than an inferior material, and we ship direct from our factory to you in rolls of one square.

Send stamp for sample.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
101 BUREAU STREET,
HAMILTON, CANADA



The best paint for your house

Paint-making is more than mixing some pigments and liquid with a paddle. This explains why you can give best protection to your house if you use scientifically prepared paint.

Real paint—the kind you want—is made scientifically, in a way that calls for expert paint-makers, scientific selection of materials, accurate proportions, immense grinding and mixing machinery and other factory equipment. No hand-mixed paint can begin to compare with

Low Brothers High Standard LIQUID PAINT

Careful tests have shown that good wearing and protecting qualities of paint depend upon the fineness of the grinding as well as upon the accurate proportions of the materials, and their high quality. "High Standard" is made of the choicest materials and in the exact proportion that years of exposure tests have proved to give best results. No one can approach this in home-made paint.

For interior walls and ceilings use Low Brothers Mellotone—the beautiful finish that is washable, fadeless and does not easily scratch or mar. Adapted to every room in the house.

Have the best looking house in your neighborhood. Ask your local "High Standard" dealer-agent to give you paint information and color combinations for exteriors, interior walls, floors, woodwork, etc.

Valuable Books—Free Experts have prepared "Homes Attractive from Gate to Garage," and "Millions Year Up All." These with special color cards showing how to secure good results with your barns, implements, vehicles, and free upon request. Write today.

Low Bros., Limited
261 to 267 Sorauren Ave.,
Toronto, Canada.

Don't Burn Out the Temper of Your Tools

Here's a grinder that puts a sharp cutting edge on farm tools without injuring them. Never wears humpy. Anyone can use a

CLEVELAND Grindstone

made from the only Berea stone, famous for its even grit, just right for farm use. The standard by which all grindstones are judged. 8 out of every 10 makers of farm implements use CLEVELAND GRINDSTONES in their own shops. They know that grinds best. We guarantee every stone to do good work. If it doesn't, we refund your money.



Farmer's Special

Here's the identical stone you need. Specially selected by our experts. Genuine Berea stone. Hard-wood frame. Ball bearings. Hand or engine power. Write for booklet, "The Grit that Grinds," and name of dealer who will supply you.

THE CLEVELAND STONE CO.
1127 LEADER-NEWS BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO

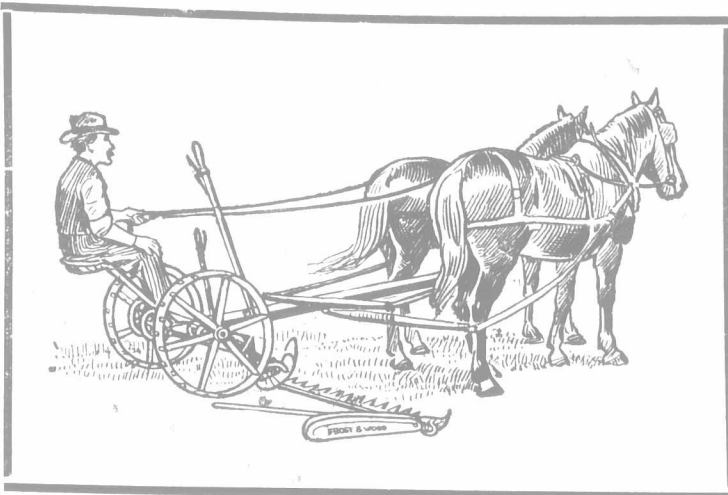
RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements. We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL DO-NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

ONE CENT to write us postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.
HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 9 TORONTO, Canada



Your Farm Equipment Should Include a



FROST & WOOD Internal-Gear All-Steel MOWER and RAKE

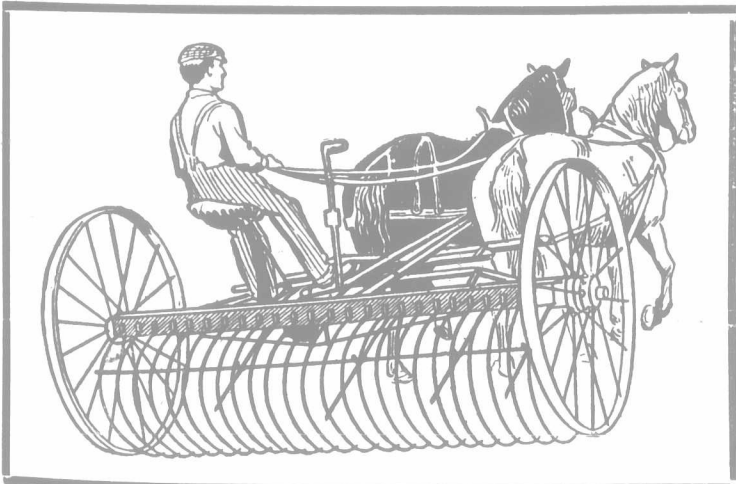
To farm without the aid of these two valuable haymakers is to work under a heavy handicap. Their use, for a single season, will prove this to your complete satisfaction.

A Light-Draft Mower

The cutter-bar of the FROST & WOOD MOWER is driven by internal gears. "Lost motion" is completely done away with—tooth wear and friction reduced to the lowest point. Roller-Bearings at every vital point make this MOWER unquestionably the easiest running machine of its kind on the market.

A Durable Rake

The FROST & WOOD RAKE is built to last a lifetime—even with the most strenuous usage. Angle-steel frame—steel, staggered-spoke wheels—staunch steel axles—spring-steel teeth—that's the way we build the FROST & WOOD for SERVICE. All parts are rivetted; they won't fall apart like bolted parts.

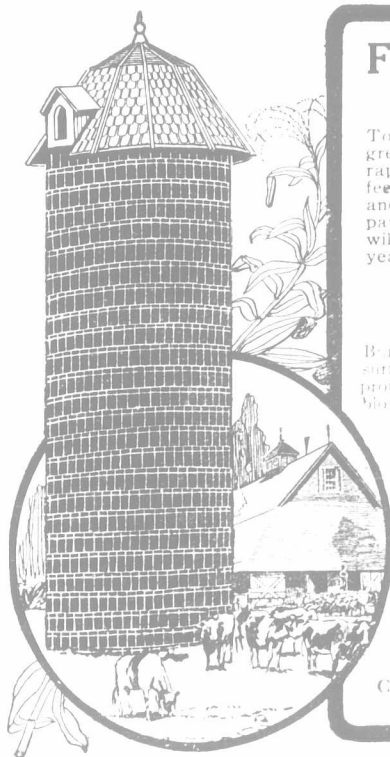


SEE THEM

A call on our agent will convince you that these two implements will make money for you. See them, to-day if possible—or write for illustrated descriptive booklet, "Haymakers." It's free.

Frost & Wood Company Ltd. Smith's Falls—Montreal—St. John, N. B. Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. BRANTFORD, ONT.

Buchanan's Swivel Carrier advertisement with image of the carrier and descriptive text.



Feed Ensilage This Summer When Pastures Get Low

To secure the maximum results, stock should be fed green feed all the year round. Its succulence produces rapid growth and a heavy flow of milk. No other feed equals ensilage in succulence. It is as valuable and economical to feed in summer as in winter. It pays, then, to fill a silo for summer feeding. You will keep ensilage succulent and palatable all-the-year-round as the day the corn was cut, if you have a

Natco Everlasting Silo

(Patented) Built of non porous vitrified clay hollow blocks, its glazed surface excludes air and moisture. The dead air space protects content from heat and cold. Each layer of blocks is reinforced by continuous steel bands.

Weather Proof—Decay Proof—Vermin Proof—Fireproof

The Natco Everlasting Silo will last for generations—any mason can erect it—never needs painting—walls will not warp or shrink—no hoops to tighten—no continual repair bills—no rust—no rot—is practically the only silo. The Natco Everlasting Silo is a survival value unequalled.

FREE SILO BOOK. 128 illustrations about silos, their construction, and the silo. Write for it today. NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario.

FARMS FOR SALE

Choice fruit, grain and stock farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good values only. Should you have a farm to sell or buy, get in touch with us.

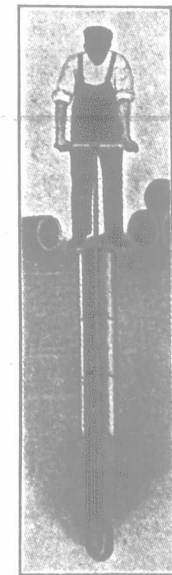
WRITE FOR LIST. UNION TRUST CO., LTD. Real Estate Department, 176 Bay St., Toronto

IMPERIAL BAG HOLDER

Will hold any sized bag or sack at any height—can easily be carried about—will stand anywhere—made of steel—lasts a lifetime—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—\$3.00 each. Send to-day, or ask your dealer. Imperial Bag Holder and Machine Co., Lucknow, Ont.

Agents wanted, wholesale and retail, in all unallotted territory. Splendid proposition for farmers, farmers' sons or other live men who can sell goods. Write quickly for terms and territory.

You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil With Our Outfit At \$12.00



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited 15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario

Less Work Bigger Profits In a Sanitary Stable Like This



Dairy profits are increased in a dairy barn like this, because the modern Sanitary Steel Equipment lessens stable expenses. Less work is required to keep the stable clean. Cows are healthier, and veterinary bills are cut in two. The labor of scrubbing down cows before milking is abolished, because the patented Aligning Device on BT Steel Stalls lines all cows evenly over gutter; no manure is on cattle-stand or bedding, and flanks and udders of cows remain clean.

BT Galvanized Stable Equipment

BT Galvanized Steel Cow Stalls and other stable equipment outlasts the barn. Won't burn, rot or break. Galvanizing prevents rusting. Pays for itself in one year by increasing profits.

GET FREE BOOKS

Send for illustrated Stall Book No. 21, telling all the facts. Also ask for valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." Both sent free if you'll answer questions in coupon. Address:

Beatty Bros. Limited 1391 Hill St. Fergus, Ont. Free Coupon

Send me your Stall Book No. 21 about BT Galvanized Equipment. Also Free Book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." I will send you my name and address. My name is _____ For how many cows?

Lives on a Bad Road - Advocates Good Roads

MR. CHARLEY ODUM, who is a farmer and merchant on the Bonita road in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, which has not been improved, plainly evidences his dissatisfaction with the road conditions with which he has to deal. Mr. Odum says:

"There has'nt been a time since the first of December that I have been able to get anything hauled to my place from Meridian, just four miles, for less than 25 cents per hundred. In the majority of instances it has cost me as high as 50 cents and a good many times it has been impossible to get it at any price. The people in my community have actually had to go without oil for their lamps for a week at a time because they couldn't get it. If these conditions are not a heavier tax on the people than paying for the construction of roads, then I am a bad judge and a bad mathematician".

This statement is a strong argument against bad roads and shows one way in which good roads would benefit a whole community.

Concrete Roads

eliminate the possibility of such conditions. They are passable every day in the year and permit heavier loads without straining horses or breaking down waggons. They lower the cost of hauling and the cost of living, at the same time. They are best at first and cheapest in the end, for they require practically no expenditure for maintenance.

Write at once for free literature about Good Roads, to

Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited
810 Herald Building, Montreal



A PERMANENT FINISH

Bishopric Stucco Board is ideal for cement or stucco work. The laths of "Bishopric" are No. 1 Pine and are undercut in a "V" shape so that the cement locks on and ensures against cracking or falling off. Bishopric is easy to work with and will cut down your labor cost to a minimum.

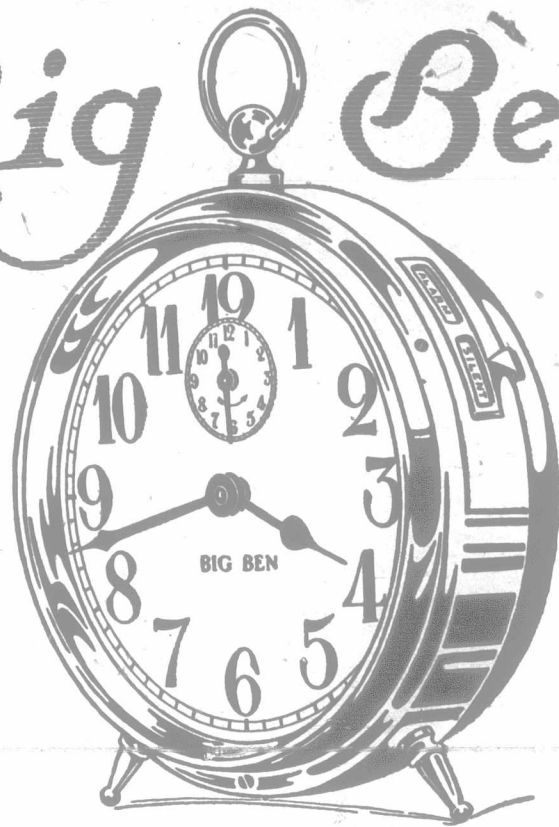
BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD AND SHEATHING

are absolutely Moisture and Temperature proof. The Asphalt-Mastic, in which the laths are imbedded, won't let dampness penetrate.

If your dealer does not handle our products, we will gladly send you samples and booklet showing houses built of our materials.

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, OTTAWA, Ont.

Big Ben



He's Big All Over And Good All Through

Big Ben is built for *endless* service. He has no "off-days," no shut-downs. His four years of existence have been one long record of on-the-dot accuracy. 7,000 Canadian dealers say that he does more *efficient work* for less pay than any other clock alive.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their sparkling triple nickel-plated coats of implement steel; their dominating seven-inch height; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the

time o' day with on-the-dot accuracy.

He'll guarantee to get you up either of **TWO WAYS**—with one long, steady, five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or on the *installment plan*, with short rings one half-minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up *gradually*, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during *either* call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant looking fellow. His big, open honest face and his gentle tick-tick have earned him a place in thousands of *parlors*.

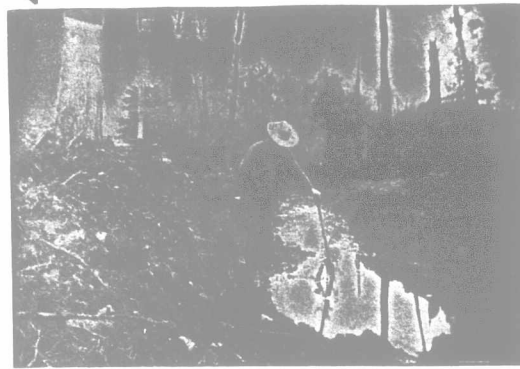
The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his makers—*Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*—and he'll come to you prepaid.

DIG YOUR DITCHES WITH

C.X.L. Stumping Powder

Costs less than half of shovel method. Ditches four to five rods long excavated in an instant. One man can do the work. No shoveling of dirt necessary.

The accompanying cuts were taken from photographs of a ditch blown with C. X. L. Explosives at Kolapore, Ontario.



Write for our booklet to-day. It tells you how this can be accomplished.

BLASTERS WANTED

Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds the supply.

Write for information.

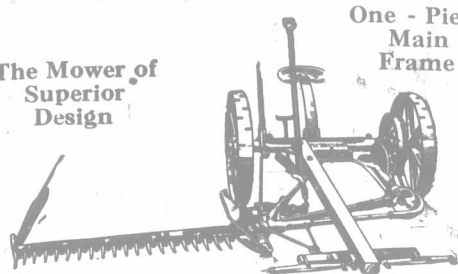
Canadian Explosives Limited, MONTREAL, QUEBEC VICTORIA, B. C.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

JOHN DEERE-DAIN VERTICAL LIFT MOWER

The Mower of Superior Design



One - Piece Main Frame

Compensating Gears—that remove strain from the bearings and transmit instead of consume power.

Long Pitman Shaft—that has all end thrust removed, hence has no need of thrust bearings.

Alignment of Cutter Bar—seldom necessary, but easily, quickly and positively made.

Centering The Knives—so that they always register perfectly in the guards, insuring perfect work.

Vertical Lift—a lift so easy to operate that an ordinary boy handles it readily

An Easy Foot Lift—so easy it's surprising, especially after using other kinds.

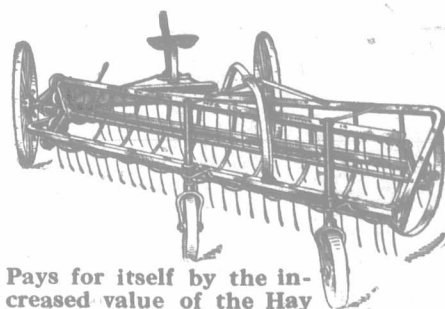
Adjustable Draft Hitch—instantly set to remove side draft in the most severe conditions of work.

Material and Workmanship—of the known John Deere-Dain standard proven by service, reliable and trustworthy.

Famous for Quality and Service

There is satisfaction in using high-grade implements. John Deere implements are noted for their lasting qualities and for doing high-grade work. They are the result of years of experience in manufacturing farm implements. When you get a John Deere you are assured of high-grade material, workmanship and efficiency in the field.

JOHN DEERE-DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



Pays for itself by the increased value of the Hay

A great labor saver. By its use hay is cured quicker and gotten out of the rain. Works around the field the same as the mower, delivering two swaths of grass upside down in a loose, continuous windrow where it will be exposed to the warm atmosphere. Hay cures evenly and without loss of quality or color.

handles greater amount of hay than imitation machines.

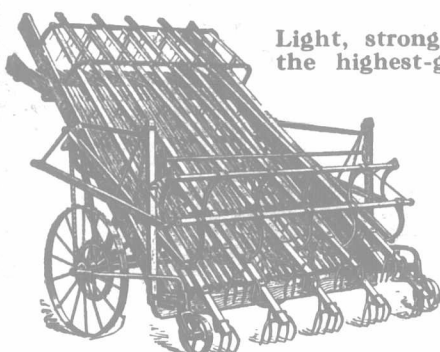
Teeth can be raised or lowered and set forward or back.

An easy-running, durable machine that will earn its cost many times over by making hay quicker and better than can be made in any other manner.

WELL BUILT—Write for special descriptive literature on this machine.

Special design of frame—

JOHN DEERE-DAIN HAY LOADER



Light, strong, and does the highest-grade work.

Wheels mounted underneath machine. Works close to fences or ditches

Easiest running and most popular loader of the rake bar type.

Mounted entirely on wheels—rear wheels caster—no dragging around corners.

Working parts hammock mounted—swing freely back and forth like a pendulum.

Strokes of rake overlap—practically raking the ground over twice.

Hay is gathered from the swath full width of the machine.

Rakes are malleable—have a spring trip—spring back and avoid breakage when striking obstructions.

Elevator adjusts itself automatically to light and heavy hay.

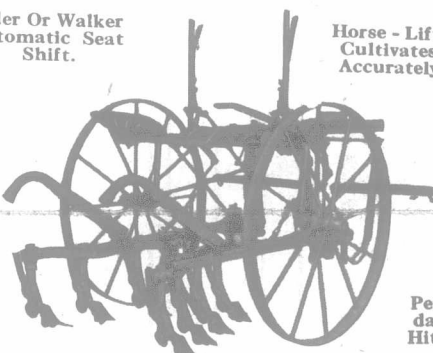
Automatic—adjustable throat opening prevents choking.

No twisted or crossed chains, cog gears or long, crooked crank shafts.

There are many other superior features on this loader that we will be glad to tell you about, if you will write us.

JOHN DEERE "J-112" SEAT SHIFT CULTIVATOR

Rider Or Walker Automatic Seat Shift.



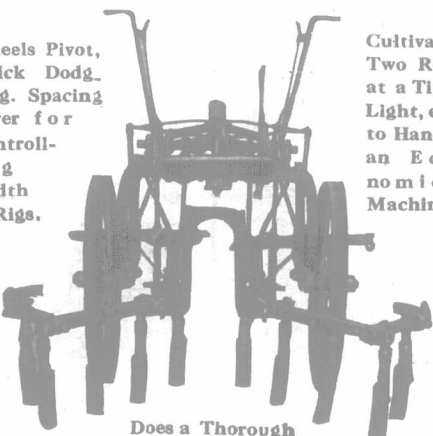
Horse - Lift Cultivates Accurately

Pendant Hitch

Rigid, Adjustable Couplings, Convenient, Comfortable Dropseat. Write for fuller Description.

JOHN DEERE "KA" TWO ROW CULTIVATOR

Wheels Pivot, Quick Dodging, Spacing Lever for Controlling Width of Rigs.



Cultivates Two Rows at a Time. Light, easy to Handle, an Economical Machine

Does a Thorough Job

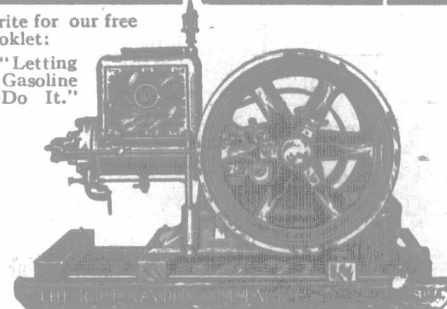
Outside shovels are on outside of wheels

"R & V. TRIUMPH" ENGINES

The engines that are safe around the house or buildings. Gasoline tank cast solid in sub-base. No danger of exploding.

Write for our free booklet:

"Letting Gasoline Do It."



THE ENGINES THAT MAKE HARD WORK EASIER

R & V Engines are good ones.

They are sold by the John Deere dealer doing business in your home town.

They are made with detachable cylinders in an expensive and superior design.

Main bearings are made of die-cast babbit. Replacement, if ever necessary, is very easy. Triumph Engines are all fitted with fly-ball governors.

They give close and smooth speed regulation.

Oiling of piston is always sure—tube from oil passes close to hot water in hopper. Oil will not thicken even in coldest weather.

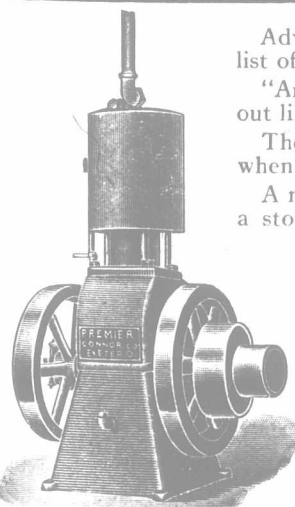
All fittings on R & V engines are of the highest grade.

Before you buy any kind of engine it will pay you to investigate the Triumph.

We'll be pleased to send you further information, FREE

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. of Welland, Limited
77-79 JARVIS STREET - TORONTO, ONTARIO

See your John Deere dealer about these machines



Advocates of Water-Cooled Engines have quite a list of "arguments" against air-cooling.

"Argument" No. 2.—An air-cooled engine will burn out like a dry tea-kettle.

The tea-kettle does not "burn"; the solder melts when the kettle is dry. We do not solder our engines.

A more correct comparison would be an engine and a stove, as the fuel is burned **inside** both, and the man who would put water on a stove to prevent it "burning" out, would be put in charge of a keeper. It is quite probable that this same "argument" was used against the first metal stoves.

THE PREMIER ENGINES

are guaranteed to use less gasoline than any water-cooled engine on equal load.

CONNOR MACHINE CO., LIMITED
EXETER, ONTARIO

WE WILL GLADLY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE OF

Lime

on your soil. The soil must be sweet to produce good crops. Where sorrel, horse tail, moss, etc., appear, the soil is sour, and you cannot expect the maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without correcting this acid condition. Lime Carbonate (Caledonia Marl) will do this. In many instances it has more than doubled the yield. We furnish blue litmus paper free with directions for testing your soil. Write us for further information. Agents wanted.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION
Caledonia Marl Branch 827 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

FREE Save \$30



Style Book for 1914, of "Quality Line"

Vehicles and Harness

Twentieth Year of selling direct to the User. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and save you money. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, freight prepaid, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct, and saving you the middlemen's profit. Remember, we pay the freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is free for the asking. Send for it to-day.

International Carriage Company

BRIGHTON Dept. "A" ONTARIO

JAMES HUTTON & Co., Manufacturer's Agents

796 Shaughnessy Building, McGill Street, - MONTREAL

Representing—

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD., Sheffield, Cutlery to His Majesty

STEEL, PEECH & TOZER, LTD., Sheffield, Steel Axles, Tyres, Spring Steel, etc.

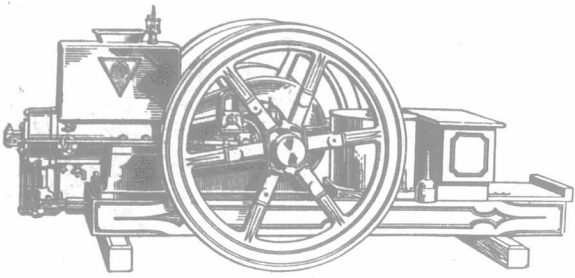
THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS, Manchester, Emery, Emery Cloth, etc.

BURROUGHS & WATTS, LTD., London, Billiard Tables, etc.

THOS. JENKINS & CO., Birmingham, Fuses and Fog Signals

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Alpha Gas Engines Are Farm Burden Bearers



The "Alpha" is a good engine for any purpose, but because there is no "mystery" in either its construction or operation it is ideal for farm use.

It isn't built of rough castings and high grade watch.

It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto. That means you have no batteries to fuss with or to exhaust themselves.

You just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull and away it goes and saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your feed, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else you want it to do. No worrying, no bother, no tinkering—just plugs along like a steady well-broken horse.

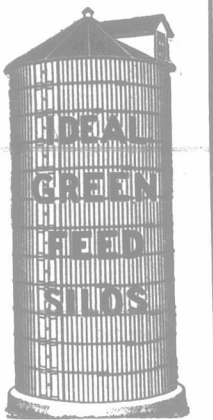
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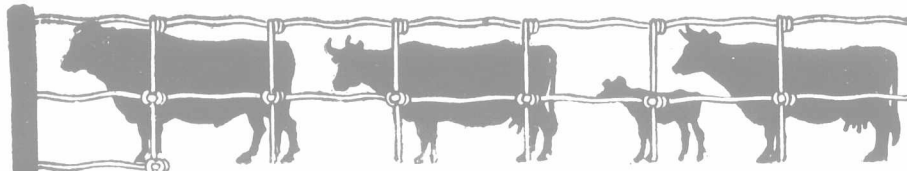
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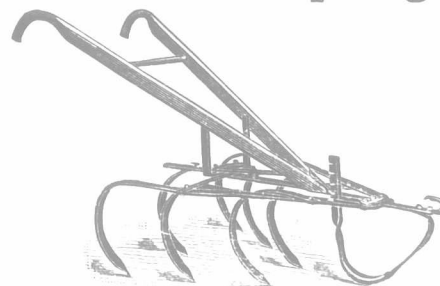
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 21, 1914.

No. 1130

EDITORIAL

The spring seeding cannot be considered as completed until the corn and roots are in.

Peaches may be scarce, but unless something unforeseen happens apples should yield a fair crop.

A cold, wet May is said to favor bumper crops of wheat and hay. The barns should be full next fall.

The rural school is deserving of, and, if reports are correct, requires more attention than the average ratepayer gives it.

If it is intended to spray mustard this year, read what Prof. Howitt says about the iron sulphate application in another column.

It is likely to be a great season for weeds. Wet weather causes difficulty in fighting them, and makes it doubly important to start early.

The wet weather of late will hold many back with the preparation of corn and root ground, and there will be a tendency to rush over the preparatory cultivation, which will mean more hoeing later on.

Wet weather has interfered with spraying again this year, and those who hope to successfully combat insects and diseases have had to be on the alert. The growing of clean fruit is no business for the careless and indifferent.

Many of those who were a little tardy about commencing seeding wished before they finished that they had started two or three days earlier; thinking that it would have been better to sow wet and early than to put it in wet and late. The early-sown crops are getting a good start.

The military propagandist who seeks to foment apprehensions that Canada stands in grave peril of armed invasion may imagine himself a patriot but mischief-maker would more accurately describe him, and he is no friend of the common people.

One exponent of militiamania claims that the need is to "defend our hearths and homes" from some nameless invader, and another that it is to put down the lawlessness of imported foreigners. But they unanimously agree in wanting more money spent.

"We annually spend \$10,000,000 for a battle ship which is out of date by the time it is completed," observes Prof. Francis Carter Wood, of Columbia University, New York, "and yet criticize the scanty results which the expenditure of \$5,000 produce towards discovering the cause of cancer."

A Toronto newspaper, commenting on the Vicker's naval armament scandal in Japan and the corruption fund of the Krupp armament establishment for promoting their business, suggests that about the only hope is for governments to take up the business themselves. A simpler plan might be to muzzle the promoters of militarism.

Rural School Inspection.

A medical health officer, Dr. F. S. Millen in the county of Essex, Ont., as the result of a special examination of some thirty rural public schools in two townships reports them shamefully neglected and in a disgracefully insanitary condition. Among the specific complaints were bad ventilation, dust, some being "swept" only four times a year, drafts, leaky roofs, bad water and in some cases no wells, windows that could not be opened and out-houses in a filthy condition. To this state of affairs Dr. Millen attributed the higher death rate among school children and teachers from tuberculosis and other diseases.

As a natural sequence to the foregoing comes the proposal that a new set of county medical health officers be appointed under provincial control. It is alleged that apparently no one is charged with particular responsibilities for the condition of the schools except the local trustees who are a law unto themselves. How often do they visit the school to see how it is being conducted and the condition of the buildings and premises? Once a year the trustees and a handful of rate payers assemble around the box stove to let the wood contract and the job for sweeping to the lowest tenderer. To what extent do they seriously discuss plans for the betterment of the school? And what of the teachers and their responsibility and the excellent training received for the important duties for their position at the normal schools? And what of the duties and powers of the paid public school inspectors? Are they not supposed to make semi-annual or more frequent visits to the schools under their specific jurisdiction for these very purposes as well as to see that the curriculum and up-to-date methods of teaching are observed? And what of the parents? What personal interest do they manifest in the conduct and progress of the local school more than possibly to scan the annual examination list which records those of the young hopefuls who have "passed the High School Entrance?" What real interest or pride is there in the rural school as a local educational institution? What steps are being taken this season to beautify the grounds and building? There is probably enough machinery now if it is set properly a-going and it is doubtful if another set of medical inspectors of rural schools would greatly mend matters. Without jumping at the conclusion that Dr. Millen's complaints might be found true to any general extent there is room for an awakening with regard to the rural school and the Spring house-cleaning season is a good time to begin.

Our Proper Attitude.

Constantly and unceasingly the wail has been going up from many who do not produce fruit at all that our apples arrive in the West badly packed, that they are discriminated against in favor of Western fruit, and that the whole output is quite unsatisfactory.

It is known in some circles that many of our manufacturing plants in Canada are not equal in efficiency to those of other countries and do not put out as high-class goods, yet this circumstance is a secret of trade and is retained by those whom it concerns; it is not harped throughout the length and breadth of Canada to the irreparable injury of the business. Yet in

the case of Eastern fruit, which concerns the growers, no one experiences any compunction of conscience from grasping a pencil and writing to the press that Ontario and Eastern fruit is an abomination unto the Western consumer. "The Farmer's Advocate" has in the past, from information gained at first hand, advised the grower that he might improve his commodity to his own advantage, but it never had a policy of injuring an agricultural product through unrestrained denunciations. Fruit growing is a business in which a certain class of people have capital invested, and if the consumer is not satisfied with the output from one quarter he will get it elsewhere. This will have its effect upon the producer when he sees that his commodity is not appreciated, and he will improve it or go out of business. There is a feeling abroad that the farmer and his product are public property, and he may be taught, admonished or denounced, according to the feelings of any unoccupied party with pen in hand. We would not countenance false packing by growers, but from the standpoint of fruit growing generally the present attitude of critics is unwise and unfair. The time has come when we should boost our product on all markets, and let the adulterator suffer the reward of his folly. Eastern fruit is wanted in the West, and where box fruit has gone forward it has met with the same approbation as the packs from other fruit-growing zones. Barrel packs are open to criticism and always have been, but Ontario fruit generally is good and in demand. It should be advertised by the associations who might establish their reputations in certain quarters and maintain them there. Those associations whose packs do not come up to standard and who suffer in consequence will know the reason why, and will not require the advice of persons untutored in the art of growing and packing apples. It is the duty of our Government, through its different instruments, to instruct the packer in his art, but the harping of self-appointed advisors outside the business are detrimental to an established trade.

Encourage Clean Country Sport.

In these days when we hear so much regarding ways and means of keeping boys and girls in the country, it seems almost platitudinous to advance any ideas on the subject. However, there is one factor which, whether or not it is a determining factor, no doubt has some influence, especially on sport-lovers, as most people are in their younger days. The sporting columns of our daily papers are read not only in the city but in the country with increasing interest year by year, and many are the boys in the country districts who have never seen a professional baseball game who can name the star pitchers of big league teams, and in a good many cases give the batting averages of the best batsmen in the game.

What is true of baseball is true of other sports, soccer football, lacrosse and other games are watched with keen interest by the young and older people in the country who are lovers of clean healthful sport. Time was, and not so very long ago, when each village or concession road had its football team, its lacrosse team or its baseball team, and interest was at fever heat throughout the summer season as games were brought on with the teams from other villages or other districts.

As is natural some of the boys drifted city-

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THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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ward to engage in their life work, and many have been the good amateur teams which have disbanded on this account. Interest has not waned, but scarcity of labor on the farm has necessitated in some cases a little closer application and longer hours—which have somewhat prevented time for necessary practice. It seems to us that one of the best means to encourage general interest in the country as a place to live in, is for communities to aid in organizing amateur sport and give the young people a reasonable amount of time in which to make themselves proficient in the particular sport in which they desire to engage. If the farm work has to be stopped one or two nights a week a half an hour or an hour earlier in order that the chores may be done in time to get to the ball field, it will in the end mean a very small loss; in fact it generally proves a gain, as interested boys are much better workers than those who look upon their daily operations as drudgery with no play thrown in. The old adage, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" will never wear thread-bare. It is just as true to-day as it ever was, and we believe that parents and the older folks generally should take an interest in the sports of the young people. There is a great means of developing not only good physique but first-class mental training in meeting opponents on a common ground fairly and squarely, and doing the utmost that lies within one's power to win on a fair basis a game of football, baseball or lacrosse. Many a man owes the measure of self-control, which he has in his older life, to experiences on the diamond or gridiron. There is plenty of land in the country to provide athletic fields, and there should be sufficient interest taken to insure a summer well supplied with the best possible pastime which amateur sport offers, and where the people know the players, take an interest in the teams, and everything is done on

a square and fair basis for the pure "fun of the thing."

It is right and proper to encourage work and thrift, and it is just as essential to promote the right class of recreation. Clean sport furnishes this, and in comparison with cities and towns the country is hopelessly lacking in this latter branch of activities. Now is the time to organize the teams for the summer play, and in place of discouraging the practice and withholding support let the boys, and girls too, take an evening or two each week to forward the movement, and besides this help financially as well as by your presence at a few of the games. It will only take a season or two to demonstrate the value of the practice. Because a boy is a farmer's son or a farmer's helper is no reason why he should be tied down to work without end. A little play will make a better man of him and a better worker too.

A Fact or a Fad.

Perhaps no other breed of live stock has been subjected to so many "crazes" pure and simple as have Shorthorn cattle, and there are those who class the latest developments in this breed as a fad almost as ridiculous as the "color" craze of a few decades ago. The milking characteristics of the breed are now before the people as they never have been, and some of those who have never been able to see anything in a Shorthorn cow but a great, big, square block of beef, can scarcely conceive the fact that Shorthorn cows can give milk enough to make hand milking pay. We have seen cows of the breed that would not at their best give milk enough to feed a calf, and what is more their owners did not want them to, and we have also seen cows of the same breed, good, big, strong, squarely-built individuals carrying enough flesh for all practical purposes and with just as good frames as the massive, non-milker, straight-beef variety, and giving from seven to ten thousand pounds of fairly high-testing milk in a year. It has been proven that it is possible to get milk in comparatively large quantity, and a fair amount of beef from the same animal. Some of these heavy milkers have raised profitable steers of a very desirable type. They have proven their place and their worth, and it does not appear to be much more of a fad to expect cows to give a reasonable quantity of milk and raise a calf than it does to maintain a herd from which no milk is expected, and where calves are raised on nurse cows of other breeds. This latter practice is all right for the show herd, but the average breeder maintains no show herd, and cannot afford to maintain cows which are mountains of unproductive flesh. But there is some danger of overdoing the milk talk. There is nothing to gain by going "milk crazy," and forgetting that the Shorthorn is essentially a beef breed and should be bred for beef with as strong milking propensities as are consistent with the production of meat. There is no call to push milk at the expense of meat. It has been demonstrated that they can profitably be produced by the same animal, but those endeavoring to breed the dual-purpose Shorthorn must bear in mind that neither milk nor beef can safely be slighted the one in preference to the other. Breeders do not want a lot of extremely wedge-shaped, weedy, scrawny cows, even though they do swing good udders, any more than they require the mountains of flesh with udders no larger than that of a heavy-milking ewe. There is, however, a place for the special beef type and a place for the dual type, but with so many special dairy breeds there is no place for the scrub Shorthorn that is milked to a shadow. All Shorthorns are not "milking Shorthorns" any more than all horses are draft horses. This should be remembered by breeders and buyers alike; but there are dual-purpose cows in the breed, and the breeding of them is no fad.

Some of the stock that was turned away to pasture very early in the season must have suffered greatly from the effects of one or two cold rains.

The Dehorning Question.

A great deal has been written recently on the subject of dehorning cattle. Just recently we had an article from a valued Prince Edward Island correspondent advising that where cattle were to be kept for cows they should not be dehorned until two or three years of age, and stating that when this system is followed the cattle never become so handy with their heads as where the caustic potash is used on the calves. Notwithstanding this advice we still believe in stopping the growth of horns on the calves when a few days old. The greater portion of the calves raised are marketed for beef, never entering the breeding herd, and for these the early dehorning, or rather arresting the growth of horns, is surely most advisable. The danger and loss is from hooking. The cattle may be able to "bunt" without horns, but they cannot tear the hides of their mates and cannot inflict anything like so severe injury as where the horns are allowed to grow. And, besides all this, it is such a simple matter to treat with caustic potash, and so painless to the calf. It pays to dehorn, and the balance is in favor of doing it early in the animal's life.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M. A.

In our Canadian woods there are many beautiful sights which greet the eye, but few are more striking than a slope in the woods in May upon which are massed great patches of large white Trilliums. This species is the largest of all the Trilliums and well merits its botanical name of "grandiflorum". It is found from western Quebec to Manitoba. When this flower becomes old the petals turn pink, which sometimes leads people to believe that they have found a new species. Occasionally flowers of the large white Trillium are found in which the petals have a green stripe down the centre, and others in which the petals are entirely green. I once found a most remarkable specimen of this species in the College woodlot at the Ontario Agricultural College. The petals were green, in place of stamens were little green leaves, and inside the ovary in place of seeds were tiny folded-up leaves. Truly this flower was a striking example of atavism—of a reversion to leaves!

The fruit of this species in July is a cone with six sharp wings, or ridges, from apex to base, the latter being three-quarters of an inch across. The insects which visit the large white Trillium and carry the pollen from flower to flower are bees and butterflies.

The name Trillium is derived from the Latin word "triplum", meaning three, as there are three leaves, three sepals and three petals.

There is another white Trillium which ranges from Newfoundland to Manitoba, which is common in the East but rather rare in Ontario. It is known as the small white Trillium, and the flowers are recurved so as to appear beneath the leaves.

A very pretty species is the Painted Trillium, in which the petals are white with red-purple stripes at the base. This species is common in the Maritime Provinces, but not common in Ontario. The fruit of this species is bright red.

The Purple Trillium is a common spring plant in our woods from New Brunswick to Western Ontario. It is one of the plants which it is best to admire in the woods—and leave there, for it imparts a rather disagreeable odor to rooms in which it is placed. This odor is probably of service to the plant in attracting flies and beetles, which carry the pollen.

Another member of the Lily Family which is very common in the woods from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains is the little plant known as the Wild Lily-of-the-Valley. The Wild Lily-of-the-Valley differs from most of the Lily Family in having four petals, and four stamens. The fruit of this species is a reddish, speckled berry.

The young crosiers, or "fiddle-heads" of the Cinnamon Fern are now uncoiling. At first they are covered with a silvery white wool, which as they uncoil turns to a tawny hue and gradually falls away, although vestiges of it remain throughout the summer, scattered along the stipe and in little bunches at the base of each pinna (division of the frond).

The fertile fronds are the first to appear, but long before they have reached maturity the sterile have sprung up and over-topped them. An examination of the crown of this fern when the fronds are uncoiling shows that the fertile and sterile fronds are borne in separate circles, and that the fertile belong to the outer circle, al-

though at maturity they are invariably surrounded by the fertile ones. The exchange is effected by a sharp bend outward at the base of the sterile frond's stipe but is so little known that nearly everyone believes the fertile fronds to belong to the inner circle.

When full grown the sterile fronds are often six feet in height and spread out in circular crowns like great green vases. The fertile fronds are at first bright green and gradually turn brown, when the slightest touch is sufficient to shake down a sage-green cloud of spores. These green spores contain chlorophyll, and apparently because of the perishable nature of this compound they must germinate at once if they are to germinate at all. As soon as the spores are shed the fertile fronds wither, and have usually disappeared by the end of June.

The root-stock of the Cinnamon Fern is larger than that of any other American fern. It is shaggy with the persistent bases of the fronds of other years, and creeps along just at the surface of the soil looking like a great horse-shoe. One end of the root-stock is annually renewed by fresh crowns and the other as constantly dies.

THE HORSE.

Indigestion in Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The different forms of indigestion in horses are known to the veterinary profession as different forms of colic, but we shall treat them under the ordinary terms used among horsemen, as a technical explanation and theory would tend to confuse the ordinary reader. We shall discuss the different forms of the disease as far as possible in a way that the farmer will understand as regards causes, symptoms and treatment, and the treatment that we shall recommend will be such as may be given by the ordinary horseman, rather than that adopted by the modern veterinarian who uses the alkaloids or action principles of drugs in concentrated form and administered hypodermically in small doses. Drugs in this form are very active and if given in over doses would, in many cases, cause serious results and in addition to this their administration requires special instruments and knowledge and skill possessed by few other than members of the profession.

While on general principles we do not consider it wise for the ordinary horse owner to attempt treatment of diseases in horses when professional attention can be promptly procured, it is well that all who own or drive horses should have an intelligent idea of the causes and symptoms of the ordinary diseases to which horses are subject. Some are so situated that a veterinarian is practically out of reach and are compelled to depend upon their own or their neighbor's knowledge and skill. Again, even though a veterinarian may be in practice within easy reach, he may be away from home or so busy when wanted, that his services cannot be procured for a few hours. In such cases it is well for the owner to be able to diagnose the case, and administer remedies that will have a tendency to alleviate the symptoms until skilled assistance arrives. In all cases, especially in digestion troubles, where simple remedies do not effect a cure in from two to four hours, it is wise to send for a veterinarian, as the fact that the symptoms are continuing despite treatment given, indicates that the disease is serious and requires prompt and skillful treatment. Give your veterinarian a chance, do not wait, or treat yourself until the disease has reached that stage that renders successful treatment improbable or possibly impossible and then send for him. This is often done, and the practitioner is blamed and said to be incompetent, because he failed to cure an animal that was practically dead before he saw him. If a veterinarian be not within reach, the owner, of course, can only do his best, and it is practically on account of those so situated that we have considered it advisable to consider in these columns the causes, symptoms and treatment of the "digestion diseases of horses".

With few exceptions, diseases of these organs are the result of errors in feeding and watering. When horses are intelligently fed on food of good quality and allowed to drink good water frequently it is seldom that acute digestive troubles are seen. There are exceptions to this, cases more or less severe and serious for which we can find no cause. In such cases we are forced to the conclusion that from some unrecognized and unsuspected cause the digestion glands are not performing their functions properly. The stomach of the horse is less liable to disease than the intestines from the fact that the former is small, compared with the volume of the latter. The food is arrested for only a short time in the stomach, and soon passes into the small intestine

where the chief part of the process of digestion takes place.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION, or indigestion without engorgement, occurs in the horse as the result of food of poor quality, impure water, disease or irregularity of the teeth, the process of dentition, irregular feeding, debility of the glands of the stomach, intestines, or the accessory organs of indigestion viz. the liver and pancreas.

SYMPTOMS. The horse is unthrifty, his hair is dry and staring and he is usually more or less hide-bound. He is deficient in vigor and strength, the appetite is capricious and there is often a tendency to eat filth; there is usually a sourness of the mouth and increased thirst and irregularity in the actions of the bowels and general unthriftiness. Colic pains are sometimes noticed for a short time, especially an hour or two after a meal, while in other cases giddiness, megrim and then partial paralysis may occur.

TREATMENT. The first principle in the treatment of any disease, especially of a chronic nature, is to ascertain the cause and remove it if possible. In a large percentage of these cases we find the cause in the mouth. In a young horse, especially one in his third or fourth year, when the temporary molars are being shed and replaced by permanent ones, we frequently find that the permanent teeth have partially displaced the temporary ones, the fangs of which have to a great extent become absorbed, but the crowns which have been forced above the level of their fellows, if in the lower jaw, and below the level if in the upper jaw, (this condition is more frequently seen in the upper jaw) and as a consequence the colt cannot masticate properly. In such cases these crowns should be extracted with a forceps and an improvement will be seen at once. In older horses, and occasionally in the younger ones, the permanent molars are irregular, sharp points projecting inwards from the inner margin of the teeth of the lower row of

teeth examined every year and if necessary the teeth should be dressed, and in case of long teeth they have to be shorn. Hence if a horse be suffering from the disease under discussion his mouth should be carefully examined and if the teeth be not in good condition the fault should be corrected. If the teeth and mouth be in good condition we must look elsewhere for the cause, and if possible remove it. If diarrhoea be not present, causing weakness, a moderate purgative, say six to eight drams of aloes, (according to the size of the animal) and two drams of ginger, should be given. It is well to prepare the patient by feeding bran only for about twelve hours before administering the purgative, which can be given either in the form of a bolus, by moistening the pulverized drugs with treacle or glycerine, shaping the mass like a cylinder, wrapping in tissue paper and administering or mixing with about a pint of cold water and giving as a drench. Feed nothing but bran and give water often and a little at a time, (in cold weather it is well to add sufficient hot water to remove the chill) until purgation commences, which is usually between 18 and 36 hours; then feed lightly until purgation ceases. Follow this up with 1 dram each of bicarbonate of soda, gentian, ginger and nux vomica three times daily, given either in damp food or mixed with a little cold water and given as a drench. If this treatment fail, give two fluid drams of muriatic acid in a half pint of cold water as a drench three times daily. Feed lightly on food of good quality and gradually increase the amount as digestion improves. **WHIP.**

A Concentration of Good Blood.

We recently reported the sale of a Clydesdale stallion foal, which took place in the United States at the high figure of \$5,000. The pedigree of this colt shows inbreeding, and a concentration of some of the best blood of Scotland's Clydesdales. In looking over his pedigree we find that he has for sire the great Dunure Footprint, by Baron O'Buchlyvie, the noted son of the renowned Baron's Pride. Then on his dam's side he is richly bred, being out of the Cawdor Cup Champion, Harviestoun Baroness, she by Baron's Pride. This makes his grandsire on his dam's side, his great grandsire on his sire's side. Besides all this the great Darnley (222) appears no less than nine times in his extended pedigree, and Prince of Wales (678) thirteen times. If the colt has as good individuality as he has pedigree and goes forward well, he should be heard from in future American Clydesdale history. The owner of Fairholme Footprint will watch closely his development, and when he goes into service at the stud breeders generally will make a close scrutiny of his record.

Return Mares Regularly.

All the fault connected with the difficulty in getting mares with foal does not always lie with the stallion owners. Very often the mare is not returned regularly to the horse after being bred, and when the season wears on, or after it has closed, the owner finding that his mare has not conceived concludes hastily that the stallion is not sure and sometimes tries another sire. Very often mares do not hold to the first service, and quite frequently they "come over" after having been bred five or six weeks or even longer. To be reasonably safe it is wise to return them regularly to the horse up to seven weeks after they have been bred. Take her back the first time twenty-one days after she was first bred, and return her at least once every seven days until past the seventh week. Some try them twice per week, and where it is convenient this is not bad practice, but as a usual thing the period of oestrus, during the warm summer weather, lasts long enough that once a week is fairly safe. Give the stallion and his owner a



Our National Cowbird.

molars and outwards from the outer margin of the upper row. These sharp points irritate and lacerate the tongue and cheeks, hence prevent proper mastication. In other cases, either from the loss of a molar or by reason of disease or extreme softness the tooth against which it presses during mastication is not worn down. It grows beyond the level of the others, gradually grows to occupy the space of the lost tooth or wears away the diseased or soft tooth and after a time has attained such length that it comes in contact with the gum of the other jaw during mastication. Those who have not paid attention to the mouths of horses in respect to the molar teeth have no idea how often such conditions exist, or how necessary it is to have the teeth attended to. All horses over five years old, and not infrequently younger ones, should have their

fair chance before pronouncing a verdict of condemnation.

LIVE STOCK.

Type not breed is the pivotal point in a good doer.

Luxuriant grass is liable to cause digestion troubles when stock is not accustomed to it.

"About two-thirds of a food ration is needed to supply the demands of mere continued existence."

Death or diseases of swine should be reported to the local veterinary inspector. The discovery of a malignant disease before it has gained a foothold may save other members of the same herd and prevent an epidemic in the community.

Our Scottish Letter.

The writer of this letter is beginning to wonder whether he should not give place to a younger man. It must be close upon twenty-five years since he first began to address the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" over this signature and many things have happened since then. The passing away of a large number of the more prominent men in the agricultural world with whom he was wont to be on terms of intimacy adds emphasis to the question and should the editor desire to make a change the ready writer who has never been ashamed to proclaim himself an advocate of "Scotland Yet" will gladly give place.

During the past month quite a number of exceptionally well-known men have joined the majority. Rosshire especially has been very sorely hit. Three gentlemen who were successful breeders and rearers of commercial cattle have been taken away in rapid succession. John Ross, Millcraig, Ainess, was the best-known of the three. When tenant of Meikle Tarrel in the parish of Feam he achieved phenomenal success with fat cattle at the Inverness, Scottish National, Birmingham and Smithfield Club Shows. The Duthie Shorthorn bull Ringleader, of which he became owner, almost by a fluke when mated with what are called "cross" cows, that is cows reared from a combination of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn blood, proved a veritable mine of wealth to exhibitors of show stock, and for well nigh a decade Mr. Ross was easily the most successful breeder of prize fat cattle in the British Isles. When he left Meikle Tarrel his star began to go down, and latterly he was very unfortunate in his breeding operations. He devoted himself to the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns, but from various causes did not achieve the success which had marked his association with the crosses. He died, universally mourned, from an attack of pneumonia. His neighbors, Findlay Munro of Rockfield, and Thomas Douglas Mains of Rhyne, who were also successful along the same line, and public spirited men of high principle, have followed or preceded him into the silence. Better known perhaps than either of these among the breeders of Shorthorns throughout the world was Colin M. Cameron, Baluakyle, Munloch, a gentleman charged with many interests whose services as a judge and arbitrator were in constant request. He too has passed away, leaving behind him a fine record as a successful breeder. He was at the Perth Bull Sales in February, and as usual had some excellent things forward. His friends saw that he was not in the best of health, and the end came not long afterwards. A striking personality has been removed in the West Country by the death of John Murray, Carston, Ochiltree, one of the most successful breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland. He was eighty years of age and for at least half-a-century no man was better known in the Ayrshire world. He had many grand Ayrshires, including the Bright Smiles and Lady Mary Stuart, and whatever he undertook was carried out with vigor. A man of singularly genial temperament with a genius for friendship John Murray was held in great esteem and Ayrshire misses him.

The Highland and Agricultural Society moving along popular lines has recently inaugurated a system of long-service premiums. The recognition takes the form of a silver medal bestowed on men and women who have long records in the service of one master or one family, or on one farm under successive masters. These premiums have brought out a remarkable array of men and women engaged in agriculture who have not been given to change, and the movement is one of the best and most commendable ever in-

stituted by the National Agricultural Society of Scotland. One of the longest records is that of Thomas Gibb, who has been sixty-five years on the farm of Ardwell in Wigtownshire, and is still hale and hearty. Another notable record is that of John Stewart, who has been sixty-five years shepherd in the employment of the Scott family on the farm of Fechan in Dalry, Ayrshire. But these Scots cases are thrown completely into the shade by the experience of Joseph Cutler, who has had a record of unbroken service of seventy-two years on the one farm of Abington Grange, Cambridge. Old Joe is now eighty-one years of age. He began to earn his living when he was nine years of age, and he has served seven masters on the farm of Abington Grange. He has seen seven tenants enter that farm and six leave it, and yet the old man keeps at his task. In a portrait of the old man recently published, he is seen driving a white mare which is thirty-two years of age. The pair are well-known in the district, and naturally an object of much interest to visitors. May the example of these faithful men be followed by the generation that now is. They have won for themselves a good degree and enjoy the friendship and esteem of their masters and mistresses and fellow workers in no ordinary degree.

The record of old Joe throws considerable light on the condition of rural England. "Hodge" is the typical name applied to the English agricultural laborer, and in recent years, the value of Hodge in the body politic has been considerably enhanced. He has had the vote or franchise for a long time, but he is only now beginning to realize what it means, and the enhanced position, which, on account of its possession, he enjoys in the commonwealth. Both political parties are doing their best to make him understand that he is a valuable political asset, and they keep promising him better houses, better wages, and better working conditions as concerns hours of labor, etc. It is no longer disputed that the wages of English agricultural laborers are in some counties scandalously low, and their houses are capable of considerable improvement. Whether either political party will in the end do much for them remains to be seen, but at any rate, promises are plentiful, and the net result is that Hodge has discovered that he means something and can command service from those who would like to possess his support at the polling booth.

Foot and mouth disease still pursues its baffling course in Ireland. The Dublin Spring Show has been abandoned altogether; the spring bull sale has been transferred to Belfast, and while the north of Ireland has remained impune from the disease, again and again has it broken out in the Cork, and Kilkenny area in the south. The most recent outbreak has been fully investigated by the Department of Agriculture, and a state of things has been disclosed which casts a lurid gleam on the difficulties with which the authorities have to contend. We have scarcely ever read a more amazing story than that which T. W. Russell unfolded in the House of Commons the other evening. How any body of men charged with the duty of stamping out a contagious disease in cattle or sheep could successfully overcome the gross carelessness and ignorance displayed by two Irish farmers of the peasant class, is hard indeed to determine. One thing above all others is essential to the success of the war against contagious diseases—the loyal and hearty support of those whose interests are involved. Unless public opinion supports the authorities they can accomplish little, and while they are face to face with conditions such as Mr. Russell unfolded no progress worth speaking about can be made towards the successful termination of the struggle. Suppose the parties involved in the Fermoy case had deliberately set themselves to disseminate foot and mouth disease, they could hardly have adopted means better adapted to the end in view than those which they did adopt. We fear the time is not near when Ireland can be regarded as free of foot and mouth disease. This is greatly to be deplored, because Great Britain cannot do without Ireland in this respect, nor can Ireland do without Great Britain. To Ireland our farmers still look for the greater proportion of their store cattle or "stockers," as you call them. During the past decade these cattle have been vastly improved by the dispersion of superior breeding bulls throughout the country, and today Ireland is rearing a greatly enhanced class of stock. The Irish Department of Agriculture has fully justified its existence. It has behind it a splendid record of first-class work well done, and could the country only be cleared of this scourge, everybody on both sides of the channel would be delighted.

An interesting discussion was recently inaugurated regarding the propriety of selling store cattle by live weight. Such a debate could hardly have taken place in Canada where, we presume,

cattle for feeding purposes, and fat cattle are invariably sold at so many cents per pound. Here it is totally different. It is strenuously argued by some that the less a man knows about the weight of store cattle when he is buying them the better. Others argue that it is a sign of ignorance of their business when men ask that store cattle should be weighed before they are purchased; what reasonable men argue is that a buyer can never know too much about what he is buying. He is foolish who buys by weight alone but he is equally foolish who thinks it will harm him to know the weight. Both lines of knowledge should be prosecuted. The more a man knows about the weight the better, but he is also under the necessity of knowing the character and quality and breeding of the cattle as well. When he knows all these, and can exercise judgment on the basis of his knowledge, taking account of all the facts, he may succeed where otherwise he would fail. Here is the authentic record of a deal in a bunch of young Irish store cattle by a man who thoroughly understood his business. With full knowledge of the character, breeding, and quality of the stock, which were about eighteen months old, also of the land on which they had been reared—the limestone of County Clare—he bought this bunch of lean stores in open market at a price per head which when they were first upon the scales worked out at 41s. 6d. per cwt. of 112 pounds, or as nearly as might be the price current at the time for fat cattle for the butchers. The cattle were put upon grass and fed during the summer. They thrived splendidly, and in the back-end of the year as we say, they were sold, at a price per head which worked out on the weighbridge at 28s. 6d. per cwt. of 112 pounds, or an apparent loss of 13s. per cwt. on the price at which they were bought. Notwithstanding this each animal in the bunch left their feeder an average profit per head of 50s. In other words they thrive so well and put on flesh at such a rate that their increase in live weight far more than balanced their decrease in price per cwt. This is a good illustration of the truth that it is necessary when buying stores to know their live weight, but much more necessary to be able to judge of their character, breeding, and quality.

Two of our great west country spring shows are over, those held at Kilmarnock and Ayr. Both have been characterised by splendid exhibitions of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses. Light horses no longer count. The motor craze has all but killed the demand for showyard Hackneys, and driving classes have rarely been poorer at these two shows than they were this year. The London Hackney show in March last made a loss of £850 while the Shire Horse Show made a loss of £221. The latter is regarded as a favorable result, the deficiency being made up another way, but the loss on the Hackney show is a bad business. At Ayrshire we had a very poor turnout. Clydesdales have been very good. Splendid young stock were exhibited got by Apukwa a son of Hiawatha, which is breeding very well. Many fine mares were exhibited, Baron of Buchlyvie, and his son Dunure Footprint were responsible for a large percentage of the prize-winning animals. The champion stallion at Kilmarnock was Dunure Keynote, the youngest full brother of Dunure Footprint, and the champion female was Nannie, a mare by Apukwa with a splendid showyard record. Other prize winners were the grand horse Bogend Chief which was second at the Glasgow stallion show, the yearling colt The Birkenwood, by Apukwa, and the mares, Honeymoon, by Scottish Crest, Chapelton Ruby by Baron Buchlyvie, Lady Betty by Apukwa and Craigie Sylvia by the same sire. She was a 300 gs. foal last year. At Ayr, William Dunlop showed a splendid trio of brood mares from his Dunure Stud, viz. Dunure Chosen, own sister to Footprint and Keynote, Dunure Toby, and Sarcelle. Mr. Matthew's Anice own sister to Harviestoun Baroness was first yeld mare; Dunure Chosen, Chapelton Ruby, and Dunure Toby, were the three leading three-year-olds in order, and Lady Betty and Craigie Sylvia repeated their Kilmarnock performances. Thomas Clark, Pitlandie, Stanley, exhibited a grand three-year-old stallion in Rising Tide by Auchenflower. Dunure Keynote and The Birkenwood repeated their Kilmarnock performances. In the Ayrshire classes at Kilmarnock, Thomas Barr Hobsland, Monkton, had champion honors for Perfect Peace, a white bull which he has sold to an American buyer for a very high price, something close up to £1,000; and both at Kilmarnock and Ayr. Mrs. McAlister, Meikle Kilmory, Bute, had leading honors with three-year-old queys, although the over-head champion female at Ayr was Mr. Lawrie's aged cow London VI. James Howie's great bull Sir Hugh was the champion male. Ayrshires with milk records are selling for big prices, and the breeders of that class are having quite a good time.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Science of Steer Feeding.

When a mantle of green grass covers the pasture fields in early spring the cattle long for their freedom to roam at will, and subsist upon the food which nature provides. The feeder is equally anxious to be free once more from the constancy of winter chores, made all the more arduous by the rush of seeding and planting. This culminates usually on the tenth of May, when, unless it be a Sunday, as it was this year, large herds of cattle are hurried off to grass, and the happy expression on the feeder's face denotes that a period of relaxation is at hand.

Western Ontario is the home of a good kind of steers. The strong soil produces good pasturage, and the climate is favorable for the production of corn for seed or silo. This properly-matured corn makes excellent silage, and when mixed with roots, chop and roughage, an ideal ration may be compounded. A very good line of breeding stock is maintained on many of the farms, which makes it possible to procure the "good doer" to fill the stalls and runs.

The two car loads of cattle fed by Jas. Dewar, of Lambton County, Ontario, a number of which are illustrated in these columns, were picked up in one-half day, but this is not always possible, and the fact that the purchase was made before the mad rush of cattle across the line, explains away some of the amazement that other feeders might entertain regarding this statement. Early buying was a stroke of wisdom last summer, and those feeders who bought early and grassed or purchased early in the autumn may be thankful that their money preceded that from across the line.

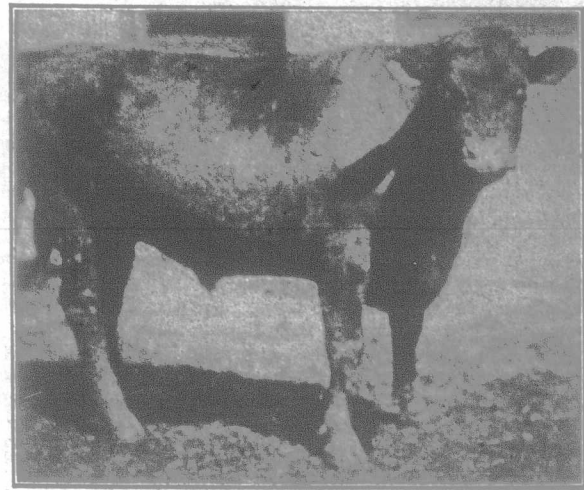
It is said in his community that Mr. Dewar will drive five miles to get a steer of the right color, and this voices to a certain extent the attention he pays to the type and conformation of the animal which is to convert the crop of the farm into actual money and yet retain the fertility of the 200-acre farm upon which he lives. As further evidence of his wisdom in buying and feeding it may be stated that Mr. Dewar's cattle topped the market in Toronto last July, when a number were being bought up for the export trade. When seen by a representative of this paper, on the ninth of May, this year's stock appeared in the pink of condition, and readers might gather some ideas from this successful feeder's methods.

The majority of the feeders are bought up in the neighborhood, but each year five or six are produced at home, and, coming as they do from the blocky kind of cows, they are ready for the block at from two to two and one-half years of age. They have been sold off at the latter age when they tipped the scales at fifteen hundredweight. However, the major part of the steers which must be purchased have made the most profit for their feeder when finished at about three years old.

When they went into winter quarters last fall, eleven were tied and the remainder ran loose in the runs. Although the free steers do not keep as clean they feed better and make very satisfactory gains, and Mr. Dewar considers that, taking the extra labor with tied cattle into con-

sideration, there is more profit from the untied steers. A silo thirty-five feet by fourteen was waiting full of good silage, and 1,000 bushels of roots had been stored in the root cellar; these, with cut straw, mixed hay and chop made up the rations. The oat straw and silage were mixed and fed morning and noon. In the morning the pulped roots are fed on top of the silage, and at noon the chop is fed instead. A good feeding steer gets, on the average, about 45 pounds of silage, and about one-quarter as many roots. At night the hay is fed, and after the first of March, when two feeds of grain are given per day, chop is the last thing given at night in addition to that fed at noon in conjunction with the straw and silage. Oats, wheat and barley make up the mixture of grain, of which one-half is oats and equal proportions of barley and wheat. The steers are started on two quarts or less, but by the first of March it will have increased to four quarts when two feeds per day are given. Throughout the winter's feeding the animals would average about three quarts per day. A little alfalfa is usually sown with the grass seed in order to introduce it to the soil, and this plant mixed with the clover and timothy hay makes a nutritious line of fodder. The appearance of these steers, eleven of which will average about fourteen hundredweight, proclaims the wisdom of this method of feeding and the care they have received.

For the last two seasons it has been Mr. Dewar's practice to feed grain while the cattle were on grass. Last year thirty-two head were



An Individual Steer with Good Points.

THE FARM.

Farm Engineering.

THE IGNITION CONTROL OF THE GASOLENE ENGINE.

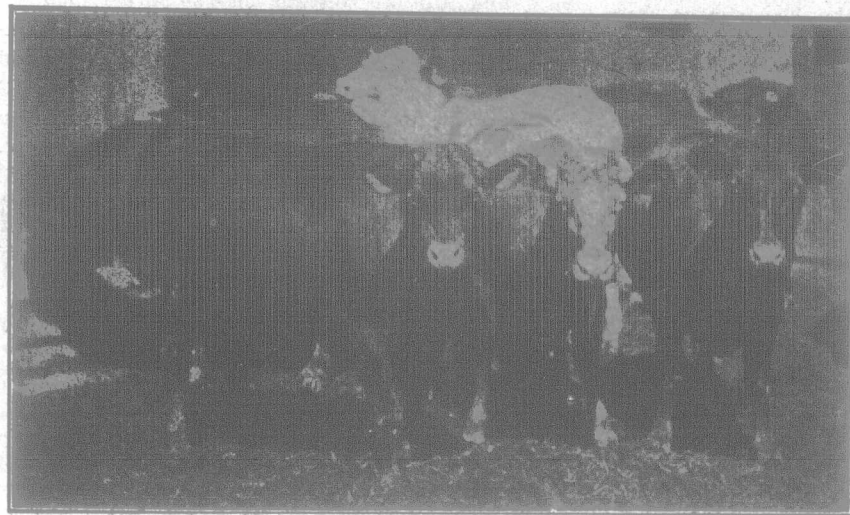
As the warmer weather continues thousands of gasolene and kerosene engines will be brought into service all over Canada, both as stationary or portable engines, operating all kinds of farm machinery, and as automobile, tractor and truck-propelling engines. Two-thirds of the difficulties encountered in their operation will be due to defects in the ignition system, or to lack of knowledge of the importance of proper ignition control. The ignition system is the vital part of the oil engine, and it must work properly and must be controlled in the correct manner.

It is not always realized that, although combustion in the engine cylinder is extremely rapid, there is a definite period of time which occurs between the closing of the electric circuit and the point of maximum pressure set up by the explosion of the gases. Such is the case, however, the exact time depending upon the proportions of air and oil vapor in the mixture, as shown by the following table taken from carefully observed experimental data:—

Mixture Proportions.	Time of Combustion in Seconds.
1 part gas to 4 parts air.....	0.04
1 part gas to 7 parts air.....	0.08
1 part gas to 9 parts air.....	0.12
1 part gas to 11 parts air.....	0.18
1 part gas to 12 parts air.....	0.23
1 part gas to 13 parts air.....	0.28
1 part gas to 14 parts air.....	0.31

Because of this slowness of combustion the spark circuit must be closed a little while before the piston gets to the exact point where it is desired that explosion take place. Sometimes, for example, the spark circuit is closed before the piston reaches the end of its compression stroke. Yet, at the same time, the force of the explosion does not occur until after the maximum compression has taken place and the piston started back.

There are, particularly with automobile engines, many changes from time to time in the richness of the mixture, and so, of course, there must be changes in the point of ignition, because there will not be the same intervals between closing the sparking circuit and the point of complete combustion. This variation in the mixture is due to changing the throttle, opening from time to time as the load varies. Then, too, with an increase in the speed of the engine the spark must be advanced because the circuit must be closed earlier in the stroke to allow the same period of time to elapse before the piston reaches the end of strokes, the piston travelling so much faster than before. On the other hand, if the engine is being started the piston is travelling slowly and so the spark must be "retarded." That is, the circuit must be closed at the time when the piston is at the end of the stroke or after it has passed the end of stroke, usually the latter. In either case the maximum force of the explosion will occur after the piston has started back. Care should be taken that ex-



A Few of the Two Carloads of Steers Fed by Jas. Dewar, Lambton Co., Ont.

given one bag of chop daily, which would average in the vicinity of three pounds of grain per head. The results have been sufficiently satisfactory to establish this as a yearly practice, and the method will be followed again this year.

During the winter these thirty steers have gained about 150 pounds each. They were turned to grass on the morning of May 11th, and in two months time it is expected they will have gained as much as they did during the winter. The owner considers that each animal will lose from 75 to 100 pounds when they are changed onto the grass; this must be gained back and, with the additional 150 pounds of gain, repays the grain feeding. They have little desire for the chop for a few days, but by the expiration of one week they look for it as eagerly as they did in the stalls.

Seventy acres of the 200-acre farm are devoted to crops, while the remainder is given over to pasture. Nine acres of corn will usually fill the silo, and an acre and one-half will produce the roots. Hay and grain are grown on the remaining 50 odd acres, and this entire production is converted into beef during the winter months. Much of Mr. Dewar's success depends upon his ability to recognize a "good doer," and this, coupled with skill and technique in feeding, brings remuneration that the indifferent judge of stock and careless feeder cannot expect.



Two Steers Representing the Kind that Mr. Dewar Finds Profitable to Feed

plosion shall not occur when the piston is exactly at the end of stroke, because that causes bad knocking, due to the fact that the full force is transmitted directly to the crank and crankshaft bearings.

If explosion occurs before the piston reaches the end of stroke when the engine is starting it may reverse the direction of motion of the crank, and so injure the operator who is trying to turn it over the other way. If the explosion occurs too early when the engine is running there will be a loss of power, because the force of the explosion will oppose the motion of the piston. Then, too, combustion is slower with the gas under less pressure, so that the engine will become overheated if running continually with a much retarded spark.

These facts underlie three rules of spark control which should be memorized and understood by every engine operator:

1. Always retard the spark before starting the engine.
2. Always advance the spark as the engine picks up speed.
3. Always retard the spark when the engine slows down under heavy load.

In every case when the engine is running the object of spark control is to get an explosion at the moment when the crank has passed the dead center, and the piston has started back on the return stroke. This will give the maximum power and the most economical operation. An explosion at any other time in the stroke wastes fuel and injures the engine from undue strain if before the piston reaches the end of stroke and from overheating if after.

Nova Scotia. R. P. CLARKSON.

Top Dressing Timothy and Alfalfa.

For the past nine years the Experiment Station operated in connection with Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., has been experimenting with the top dressing of timothy and alfalfa. A series of field plots were subjected to a crop rotation of timothy three years, corn, oats and wheat each one year. Commercial fertilizers or ordinary farmyard manure were applied to the timothy but not to any of the grain crops, different applications being used on different plots. The results of these experiments have recently been summarized in bulletin form. The soil upon which the experiments were conducted was a silty form of clay loam, very tenacious and difficult to work except with a favorable degree of moisture. This type of soil is well adapted to the growth of timothy and small grain but is not very suitable for corn. The land was slightly rolling, fairly well drained.

The results show that fertilization of the soil in growing timothy increases the productiveness for succeeding crops. The greatest benefit by these succeeding crops was noticed in the corn which immediately followed the timothy. The oat crop experienced the next greatest benefit and the wheat crop the least of any. Tabulations of the financial gains demonstrated that the use of fairly large applications of fertilizers was profitable, resulting in as much as \$65 per acre net gain for six years and giving a return of \$1.67 for every dollar invested in fertilizer.

Another interesting point brought out was that commercial fertilizers while not superior to farmyard manure were about equally effective on grain crops. The commercial fertilizers are usually of less value than farmyard manure if the latter is judiciously applied. The experiments indicated that it is good practice to apply commercial fertilizers to timothy and thus save farmyard manure for other crops.

In the experiments with alfalfa the crop had been growing six years and was measured off into plots which were top dressed with farmyard manure, acid phosphate, acid phosphate and muriate of potash. All these treatments caused an increase in the yields of hay. The farmyard manure produced a financial loss, while the two experiments with commercial fertilizers resulted in monetary gains, acid phosphate applied alone giving a larger net return than acid phosphate applied with the muriate of potash.

Adjoining plots of land on one of which alfalfa grew for six years and on the other of which timothy grew for the same length of time were ploughed and were planted in one year to corn and the following year to oats. The corn crop was considerably larger on the alfalfa land. The oats were equally good on the two plots. Analysis of the soils from the two plots showed that the alfalfa soil contained not to exceed .01 per cent. more nitrogen than did the timothy soil and when the soils were incubated formation of nitrates proceeded more rapidly in the alfalfa soil than in the timothy soil. Two questions were raised by these experiments but were not proven, the experimenters not being able to decide whether there was a greater accumulation of nitrogen in the alfalfa soil during the six years,

than there was in the timothy soil during the same period nor whether the greater product activity of the alfalfa soil was not due to the more ready availability of the nitrogen in the alfalfa soil rather than to its greater quantity.

Plots of land that were being sown to alfalfa were inoculated with:— First—soil from an old alfalfa field; second—a culture of bacillus radicola in moist muck; third—the same preparation air dried; fourth—a culture of the same bacillus on the seed. Yields of three crops were obtained from which it appears that moist muck is a suitable medium for the growth of the bacillus or germ that forms nodules on the roots of the alfalfa plants and that this material may be air dried and successfully used for the inoculation of soil on which alfalfa is to be planted.

The Peculiar Action of Plants on Soils.

It is generally understood that leguminous plants will add materially to the nitrogen content of the soil, but the ability of our common field crops to stimulate or decrease the formation of nitrates, the customary diet of plants, is a matter of deeper mystery. In 1901 two investigators declared that a difference in the amount of nitrates under growing crops could be discerned. Of four under experiment, maize fields contained the largest quantity of nitrates in the ground, while alfalfa and clover were accompanied by the least. In 1912 Stewart and Greaves, in another extensive set of experiments, found nitrate content under maize, potatoes, oats and alfalfa, to rank in the order named. Brown, in the same year, asserted on the authority of several years test with plots of land that ammonification and nitrification, chemical processes by which nitrates are formed, went on most actively in soil where maize was growing. It must be remembered that nitrates in the soil are the result of chemical and physical activities whereby the nitrogen in the humus or organic matter of the soil is combined with soil ingredients into a compound available to the crop as food.

The results of more extensive experiments by T. J. Lyon and Jas. A. Bizzell, recently published at Ithaca, corroborate these former declarations. It might be considered that this idea is due to variations in types of soils, but one experiment where maize was sown separately and again with millet on contiguous plots of ground, showed that at the same period the nitrates were more numerous under the combination crop than they were under the millet alone. Furthermore, soil upon which maize was growing contained a larger amount of nitrates than soil which was fallowed with the weeds thoroughly cleaned off. In another instance where large tanks containing soil were used it was found that by growing certain grasses that the nitrate content of the crop and the drainage water was less than in the drainage water from uncropped soil. Timothy maintained a lower nitrate content in the soil than did any other crop, and it may be generally considered, as proved by experiment, that among the ordinary farm crops maize is the most stimulative in the production of nitrates.

These experiments go to show that some crops stimulate the formation of nitrates, while other plants inhibit or retard the same reactions. Maize is most pronounced among the former kinds, but it is also considered that the maize plant obtains a large part of its nitrogen in some other form from that of nitrates; the combination of these conditions may account for the very high nitrate content of the soil under maize.

This peculiar property of some plants to stimulate the formation of nitrates and of others to inhibit the same process, may account in some degree for the strange relation one plant bears to another in the case of mixed crops. It is a well-known fact that oats and barley sown together in the proper proportions will produce a larger crop than will the two when seeded separately, and the action of one may affect the ingredients of the soil in such a way as to benefit the other. The results of these experiments have a significant bearing on orchard culture. If grasses retard the formation of nitrates, the presence of sod or grass in the orchard is detrimental to the growth of foliage and fruit. It should not be inferred, however, that leguminous crops are injurious in the orchard. They may not stimulate the formation of nitrates from the soil ingredients as some crops will do, but they appropriate a large amount of nitrogen from the air, and add it to the soil. Such grasses as timothy will not add new nitrogen, and, furthermore, they inhibit the active creation of nitrates from the various soil compounds. In this case the orchard would be better without any grass or under a leguminous crop that would add a new stock of nitrogen.

Spraying Mustard With Iron Sulphate.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Co-operative experiments carried on throughout Ontario for the destruction of wild mustard have proved that in the majority of cases, under proper conditions, spraying with iron sulphate almost entirely eradicates this troublesome weed from growing cereal crops.

A 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 80 lbs. of iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water. Granulated iron sulphate should be used as it dissolves readily in cold water. This solution should be strained through cheese cloth as it is being put into the spray-pump tank in order to remove dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

THE TIME TO SPRAY.

Spray on a calm day preferably when the sky is overcast; or in the early morning, or towards evening, when the sun is not hot enough to dry up the solution on the plants too rapidly. Start spraying just as soon as the mustard plants stand up high enough in the grain to be reached by the solution. Mustard should never be left until it is in full bloom before spraying with iron sulphate. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective as some of the older plants which have begun to form seed pods will not be killed by the spray.

An ordinary hand-pump barrel sprayer such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do the work. Many of the up-to-date potato sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas as they cover a wide strip at each round. It is very important to spray thoroughly with a good pressure (not less than 100 lbs.) so as to have every mustard plant covered with the solution in the form of a fine mist. In using an ordinary hand-pump sprayer it will require hard and steady work at the pump to maintain the proper pressure. In order to spray thoroughly with a broadcast attachment it is necessary to keep the horses walking very slowly. If an attempt is made to cover the ground quickly, some of the plants will be missed, and the results will not be satisfactory.

Repeated experiments show that the young wheat, barley, oats or young clover plants are not injured beyond a slight browning for a few days by the iron sulphate spray.

It requires from 60 to 80 gallons of iron sulphate solution to spray one acre thoroughly. At this rate from 120 to 160 lbs. of iron sulphate are used on each acre sprayed. Iron sulphate can be purchased wholesale at \$1 per cwt. so that \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre should cover the entire cost of spraying.

DOES IT PAY TO SPRAY TO DESTROY MUSTARD?

Does the destruction of the mustard increase the yield of the crop? This is a point on which it is hard to get any definite data. Common sense would certainly answer "Yes" to this question. One experimenter found that barley in which the mustard plants were destroyed by spraying yielded a fraction over nine bushels per acre more than barley in which the mustard was not sprayed. While this one experiment is by no means conclusive it seems reasonable to expect very similar results with other crops. Even if spraying does not actually increase the yield of the crop it does destroy the mustard and thus prevents the seed from contaminating the grain and soil. Spraying with iron sulphate will not rid a field of mustard in one year, as the seeds of mustard lie dormant in the soil for many years and some are brought to the surface by each successive plowing. Spraying should supplement a short rotation of crops and should be done each year the field is under grain crop until the mustard is so reduced that it can be hand pulled with comparative ease.

BE READY TO SPRAY EARLY.

As it is very important to spray early enough it is necessary to have everything ready to go to work at once when the time comes. Spray pumps, tanks, nozzles, hose, broadcast attachments, etc. should be looked over and put in good working order. The iron sulphate should be ordered in plenty of time. Iron sulphate can be obtained at any hardware store. In wholesale lots it is better purchased from a New York company which can supply it much cheaper in large quantities than it can be purchased at local hardware stores. It takes about two weeks to get iron sulphate delivered in wholesale lots.

O.A.C.

J. E. HOWITT.

Clearing Up.

By Peter McArthur.

'May comes, day comes,
One who was away comes;
All the earth is glad again,
Kind and fair to me.'

For sheer lyrical joy Bliss Carman is supreme, and in this perfect hour of spring weather his magical words sing themselves through my whole being. It is clearing up after a morning rain—a quiet, pattering, soothing rain that filled all growing things with ten-fold vigor. The grass, the opening leaves and the bursting buds are vying with one another in making the world beautiful. The vagrant breezes surprise me with new treasures of perfume, and new flutings and whistlings of bird-song arrest me at every turn. And just because the day is what it is I can "loaf and invite my soul" and revel in the exquisiteness of Nature. The rain is over, but the fields are too wet for work and my conscience does not trouble me a bit because I am idle. I cannot help any of the crops to grow, so the best thing I can do is to seize the happy hour and perhaps grow a little myself. Surely such hours as this, when the sun is resuming his empire and the rain-washed pavilion of heaven is tremulous with its own beauty, have something as stimulating for the human soul as they have for the flowers. Beauty, urgent, aspiring beauty, beats in on my consciousness from every side, like the surf of an invisible sea. To be aware of it is enough. It does not inspire thought—thought to which one may give expression—so much as it does emotion. Perhaps it was in such an hour as this that Wordsworth first sang:

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."
And yet, whatever the hour in which that wonderful realization flashed on him it has too much of the Samurai melancholy, that dwells on "The sadness at the heart of things", for this perfect afternoon. The grass is too sturdy with its brisk upstanding shoots and the flowers too complacent and the weeds too audacious and pugnacious and pertinacious for anything pensive to appeal to me. Everything is throbbing with life and I feel the lift and lilt of it; over and over again Carman's words spring to my lips:

'May comes, day comes,
One who was away comes;
All the earth is glad again,
Kind and fair to me.'

While enjoying the sunshine I suddenly remembered an anecdote I heard about a great financier who is now very much in the public eye. One of his associates told me how a young aristocrat who had money invested in the same company as the great man hit him off exactly. The young man was standing in the outer office drumming on the window-pane. Suddenly he turned to the secretary and exclaimed:

"I wonder what the chief would say if I went in and told him that the sun is shining? I don't think he has noticed it for ten years."

Could there be a more dreadful character sketch of any human being? He never saw the sun, and if he did he would probably reflect how much it looked like burnished gold coin. Surely it might be said of him that he

"Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."

Turning from this great man with his "mania for owning things" it was joyous to find how little Nature cares for property rights. The largess of the sun and the wind take no note of line fences and the treasures of the rain are lavished upon all alike. Private ownership is a purely human invention. And I am by no means sure but it is one of the inventions Solomon had in mind when he said "God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." Certainly the scheme of owning things has done much damage to the uprightness of the race. It is another phase of the love of money which is the root of all evil. But we have public ownership of the sunshine and the air and the rain—probably because no one has yet hit on a scheme for alienating them from the public domain. As we see what has happened to the land and our natural resources we may well agree with the wit who assured us that the sun and moon

"Were hung so high, lest some improving ass
Should pull them down and
light the world with gas."

If anyone could do that there is no doubt that he could lobby through the necessary legislation to give him control of the great work of lighting the world. But they cannot take from us the

sun and the rain and the air—though some of the plutocrats of Special Privilege come out into the country and fill their automobile tires with our best air and take it away with them. Still we do not begrudge it to them. There is so much of it left that we can afford to be generous, even though we may suspect that they would take it all if they could.

When the world is so beautiful it is sad to think how few enjoy it. Beauty is as free to us as the elements and yet we are so taken up with our "Many inventions" that we cannot stop to enjoy it. The farmers who live in the midst of beauty are so hurried that they cannot look up to see it. Many of them are as bad as the financier. Or if they do not notice that the sun is shining it is because fair weather enables them to go on with their work. Does it seem right that the men who are doing the most necessary work of all—producing the food of the world—should be forced to live the lives of slaves? Yet that is what altogether too many of them are doing. Those who have sought out inventions to rob them of the profits of their work make it impossible for them to have leisure for self-development or enjoyment. In order to live they must work and produce enough for themselves and others and they are not nearly so much respected as those who outwit them. Yet there are "village Hampdens" and "Mute inglorious Miltons" among them who only need to be freed from their slavery to enable them to realize the possibilities of their natures. The more I see of men the more I am forced to the conclusion that the great and the simple are very much alike. We recognize in great men what we feel the promptings of in our own natures. Opportunity enabled them to develop. That is all the difference. It is tragic to see bright children develop into mere drudges because circumstances force them to do more than their share of the world's work and it is equally tragic to see the children of privilege degenerate into parasites because they do no work at all. If we have not the ambition to fight out the eternal battle for equal opportunity in our own cases we should at least do it for the sake of our children. It would be better to leave them a citizenship in a true democracy of equal opportunities than to leave them lands and bank accounts.

Dear, dear! how we do wander when we begin to talk. When I began I was bubbling over with the joyous words of a great poet and here I am moralizing away about the dismal things of life. But like a lot of the most tiresome people in the world "I meant well". I wanted other people to enjoy what I was enjoying—to share my happiness with them. And yet the sunshine is pouring in through my window and the air is bringing me the perfume of flowers and birdsong. It is there for them as well as for me, if they will only stop to enjoy it. Why should I spoil my first idle afternoon this spring worrying about them? Here I am trying to appeal to their reason when I should be helping them to be happy with Carman. Your heads may resist what I have to say, but surely you will let your hearts sing with the poet.

'May comes, day comes,
One who was away comes;
All the earth is glad again,
Kind and fair to me.'

May comes, day comes,
One who was away comes,
Set his place at hearth and board
As they used to be.

May comes, day comes,
One who was away comes;
Higher are the hills of home,
Bluer is the sea."

A Better Wire Fence Asked For.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Probably no one article is in more general use on the farm to-day than the wire fence. In the Eastern Provinces it is used extensively and in the West it is universal. Look over almost any farm journal and you find from six to a dozen or more advertisements calling attention to the merits of as many different makes of woven wire fencing. The wooden fence, board or rail, is fast finding its way to the wood pile and the metal fence is taking its place. Steel and cement are the up-to-date building materials and they are taking the place of wood even for fencing. However there is yet a demand for a really good fence—with good steel wire, well put together and galvanized to stay so. Many of the fence manufacturers appear to be working under the impression that the farmer wants a cheap fence and

they are trying to give it to him in several different styles.

What the farmer of to-day wants, is not a cheaper fence but a better one. Quality first. The farmer is a business man and he knows a poor article is dear at any price while a good article gives satisfaction "long after the price is forgotten." We find wire goods are not giving general satisfaction. Even telephone wires are found to be rusty after little more than five years' use. Many wire fences are showing signs of rust in a smaller number of years, while in ten years not a particle of galvanized surface can be found. A dealer remarked to the writer that "The farmer is getting just what he pays for." Is that a fact? We put the best wire we could buy into a fence and now inside of seven years that fence is rusty.

Manufacturers and dealers accuse other (generally non-specified) manufacturers of using light gauge of wire. The buyer can measure the size for himself if he wishes. But the really weak point in most of the wire now sold is the galvanizing. It isn't put on to stay. Too much like a "gold" watch for two dollars, it is just gold "washed." Metal roofing is well galvanized and stays in good condition for dozens of years. What is the matter with the wire? At the present time a good coat of paint would be nearly as permanent as the zinc on a great deal of the wire sold.

Could we not have some system of government inspection so that we may know what we are buying, and then if we still wish to invest in cheap fence—in construction as well as in price—it will be with our eyes open? Could not the manufacturers put out a few good fences, built of galvanized steel wire, guaranteed to stand the acid test? We think it would be a good business proposition on their parts. It would cost more to them and also to the buyer but it would certainly be worth more. It would surely find a market. What do the farmers say? Are we satisfied with what we are paying for or do we want a better article, even at an increased price?

Elgin County.

ELGINITE.

Successful Farming Requires Clever Financing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have in mind two young men who started farming. Each bought 100 acres, and neither had any considerable capital, other than their stock and implements. They both married good, capable wives who were much more at home milking cows, making butter and raising chickens than at playing the piano. The first (we shall call him A) commenced eighteen years ago, and the second, B, 15 years ago. A married about the time that he started, but B worked away alone for about six years. Both are raising healthy families, but A having married so much earlier has received considerable help from the oldest of his family, while B's children are still too young to be of much assistance. Both A and B are good workers, very industrious, good stockmen and have their land in a good state of cultivation, and are what would be generally called good managers. But though they are thus nearly equal in advantages, there is to-day a very great difference in their financial standing. A has kept his interest paid up, but has not paid anything on his mortgage, and is just as much in debt to-day as he was eighteen years ago; while B, if he has two more good crops will be entirely out of debt. You will naturally ask, what are the reasons for B's success and for A's failure? Well, as I know them both very well, I will tell you. A is a poor financier. He has bought all sorts of machinery and implements, in fact, he has bought a great many things that he could have done very well without. He has been a heavy feeder and has bought very large quantities of feed of all kinds. In fact he bought just as if he were a millionaire; while B, on the other hand, has only bought what he actually required, and what would yield a good return for the money invested.

A good financier will never buy anything unless he sees that it is going to yield a return for the money invested. And people who have small capital should never run very great risks; of course there is more or less risk in every investment, but there is very much more in some than in others. And I think that it is great wisdom on the part of beginners to assume as little risk as possible.

Any man starting on a farm should see that the interest on his borrowed money never exceeds the amount of the rent that the farm that he has purchased would bring. Then he should endeavor to reduce his indebtedness a little every year. And another point. It is not well to change frequently from one breed to another or from one system of rotation to another, or from beef cattle to milk cows, or from sheep to pigs. The

beginner should carefully study the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls, and having selected his favorites, stay right with them and study them and make a success of his choice. If suitable selections have been made there is nearly always a loss in making changes. It is not enough that a young man be a big, strong fellow and can do a big day's work on the farm, he must be a good student and a close observer of plants and animals, and conduct all his operations in compliance with the laws of Nature; and while he may be all that, yet he will fail unless he is a good financier. The old saying is very true, "Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves."

Oxford Co., Ont.

D. L.

THE DAIRY.

The Fly and the Dairy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Not long ago the writer was talking with the manager of a large dairy concern, which not only manufactures and sells butter but also purchases a considerable amount of box butter during the summer for their winter trade. He said: "We bought a lot of butter last season (1913) and none of it was so good as what we made and cold-stored from our own creamery. But this was not the worst feature. When we cut up these boxes for sale on the retail counter, we found flies all through the butter. I wish you would call attention to this matter of flies in butter, as it is disgusting to cut up a box of butter and find it peppered with flies."

His complaint was and is a just one. We know from practical experience what a nuisance flies are in the dairy business. As our dairy building is located near the stables and poultry buildings, in addition to being near several dwelling houses, we have more than our share of these pests. In spite of screens on the windows and doors, these enemies of humanity, and trespassers in milk and cream get in, in spite of us. In our case we have an additional disadvantage on account of so many visitors all the time, particularly in the month of June, when it is practically impossible to keep out the flies.

Precautions against flies should begin now, and on the farm. The room where the separator is kept should have screens on doors and windows. The receiving tank or supply can on the separator should have a screen or strainer over it to keep flies out of the milk. The cream pail or can should also be protected. Nothing looks worse than to see a lot of flies floating around in the receiver of the separator, and especially in the cream pail. The writer knows how difficult it is to keep the pesky things out, but each person supplying cream for direct consumption, or for the manufacture of ice-cream or butter, should make an honest effort to abate the fly nuisance during the season of 1914. The same applies to those furnishing milk for the cheese factory or milk condenser.

At the factories, also, special efforts ought to be made to keep out flies. All doors and windows which are frequently opened, should be provided with screens. The screens for windows should preferably cover the whole window, not merely all or part of one sash, as it is practically impossible to make this fly-proof.

The doors should have springs, or spring hinges that cause them to close tight after a person passes through. The lower part of the door in constant use is better made with a light panel, as the wire is almost sure to have a hole punched through it in time.

The inside of the buildings should be kept as dark and cool as possible, as these are unfavorable conditions for flies. Hence there should be roller blinds which reach from the top to below the bottom of the windows, so that the room can be made quite dark as soon as the work is done.

After taking all these precautions some flies are bound to get in and will be found taking a bath in the milk-vat, cream vat, or any other place available for bathing. They seem to be particularly fond of a milk-bath, and no one cares to drink milk, or eat butter after a lot of flies have used the vat for a bath-tub, or the cream to wash their none-too-clean feet, if we are to believe those who have studied the question. We have tried nearly all the remedies advertised for killing flies, with only partial success—in fact many of these things are absolutely useless. We rely chiefly on sticky-fly-paper, as a means for keeping flies in check. It is not the most pleasant thing to see about a dairy, and it is apt to get stuck on something or some person, but on the whole it is the best remedy we know of at present.

Let our dairymen unite with others in a campaign against the wily fly for the coming season.

C. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

A Simple and Efficient Milk Cooler.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the great needs of small dairymen is a cheap, easily made, serviceable milk cooler. The large dairyman can afford to expend money freely in building milk houses and refrigeration plants for the quick cooling of milk after it is drawn from the cows, but average dairy farmers are inadequately provided for cooling milk. For such dairymen a cheap and serviceable milk cooler could be made similar to one in use at a big hotel, at which three ten-gallon cans of milk are delivered from my farm each morning.

The cooler is merely a long box about ten feet in length, made of two-inch hardwood plank, high and wide enough for a closed ten-gallon can of milk to set inside with the box lid down. This box sets on a concrete floor between the store-room and engine house of the hotel, in a cool, airy passageway where the sun never shines. The box is put together in a substantial manner with felt, rubber or some other kind of packing where the joinings occur, to keep the box from leaking. Thus it is as tight as if made of concrete. The box sets on heavy sills, and there is a faucet in the side down near the bottom to draw off some of the water when it gets too full. This waste water runs down the inclined concrete floor and through a small grated hole into the sewer. There is no pipe running water into the box because it is not necessary. The ice put into the box melts and keeps the water replenished. A 100-pound block is put in every day during the warm weather. The ice is sawn into three pieces and one piece is put at one end of the box, another at the other end, and the third about the middle.

The lid is made of hardwood, the same thickness as the sides and bottom of the box, and is fastened with a staple, clasp and padlock. This heavy lid is necessary not only for keeping in the cold, but because when several cans one-third or one-half full are in the box and the box is quite full of water the cans stand rather high above the water. When the lid is raised suddenly they pop up like corks, and it requires a heavy lid to close, but when down and the lid is closed the tops of the partially emptied cans press squarely against the under side of the lid and cannot turn over. When the box was first made and before it was put into use it was hard oiled and given two good coats of paint, and will be a serviceable milk cooler for years because it is kept so cold with the ice that it never gets stagnant or ill smelling, and care is taken not to spill milk in the water, and the frequent stirring when fresh cans are put in and others taken out, or when ice is put in, or when a little of the water is drawn out all have a tendency to keep the water pure.

For a serviceable, easily-constructed cooler this should be suitable for small dairymen who ship milk into large towns and cities. The box used at this hotel holds six ten-gallon cans, but a farmer owning twenty-five or thirty cows could have a larger one if necessary or perhaps two. One hundred pounds of ice would keep, say, 100 gallons of milk sweet for 36 hours or longer if necessary. Such a box should be placed under a shed on the north side of the kitchen or residence, and never near the barn or cow stables. Were it not for my possessing a manufactured cooler, I would lose no time in making coolers by the method here described.

This cooler would be especially suitable for country places, because no pipes would be necessary to run water into the box. The only thing necessary would be a faucet in the side or end near the bottom to draw out a little of the water when the box began to get too full from the melting ice, with a pipe or tile drain to run the waste water away. A half dozen buckets of water poured into the cooler when first putting it into service, a block of ice sawn into two or three pieces (not more than three, to prevent its melting rapidly) and the box would be ready for service.

As a rule a dairy farmer with 25 or 30 cows must employ at least one or two hands as milkers, because the milking must be done twice a day and somewhat hurriedly, but with a cooler like this a farmer and his sons could attend to their cows themselves. The milking could be done more leisurely because as fast as a ten-gallon can was drawn and strained it could be placed in the cooler, when it would not matter whether it was sent to market within two hours or twelve hours. If necessary ten of the cows could be milked before breakfast, and the remainder after breakfast or in whatever other leisurely way would be most suitable to the convenience of the dairyman and his family. In this way he would save more than the cost of the ice, and the making of the cooler by getting along without a hired man.

In this cement age a more enduring box could be made of concrete, but every farmer and farm boy in his teens has more or less skill with tools, and could easily make a box as here described out of thick, hardwood lumber when they might not be equally skilled in making things out of concrete. Besides the hardwood box

would be cheaper and just as good as a concrete box for many years.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

How Cheshire Cheese is Made.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are three different modes of cheese-making followed in Cheshire, known as, 1, the early-ripening; 2, the medium-ripening, and 3, the late-ripening processes.

The early-ripening method is generally practiced in the spring until the middle or end of April; the medium process from that time until late autumn; or until early in June, when the late-ripening process is adopted and followed until the end of September, changing again to the medium process as the season advances. The late-ripening process is not found to be suitable to follow either in the spring or late autumn.

The utensils requisite are a milk vat, curd knives, curd mill, cheese moulds, cheese hoops, cheese stools, curd shovels, cheese presses, milk pails, pans, etc. The milk vat is an oblong vessel, about 20 inches deep and 30 inches wide, mounted on four wheels, and suited in size to the number of cows kept. It is double-cased, the inner case being of best steel; the space between, about 2 inches, being adapted to fill with cold water for cooling the milk, or with hot water or steam for heating it. It is fitted with brass taps, draining cylinder, syphons, covers, and draining racks in three pieces, on which the curd is placed during the making.

EARLY-RIPENING PROCESS.

The night's milk is sieved into the vat in the dairy and left until the morning; the cream is then skimmed off and the morning's milk sieved into the vat, with the cream slightly warmed; the heat of the whole is then raised to 78 degrees or 80 degrees F., and sour whey is added in the proportion of one quart to 30 gallons of milk, to promote the formation of the necessary acidity in the curd. Rennet is then added, and the curd should be ready to cut in an hour; the quantity used is larger by 50 per cent. on this process of making than on the other systems; when it is ready, the curd will break clean over the finger without adhering when dipped into it and raised sideways. The knives or cutters are then used and the curd is carefully cut, the operation ceasing when the pieces are the size of beans; it is then allowed to settle, and the whey remains on until there is a decided development of acidity. The curd is then gathered to one end of the vat and the whey drawn, then it remains for a short time on the bottom of the vat to drain; it is salted, in the proportion of one quart of salt to 50 lbs. of curd, and filled into moulds (into which a cheese-cloth has been laid), in moderate-sized pieces, without grinding. After standing twenty-four hours the cheese is turned into another hoop; a clean, dry cloth is used. It is turned again the following morning, and put under light pressure, and pressed for two or three days, being turned each morning, and a clean, dry cloth used. The cheese is then taken from under press whether the drainage has ceased or not, and a thin calico binder is pasted round it, and it is removed to the ripening room. For the first week it is turned every day, then every other day, and at the end of three or four weeks it should be ready for sale.

MEDIUM-RIPENING PROCESS.

The practice usually adopted is to sieve the night's milk into the vat and to cool it down (if necessary), so that it will be at a temperature of 66 degrees to 70 degrees F. in the morning; this is regulated by the season of the year, the temperature of the dairy, and the quantity of the milk. Next morning the cream is skimmed off, the morning's milk is added, and the cream, slightly warmed, passed through the sieve with it, and the temperature of the whole is raised to 86 degrees or 88 degrees F. by turning the steam under the vat. If colored cheese is being made the annatto is run in at this stage and well mixed with the milk; the rennet is next added and another stirring given, and in an hour it should be ready to cut.

LATE-RIPENING PROCESS.

The evening's milk is by some sieved into shallow pans and placed on the dairy floor. In the morning the cream is carefully skimmed off and most of the milk transferred to the cheese vat. By others it is sieved direct into the vat, and in the morning the cream taken off. The morning's milk is then added, and the cream, slightly warmed, is passed through the sieve with it, and as much of the evening's milk is heated up to 130 degrees F. by floating the pans on a boiler of hot water as will raise the whole of the milk to 90 degrees F. Where vats are in use the night's milk is cooled down, so that it will be found at a temperature of 65 degrees to 68 degrees F. in the morning, and after the addition of the morning's milk the temperature is raised to 90 degrees F.

The annatto is run in at this stage and well stirred, and the rennet added, and another stirring given, sufficient being used to produce a

curd ready to cut in sixty to seventy minutes. The top of the curd is then turned over with the skimmer, and the breaking up is proceeded with and carried on until the pieces of curd are the size of small peas; this should take thirty-five to forty minutes. The temperature is then raised to 90 degrees or 95 degrees F., the mass being kept well stirred until it is thoroughly and uniformly heated; then it is allowed to settle, and the curd sinks to the bottom of the vat, and is slightly pressed with a board and it is then gathered up to one end and the whey run off. The development of acidity is prevented as much as possible by scattering a few handfuls of salt on the curd as the breaking-down proceeds, and by drawing the whey as soon as it can be done. Two pieces of the racks are then put in the bottom of the vat, covered with cheese cloths, and the curd cut into cubes and lifted on them, and turned and cut at intervals of twenty minutes. In three-quarters of an hour it is weighed, broken by the hands, and salted in the proportion of 8 to 9 oz. of salt to 20 lbs. of curd, then allowed to stand with a light weight for about an hour longer, being turned over once or twice during that time; then it is passed through the curd mill, filled into vats, lined with cheese cloths, carried to the press-house, and placed in the cheese oven, and a 56 lb. weight put on it. Skewers are inserted through the holes in the sides of the vat, and every now and then withdrawn and reinserted to facilitate the drainage of the whey. At night the cheese is turned into a fresh cloth and put back in the oven; next morning it is again turned, a fresh cloth is used, and it is put under the press. Each following morning it is turned into a dry cloth, and more pressure is applied. In four or five days it should cease to drip, and is then taken from under press.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

POULTRY.

Growing Green Food on Limited Areas.

No poultry raiser is ignorant of the beneficial effect of green food to the flock either in winter or in summer. Time and again the stary, ruffled condition of the feathers where green food is absent and the glossy, smooth finish of the plumage where green food is available have brought this to their attention. There are those, however, who are maintaining poultry in the back lot or in limited areas and feel that the devotion of a certain portion of the lot to crops would so limit the range that it would in the end be unprofitable. However, one should not be without green food, even if the entire soil area is required for range. The roof of the poultry house might be brought into service or flats raised a few feet about the ground would produce an abundant amount of fodder if properly handled.

In order to get the best results from least labor green foods of a succulent nature should be grown which when taken at an early age will supply the desired tonic effect to the poultry and produce considerable food. If the range is moderately large it would be profitable to divide it allowing the poultry the run on one half at a time. When one half is being spaded up the poultry should have the run of it for a day or two and procure what worms and insect life are available on the newly worked up land; then they should be confined in the other yard and some seed sown, such as oats, rye, buck-wheat or rape. This grows quickly and will soon furnish them with an abundant supply of succulent food. If a smaller area must be used, lettuce, kale or Swiss Chard, are commendable or a few summer turnips will develop quickly and give good results. Rape and turnips, it is said, will give the eggs a mild turnip flavor which is undesirable, but if a moderate amount of the other plants previously mentioned accompany them the flavor will be unnoticeable.

In the absence of available land small flats two or three inches deep might be elevated and in these lettuce or Swiss Chard could be produced in abundance. Rich, fertile soil in these flats will force the young plants along and after they are once eaten off they will grow again very quickly.

These are only a few of the methods resorted to by poultrymen but with a little ingenuity on the part of the raiser a generous amount of these necessary succulent fodders may be produced even on very limited areas.

The number of any kind of plants required to plant an acre of land may be found by dividing 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the product in feet of the distances the plants are set. Thus, with plants set 4 feet by 1 foot, one acre would require 43,560 divided by 16 equaling 2,722.

HORTICULTURE.

Celery Becoming More Commonly Grown.

Had some of the celery growers of early days been presented with a vision of the activities connected with this industry during the present decade, especially during the shipping season, they would have thought it was being consigned to some refuse pit where its decomposition would not become a public nuisance. A developed market would never occur to them as a probable outlet, for soup, fish and celery were, in those days, not so commonly indulged in as a preliminary course to a good meal. On the home table, as well as at the hotel, celery has become a staple, and the much extended acreage does not yet threaten to undermine the good prices for the product. The demand has grown away from the supply and no doubt will keep in advance, for the character of soil for profitable celery production is limited, and, massed as it is in large blocks, it does not appear that labor will so congregate in those centers as to produce the commodity in superabundant quantities. This leaves to the individual grower a fairly stable market.

The ideal condition exists where accumulations of organic matter have been heaped layer upon layer for years past, and by the assistance of water supplied with solid soil ingredients in order that the absence of potash and phosphoric acid may not prohibit the growth of crops. This condition exists in the basin of old Lake Burwell, in Lambton County, Ontario, where the depth of muck in some places exceeds fifteen feet, and where fifteen consecutive crops have been harvested with improvement each year. In other instances in Ontario a similar condition exists in varying degrees, and it is under these circumstances that commercial celery production is largely carried on. However, where vegetables may be grown with any degree of success, celery can usually be produced. The mucky type of soil facilitates blanching, but, where necessary, boards may be called into service, and the same end attained. Suffice it to say that a liberal amount of natural organic matter is a great aid in celery production.

The seedlings are usually started in a bed of mucky soil in the open field. To procure plants for early seeding the seed should be sown about the fifteenth of April and kept watered. Planting in this country usually takes place during the third week or latter part of June. When the young plants are to be removed from the bed they should be well watered, and when taken up parts of the leaves and roots should be clipped off before being set into the open field. Dipping the roots into water often enhances their chances of living, but incurs considerable labor. Distance of the rows apart will depend largely upon the extent of the enterprise. In the open field they should be far enough apart to allow for the necessary cultivation and ridging up that naturally follows. In the garden patch a smaller cultivator will be used and much of the work done by hand; however, six inches apart in the row is a customary distance for the plants. Under present systems of cultivation the blanching usually takes place in the field, and on deep, mucky soils the earth alone affords embankments which exclude the light, but in a garden with only moderately deep and loamy soil boards about 10 inches wide might facilitate the process. Celery naturally grows in a spreading manner, and the stocks must be brought together in order to procure the desirable kind of head. Sometimes they are tied with strings, but in the open field this method is not resorted to. Under limited circumstances, with only a few heads, small gardeners have used four-inch tile to exclude the light from around the stocks and it answers very well. However, it does not produce the tender crisp stock that grows where they are completely surrounded by moist earth. It will require more than one ploughing-up to keep the stocks protected by the process of field blanching, but even this system is more economical than blanching in the storage quarters. When the harvesting season arrives one furrow is ploughed away from the side of the ridge, and plants are lifted with a spade or other handy implement. Usually the quality of the celery is enhanced by being stored a short time in a storage house, where it is kept cool and in the absence of light.

18,000 plants to the acre is not an over estimate, as from 80 to 100 per cent. of the plants set out should mature under ordinary circumstances.

Celery blight has become an obstacle which celery growers have to meet, but considerable experimental work is being done this year, which, no doubt, will be productive of considerable information and new methods for preventing this disease.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Late Season on Prince Edward Island.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The weather continues to keep cold. On May 11th the wind blew from the north, and it looked as if little seeding would be done that week. The rain on the previous Sunday took away a lot of the old snow. The late season is affecting the markets somewhat. Hay is worth from \$15 to \$20 a ton, potatoes 38 cents per bushel, oats 38 cents to 40 cents, and butter 32 cents per lb. Some farmers are shipping fat cattle that were bought for June delivery, as they cannot get the hay to feed them. A few warm days will make a great change in the color of the grass lands.

C. A. Archibald was in the Province last week completing the purchases of pure-bred bulls for the Liye Stock Branch. He secured eleven Ayrshires and four Shorthorns. He spoke very highly of the quality of the Ayrshires he secured. Two of them were shipped to Nova Scotia, the remainder will be needed in this Province.

This is the time of year when shareholders are looking for information about the young foxes. At the present time it looks as if the number of young would be much greater proportionately than they were last year. Several pairs have come out with seven young, and very few pairs have not bred. One pair, personally known to the writer, raised to maturity nineteen young in the last three years, and is out again this spring with seven. These foxes were sold on an average for over \$10,000 per pair. What is the old pair of foxes worth?

Arrangements have been completed for the Summer School of Science to be held in Charlottetown this summer. Last year a Summer School was held for the teachers of the Province, which was attended by 267 out of the 490 engaged. This year this school is combined with the Maritime Summer School of Science. All the teachers of the Province are expected to attend. The school opens July 7th and closes July 29th. Particular attention will be given to agriculture, school gardening, and Nature study.

Leslie Tennant, District Representative for Kings County, is organizing an orchard campaign. He will have four assistants, and will conduct demonstrations in spraying, pruning and grafting. Prince Edward Island can grow good fruit. The difficulty of marketing it has put a damper on the business. Mr. Tennant intends to look after this end of it, and to insure a sufficient amount of good fruit to market, the care of the orchards in centres will be given special attention this summer. F. R.

The Ottawa Horse Show.

The fourth annual Ottawa Horse Show concluded on Saturday evening, May 16th, with the sensational high jumping contest. The Wasp, owned by Capt. J. W. Sifton, Ottawa, cleared the poles at 7 feet, 4 inches and won the championship; second place went to Rob Roy, the property of Crow and Murray, Toronto. In the class for high-steppers Miss Viau, of Montreal, was first with Earl Grey, while second went to Crow and Murray on Wild Rose. Earl Grey also won the harness championship and left the reserve to Miss Loula Long, of Kansas City, on Revelation. The roadsters were led by Audrey, exhibited by J. W. Allison, Morrisburg and Crow and Murray were second with Wild Dance. The Sunnybrook Farm entry won the hunt team and Miss Loula Long the four-in-hand championships.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition met last week to discuss the question of the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show. They decided that it was not in the interests of the Canadian National Exhibition, and there is no call for this winter show, holding that it merely duplicates the work already being done at Guelph, and believing that the city should not lend itself to merely duplicating the work already done by that exhibition. They are afraid that the show is to be extended into a mere duplication of the present Canadian National, and following it only two months later the result they believe would be to detract from this show and prejudice its success. The directors, therefore, recommended that no show be held until such time as the Dominion Government, which is now working on a plan, have completed this plan and organized a grand national show. When this time shall come they assert that they will be willing to place the grounds of the Canadian National at the disposal of the Government.

Speculating With Bank Funds.

The report of the auditors into the affairs of a private bank, which recently closed its doors at Madoc, Ont., throws afresh into vivid light some of the painful consequences realized in many places from the era of speculation through which the country has been passing. The feverish desire to accumulate money in a hurry led to disregard of conservative methods and dependence upon work-a-day occupation like farming, trade, and what is called professional life. In this particular instance a discrepancy of over \$200,000 is shown between the last annual statement of assets and liabilities, and real conditions when the bank suspended. In regard to one note found in the vault, which had been renewed continuously from 1902, its origin was found in payment made to stock brokers. The same type

of financial operation, the auditors say, accounts for the large discrepancy of \$128,000 in the debenture account. The discrepancy in the overdraft account was chiefly made up of bad debts, written off and interest accrued. Commenting on this the auditors say, "we understand that practically no collateral was held against any of these overdrafts which total over \$30,000. In dealing with the debenture account the auditors say the deficiency is accounted for by losses on the stock exchange. The only legitimate loss was \$10,000 invested in the defunct Ontario Bank. The speculative stocks were purchased in the name of the head of the bank, and not the bank itself. The total amount spent on real estate was \$53,026.94, one item of \$21,448.37 for 1,280 acres near Wainwright. Others are in Western city lots. The fluctuations of successes and failures in the speculation are shown in one personal account which amounts to \$23,943.38, and shows

a deficit of \$11,489.80. After August 1st, 1911, when the overdraft was only \$178.80, it rapidly increased owing to payments made to brokers and agents.

The using of funds for speculative purposes, entrusted to a financial institution, deferred but did not prevent the final collapse fraught with hardship and loss to many concerned. Disastrous occurrences like the one in question emphasize the need for a more rigid public oversight for the protection of depositors and investors, as clearly set forth in the campaign which Peter McArthur and "The Farmer's Advocate" waged for Government inspection when the Bank Act was before the House a little over a year ago. And besides this it shows the general wisdom of steering clear of speculation ventures. On a smaller scale the funds of the private bank suspended, appear to have been used in about the same way as were those of the defunct Farmer's Bank.

Independence, the Hope of the People and the Foe of the Lobbyists.

Independence, the spirit of self-reliance and freedom from the subordination of others is to be admired in any man, and more especially in one who holds rather an important position in the political arena. It is the thinker who reserves the sole right to think and speak for himself that deserves the support of the people at the polls, but before this support may be had the individual voter must think for himself and act according to his own convictions to the exclusion of petty party incidentals, party leanings of the family, party coaxing, coercion and all the inside workings of the astute, cunning and crafty human cogs which go to make up the "machine" that aids and abets each party to power. The would-be prominent M. P. usually paints rosy pictures in his mind the night after he has been first elected to fill a seat in the house of parliament, and has made a short disjointed speech, thanking the electors for the confidence placed in him. He will be brave and fearless and will speak his mind; he will exercise his own judgment and will speak accordingly, and will command the attention which will result in progress for himself and his country. He will support his party, but will not allow it to obliterate his individuality. But it is usually a different story when the sprouting statesman casts his first verdant hue over the fertile fields of real political parliamentary procedure. He is put through a course of initiation and training which sweeps from his mind any independent thoughts he ever possessed, and his education soon fits him for the position of a back-bencher who says little on the floor of the house, thinks less, and can be relied upon to vote "party" no matter what the issue or what excellent chances present themselves for individual and independent action. A visit to the caucus chamber, and the sting which goes with a few loud and sharp cracks of the party whip, have, with a few jibes directed at a maiden speech, changed our brave, self-reliant, independent parliamentarian to a petty, party voting machine who is generally absent from debates, but always handy when a division occurs. "Whips" are required for such men as these.

But what of the voter? What can he expect? Has he the independence to vote as his

mind and conscience direct? Not always. He is often in about the same position as the M. P. only a little more ridiculous. His father, grandfather and great grandfather have all belonged to the same party, and he has a record of party politics behind him that gives him a pedigree which he would shame to injure or improve by an outcross with the opposing party or with an independent representative. Consequently he votes party at every opportunity. Or maybe the party machine, controlled by influence and money, exerts its force to no small degree. Whatever the reason, electors vote straight party and withhold their support from any man who may show independence within his party. It is this independence within the party that we wish to most highly commend, and there is not an elector in Canada who can afford to miss reading the full accounts of the speeches of W. F. Nickle and R. B. Bennett, recently given in the debate on the Canadian Northern Railway Agreement, now before the House of Commons. These men, Conservative members, have exercised what should be and is the right of every member of parliament and every voter in the country—freedom of thought and independence. Is there no room for independence within a party? We say with Mr. Nickle and Mr. Bennett that there is, and we admire them, for in the face of fearful odds standing out for their convictions and for the rights of the Canadian people and the honor and uplift of our country. Why are the odds fearful? Simply because so many of the electors are so hard-shelled, dyed-in-the-wool party voters that even though they silently admire such an independent stand, when they realize it is right, will not support a man who dares to differ with the doings of the party which elected him. It is time to cast off the fetters which bind so close to party. It is the electors and not the representatives that are to blame for the tenacity with which the latter cling to the party which they represent. The electors can liberate the representatives and get better legislation by giving their support to the man with a party, but who is not afraid to differ with that party when he sees in its policy things that mean ultimate harm to the country's welfare.

We have two parties in Canada each with

essentials in policy, but there are so many so-called "incidentals" which come up at each session—"incidentals" like the C. N. R. guarantee that there is plenty of scope for the fearless member to exercise independence within his party. In reality it is these "incidentals" which matter most in the Government of the country. It is these that prey on the people's funds. It is these that cause all the "sickening trail of Parliamentary corruption." It is these that are to blame for the insidious lobbying almost incessantly practiced in the halls and corridors of parliament. It is these that "throttle" the croaking and fearful member who cringes when he thinks of what his loyal party supporters back home will say if he revolts and shows a little independence. After all our politics are governed by the "incidentals," and if we can get Liberals and Conservatives who will, while in either party, show a spirit like that recently manifested by Mr. Nickle and Mr. Bennett, we shall have real independent Government—Government by the people and for the people. But first it is necessary for the people to show their independence by giving individual support to such men. Truly "it is time to look this wretched business in the face and deal with it." The elector has the power. Will he exercise it? No matter whether you are a Liberal or a Conservative, bring out and support the man who will act with the courage of his convictions on the incidentals which take so much time in parliament, and mean so much to the future of this country.

We are pleased to see a little light turned on the C. N. R. question. "The Farmer's Advocate" with the help of its valued correspondent, Peter McArthur, has, in recent issues, denounced the methods of MacKenzie & Mann, and we believe the country should know all about the affairs of the C. N. R. and subsidiary companies before pledging any more money to the road. Do Canadians want a partnership with MacKenzie & Mann, with the latter in control and pledging none of their immense private wealth made out of the people of this country? Read the speeches of Bennett and Nickle, and then decide.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, May 18, receipts were 124 cars, comprising 2,543 cattle, 803 hogs, 43 sheep and lambs, and 218 calves. Cattle trade was active and prices firm. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.30, and one extra choice load at \$8.50; good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$7.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$7.50; bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeders, \$7 to \$7.50; short-keep feeders, \$7.60 to \$7.75; milkers and springers, \$6.5 to \$100 each; veal calves, \$6.25 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.75; yearling lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.75; spring lambs, \$7 to \$10 each. Hogs, \$7.90 f. o. b. cars; \$8.25 fed and watered, and \$8.50 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	5	367	372
Cattle	82	4,991	5,073
Hogs	96	7,902	7,998
Sheep	—	1,067	1,067
Calves	—	1,210	1,210
Horses	38	76	114

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

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

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 30 carloads, 39 cattle, 1,107 hogs, 56 calves, and 19 horses; but a decrease of 151 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of cattle for the past week were considerably larger than for several weeks, but not greater than the demand, as there was a steady market for all the different classes. Prices, as a result, were a little lower, on Monday; but, before the week was past, values were about the same as for some little time. There was a fair call from outside points for fat cattle, which helped very materially to steady the market for this class. Stockers and feeders, also, as for some time, were in extra demand, so much so that a large number of the medium butchers' class were bought to go back on the farms as short-keep feeders, which had the effect of keeping beef prices steady to firm. The supply of choice, fresh milkers, and forward springers, was not large enough, as there were several orders unfilled at the end of the week. Receipts of veal

calves were larger, but not enough to supply the demand, and prices were firm. Sheep and spring lambs were scarce, and values were no lower. Hog prices at the beginning of the week were lower than for some time.

Butchers'—Choice butchers' steers sold from \$8 to \$8.30, and one or two extra-quality loads sold up to \$8.40; good to choice, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$7 to \$7.40; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.50; good, cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common cows, \$5 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$7 to \$7.50, and a few fancy bulls sold at \$7.60 to \$7.75, and one extra fine bull sold at \$8 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—The supply of feeding cattle was not large enough to begin to supply the call from the many farmers, both from the United States and Ontario. Choice feeders, \$7.35 to \$7.50; medium steers, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; short-keep feeders, \$7.60 to \$7.75.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold from \$9.50 to \$10.50; good calves, \$8.50 to \$9.25; medium calves, \$7.50 to \$8.25; common, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$7.75; rams, \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$9.50; spring lambs, \$6 to \$11 each.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, and prices generally lower. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.40; \$8.65 weighed off cars, and

\$8 to \$8.10 f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Horse receipts at the Union Horse market were fairly liberal. Trade was steady, about 100 horses being sold, the bulk of which went to Quebec and Maritime Provinces. A few lots were sold to Northern Ontario farmers, principally medium quality work horses. The local city trade also was fairly good. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$240; general purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$150 to \$225; drivers, for which there is little demand, sold at \$125 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$25 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.01 to \$1.03, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 98½c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 96½c.; more at Goderich. Oats.—Ontario, new, white, No. 2, 89c. to 40c., outside; 41½c. to 42½c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 41½c.; No. 3, 40½c., lake points. Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c. Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.10, outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 75c., all rail, track, Toronto. Barley.—For malting, 55c. to 56c., outside. Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent, winter-wheat patents, \$3.80 to \$3.85, bulk, sea-



Your Future

Life insurance experts say that three out of four persons who attain old age are obliged to rely upon others for support. If you wish to be independent when your earning days are over you should begin to save at once.

Depositors in our Savings Department are protected by our Total Resources of \$80,000,000, our large Surplus, and our adequate holdings of Cash Reserves.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$11,000,000
Total Resources - - - - - \$80,000,000

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

board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.90, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8.50 to \$9. Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$24, in bags; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts were liberal and prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—New-laid, firmer, at 23c. to 24c. Cheese.—Old, twins, 15½c.; large, 16c.; new, twins, 14½c.; large, 14c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25; Canadian, hand-picked, \$2.25; primes, \$2.10 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts principally cold-storage, which were quoted as follows: Turkeys, 21c. to 25c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 14c. to 20c.; chickens, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag; car lots of Ontarios, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag, track, Toronto.

Honey.—Extracted, 9c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, flat 13c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; horse hair, 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices wholesale seed merchants are quoting to the trade: Red clover, No. 1, \$10 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover, No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike, No. 1, \$21 per cwt.; alsike, No. 2, \$17 to \$18.50; timothy, No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy, No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 1, \$14 to \$15 per cwt.; alfalfa, No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50 per cwt.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables are very scarce, but there was an abundance of all kinds of American. Apples are very scarce, and sell at 50c. to 60c. per basket; asparagus, 90c. to \$1 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 20c. per dozen; spinach, 85c. per hamper; radishes, \$1.25 per hamper; parsnips, \$1.50 per bag; carrots, \$1.75 per bag; turnips, 90c. per bag; Egyptian onions, 112-lb. sack,

\$5.25; Bermuda onions, 50-lb. crate, \$2.25; strawberries, 17c. per quart, by the crate.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Trade in cattle was rather slow during last week, owing to the fact that purchases had been liberal for some days previous. Offerings of cattle were running rather light, and this exercised a steady influence on prices; otherwise, it was thought by some that there might be a slight disposition to easiness. Choice steers sold at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb., with fine at 8c., and good at 7¾c. to 8c., and medium at 6½c. to 7½c., while common ranged from 5c. to 6c. Butchers' cows ranged all the way from 5½c. to 7½c. per lb., and bulls at the same price, some being a shade lower. Milch cows continued to change hands at from \$50 to \$90 each. The market for hogs was on the easy side, as is not infrequently the case at this time of year. Ontario selected stock sold around 9½c. per lb. Manitoba hogs showed a very little change in tone, and prices ranged around \$8.90 per 100 lbs. Yearling lambs were in very good demand, at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., while sheep were not greatly wanted, prices being 5½c. to 7c. per lb., according to quality. There was practically no change in the market for calves. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$10 each, according to size and quality.

Horses.—Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Poultry.—Trade showed no change, and prices held steady. Turkeys, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; ducks, 16c. to 18c.; chickens, 19c. to 21c.; fowl, 16c. to 18c., and geese, 14c. to 16c.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was active, but the tone was mostly easy, and prices were fractionally lower. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs sold at 12½c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices of potatoes were still higher, owing to light offerings of supplies. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. higher.

Honey and Syrup.—A fair trade was done in syrup, but honey was dull. The price of syrup was about 7½c. per lb. in wood, and 8c. in tins, making prices of tins 65c. to 70c. each for small, and 80c. to 90c. for large. Sugar was 10c. to 11c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—Practically all the eggs received were good quality, and packing is going on freely. Quotations continued firm, being 22½c. to 23c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 26c. for single cases of selected stock, with No. 1 stock at 23c., and No. 2 at 21c. to 21½c.

Butter.—Receipts of new-made creamery were fairly liberal, and the market was easy, at unchanged prices. Quotations of choice stock were in the vicinity of 22½c. to 23½c. per lb., while next grades were about ½c. below these prices, and seconds 1c. below. Manitoba dairy was 17c. to 18c., and Ontarios 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was fairly steady. Western, colored, was 12½c. to 12¾c.; white, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Eastern cheese was 11½c. to 12c.

Grain.—The market for oats was easier last week, and prices declined another half cent. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 43c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots; No. 3 at 42c., and No. 2 feed at 41c.

Flour.—Manitoba first-patent flour was quoted at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 per barrel for straight rollers in wood.

Millfeed.—Supplies of millfeed continued limited, and the market was firm and unchanged. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25 in bags, while middlings were \$28 including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—A considerable quantity of hay has been shipped out of the country re-

cently. Prices were slightly higher than a week ago, being as follows: No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2 \$14 to \$14.50.

Seeds.—Demand was steady. Prices: Timothy, \$10 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal; red clover, \$22 to \$24 per 100 lbs., and alsike, \$20 to \$24 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo.

Pretty good cattle trade at Buffalo the past week. A top of \$9.35 was had for a load of weighty, black steers out of Ohio, and other sales on the tippy kinds of shipping steers ranged from \$9 to \$9.15, quite a few loads selling for nine cents. It was the most active session on all grades of cattle Buffalo has had in several weeks past. All of the eastern order buyers were in, and the local packers bought quite freely. The western receipts were not excessive. Eastern points needed quite a few steers for quick slaughter, and sellers found it easy to obtain full steady to strong prices, with some real choice kinds of butchers' bringing a dime to fifteen cents more money than the week before. Handy butchering steers sold up to \$8.50 to \$8.60, and found ready takers. Nothing in the baby-beef line was offered, but sellers are talking nine cents and better for these, if strictly prime, and they can be either steers or heifers, but it will take something on the fancy order to bring the price. Predictions are being made now that a few of these will be selling very high within the next few weeks. As the hot weather approaches the lighter cattle are more popular, and there are not enough of the yearlings fed, generally speaking, to stop high prices, under present conditions. Some few weeks past heifers were somewhat of a drag, especially the heavy kinds; now the local killers are applying the spurs to get them, but they prefer the light and handy kinds, and well finished at that. Big heifers are wanted only in small numbers, and anything that carries excessive weight and runs to the "gobby" order goes a-begging. Killers are on the lookout for the nice, tidy ones, that kill nicely, hang up in good condition, and are just the cuts that the household calls for. Stock and feeding cattle are bringing continued high prices, top feeders selling from \$7.85 to \$8.10 and better, and little stuff is crowding \$7.75 pretty hard. Quality is wanted, and dehorned kinds sell to much better advantage. Sellers are generally of the opinion that real excellent quality Canadians would bring very high prices here. They have been taken readily in the past, have proven good rangers, and, as a rule, show good breeding. Bulls regained some of their weakness the past week, under a light supply. The prices on little ones came back, and \$7 was paid for kinds for sausage. Big ones are liable to get a hard jolt any time now, as the hot weather stops them, handier ones being preferred. Milker and springer trade is good, demand being strong for the better kinds. A load of very good Canadian milkers and springers sold to excellent advantage last week, being picked up in Canada by a local dealer. There were something like twenty cars of Canadians offered the past week, and all sold to good advantage, shippers of them being well pleased at the results. If good, they will sell as high as any other kinds now, but they must be hard-fleshed to get in the same company with the natives that have been on long grain feed. Receipts the past week were 4,325 head, as against 4,000 for the previous week, and 3,640 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Best 1,350- to 1,450-lb. steers, natives, \$9 to \$9.35; best 1,200- to 1,300-lb. steers, natives, \$8.65 to \$8.85; best 1,100- to 1,200-lb. steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; coarse and plain, weighty steers, natives, \$8 to \$8.25; fancy yearlings, baby beef, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$8 to \$8.25; best Canada steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.75; best Canada steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.40; fair to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$8.15 to \$8.30; extra good cows, \$7 to \$7.25; best cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, \$5.50 to \$6; best heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; stock heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$7.85 to \$8.10; fair to good feeding

steers, dehorned, \$7.25 to \$7.50; best stock steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, light stock steers, \$6.75 to \$7; extra good bulls, \$7 to \$7.25; bologna bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stock bulls, common to good, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90; medium to good, \$50 to \$60.

Hogs.—Market on hogs was quite uniform all of the past week. At no time did anything sell above \$8.85, and very few sales during the entire week were made below \$8.80, lights and pigs, as a rule, landing in the same notch as better-weight grades. Friday's receipts included two decks of Canadian hogs, and these sold at \$8.75, general market for native hogs being \$8.80. Roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.75, and stags, \$6.50 to \$7. Receipts the past week were 34,400, as against 32,480 the previous week, and a year ago 28,960.

Sheep and Lambs.—Big jump in lamb prices the past week, sheep also showing considerable improvement over the previous week. Monday, top clipped lambs sold at \$8.25 to \$8.35, and before the week was out, buyers paid up to \$9 for choice ones, latter price equalling the high mark this year for wools. It is probable that a load of real prime wool lambs would have brought \$10 per cwt., if they had been offered. Cull lambs reached up to \$8.25 the past week, and choice yearlings, which were scarce, would have sold on Friday's market as high as \$8. Handy sheep are outselling weighty ones by from 25c. to 35c. per hundred pounds. The past week's top for handy shorn wethers was \$6.60, and some weighty ones, about the same kinds that buyers got the week before at \$5.50 to \$5.60, brought up to \$6.25. Top ewes, \$5.50 to \$6, and cull sheep \$4.50 down. Runs for the past week totaled 25,600, as against 29,000 the previous week, and 32,600 the same week last year.

Calves.—General calf market for the first three days the past week was from \$10 to \$10.75 for tops, with culls mostly \$9 down, and on Friday, notwithstanding receipts were liberal, 1,500, buyers were compelled to pay up to \$11 for tops, with culls selling from \$9.50 down. Fed calves in light supply, ranging from \$5 to \$6.50 generally. No Canadians the past week. Offerings totaled 3,700 the past week, as against 3,800 for the previous week, and 4,050 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.40 to \$9.35; Texas steers, \$7.10 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.40 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$8.75 to \$9.70; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.30 to \$8.55; mixed, \$8.25 to \$8.55; heavy, \$8.05 to \$8.55; rough, \$8.05 to \$8.15; pigs, \$7.40 to \$8.45; bulk of sales, \$8.45 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.35 to \$6.20; yearlings, \$6 to \$7.25; lambs, native, \$6.25 to \$8.45; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.75.

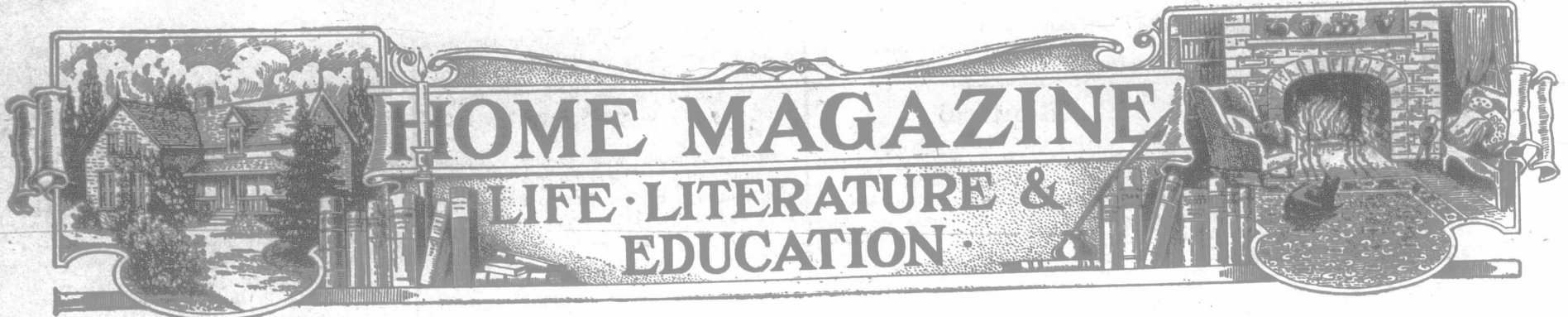
Cheese Markets.

Belleville, white, 11½c. to 11 15-16c.; colored, 12½c.; London, bid from 11½c. to 11¾c.; St. Hyacinthe, butter, 22½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 22½c. and 22¾c.; Watertown, New York, 12½c.

Gossip.

James Begg & Son, the well-known Ayrshire breeders of St. Thomas, Ont., whose advertisement runs in these columns, are offering their herd bull, Bonnie's Messenger, out of R. O. P. dam. His sire has qualified daughters, and the bull has left some excellent calves. The change of advertisement was too late for this issue. If interested, write for fuller particulars.

T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., the well-known importer of Clydesdale, Shire and Percheron horses, reports this year as one of the best he ever experienced in his many years of business as an importer. His large shipment of last year, as well as a smaller shipment made in the early days of this year, have all gone to widely-separated districts in Ontario. This is certainly very satisfactory to Mr. Berry, and a striking testimonial to the high-class character of the horses imported by him.



God of the Open Air.

Thou who hast made Thy dwelling fair
With flowers beneath, above with starry
lights,
And set Thine altars everywhere
On mountain heights,

In woodlands dim with many a dream,
In valleys bright with springs,
And on the curving capes of every
stream—
Thou who hast taken to Thyself the
wings
Of morning, to shine

Upon the secret places of the sea,
And on far islands, where the tide
Visits the beauty of untrodden shores,
Waiting for worshipers to come to Thee
In Thy great out-of-doors—
To Thee I turn, to Thee I make my
prayer,
God of the open air.

These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth;
Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass,
Music of birds, murmur of little rills,
Shadow of clouds that swiftly pass,
And after showers,
The smell of flowers
And good brown earth,
And best of all, along the way, friend-
ship and mirth.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Browsings Among the Books.

FROM "TREMENDOUS TRIFLES."

By Gilbert K. Chesterton.

After a humorous ramble on lying in bed, and the mortal offence that some people consider it, he says:

"Of all the marks of modernity that seem to mean a kind of decadence, there is none more menacing and dangerous than the exaltation of very small and secondary matters of conduct at the expense of very great and primary ones, at the expense of eternal ties and tragic human morality. If there is one thing worse than the modern weakening of major morals, it is the modern strengthening of minor morals. Thus it is considered more withering to accuse a man of bad taste than of bad ethics. Cleanliness is not next to godliness, nowadays, for cleanliness is made an essential, and godliness is regarded as an offence. A playwright can attack the institution of marriage so long as he does not misrepresent the manners of society, and I have met Ibsenite pessimists who thought it was wrong to take beer, but right to take prussic acid.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

THE FOUNDER OF DETROIT.

Cadillac, as a place-name, is very familiar in the State of Michigan, U. S. A. There is a city of Cadillac on a lake Cadillac; there are hotels Cadillac, and streets Cadillac; indeed, the very commonness of the name suggests an illustrious source, and tracing back over the pages of history that source is revealed in the eccentric, energetic, witty, sarcastic, and not always successful Antoine la Mothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit.

It is in Michillimackinac, however, that Cadillac first comes into the limelight on the pages of North American history. Although still a Jesuit mission-field, that post, the scene of good Father Marquette's labors, was no longer dominated by the black-robed priesthood. As was almost inevitable from its position, it

had become the center of the Western fur trade, a busy trading-post of the wilderness frequented by wild coureurs de bois, and overrun by fur-laden Indians, nominally allies of the French, but ever ready to send their furs to Albany and New York instead of to Montreal, should opportunity offer and trading advantages prove better; a strange forest town indeed, with its lodgings of the whites upon the one hand, and its twin villages of red men upon the other, the long, low huts of the Hurons separated from those of the Ottawas by but a low fence, and the whole surrounded, in most friendly fashion, by a common palisade; truly a strange town, "overrun by brandy and squaws," insecure because of the vacillating temper of its populace, a town requiring a strong hand and a dominant personality that order might be maintained and allegiance kept firm for the French.

Probably for this reason, in 1694, Frontenac sent Cadillac to take charge of the post, but in Michillimackinac Cadillac made no signal success. Not at all religious, he quarrelled with the resident Jesuits from the beginning. He favored the traffic in brandy, holding that it attracted the Indian. Through his high-handedness he antagonized many among the traders and merchants;—but his sojourn at the post taught him the country and its needs from a trading standpoint, and opened the way to the later work with which his name has been identified.

Believing, as La Salle and Frontenac had believed, that the fortunes of New France must depend greatly on the pushing of military posts farther and yet

Nations, still powerful south of Lake Erie.

All this reasoning was good, yet Cadillac's plan was opposed from the first. The Jesuits were hostile to it; the merchants of Montreal and the St. Lawrence saw in its realization a division of their trade; while all interested in Michillimackinac feared for the ruin of the earlier post.

Determined, however, as far seeing, Cadillac took matters into his own hands and wrote to France, proposing to gather all the tribes of the Lakes at Detroit, civilize them, and teach them French. A dreamer, as have been all pioneers in great ventures, this plan did not seem to him too stupendous for accomplishment. Like La Salle, he overlooked the difficulties of the present in the finished vision of the future. Detroit must become a great seat of trade, he argued, and he himself would be its propelling power; this, in spite of the fact that he was well aware of the forces leagued against him. "Cadillac well knows," he wrote to the Minister, Ponchartrain, "that he has enemies, but he keeps on his way without turning or stopping for the noise of the puppies who bark at him."

So insistent was he that finally a meeting was called at the Chateau St. Louis in Quebec, to discuss the proposition. The outcome was not satisfactory; "Canada is a country of cabals and intrigues," he wrote, and forthwith sailed for France.

Arriving there in the autumn of 1699, he proceeded, with the usual extravagant confidence of the founders of empire, to make promises. The execution of his

Ottawa and Lake Huron, the party reached the site of Detroit on the 24th of July.

The first step was to build a picket fort sixty yards square. It was called Fort Ponchartrain, and Cadillac wrote to the minister grandiloquently of "this establishment so necessary to the glory of the King, the progress of religion, and the destruction of the throne of Baal."

The beginning had been made, but, although the Indians drifted from Michillimackinac to Detroit until only 25 Hurons were left at the former post, the sun did not shine as Cadillac had expected. Perhaps he himself failed somewhat because of a lack of patriotic singleness of purpose. It appears, indeed, that he was all too deeply interested in the profits of the fur trade, control of which had been recently placed by the king in the hands of a company, with all trade restricted to Detroit and Fort Frontenac. There was dissatisfaction all round. The members of the company did not agree; no French families came; even the Indians said the company charged too much for its goods, and finally Cadillac was compelled to write again to France. Unless Detroit was given a separate government with himself at the head of it, he threatened to "wash his hands of the whole affair." "No governor of New France, not even the audacious Frontenac," notes Parkman, "ever wrote to a Minister of Louis XIV with such off-hand freedom of language as this singular personage—a mere captain in the colony troops." Should the company be persuaded to make over their rights to him, he said, he would pay them back all outlays.

Once more his proposal was accepted, with reservations, and Ponchartrain wrote to him "to quarrel no more with the Jesuits or anybody else, to banish blasphemy and bad morals from the post, and not to offend the Five Nations." But notwithstanding his efforts prosperity did not come; indeed, slowness of growth seems a characteristic of all pioneer work; the pioneer bears the brunt of hardship, and risk and calumny, a successor reaps the ease and the profit. During Cadillac's regime, the population of Detroit never exceeded more than two hundred souls, but the foundation was laid. Upon it grew the prosperous, beautiful, progressive city which to-day stands at the entrance of the great west of the United States.

One rather peculiar incident hung upon the French occupation of the new post. Terrified because of the blocking of their aims and their trade threatened by the establishment of the fort, the Five Nations appealed to the King of England for protection, and in order to enlist his help, sent to him a very remarkable deed, signed by the totems of all the sachems, conveying to him and his heirs forever, the whole country from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, and westward as far as Chicago, including Detroit, all of which territory they claimed by right of conquest. As a matter of fact, the deed had been drawn by English authorities at Albany, the Indians but vaguely understanding the drift of it, but nothing spectacular followed; it was put on file and was not used until long afterwards, when the English laid formal claim to the lake region.

As for Cadillac, eventually he drifted to the mouth of the Mississippi, where, under Le Moyne d'Iberville, a struggling French colony had been planted. Under Bienville d'Iberville, Louisiana had not prospered, and Cadillac, in 1710, was sent to succeed him as Governor; but his heart never seems to have been with the southern colony, and he made little head-



Snapshots in Canada.

A Galician's residence, Saskatchewan. Photo by Sallows.

farther to the westward, Cadillac began to cast about for a site favorable to the beginning of such a chain, broken since the failure of La Salle's post on the Illinois. The narrowing of the waters between Lakes Erie and St. Clair—"detroit," the strait—seemed to him a point which must, if taken advantage of, prove most important of all the Western passes. It was directly on the way to the valley of the Mississippi; moreover, it afforded the key to the Upper Lakes; by holding it, the French must effectually keep the English back from the northwest, with its rich harvests of beaver skins, while at the same time it must act as a check to the Five

plan, he declared, must ensure the safety of Canada and the ruin of the British colonies on the seaboard. For the beginning of it his demands were modest,—but fifty soldiers and fifty Canadians to take the initial steps, then the addition of some families and 200 tradesmen, with priests and nuns.

His proposals were accepted by Ponchartrain, the Colonial Minister, and the summer of 1701 saw Cadillac once more in Canada. Early in June he left La Chine with one hundred men in twenty-five canoes, one of his followers being Alphonse de Tonty, brother of the great Henri de Tonty, La Salle's faithful lieutenant, and, going by way of the

way with it. "The soil," he declared, "would produce neither grain nor vegetables." "This country," he wrote again, "is not worth a straw"; but, indeed, under conditions as they then were, how could it be worth more. The colonists who came to it were either criminals or people of broken fortunes who would not work, and who expected to be fed while they looked for wealth in pearls and gold mines. Every year a shipload of marriageable girls was sent out, but they were chiefly either taken from houses of correction or were so unattractive that as the intendant feelingly wrote, "It seems to me that in the choice of girls, good looks should be more considered than virtue." The men of the colony, it seems, much preferred squaws as wives. As a last straw, Louisiana was farmed out for fifteen years to one Antoine Crozat, a rich man of business, who subjected it to a grinding monopoly.

Finally, Cadillac was supplanted by Governor L'Epinau, and so ended the chapter of his life in New France.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

What Seek Ye?

Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and said unto them, What seek ye? They said unto Him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest Thou? He saith unto them, come and see.—St. John i: 38, 39.

These were two disciples of St. John the Baptist. He could not satisfy their hearts, so they followed JESUS—and found their rightful Master. How often that story has been repeated in the Christian ages. The human heart is always seeking, until the perfect Master is found.

The quest is not one-sided. If the sheep needs the Shepherd, it is also gloriously true that the Shepherd wants His own sheep, and is determined to seek on until each lost sheep is found. "What seek ye?" He said to those who did not yet know and love Him. "Whom seekest thou?" He said to the woman who loved and feared she had lost her Master.

He is still asking that question of each of us. What answer are we giving Him?

We are living in a Christian country, and would be shocked and indignant if anyone said we were heathen in our hopes and ideals. It is so easy to try and shelter ourselves under the mantle of a community—but the question is an individual one, and must be answered by each one of us for himself or herself. The two disciples gave a non-committal answer. They were not at all sure that they had found the Master able to satisfy all their infinite soul-hunger. The woman who wept beside an empty tomb, was very ready with her answer. She did not even think it necessary to mention the name of the Friend she sought, but said pleadingly: "Tell me where thou hast laid Him." How can anyone doubt Whom she is seeking? So we always feel when we have found the Master of the World.

But the quest must be lifelong—even when we have found the altogether lovely One. It is not enough to have made Him the object of life last year, or yesterday. He asks the question moment by moment: "What is your aim and object in life now? What ambition is drawing you with compelling force? What do you consider a really successful life?"

Perhaps you are not quite sure. You may be living so carelessly that you do not even know what you care most for. You may be taking it for granted that God is your Master, when you are really "seeking first" the kingdom of this world and the prizes it calls great.

The prophet Isaiah describes an idolater who cuts down a tree, and burns part of the wood to warm himself with, part to cook his food; then he takes the residue of it and makes an idol, saying: "thou art my god."

Let us be on guard lest we also are only giving the "residue" of everything to God, keeping the best for ourselves. Our Master loves us with a love beyond

our comprehension. He seeks our real good, and has proved His love to the uttermost. When He demands that we shall seek "first" the kingdom of God, and the perfect holiness which is the only ideal able to satisfy us, He promises in return that all other good things shall be added. But, if a disciple follows Him in order to secure a large share of earth's "loaves and fishes," he is really seeking first the earthly gain of Christianity. That is not to seek God, but the world.

What seek ye? What is the first and chief object of your life? If you don't know, then—if you value the treasure of life which has been entrusted to you—find out! It is not wrong to have earthly desires, as long as they do not crowd into the first place in the heart. You have lived for God in the past—have the cares, pleasures or riches of this life crowded Him out of His throne in your heart to-day? The message from the Master to the first of the seven churches in Asia was that He knew all about its works, its patience, and its endurance. "Nevertheless," He says, "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." This is not a small offence in His eyes, for He declares that unless the loveless church repents and does the first works, He will come quickly and remove the light from it altogether.

Florence Deacon writes:

"For what do I live this day?"
The girl rose languid from sleep;
Discontent with herself, disillusioned by life,
In custom embedded deep.

Some visits—embroidery—a book,—
An aimless filling of time.
She wept in her heart to be rid of it all,—
This sickening pantomime.

"To live—to work—to love;—
To cease this life of a doll,
To be needed," she cried, "in this world of need,
I'd surrender leisure—all."

'Twas thus she burst the bonds,
Fled to the heart of Toil,
And found stern effort and sacrifice
Unwinding the tangled coil.

"For what do I live this day?"
A glad answer arose:
"I haste to the work Love bids me to do
Ere my day's fleet hours' close."

"What seek ye?" the King of Love asks each of us. Nothing but a life of love can satisfy our souls. We know that, but are we carrying out our knowl-

God. It is often so. Women are insisting on their "rights" in these days; they are determined to push out of the obscurity in which they have long worked so patiently. There is need of carefulness, lest those who seek first their own rights, fall to see the beauty of Him Who had the right to sit on Heaven's Throne, yet chose a life of obscurity and service. He did not claim, but waived His rights. Perhaps the noblest of earth's women are nameless in history, and are quite satisfied to remain unknown. If they had sought glory for themselves, they would have been less praiseworthy.

We know that the business of life is loving—loving in thought and act as well as word. Do we set our hearts on God, holding real communion with Him? Do we really rejoice when others prosper? Do we seek character or only the veneer of reputation? "Character is what we are; reputation is what people think we are." Let us look up; not down—up into the Face of our Master. If we are really seeking God, earnestly and unweariedly, we shall certainly find Him, as others have done.

"Unnumbered footsteps, by the saints impressed,
Have left their silent witness on the sod;
By roughest road they entered into rest,
Through darkness passed to dawn, and won their quest—
The Vision of their God."
DORA FARNCOMB.

At the Gate.

Well, Roger, my dear doggie, they say
That your race is run;
And our jolly tramps together up and
down the world are done;
You're only a dog, old fellow—a dog,
and you've had your day,
But never a friend of all my friends has
been truer than you always.

We've had glorious times together in
the fields and pastures fair;
In storm and sunny weather we've
romped without a care;
And however men have treated me,
though foul or fair in their deal,
However many the friends that failed,
I've found you true as steel.

That's right, my dear old fellow, look
up with your knowing-eye,
And lick my hand with your loving
tongue that never told a lie;
And don't be afraid, old doggie, if your
time has come to go,
For somewhere out in the great Un-
known there's a place for you, I
know.

Then don't you worry, old comrade, and
don't you fear to die,
For out in that fairer country I'll find
you by and by;
And I'll stand by you, old fellow, and
our love will surely win,
For never a Heaven will harbor me
where they won't let Roger in.

When I reach that city glorious, behind
the waiting "dark,"
Just come and stand outside the gate
and wag your tail and bark,
And I'll hear your voice and I'll know
it, and I'll come to the gate and
say,
"St. Peter, that's my dog out there;
you must let him come this way."

Then I know the gate will open and
you will come frisking in,
And we'll roam fair fields together in
that country free from sin.
So never you mind, old Roger, if your
time has come to go;
You've been true to me; I'll be true to
you, and the Lord is good, we
know.

You're only a dog, old fellow—a dog,
and you've had your day,
Well, I'm getting there myself, old boy,
and I haven't long to stay,
But you've stood by me, old comrade,
and I'm bound to stand by you;
So don't you worry, old Roger, for our
love will pull us through.

—Our Dumb Animals.



Spring.

So God pleaded earnestly with His people through the prophet Jeremiah: "Thus saith the LORD; I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after Me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown." They also had left their first love, for He says: "My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me, the foundation of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water."

They had known by experience the joy of heart-service, and yet had drifted into formal worship and heart-chilling worldliness. How many are like that. They start out in youth with a high ideal of enthusiastic service, but little by little they lower that ideal and measure things by the world's standard; or they grow careless and drift easily through the days with no particular object at all. Life is made up of days, and how sad it is to find death facing one with no offering but a wasted life to lay at the feet of the Divine Lover.

edge in everyday life? We look longingly at the glorious lives which stand like flaming beacons in each age of the world, lives poured out unreservedly in the service of God and man. Are we—every day—taking even one step nearer to God and holiness?

Perhaps the world may not notice your acts of unselfish service. What a deadly poison to a soul it is to do good in order to win the praise of men! It is so pleasant to find that all men speak well of you. But works done in order to win admiration are not good works at all, they are the outward expression of no love but self-love.

Are we seeking the praise of men, or really trying to live in God's sight and to please Him?

There is a story told of a man who stood on the shoulders of two other men that he might rescue a child from the balcony of a burning house. His name was published as that of a great hero, but no one knew the names of the two who stood in the smoke and heat in order that he might climb—no one but

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

(For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.)

Frogs and Toads.

"Kerchunk! Kerchunk!" "Jug-o-rum!" "Jug-o-rum!"—"Whirr-rr-rr!" Do you know that song and who sings it? Of course you do, for you are country boys and girls—"Beavers" to boot. You know that Mr. Frog tunes up his orchestra on the first really fine day after winter has gone, and so, when you come running into the house one day, shouting, "Frogs are singing!" you feel as though you were really saying, "Spring is here at last! Hurrah for a long summer's fun!"

Where have the frogs been during the long days of ice and snow? Why, burrowed down deep in the mud of the pond or creek, snugly asleep, hibernating as the bears do.

Some time after the singing begins, if you have sharp eyes, you will discover in the stagnant water of pool or swamp, masses of a sort of gluey substance clinging to the roots of water plants or stems of grasses. Examine the substance closely and you will find it made up of little round bits of a clear jelly, each with a dot of black at the centre. I hope you know that these are frog eggs. Did you ever take any of them up and hatch them out in a dish of water? And don't you remember the glee with which you saw the egg change into a "polliwog," all head and tail.

"What next?" you wondered, and then one day you saw two little humps appear, about where the shoulders of the thing should be. "Whoop—hooray!" you shouted, "Legs are coming!" and sure enough after a time two little legs had appeared, followed shortly by two others. Polliwog had become a tadpole, a little frog-like animal with four legs and a tail.

But that tail?—Oh no, it didn't drop off; it was simply absorbed, little by little, into the body, so that one day it wasn't there at all, and tadpole had become a frog all ready to sing.

Isn't it a queer way of growing? . . . Mr. Toad develops much in the same way. . . . And just here, can you tell the difference between frogs and toads? Of course they are cousins, but Mr. Frog is much the better looking of the two, isn't he? He has a pretty, moist, smooth, green skin, and, often, a very fine white vest, while Mr. Toad has to go about with a rough brown skin, warty at that. Mr. Frog, too, has very fine teeth, while Mr. Toad has none, and then think of Froggie's song! Nevertheless Mr. Toad is not the less interesting for all his lacks.

Toads hibernate about ponds and pools in winter, just as the frogs do, but there is a marked difference in the eggs, those of the toad being jet black and strung together in ropes often a yard long. These ropes are usually tangled about some stem or stick near the edge of the pool, and the eggs hatch out about two weeks later than those of the frog.

Some time afterwards, when the young toads are quite ready for the journey, they take a sudden notion one day that they would like to travel, and off they go, up from the pools and over the land, some of them arriving finally, perhaps, right in your garden. Toads hobble along rather slowly, but they are not lazy, at least while this trek is going on; often they are known to go as far as a mile from the pools which were their birthplace.

Now, Beavers, when Mr. Toad finds his way into your garden don't cry "oh, a big ugly toad!" and shoo him out at the end of a stick. True, he isn't very beautiful, but he is a very interesting little fellow in spite of his ugly skin, and, if you treat him kindly, will be quite pleased to be your friend. In-



deed, even if you never pet him at all he will still be your friend, so long as you leave him alone, for just think of all the slugs, and flies, and cutworms that he will gobble up!—slugs and cutworms that would do all sorts of damage to your plants if left alone.—And oh, you don't know what an awful appetite Toadie has! In France, just because of this, toads are gathered up whenever found and put into the gardens.

All day long, while the sun shines, Mr. Toad stays out of sight, under some cool damp leaves or somewhere, but, after a rain, and always at twilight out he comes, ready to shoot out his long wonderful tongue and snap up all the insects in sight.

Don't you believe it if someone tells you that he is "poisonous" and that he will make warts on you. True, he does secrete a sort of acrid juice under his skin, and, when alarmed, will puff himself out and exude it, but it will do you no harm, although it may serve to sting the lips and tongue of the daring dog that dares to take Mr. Toad in his mouth as dogs so often do.

Be kind to Mr. Toad, Beavers. Be kind to everything.—Puck.

FUNNIES.

Teacher.—Now, children, who can give me a sentence containing the word "Autumn?"

Helen.—My papa is going to buy a autumn-obile.

Teacher.—Willie, can you tell me five domestic animals?

Willie.—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher.—Enumerate them.

Willie.—Ont, two, three, four, five.

A STORY OF A BOY.

Written by Thirza Gilbert.

Eddie was a little boy just eight years old. He lived in a little cottage with his mother, and did lots of little errands for people so as to make a little money. His father had died when he was a baby, and they were very poor.

One day he was walking along the street and met a rich boy who had used him ill the day before. Eddie saw that his hand was bleeding, and took out his ragged handkerchief and wrapped it around the boy's hand. The rich boy looked ashamed, for he remembered what he had done. He went home and told the story to his mother. His mother took him to Eddie's home and gave his mother some money to buy clothing and food, and told her when she was in need of a friend to come to her. Eddie and the rich boy were ever after good friends and ready to help others.

Dear Editor, I thought I would like to tell a story; this is the second letter to you. I liked my prize for the doll's dress fine.

THIRZA E. GILBERT,
Care Mrs. Geo. Hall,
Glandford Station, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

A SUMMER ON THE FARM.

(By a girl.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—In spring when the snow is melted I help mother clean house, that is, taking up the rugs and scouring and cleaning up everything for the summer before us.

And as soon as the beautiful month of May comes we go to the woods and gather flowers of all kinds; violets, red and white trilliums, dog-tooth violets,

ladies' slippers and hepaticas. Then we take them home and put them in vases for the table. After that, when the frost is out of the ground, we prepare our garden, by cultivating and raking it well and breaking up the small lumps; this is to prevent the earth from killing the seeds. When it grows up we have to water it and hoe it to keep the weeds down.

After that when the turnips are ready to hoe we have to help the men, and when they are hoed along comes preserving time. We go to the berry patch and pick berries. When we come home we weigh them and put as much sugar as desired, and put them on the stove or range to boil, and when done we put it in the sealers and store it away. This is the way we put all of our fruits away for winter use.

We set some old hens as soon as they begin to cluck. We give them about thirteen eggs, and after the hens have been on their nest for three weeks and have their little chickens we put them in the coops, and sometimes let them out for a run. I have to feed them in the morning and night.

I help my mother milk the cows and make the butter. We have a gasoline engine to separate the milk and churn. We also use it to wash. We wash every Monday, and I have to help when I am at home.

But when autumn comes again work is rather slack until winter. Winter is also a very slack season of the year.

I think I must stop writing, or, if the w.-p. b. is hungry, when this arrives he will swallow it. So good-bye, from your Beaver,

TERESA BROHMAN.

Ariss, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

(Age 11 years, Class IV.)

"A COASTING ACCIDENT."

One bright day in January a number of my friends and I went to a hill to coast. The hill was high, and a pond with a thick covering of ice lay at the bottom of it. The snow was deep, but we soon had a path made. A number of maple trees grew near by, and they looked very beautiful laden with the fresh, soft snow which had fallen during the night.

We had four sleds with us, so there were three to ride on each sled. We had them on the top of the hill, and when three of us were on it one of the girls started it and the sled went to the edge of the pond. While the first sled was on its way down the hill the second one was being loaded with its three coasters. Then it was started, and it went farther on the pond than the first one. This was kept up for an hour; then one girl suggested to fasten the sleds together and all go down in this way. This we did many times with much fun.

It was about five o'clock when we saw the train, which we knew always went at five o'clock, passing. We all wanted another ride, so we again were seated on the sleds for a coast. We were soon started, and when about half way down the hill the first sled left the path and went to a spot where the snow was not deep. Its runner was caught in a rut and suddenly stopped. One of the girls was thrown off the sled and hit one of the trees. When we picked her up we saw her ankle was sprained and her wrist broken. Some others had pinched hands and feet, but were soon better. We put the girl with the broken wrist on the sleds and drew her home. Our enjoyment ended in a very sad way.

Longwood, Ont. GRACE PERRY.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I received the prize you sent me for the "Doll's Dress Competition," thank you very much for it. I also want to thank a little Beaver from Owen Sound who sent me a lovely card and did not sign her name. I think it was so kind of her. Please, little Beavers, next time sign your name, for I would like to correspond with some of you. I do feel sorry for Gladys Le Dunn, she would have a sad Christmas indeed.

Uxbridge, Ont. MABEL SOLLITT,
(Age 13, Bk. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I have not written for quite a while I will now try to write an interesting letter. The sugar-making season is over; summer will soon be here. We are having lovely weather here now. We had a thunderstorm here last Sunday (April 19th). I suppose every one of you have had lots of taffy this year!

We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and have taken it as long as I can remember. There is a lot of good reading in it. Say, Beavers, are any of you fond of reading? I am, and have read quite a few books. Some of them are, "Barriers Burned Away," "Miss Lou," "Elsie's Girlhood," and "Following the Ball." Say, Puck, sometime when you are puzzled to find a competition for the boys and girls who are getting impatient, give them this one. It is writing a synopsis on any book you have read. If any time you have this one I think I will try it.

Would you please enter my name on the Garden Competition, as I think I will try and have a garden this year. I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

ELSIE M. MACKEY.

R. R. No. 1, North Gower, Ont.
(Age 13, Class Sr. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Spring is here again. Aren't you glad to see the green things growing once more? I am anyway. We tapped a few trees and made three gallons, one quart of syrup, besides some maple sugar.

Say girls, I wonder if Howard Jamieson has any sisters? I think not. I think he has a wrong idea about us, girls, don't you?

Say Puck, what is the age limit in the garden competition? I am sixteen. May I try. My letter is rather long so I will close.

ANNIE CONDY.

Greenock Station, Ont.

Sixteen is the limit. You may try.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I am writing again to thank you for that copy of "Lives of Great Men." It is certainly a lovely book.

I live with my uncle on a farm about four miles from Port Hope. It contains about fifty acres. My uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and we all like it fine. I go to school every day, and my teacher's name is Miss Fligg. I have a Collie dog called Jack; he will come to meet me every night coming home from school. I intended later to write about a school fair we had last year down here, and we are having another this year.

I am not a bookworm but have read quite a few books, as "Treasure Island," "Tom Brown's School days," "Black Beauty," and a few others. Well, I will close, wishing the Circle every success,

Your little Beaver,
Port Hope, Ont. HAZEL YELLAND.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I beg of you to permit me to join this lovely club. As this is my first letter I do not understand the club, or "Circle" as it is called, or its way; consequently I have a few questions to ask. What does the "hungry waste-paper basket" mean? How do the divisions go? By age or class or ability? I like to draw very well, but I can't draw nicely. I have six gold fish; I had eight but two died. I hope this is not too long.

CATHARINE P. DELANY.
Place Sans Bruit, Quebec, P. Q.

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TORONTO CANADA

You are our first Beaver from Quebec city, Catherine. Oh your beautiful city, how I love it. I spent two weeks there once.

There are no hard and fast rules about the Beaver Circle. The division into "Senior" and "Junior" departments is made according to the bracketed directions printed each week under the heading. . . . "Hungry waste-paper basket?"—Why that is just a name given in fun by the Beavers to the big basket into which very bad letters are thrown. Come again, Catherine, and tell us about your beautiful Quebec.

Dear Beavers,—Well, it is a long time

since I have written, but I saw two or three other letters about the school fairs and thought I would tell you about ours.

In the spring Mr. McKay, of the Department of Agriculture, Walkerton, visited a number of the schools near by. The pupils were asked to choose one kind of seed or eggs from a list he left. When they got their seeds they were to plant them and take care of them during the summer. Those who got eggs were to set them under a hen, and feed and take care of the chickens. They were visited twice in the summer. One director was chosen from each school to look after the affairs of that particular

school. They had meetings and elected president, vice-president and secretary.

For some time before the fair the children were busy getting their things ready for the fair, which was held at a school about a mile and a quarter east of Walkerton on the first day of October. They showed oats, barley, potatoes, ensilage corn, sweet corn, chickens, collections of weeds, seeds, insects and insect injury or plant disease. The girls showed aprons, cookies and pies. They wrote essays on "How I Grew My Crop," "How I Raised My Chickens," "The Weeds of Bruce County." Drawings were made of the school buildings.

The day of the fair the children were all up bright and early getting their things ready. All entries were to be in place by eleven o'clock, but there were things coming until after one o'clock. There were two large tents, one for the grains, and one for baking, etc. All who came were supposed to bring lunches, but a great many did not. The judging began about two o'clock, and it took them until nearly five to finish. There were contests while this was going on, grading and placing samples of oats and clover seeds, identifying common weeds and weed seeds, and a chicken plucking contest. The children were all very anxious to see what prizes

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Result of Contest No. 3



In giving the result of Contest No. 3, we regret having to tell the readers of the Advocate that for some reason or other this particular contest did not appeal to the people or this busy season of the year was an ill-chosen time for us to run our contest. At any rate, at the close of the contest we had received just five replies, and the names and addresses as given below are those who joined in Contest No. 3, and they are placed in the order in which their letters were received at this office:

1st. John D. Haviland, Boston, Ontario. 2nd. Mrs. F. French, Tilsonburg, Ontario, R.M.D. No. 2. 3rd. Mrs. M. West, Kent Bridge, Ontario. 4th. J. H. Burns, St. Mary's, Ontario, R.R. No. 4. 5th. H. F. Peters, Canton, Ontario.

In closing our contest, we have been in a quandary as to the best method of doing so, and as we are honest, fair and above board in all our dealings, and wish to give a prize, we have decided to give the prize that should have gone to the sixth answer to the fifth, and have therefore sent H. F. Peters, Esq., Canton, Ontario, a bath tub, and ten dollars (\$10.00) in cash (his own \$7.50 remitted us for the tub and our \$2.50).

To remaining four we extend our thanks for their confidence, and Mr. H. F. Peters will, we think, tell them that our statements are true, if they will write him, and these four persons have secured an article which they will find is worth many times the money paid for it and one which has been placed in thousands of homes with results most gratifying to us, as many unsolicited letters vouch for.

We trust the readers of the Advocate will appreciate our frankness in this matter, and will be in full sympathy with our method of closing the contest as being the only fair and just way of doing so, under the circumstances.

In conclusion, we would ask the readers of the Advocate who have never seen one of our **Folding Bath Tubs**, to investigate just what it is we are offering, and we are confident that somewhere in their vicinity they will find some of our tubs, and the owners will be among the thousands who will back up our claim to have one of the greatest inventions of modern times for the homes in the rural districts and small towns and villages, where the people are deprived of the advantages of waterworks, or where there is the objection to installing the stationary equipment for any reason. Remember, this tub is sold on a five-year guarantee, and we hold the only Canadian patent rights on the **FOLDING BATH TUB**.

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they got, but they weren't angry when they did not. Some of the ladies served a lunch about five o'clock.

The Walkerton Egg and Dairy Co., of Walkerton, gave a silver cup to the school winning the most prizes. It had to be won three times before it became the property of the school. The Bank of Commerce gave a silver medal to the school winning the most prizes in grain. It became the property of the school when won once.

Walkerton. MILDRED BELL.
Can't you work up a School Fair in each school section, Beavers?

Beaver Circle Notes.

Emma Graff sends this answer to the puzzle contributed by Ella Ellis. "Part of the 4th verse in the 23 Psalm,—for thou art with me." Is this right, Ella?

A great many letters are still held over. Please do not be impatient, Beavers.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Automobiles, Flowers, and The Long Ago.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Perhaps you don't like motor-cars. Naturally, too. You would be a stoic indeed could you look out upon the endless procession of them that chug-chugs along some roads without ever feeling your "angry passions rise." They do destroy the roads for whose upkeep you are paying. They do release tons of dust, and send it flying over your fences to smother your crops and sift into your house unless you keep every window closed. They do at times frighten your horses and bring catastrophe to your more modest vehicles. Even when you visit the city they do startle you with their endless tooting at your very ear, bringing to you the full force of someone's definition of "the quick and the dead,"—"those who dodge automobiles and those who don't."

Remedy will, no doubt, come in good time,—with the ambition to own a car oneself, with the construction of motor-roads, or with the arrival of a fad for airships. In the meantime, there seems nothing better to be done than to "smile and bear it,"—and accept every invitation to ride in a car that comes one's way.

Personally, I don't like automobiles—when I am jogging along behind one in a buggy absorbing all the smells and a goodly share of the dust; but I confess to a weakness for riding in one when opportunity presents itself. "The beauty (!) of an automobile," I once heard a man say, "is that when riding in it you don't get your own dust," and this I remember, selfishly enough, for truly dust is my bete noire.

A fortnight ago, opportunity came for the first time this year. . . The woods were calling, and soon sidewalks were left behind and green fields were speeding backward into the distance. . . A gleam of blue water—yes, there were the Ponds, and, running upward from them, the woods for which we were bound.

Surely at no time of the year are trees so beautiful as in early May. All the character of the different species still appears—sturdy trunks, slender graceful ones, gnarled limbs, all the "personality" of branchification, all the delicate lace-like tracery of twigs against the blue sky, yet the whole softened and veiled by the sheen of bursting buds and baby leaflets, silvery here, flushed with tender pink there, and there again splashed with the pale gold of pendant, fringe-like tree-blossoms.

The wild apples had not even begun, that day, to unfold the tight little reddish knots that must by this time be a mist of roseate fragrance, and in just one spot did we come upon a clump of

wild plum trees, snowy as a drift of summer cloud, but throughout the woods the ground beneath was fairly carpeted with bloom. In years I have not seen so many wild flowers.

Thousands of dog-tooth violets were there, not stunted and shrinking, as where cattle are permitted to run, but tall, sturdy, with myriads of yellow heads nodding to the breeze. Surely the daffodils growing by the lakeside over which the beauty-loving Wordsworth burst into song were not more fair than these!

Dog-tooth violets!—What prosaic soul so maligned these dainty blossoms by fastening upon them such a name! . . . Adder's tongue?—no better, and so John Burroughs comes to the rescue. "Fawn lily," he says, looking upon the glistening, brown-blotched leaves, and perhaps it is not too late yet to act upon the suggestion.

Interspersed with the "fawn lilies" were a few knots of violets, yellow and blue, but beyond, quite monopolizing the more grassy knolls, were whole sweeps of spring-beauties, a veritable woods-carpet of pink.

Deeper in the undergrowth two or three Indian turnips, or Jack-in-the-pulpits, stood sturdily in bloom by the side of a decayed and moss-covered log, and everywhere red trilliums were very much in evidence. They, however, do not appeal very much, unless at a distance; they do not exactly possess the odor of sanctity that one expects in a woods-temple. Sweeter far are their white sisters, delicately fragrant, for which we were just a few days too early, although a few full-blown specimens were seen, one showing a heart identical with that of the red species, deep wine-red with stout stigmas, although the petals were white. There were two flowers from the root, exactly alike—surely a freak-plant.

One of the party discovered, in triumph, a "twisted stalk" already "out"; a dainty, fragile member of the lily family it is, with its leaves of tender green, and its drooping, pale-gold flowers. . . And not far away appeared a clump of its much sturdier cousin, the Solomon's Seal, not yet in blossom, but with very tiny bud-knots showing. Dig up the root and examine it closely, and you find the reason for the name, little "seals" or coin-like impressions stamped along the rhizome, scars left by the death and separation of the stems of the preceding year.

Finding the Solomon's Seal sent one's mind flying back over the centuries. Those of you who are familiar with Canadian history, or who have been following the series of articles on that subject which have been appearing in another department of this paper for some months past, will not need to be reminded of the association. Up from the mists of the long-ago comes the picture of that dark summer of 1629, when, their supply boats cut off by Sir David Kirke, the handful of colonists at Quebec faced starvation. Seven ounces of pounded peas each, per day, was the allotted ration, and so little wonder was it that even the garrison was obliged to take to the woods to seek addition to such slender fare. "Solomon's Seal," we are told, "was the root most in demand." . . . He sits in the little wooden fort, does the Sieur de Champlain, looking out moodily enough upon that vast, beautiful expanse of river and mountain than which is no fairer in the world. He is all alone. Comes running an Indian who tells him that three ships are approaching. The Indian is despatched to the woods to recall the root-hunting garrison, and presently in the soldiers come, sixteen in all, ragged and starving, and drift to their posts, a pitiful remnant to hold the Gateway of the New World.

And Champlain? Still he sits and watches, with brooding brow, all his fair schemes and dreams of Empire vanishing into thin air,—watches until the glint of white sails appears, drawing nearer,—past Cape Tourmentine, past the Isle of Orleans, into the cove at the foot of the great Rock, three sturdy ships of the line. Surrender is demanded, and Champlain is too wise to offer resistance. For the first time, amid the thunder of cannon from the warships, the

British flag is run up to float proudly upon the clear, keen air of Quebec.

But the chapter is not closed. France will again hold her own on the rock-fortress; Champlain will return to lay down his vast ambitions with his life, at the foot of that beetling cliff; there will be wars and rumors of war, and the Plains of Abraham must be drenched with blood ere the crosses of Britain take their last serene stand above this the fairest city of the New World. . . . So it has always been,—blood, blood, blood!—the old order giving way to the new, and, listening low to the groans of the centuries, one numbly wonders—why? Yet the world moves on, and there must be, somehow, compensation.

.....

But to return—thinking of all this there in the woods, and looking out upon the rippling, glittering Pond, one suddenly remembered that this very spot, peaceful as it now is, knew also stirring times in the days of old. In that field beyond, over which cattle now forage contentedly, the pioneers of this district once turned out by plow and harrow hundreds of arrow-heads, flinty records of some ancient desperate battle. Here, too, somewhere in the depths of the wood, may be found a great ash-heap, last relic of a populous Indian town. A few summers ago we were taken to it, and dug from it a few bits of broken pottery, one still showing at its rim traces of rude decoration, but on this day of our motor-trip, the ancient hearth-spot had decided to elude us, covered, probably by the moist, brown leaves from last year's leafage, and the tender growth of a myriad of fragile green things.

Out on the water a half-score of wild ducks bobbed serenely; from the willows by the shore, a red-shouldered blackbird called his raucous "poke-a-chee!" Strange indeed to think that this placid spot once thronged with a dusky multitude, with a people primitive to be sure, yet people still, with the hopes and fears, and loves and hates, and magnanimities and jealousies of the human, even though of the undeveloped human.

"There is so much history there," people returning from Europe will tell you, with a fine emphasis on the "history," and a correspondingly intimated depreciation of Canada as a place of interest. . . . History?—Surely, did we but know it, every foot of this our land is redolent of it! There is no land better than ours, nor more interesting, nor greater, if its possibilities—the possibilities of its people—be developed. This, then, our work; this, then, our patriotism,—for the patriotism that hates any brother across any border is a disgrace and a lie.

.....

One wished it were possible to find a last, long arrow-head, and one thought of Thoreau, whose affinity with the red man was said to be so great that it almost seemed as though some dusky spirit from the past put Indian relics into his hand. "How is it that you find so many arrow-heads?" a friend asked him once, when crossing a field. "Here is one," said Thoreau, stooping to pick it up from a furrow. But we were not Thoreaus, and the sun was sinking. It was time to go home. JUNIA.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Dear Junia,—Can you tell me what treatment tuberous begonias should have? How long after planting before they flower? How long does the flowering season last? What treatment after flowering is over? Are they good year after year; or like hyacinths, good for only one year? What size pot should the bulbs have? Should only one bulb be put in a pot? Are they best for winter or summer flowers? May send you word how they turn out later. "HOUSEWIFE."

Brant Co., Ont.

In replying to this question, perhaps one cannot do better than quote you from Bailey, "the dean of American horticulture": "If the plants are intended for pot culture in the greenhouse, it is best to use tubers. For early flowering, start the tubers in February or March, in small pots or shallow boxes. The soil may be composed of loam, sharp sand, and leaf-mold, and the temperature about 60 to 65 degrees.

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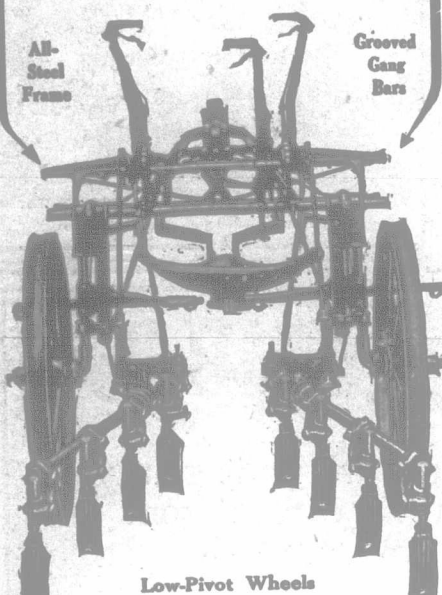
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When the plants are ready for re-potting, well-rotted manure may be added, and when the roots have taken a fresh hold, a cooler temperature may be maintained.

For bedding purposes, seedling plants, as well as tubers, may be used, providing they are of a first-class strain. Tubers are preferred if early-flowering plants are desired. They bloom more abundantly in the early part of the season, as they have the strength of the already-formed tubers. Plant in the middle of May or beginning of June, according to locality, from 3½- or 4-inch pots. Although they grow fairly well under trees, the north side of a building is to be preferred; but they must not be crowded. Plenty of light, with moisture at the roots, and a mulching with half-rotted leaves in hot weather, will greatly benefit the plants. Water, when necessary, under the leaves.

"The tubers should be lifted after the first light frost, and stored. Seeds sown in March will produce flowering plants by July or August, but two-year-old tubers are more satisfactory for continual blooming. The seed may be sown in any shallow box or seed-pan, which should first be filled with material which will give plenty of drainage, over which place some finely-sifted soil to receive the seed. Scatter the seed thinly. Sufficient covering will be given by simply pressing the soil down level. Keep in darkness by covering with paper for a few days, in a temperature of not less than 70 degrees. As soon as the seedlings appear the covering must be removed, and when the little plants attain roots about one-quarter inch long, they may be pricked into nicely-prepared soil. In most places in this country, tuberous begonias do not thrive out of doors, but in some places, with careful treatment, they do well. They are very satisfactory for blooming in a well-shaded greenhouse in the summer."

DRESS—SEALING BOTTLES.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends,—Occasionally I see an inquiry as to why the old members seldom appear in the Circle of Ingle Nook. I have come at last to give my excuse, and here it is: Procrastination, but as the life blood is

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flowing through the body and out into the limbs of the maple, how can the leaves continue inactive? As I feed the roaring fire and attend to the wildly-boiling sap, I can take a few moments now and then to give you a little message. Oh, the joys of sap-boiling time! though methods have changed since the days of our grandparents, and we no longer know the fantastic beauty of the open fires, or the delights of camping in the woods, yet syrup, and taffy, and sugar, are still as sweet and toothsome as ever, and the sparkling diamonds which float about in the boiling syrup, and the clouds of steam as they wreath up and up are a picture indeed, when the sun's rays fall upon them. What can the city offer to compensate for the joy and beauty of spring in the country? Perhaps there is a reason why many city and town women spend so much time and thought upon hats, dresses, and airs; they are deprived of the real beauty, dignity, and joy of God's creation, and are trying to find a substitute; but in vain. Do you not think, dear country sisters, that we might well defy fashions mandates, and hold to simple, becoming costumes, regardless of whether the Goddess Fashion asks us to turn our skirts upside down, and wear our petticoats and underwear for public exhibition, and the whole train of ever-changing hideous and disgraceful things which she demands of her devotees? Let us spend more time with nature and less ripping seams and studying fashions. I have been puzzled and amused at different times when our wise Junia has undertaken to give us fashion talks. She reminds me of the little bird that flutters and flutters above the open mouth of the serpent and finally drops into its fangs, charmed to destruction. I like to think that Junia is as wise in this matter as in others which she discusses so sensibly, but has only been backward about calling black black, and white white, because she did not think it would be received.

I want to give a hint for sealing bottles or jugs of syrup, catsup, or whatever it may be. For a large neck, use a cork small enough to allow of a covering of cotton, dip the square into hot beeswax, and cork quickly; for smaller necks, simply tie the square of waxed cotton over, doing it quickly, for the wax hardens very quickly. My catsup is keeping perfectly without any corks at all. I must not weary you with any more idle talk this time, so farewell till I come again. MAPLE LEAF.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Your remarks on my hobbling attempts to write fashion articles made me smile. Maple Leaf, all the more so since I was calmly "called down" not long ago for not paying more attention to my own clothes. Honestly, however, I do like to see prettily-dressed women, although that does not always signify ultra-fashionably-dressed women. The ultra-fashionable styles just at present, for instance, are inexpressibly ugly, caught in at the feet, bulged out below the waistline with ungraceful puffs and wired frills. "Lines" seem to have vanished, and only an effect of exaggerated sloppiness remains. It seems to me that William Deans Howells was on a saner track when in his book about a trip to Altruria (I forget the title), he spoke about the women of his dreamed Utopia, who dressed sensibly and beautifully, wearing gowns based both in coloring and suggestion of line, on flowers. Even the original Japanese styles, flowing and graceful, are immeasurably in advance of our grotesque hurrying to extremes; methinks we have much to learn about many things from the Orient.

Ostensibly we are led about by the manufacturers, but for next winter at least there seems to be a glimmer of light above the horizon. At a meeting of the National Suit and Cloak Company, held not long ago at Cleveland, styles described as "more sensible and comfortable than they have been for years," were drafted, and it was declared that next winter "no man need be ashamed of the clothes his wife will be wearing."

What are these new styles to be? Why, that one can't foretell. If only the skirts will be neither too wide nor too narrow, and, above all things, guiltless of pleats! And if only the bodices will admit of loose, comparatively boneless, comfortable corseting!

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 Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.
 Put into your bake things the rare nut like sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.
 All soppy with the rich red juice of the cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy custard—meat, maybe, or mince.—
 Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em
 See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.
 At Pie Time—
 Use FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

STOVE BLACKING.

Would you please tell me, through your paper, the name of some kind of blackening, or give a recipe for polishing the top of a cook stove, that will stand a great heat and will not burn off?

Grey Co., Ont. MRS. H.

It is against newspaper rules to give the names of trade articles of this kind. However perhaps we can help you. Put a little sugar with any stove-polish, and it will not burn off so quickly. Also, pulverize a piece of alum the size of a hickory-nut, stir it into two tablespoons vinegar, and add to the blacking. Apply to a cold stove and brush briskly before it dries. Scientific American gives the following as a good recipe for stove-blackening: "Mix 2 parts blacklead, 4 parts copperas, and 2 parts of bone-black with water, to form a creamy paste. This is an excellent polish, as the copperas produces a jet-black enamel, causing the blacklead to adhere to the iron."

WORDS OF SONG.

Miss Pearl L. Paddick, R. R. 3. Florence, Ont., wishes the words of a sacred song with the refrain:

"There are shadows in the valley,
 But there's sunshine on the hill."

It is against our rule to print the words of songs on request, but perhaps some reader will be good enough to send those for this one directly to Miss Paddick.

Seasonable Cookery.

Asparagus in Ambush.—Remove slices from the tops of stale biscuits, scoop out the inside, brush all over with melted butter; then place each biscuit with the cut-off slices in the oven to brown lightly. Cut cooked asparagus in small

If you had a "mint of money"
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pieces, season to taste, add two beaten yolks of eggs, and cook over hot water until it thickens, then add one table-spoonful of butter. Fill the hot biscuits, adjust the covers, and serve at once with cream sauce.
 Baked Liver.—Wash a liver, cut gashes in it and insert narrow strips of salt

pork. Dredge well with flour, place in a baking-pan, pour half a cup of water around the liver, and bake in a moderate oven from 1/2 to 3/4 of an hour, keeping the meat covered during the first half of the time. Baste occasionally with the water in the pan, and when the liver is done, use this water as the base for a tomato sauce or brown gravy to serve with the liver, very hot.

Corn-meal Griddle Cakes.—Mix together 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup white corn meal, 1/2 level teaspoon salt, 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Next add 1 tablespoonful molasses, and finally 1 pint milk. Beat well, and bake on a hot griddle.

Date Jelly.—Stew the dates till the stones slip out easily from the side. Arrange the dates, cut into strips, in a circle mould, then add a layer of almonds also cut into strips. Make a jelly from lemon jelly powder and pour into the mould. Put on ice, or in a very cool place to harden. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

Surprise Potatoes.—Mix together 2 cups mashed potatoes, 2 tablespoons cream, beaten yolks of 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, dash of nutmeg, 12 drops onion juice or a little grated onion, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Have ready cooked 1 can of peas or 2 cups creamed chicken, or any other vegetable or meat you desire. Form the potatoes into balls about the size of a duck's egg. Scoop out the center, making a space large enough to hold one large tablespoon of whatever mixture you wish to use. Fill the cavities, cover up the hole with a little potato, dip the ball in egg, then in crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Or brush with butter and brown in a hot oven.

The Scrap Bag.

TO REMOVE COFFEE STAINS.
 Brush the spots with glycerine, leave

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The reason for the remarkable reductions offered during this sale are as follows: Owing to unusual business conditions this year, one of the biggest roofing mills in the country is heavily overstocked. The largest reserve stock in the history of the business has been accumulated. Roofing has been piling up for months, and must now be disposed of without further delay. Knowing our wide connection throughout Canada, the manufacturer has turned the entire stock over to us to be sold direct to users regardless of regular prices. There is no reserve. The entire stock must be disposed of, and that in the shortest possible space of time. To accomplish this, prices have been set which insure large savings to those who are fortunate enough to see this notice, and prompt enough to take advantage of the opportunity.

Roofing Worth Up to \$3.50 Sacrificed at a Fraction of Regular Prices.

Among the roofings offered in this sale are brands that, under ordinary conditions, command the highest prices of any roofing in Canada. Brands that are known from coast to coast. Brands that have an established reputation for durability and weather-proof qualities. We can, therefore, give you the most positive assurance of quality and permanence in these roofings. And the fortunate purchasers will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have secured the very best in roof protection at a fraction of the price ordinarily asked.

Never Before an Opportunity Such as This.

This is the first time the Canadian public has had an opportunity to participate in a sale of this character. Our prices are absolutely the lowest offered, and if you are in need of roofing for any purpose you cannot afford to overlook this chance. Trade conditions of a most unusual nature are responsible for this remarkable sale. Never before has the need of such a sacrifice arisen. And when once this stock is disposed of, there is no assurance that the supply can be renewed. Therefore, if you are in need of roofing, or if you expect to need any this year, it will pay you to get samples and find out for yourself that our offer is as good as we say.

SAMPLES FREE!

To prove the quality of these roofings, we will gladly send samples to any person on receipt of the coupon on this advertisement. Or a post-card will do. We want to get these samples in the hands of every man who expects to use roofing this year. We make no charge for the samples. We are glad to send them free of charge, because we want every man to see for himself just what we have to offer. Send the coupon to-day. Don't put it off. This chance is too good to miss.

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Stamp Pullers	Wall Board	Sewing Machines

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON HAYING OUTFITS

for a time, then rinse with lukewarm water.

A CURTAIN IDEA.

Old sheets dyed a soft olive-green shade, and used as curtains over inner linen colored net ones, looked very well in a room with paper whose leading tone was olive green. The idea might be carried out in other colorings.

STOVE AND FURNACE PIPES IN SUMMER.

Remove all soot and scale from pipes, and cover all parts that have a tendency to rust with good rust-preventing stove-pipe paint or varnish. Clean the fire-pot of the furnace thoroughly, and put the smoke-pipe in a dry place until needed again.

TO RENOVATE FEATHERS IN PILLOWS.

Open one corner of the ticking and pour hot water in. This transforms the feathers into a wet mass that can be handled. Now take them out, wash them well with soap and water, rinse, put back into the washed cover, and hang in the hot sun. The feathers will fluff out nicely and none will have been lost, as often happens when they are handled dry.

Open-Air Living in France.

(By Gilbert K. Chesterton, in "Tremendous Trifles.")

[Mr. Chesterton remarks that when an Englishman first looks at a French village or town, his impression is that it is uglier than an English one. He discovers that this is because the houses have no front gardens.]

"The French have no front gardens; but the street is every man's front garden. There are trees in the street, and sometimes fountains. The street is the Frenchman's tavern, for he drinks in the street. It is his dining-room, for he dines in the street. It is his British Museum, for the statues and monuments in French streets are not, as with us, of the worst, but of the best, art of the country, and they are often actually as historical as the Pyramids. The street, again, is the Frenchman's Parliament, for France has never taken its Chamber of Deputies so seriously as we take our House of Commons, and the quibbles of mere elected nonentities in an official room, seem feeble to a people whose fathers have heard the voice of Danton like a trumpet under open heaven, or Victor Hugo shouting from his carriage amid the wreck of the second Republic. And as the Frenchman drinks in the street and drives in the street, so also he fights in the street and dies in the street, so that the street can never be commonplace to him.

Take, for instance, such a simple object as a lamp-post. In London a lamp-post is a comic thing. We think of an intoxicated gentleman embracing it, and recalling ancient friendship. But in Paris a lamp-post is a tragic thing. For we think of tyrants hanged on it, and of an end of the world. There is, or was, a bitter Republican paper in Paris called *La Lanterne*. How funny it would be if there were a Progressive paper in England called *The Lamp Post*! We have said, then, that the Frenchman is the Man of the Street; that he can dine in the street and die in the street. And if I ever pass through Paris and find him going to bed in the street, I shall say that he is still true to the genius of his civilization. All that is good and all that is evil in France is alike connected with this open-air element. French democracy and French indecency are alike part of the desire to have everything out of doors. Compared to a cafe, a public-house is a private house.

FAITH.

The story is told of a local clergyman that he once said, in a circle of his brethren, that he thought ministers ought to be humble and poor, like their Master.

"I have often prayed," said he, "that I might be kept humble; I never prayed that I might be poor—I could trust my church for that!"

HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS



INCORPORATED 1864

Your Money should not be imperilled by the luxury of speculation.

Leave it with the

HURON & ERIE

and you will obtain

4 1/2 %

for sums of \$100 or over left in the Debenture Department for a short term of years.

If not convenient to call, write us.

Main Office:—
442 Richmond Street, London.

Branches:—
Market Square, London.
336 Talbot Street, St. Thomas.
Winnipeg, Man. Regina, Sask.

T. G. MEREDITH, President
HUME CRONYN, General Manager

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA HOLIDAY FARES

Between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

SINGLE FARE Good going and returning May 25	FARE AND ONE-THIRD. Good going May 23-24-25. Return limit May 26
--	---

(Minimum Fare, 25 cents)

Tickets now on sale at Grand Trunk ticket offices, C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto or any G.T.R. Agent.

Richards
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Windrow.

A plant called *Yucca bacati*, which grows in Kansas and New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Texas, is coming strongly into demand for the manufacture of soap.

Mrs. Ghosal, a sister of Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet to whom the Nobel prize for literature was awarded last year, has written a delightful love story entitled, "An Unfinished Song."

Length of great speeches: Patrick Henry's famous oration lasted 22 minutes; Sir John A. Macdonald's speech on Confederation occupied 35 minutes; Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on the South African question 32 minutes; Burke's great oration on the impeachment of Warren Hastings 90 minutes; and Thomas D'Arcy McGee's famous address on "The land we live in" only 8 minutes.

In the middle-aged men who have kept their faith lies the courage and purpose of the world. The middle-aged man knows what youth can never know—what it is that he wants for himself and for society. He knows his own strength and his own weakness, which he has learned whether he would or not. Amid moral and social man's array of adjustments and accommodations with reality, amid his means of protection against the truth, he has made up his mind which are worth preserving and which are not. And, unless he has the misfortune to be among those who are born sneerers, slaves of the bose Geist, der stets verneint, the middle-aged man, finding his enthusiasm grow with his experience, can afford a pitying smile for youth's general claim to courage.—The Times.

Upon the death of Thomas W. Hanshew a few weeks ago, at the age of 57, thousands of novel-readers learned for the first time that "Bertha M. Clay" had been a man. Mr. Hanshew wrote over 200 books, a series of detective stories written under his own name, and scores of love stories signed "Bertha M. Clay," or "Charlotte M. Braeme." He was an American by birth, but spent over half of his life in England.

Decisive steps are being taken in the United States to prohibit the use of liquor in the navy.

Eleonore, Queen of Bulgaria, will visit the United States during the latter part of this month. She will travel incognito, and it is rumored that the reason of her visit will be to secure loans for Bulgaria, which is suffering from a war-cost of \$548,000,000. Queen Eleonore is the second wife of Prince Ferdinand. As Princess of Reuss-Kostritz she enlisted as a nurse in the Russo-Japanese war, and was decorated on the field by General Kuropatkin.

The story of Roquefort cheese: Over 2,000 years ago, so runs the legend, a shepherd lad of southern France hid his lunch of bread and cheese in the grottoes of Valsasina. Returning some months later he found that, instead of being rotten, his cheese tasted better than before. The boy told his story in the nearby village of Roquefort. It was found true, and the cheese of that district has ever since been cured in those caverns, which, by some happy combination of heat and moisture, always constant, transform the ordinary ewe's milk curd into the famous "Roquefort," pale white with blue mould and a peculiarly pungent flavor.

The Holy Land, so long at a standstill, has at last been caught in the current of modern progress. In the rural districts mowing and reaping machines are beginning to supplant primitive methods, and, under the direction of foreign enterprise irrigating ditches are being constructed. On the shore of the Lake of Galilee a factory for packing fish is to be built in the near future, while Jerusalem now boasts an efficient police force mounted on bicycles, and is

High-Priced Tires

Since Our Reductions, 18 Makes Cost You More Than Goodyears

The facts are these:

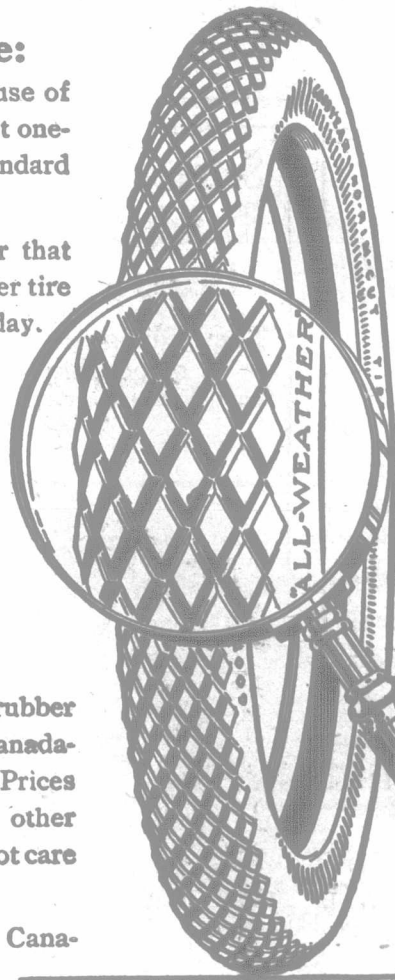
No-Rim-Cut tires, because of costly features, used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

Yet they excelled so far that they soon outsold any other tire in the world, as they do today.

With mammoth output came lower factory cost. Our overhead cost in Canada was also materially reduced. New machinery, new efficiency, brought costs down and down.

This, with reduction in rubber cost, meant a drop in Canada-made All-Weather treads. Prices reached a point which other makers of good tires do not care to reach.

Now 18 American and Canadian anti-skid makes sell higher than Goodyear prices—some almost one-half higher. And every tire user wants to know what justifies these prices.



Our answer is this:

Those higher prices can't be justified in any way whatever.

We have had scores of experts working to find ways to better No Rim-Cut tires. And they all agree that these tires mark the present-day limit in low cost per mile.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires have four costly features found in no other tire. One makes rim-cutting impossible. One saves countless blow-outs, and it adds to our manufacturing cost immensely.

One lessens by 60 per cent the danger of loose treads. And one is our double thick All-Weather tread.

Mark this. Not another tire at any price has one of these costly features.

Lower prices are easily explained. Higher prices lack a single shred of basis, save smaller output or a larger profit.

Those are the facts. You don't care to pay for chimerical advantage, and extra price buys nothing else.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, TORONTO Factory, BOWMANVILLE

POULTRY AND EGGS



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

A DOLLAR for fifteen Barred Rock eggs; Ontario Agricultural College laying strain. Mrs. Berry, Route 6, Guelph.

B RED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks mated to fine male from high record layer. Grand, per 15 eggs \$1.00. M. Walton, Bright, Ontario.

B ARRED Rock eggs from well-barred, blocky, heavy-laying, prizewinning birds. Dollar for fifteen; two-fifty for forty-five. Chas. Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.

B ARRED Rock and White Leghorn—All imported stock; bred for heavy winter layers; eggs \$1 a setting and \$5 a 100. Write for photo of finest plant in Canada. A. C. Baeker, owner, Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels, Ont.

B UFF Orpingtons—Eggs from Canada's best; \$3 for 15; nine chicks guaranteed; extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Chedonia, Ont.

D UCKS—Records exist where Indian Runner ducks have produced 300 to 320 eggs in 365 days. True Indian Runner ducks, trios \$10 baby days. Fertile eggs, \$2, \$2 and \$5 per setting. Mrs. E. C. Cattley, Weston, Ont.

PURE-BRED Bronze Turkeys—Eggs from healthy, heavy hens of good shape and color mated to first-prize yearling tom, Guelph 1912. A few settings only, \$4 per 9. George Neil, Tara, Ontario.

FIFTY CENTS a dozen for hatching duck eggs. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

MAMMOTH Pekin Duck eggs. Best table duck, one dollar per setting. T. McGovern, R. No. 2, Bedford, P. Q.

SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn eggs that hatch; dollar setting; five dollars hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

UNFERTILE Eggs replaced free and safe delivery guaranteed. Eggs from high standard bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte, Buff Leghorns, \$1.25 fifteen; large vigorous stock; extra heavy layers; pullets laying at 5 months old. Write for free catalogue which gives full particulars. Satisfaction or money refunded. Charles Watson, Londresboro, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively—Eggs \$1 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, R. R. No. 3, Ingersoll, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from especially selected vigorous stock. Laying strain \$2.00 per setting. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes—Champions eight 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.

S. C. White Leghorns—Great laying and prize winning strains, eggs \$1 per 15, a hatch guaranteed, \$4 per 100. GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ontario Phone Erin.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

BOY, aged twelve, wants to go on farm. Must go to school. Do chores for Board. Box L, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

COLLIE PUPS—(pure bred) for sale. Harry Rose, Glanworth, Ontario.

Send for Wholesale Catalogue to
LANCASHIRE'S CHEAPEST DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods: Tablings, Towelings, Ready-mades, Dress Materials, Ladies' Overalls, Pinafore Muslins.

COCHRANE'S WAREHOUSE
Victoria Bridge Manchester, England

RYE BUCKWHEAT FOR SALE
Great yielder. Has headed the list at Guelph for 5 years. 5 Bush, or over, \$1.00 per Bush.
D. W. LENNOX Stroud, Ontario

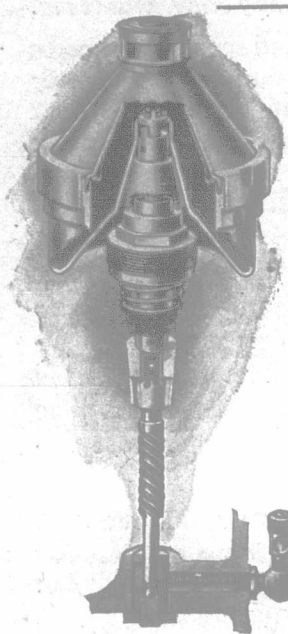
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Massey-Harris Separator

Closest Skimmer Made

— Because —

- The Discs have more skimming surface than any other Separator claiming the same capacity.
- The Discs are closer together, thus cutting the milk into very thin layers.
- The Improved Split Wing delivers the milk uniformly to the Skimming Discs.

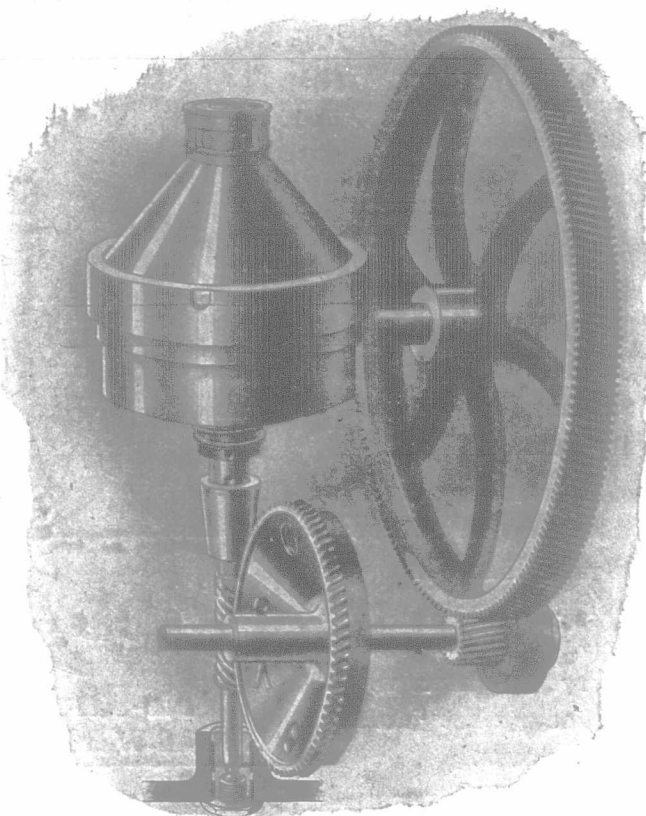


Self-Balancing Bowl

Spins like a top on a Ball-Bearing at upper end of Spindle and at the centre of gravity of the Bowl—
It balances itself and runs without vibration.

Smooth-Running Gears

All Gears are machine-cut and absolutely correct as to pitch and mesh.
The Diagonal Teeth run much more smoothly than Straight Teeth.
The Worm Gear runs in Oil—giving an Efficient Splash System of Oiling.



Gladstone, Man., March 25, 1914.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limit. d.
Toronto, Ont.

This is to certify that the Cream Separator I purchased through your Local Agent at this point has excelled any other make I have used in the past 25 years, by producing 5% more cream. It is a light-running perfect machine in every way.

(signed) JOSEPH T. MAYOR,
Highland Dairy Farm.

Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue containing Valuable Hints on Dairying, free for the asking.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.
Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

Branches at—Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.
— Agencies Everywhere —

demanding electric lights and trolley cars. Even the ancient walls are being offered for sale as building material, but there is a protest against this, and it is possible that a stop may be put to their disposal in this way.

News of the Week

Aviator Macaulay on May 15, flew from Hamilton to Toronto in a Curtis flying-boat, completing the trip in 29 minutes 37 seconds.

The official estimate of those killed by the recent earthquake at Mount Etna is placed at 200.

On May 13, Tampico fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists. This gives them their first seaport.

A general election is believed to be approaching in England as a result of the present situation in Ulster.

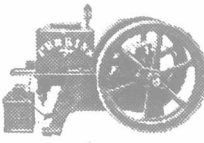
The Vaterland, the greatest ship ever built, one of the Hamburg-American line, left Cuxhaven on May 11, for her maiden voyage to New York.



BEST VALUE

Now is the time to buy that pumping outfit that you have been thinking about for some time.

The mechanism of the PERKINS WIND MILLS has the strength to withstand the heaviest strain. They are made for hard service.
The PERKINS GASOLINE ENGINES are exceedingly simple in construction. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. No fussing or tinkering. Easiest started engine on the market.
Send us your order to-day at the following prices:—
1½ h.p. Gasoline engine—\$55.00. 1¾ h.p. Gasoline engine—\$65.00.
2½ h.p. Gasoline engine—\$95.00. No. 22 Pump Jack...—\$10.00.
F.O.B. London. Write us to-day.



90 King St. PERKINS WIND MILL & ENGINE CO. London, Ont

LONDON-PARIS

Via LIVERPOOL on the palatial steamships:

- "TEUTONIC" - May 30
- "MEGANTIC" - June 6
- "CANADA" - June 13

TOURS: 4 and 6 weeks, \$190.00

F. B. Clarke, 416, London.
E. de la Hooke, G.T.R., London.
R. E. Ruse, G.T.R., London.
W. Fulton, C.P.R., London.
H. M. Hayes, G.T.R., London.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
★ CANADA AND EUROPE ★

Mention this Paper.

JOHN ARFMANN has sold half interest in the great bull King Segis Pontiac Alcarta for \$25,000 to L. Lawson. A son of this bull sold for \$11,300 by Public Auction.

Gordon S. Gooderham's Cattle to be sold MAY 26th,

are bred to a son of this \$50,000 bull.

(See Advertisement on another page.)

Studying With the Children.

The other day I heard a mother say, with a little laugh, which had nothing in it but happiness and amusement at herself, that her son had made her a better woman and a better informed woman than she would have been without him. She had had to brush up her German to keep pace with his reading at the university. He expected her to know anything that he knew. When mothers share with their children the delights of knowledge their happiness in each other is assured. Lord Avebury—Sir John Lubbock—writing of the joy which is stored up in the observation of the ways of nature, recites a long list of questions in geography and biology for children to delight in. A good library will give mothers any help they may need to follow up this study with their children. But the mothers should not do all the work, neither should the children do all the looking up by themselves. Mothers and children find the answers to the questions together. Some of the work can be done in winter. What can be done out-of-doors in summer ought to be kept till then. Here follow a few of Lord Avebury's questions:

- Why have some willows broad leaves, and others narrow leaves?
- Why do some flowers sleep by day and others by night?
- Why do flowers sleep at all?
- Why are tigers striped, leopards spotted, lions brown, sheep grey, and so many caterpillars green?
- Why are gulls' eggs more or less pointed and owl's eggs round?
- Once begin to learn nature and her ways with children, and you will never give it up. Sometimes there seems to be a barrier between youth and middle age and old age. An interest such as this is one of the many means which heaven has provided to keep the barrier down. As long as we are learning the same great secrets, we are in sympathy with each other. There is nowhere in the world where the meaning of a child's first smile is unknown, nor any clime so far away that it has not felt the glory of a sunrise.—Christian Guardian.

"Statistics Prove."

"Statistics prove" so many things, The size of towns, the height of kings, The age of children in the schools, The skull development of fools, The salaries that parsons get, The number of abodes to let, The wealth of lucky millionaires, The price of hens and mining shares— All things below and things above, It seems to me, "statistics prove."

But no! statistics never yet Appraised a single violet, Measured the glances of an eye, Or proved the sorrow of a sigh. Statistics never caught the gleam That dances on a meadow stream, Or weighed the anthem of a bird In forest aisles devoutly heard. Statistics never proved a soul, In high or low, in part or whole, Sin, beauty, passion, honor, love— How much statistics cannot prove! —Amos R. Wells, in Life.

Two Pictures.

Night and the city street, And the glitter and stain of gold; The lure of lies and laughter that dies On lips that are bought and sold. There are shadowy ways where the wanderer pays His tribute to fear or death; But it's man to man, it's life in a span, It's desire and despair in a breath!

Dawn and a country road, With its dew-drenched, fringing weeds, A wind blown by from fields of the sky, The mist on the river's reeds; Then the wan, white light, like a ghost of the night, Yields the flame of day its toll; But his vision free with heaven to see, Man may walk there alone with his soul! —Jane W. Guthrie, in The Globe.

The Ivory Snuff Box.

By Arnold Fredericks.
(Copyrighted.)
Chapter XVII.

WHAT GRACE SAW.

All during the afternoon of the day upon which she had first met her husband during his confinement at Dr. Hartmann's, Grace Duvall wandered about the place looking for him, waiting with growing fears for his appearance.

When evening came and she had failed to find him she became greatly alarmed. In her excitement she forgot the word she had agreed to send into Brussels by the boy who drove the delivery wagon, and was just returning to the house when she heard some one calling to her from the drive. She turned and saw that it was the bread-boy, who had stopped his cart some little distance from the veranda.

"Mademoiselle," he called, "you have dropped your handkerchief."

He pointed with his whip to a white object which lay in the roadway close beside the wheels of the cart. She had not dropped her handkerchief; she knew that it was at that moment tightly clenched in her left hand, but she understood.

"Thank you," she called, and hurried toward him.

The boy meanwhile had climbed down from the wagon and, picking up the handkerchief, which he had himself secretly dropped, handed it to her with a polite bow. She felt as she clutched the bit of linen that within it lay a note.

"He is here," she said quickly in an undertone. "The box is safe. It is hidden. They have not yet discovered it. But I am afraid something terrible has happened to Mr. Duvall. Tell them to send help, quick!"

She turned away, and the boy mounted his box, whistling gaily, and at once drove off.

MAIL
THIS
COUPON
NOW

MESSRS. GATESBYS, LTD. (of London)
Dept. "A," 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.*
Full Name.....
Full Address.....
*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."
London Farmer's Advocate. Coupon No. 2.

We Want Every Reader of The London Farmer's Advocate to Sign and Mail This Coupon

Mail it and get a free set of Catesbys' suit or overcoat patterns, and be convinced that it is possible to buy a better suit in London, England, for \$13.25 than could be bought in Canada for \$25.00.

You've heard that clothing is much cheaper and better in England—you know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantages of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for about half what you would have to pay if you bought it in Canada.

Isn't it worth while, then, to get our patterns and see what there is in this offer? You can't lose anything by it, but you may save a whole lot.

All you need do is to fill in the coupon and mail it to our Toronto office. By return we'll send our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart that is so simple you can't go wrong in taking your own measure.

We will also send you testimonials from Canadians who at first were as sceptical as you are, but who are now satisfied and regular patrons.

WRITE NOW. If you don't want to cut this paper, send us a post card or letter. We'll mail book and patterns anyway. But to get them you must mention London Farmer's Advocate.

GATESBYS, LTD.

(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, England)
119 West Wellington Street
TORONTO



The "CARRINGTON." A very dressy model; full three-button double-breasted style, in tweeds or fine blue serge. \$13.25, all duty and carriage charges paid right to your door.

Grace hurried to her room to examine the note within the handkerchief. She could hardly wait to see what it contained.

The contents were a great disappointment to her.

"Leave the house about ten o'clock tomorrow morning," it said.

That was all. She had already decided to do this, in order to effect, if possible, her husband's release. So far as the snuff-box was concerned, she felt that she did not care whether the doctor discovered it or not, if only she might know that Richard was safe.

All the evening she wandered aimlessly about the house, hoping each minute that she might come upon him. But her search was in vain. Richard Duvall seemed to have vanished completely.

Just as she had given up in despair and was returning to her room, she met the doctor. He spoke pleasantly enough, asked her how she felt, and showed much concern that she had refused to eat any supper.

"You must eat, mademoiselle," he told her. "Have you taken regularly the tonic I prescribed?"

She nodded, not considering it necessary to inform him that she had carefully poured it, dose, by dose, into the sink. For a moment she thought of asking him what had become of Mr. Brooks, but she feared to arouse his suspicions.

"I'm feeling somewhat out of sorts," she said. "I'll be all right in the morning."

"I am gratified to observe," he remarked as she left him, "that you had no tendency to walk in your sleep last night. I trust the improvement will continue. Good night."

She could not determine whether or not there lay any hidden meaning back of his words. His mirthless smile somehow made her feel uncomfortable.

His words, however, inspired her to form a new plan. She would go to the laboratory that night, if she could by any means escape the vigilance of the woman on guard in the hall, and find

"READY-MADE" BUILDINGS

"Ready-Made" buildings have solved the problem. No more do you have to leave your implements out in the storms.

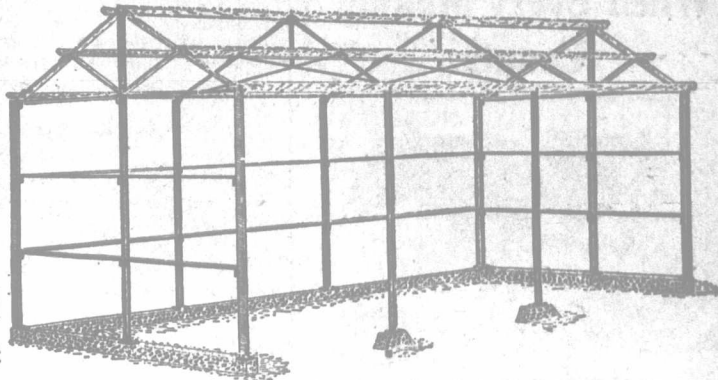
You can now get a building all ready cut to your measure and delivered at your station. You haul it home, and with the help of the hired man you can set it up in a couple of days.

All the timber is cut and marked. You nail or bolt it in place. Then you nail on the covering---which is cut to size and marked.

You have no large carpenter bills---we do most of the work in our factory. All you have to do is set the building up.

We make buildings for all purposes. Write to-day for our free booklet.

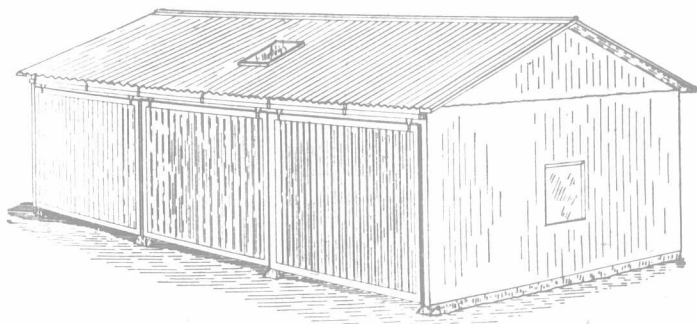
Fill out the coupon.



An example of one of our smaller "Ready-Mades."

Note the fine appearance. The Corrugated Iron, being cut and fitted especially for this building, gives no chance for mistakes or botching jobs in erection. The entire front can be opened, as the doors slide past each other. Plenty of light is furnished by the Acorn roof and side windows. This class of building is lightning-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof and practically wearout-proof.

Strong steel frame work of "Ready-Mades" will last forever and always keep the building true and straight, never allowing it to sag at the roof or cave in at the sides and ends. It will make the building stand up under any kind of a roof load, and will resist all wind pressure. All joints are strongly rivetted and bolted, and will not come apart.



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
PRESTON, ONTARIO

COUPON
FACTORIES AT:
MONTREAL
TORONTO
PRESTON
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON
EDMONTON
REGINA
CALGARY

The METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Ltd.
PRESTON, ONTARIO

Please send your free booklet, "Ready-Made Buildings."
Name.....
Address.....
Farmer's Advocate

**You need not
shake the bottle**
there is no sediment

The delicious oriental
fruits and spices are
so perfectly blended
by a secret process
with Pure Malt
Vinegar, that

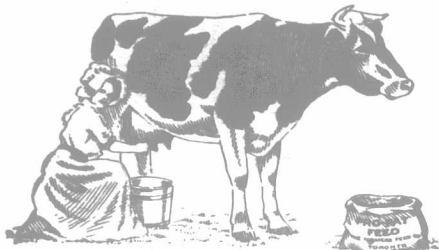
**H.P.
Sauce**

does not separate in
the bottle—the last
drop is as delicious
as the first.

All Stores sell
H.P. here

When Every Milking Counts

TRADE MARK "PRO-FAT" I. E. PROFIT



FEED DRIED BREWERS GRAINS
AND WATCH THE MILK FLOW INCREASE

As a body builder and Milk Producer there is nothing like "PRO-FAT" for your cows. "PRO-FAT" is a wholesome, nutritious feed. It increases the milk flow and ensures the quality. Every milking counts in real profits.

"PRO-FAT" FEED

is scientifically prepared from DRIED BREWERS' GRAINS. They have proven their food value to hundreds of leading dairymen.

For Hogs, Try Our Malted Corn Feed.

Let us send you the names of some of the big users, together with our booklet. It tells how to increase the milk flow. Write now.

The Farmers' Feed Co., Ltd.
108 Don Esplanade, - Toronto

MOLES, WARTS

Hair on the face, neck and arms, red veins, brown growths on elderly people's faces, and other disfiguring blemishes can always be permanently eradicated in an almost painless manner by our antiseptic method of electrolysis. Booklet "E" and sample of toilet cream mailed free.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, 61 College St.
Toronto Established 1892

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

out, if possible, whether or not Richard was confined there. From the windows of her room, which faced the rear of the house, she could see plainly the small, square, brick building in which the laboratory was located. There were lights in the floor on a level with her windows—that she knew was the room in which she had seen Hartmann sitting at his desk on the night of her arrival. But she knew there were rooms both above and below this one, and in one of the latter lay hidden the ambassador's snuff-box.

Was Richard confined there, as well? She determined to find out.

The woman who sat on watch in the hall came to her room at half past ten and looked in to see if she required anything. Grace, who was just getting into bed, told her that she did not, said good night sleepily, and asked her to turn off the lights. The woman did so, and closing the door softly, retired.

Grace lay in bed a long time, wondering how she could get down the hall and into the passageway leading to the laboratory without being observed. There seemed no possible way of accomplishing this, yet she was determined to attempt it.

Her thoughts were interrupted by the faint ringing of an electric bell. She knew it was the one in the hall, near where the nurse sat, by which any of the patients who desired her presence during the night might summon her to their rooms.

Grace slipped out of bed, opened her door the slightest crack, so that she could command a view of the hall, and peered out. She saw the nurse coming toward her with a glass of water in her hand. She disappeared for a moment into a room across the corridor, then appeared almost at once and resumed her seat at the head of the stairs.

Grace was disappointed. She had been on the point of starting out, when the woman reappeared and prevented her. She crouched on the floor beside the door, waiting until the nurse should again be summoned away.

She waited for hours. She heard the church bells in the city, far off and muffled, booming the hour of midnight. The nurse on the chair yawned and nodded. After what seemed an eternity, she heard one o'clock strike, and then two.

The house was shrouded in silence. Her knees were cramped and cold from contact with the floor. Her whole body seemed sore from the nervous tension of her position. She almost screamed when the electric bell suddenly rang out again; its sound intensified by the stillness, until it seemed as though it must wake every one in the house.

The nurse rose sleepily, glanced at the indicator on the wall, and started down the corridor toward the west wing of the building. As she passed beyond the circle of light cast by the electric globe in the center hall, Grace pushed her door open and slipped noiselessly out.

For a moment she hesitated, saw the woman enter a room midway down the corridor, then flew like the wind toward the door which gave entrance to the passageway leading to the laboratory.

Her bare feet made no sound, and she gained the door without being discovered. In an instant she had swung it open and was standing in the long, covered way outside. She drew the door to noiselessly, then sank upon her knees and listened.

In a short while she heard the nurse come shuffling down the corridor, and the creaking of her chair as she sank heavily into it. So far, she felt that she was safe.

She advanced along the corridor with great caution. Her chief fear was that the door of the laboratory might be locked, in which case she would be unable to proceed further. When she reached it, and felt it yield after she had slowly turned the knob, she heaved a sigh of relief. In a moment she was in the laboratory.

The room was unlighted save for a faint glow which came from a small black box in the center of the floor. She had no idea what this box was, but she noticed that heavy wires ran to it from each side, and that there were several protuberances upon its top which shone like brass.

She did not stop to examine it

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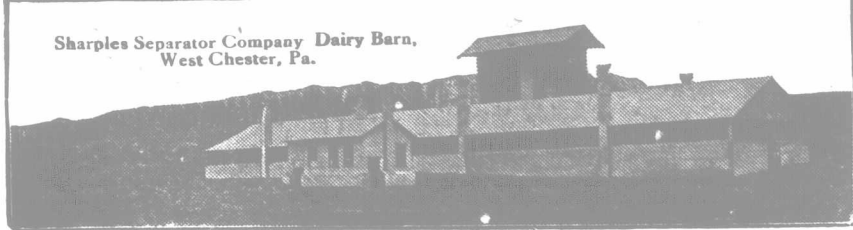
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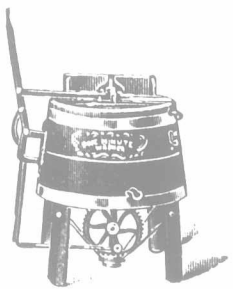
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further, however, but looked about for some means of reaching the room below. The idea of recovering the snuff-box had suddenly occurred to her. With that in her possession, Richard, she believed, need no longer hesitate to escape at the first opportunity. He had told her that it was hidden in the room beneath.

She ran quickly down the steps which she observed in one corner, feeling a glow of excitement at the daring of her quest.

At the bottom of the stairs she found a narrow little corridor with a heavy door opening on it which she judged led into the room she desired to enter. The corridor was lighted by a single window at the end opposite the staircase, through which came a faint light from without.

She groped about in the semi-darkness until she found the knob of the door and slowly turned it, pressing her weight against the panels. It did not yield. With a sickening feeling of disappointment, she realized that it was locked.

She stood still for a moment, wondering what she should do next. Suddenly she shuddered, and a horrible faintness came over her. From within the room she distinctly heard the slow moaning of some one evidently in great pain. Thoughts of Richard at once rushed through her mind; she flung herself on her knees, in an agony of fear, and sought frantically for the keyhole. At last she found it and looked into the room.

The sight that met her gaze sent her reeling backward. There lay Richard, her husband, upon the floor, his face encircled by a ring of blinding light, by which she could see, with frightful distinctness, the ghastly expression of his features, the lines of agony about his eyes and mouth.

For a moment she beat frantically upon the door, calling to him incoherently. She thought he did not hear her, for he did not turn his head. Then she stopped, frightened at what she had done. Suppose the doctor were to overhear her? Everything would be lost.

There was but one chance for Richard now, she felt, and that lay with her. She would leave the house in the morning, proceed at once to the minister's, and tell him the whole story. Snuff-box or no snuff-box, she was determined to rescue her husband from his present situation if it were not already too late.

For a long time she looked into the room, watching the face, grim and silent in the circle of light. She called to him over and over softly, telling him of her plans, of her love for him, of her sorrow, but he seemed not to hear. But for the twitching of his face, and the low moans which he uttered from time to time, she might have supposed him dead.

She could scarcely have told how she got back to her room. She staggered up the stairs into the laboratory, out along the corridor, and at last reached the door leading into the main building. Silently she pushed this open, and peered into the hall.

The nurse sat in her chair, apparently asleep. With the utmost care Grace managed to enter the hall and to close the door behind her. Then seeing that the woman was rousing, she determined upon a bold plan. She opened her eyes wide, trying to give them a vacant, staring appearance, and with arms extended, started toward the nurse.

The latter rose with an exclamation of alarm, then recognizing the sudden apparition as Grace, she went to her, and taking her by the arm, led her back to her room. She sank helplessly upon the bed, and pretended to fall asleep. Whether the woman suspected her or not, she could not tell. She noticed that she locked the door on leaving the room.

The hours until dawn seemed interminable. She lay in bed, praying that there might yet be time in which to save Richard from Hartmann's machinations. What it was that the latter was doing to him, she could not guess, but the look of agony on Duvall's face told her that his sufferings from some cause were very great.

After a long time the day broke, and she dressed and managed to choke down a little breakfast. She kept in her room until long after nine o'clock, not daring to leave the house before ten.

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Put "SALADA" TEA in a warm teapot—pour on freshly boiled water—let stand for five minutes—and you will have the most delicious cup of tea you ever tasted.

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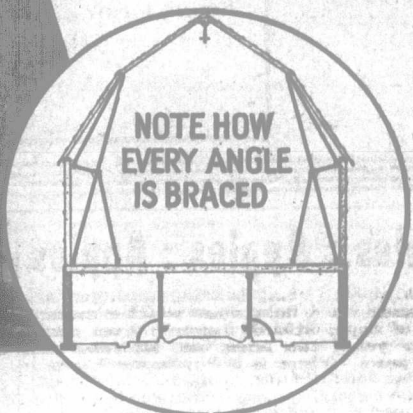
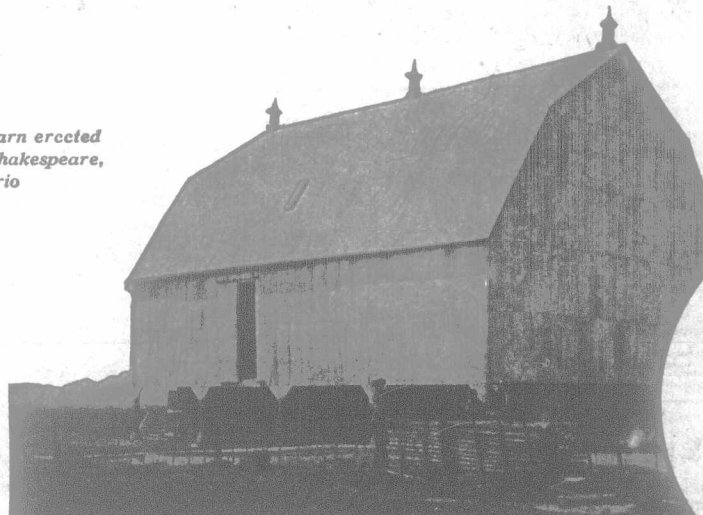


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These Steel Trusses of Double-Angle Steel make the most rigid barn construction known to man

A one-day job for 10 men

Think of it! Ten men put up the frame of this 80-foot barn—put it up ready for the covering of galvanized corrugated iron in one day. The barn left our factory ready to go up, not a timber in the whole barn that could not be handled by one man. The trusses were put together at the factory, ready to bolt into place.

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You can see Steel Truss Barns now in almost every locality. Drop us a line and we will tell you where the nearest one to you is to be seen.

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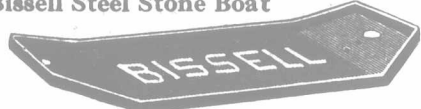
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\$10,000, \$4,000 cash, balance arranged, for this fine hundred-acre farm, upon which is twenty-four acres of apple orchard, fourteen acres out about twenty years, two acres out six years, balance three years. There is a handsome frame house, with hot water heating, bath, etc.; large bank barn, silo, piggery, hennery and drive shed. The soil is mixed clay and sandy loam. The situation is good, on a main road, one mile from village, where is church, school, etc.; five miles from nice town; about forty miles from Toronto. Forty acres oats in, forty acres grass and hay. Write for full description and views of this handsome home. Immediate possession of this. We have a hundred other good farms; tell us what you want.

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Stiff and strong with steel railing around the edges and steel runners underneath. 7 feet long by 2, 2½ or 3 feet wide. Bevel corners. A useful Farm Implement. Write for particulars and prices.

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His fourth annual premium was due June 15th, 1913. He didn't pay it—and it wasn't paid on August 26th, when he died.

But the Company continued the insurance in force under its Automatic Non-Forfeiture provision, and paid the proceeds of the policy to the assured's four young children on September 27th, 1913.

Now think what would have happened had the policy not contained this saving clause, which is common to all Imperial policies.

MORAL: Insure in the Imperial, the Company that really safeguards its policyholders' interests.

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An Imperial Life policy cannot lapse until its surrender value has been exhausted in paying overdue premiums.

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have been walking rapidly, but she had no particular reason to believe that he was following her.

She made at once for the center of the town, determined to walk the distance rather than wait to find a cab. On the way she passed several stores, and it occurred to her, to lend color to her excuses, by stopping in at one of them and buying a pair of gloves. She did so, and was just going out again when she suddenly came face to face with the young man she had thought was following her.

"Miss Ellicott," he said, raising his hat, and as his hand was poised before her eyes, she saw on his finger a ring similar to the one which had been given her in Paris by M. Lefevre on the day of her departure.

She colored, started to pass on, then stopped.

"Good morning," she gasped faintly. "I'm so glad to see you," he rattled on. "Don't you remember our being introduced, at dinner one night, in Paris. I'm delighted to meet you again. On your way down town, I suppose?"

His remark seemed a question. She answered it at once.

"Yes, a little shopping to do, and then I thought of stopping at the house of some friends—the United States minister," she added, by way of explanation.

The stranger bowed. "May I have the pleasure of accompanying you?" he asked. "I also am going in that direction."

Grace assented, and they went out together. At the door he summoned a cab.

"It is safer," he whispered. "We may be observed."

Once inside the cab, which was a closed one, the young man began to ply Grace with questions.

"I am one of M. Lefevre's men," he told her, noting her momentary hesitation. "Be quite frank, please, and tell me everything."

When she had finished her story, he sat in silence for a long time. Then he turned to her with a question which made her think he had suddenly lost his mind.

"Has Dr. Hartmann a phonograph in the house?" he inquired.

"A phonograph?" she looked at him curiously.

"Yes, yes." His voice betrayed his excitement. "We must send a message to Mr. Duvall. Your windows overlook the room where he is confined. He may hear it. It is the only way."

"Yes," she said, after a moment's thought. "There is a phonograph in the library—a small one. It is seldom used. But Dr. Hartmann—"

"Listen to me," he interrupted, "and do exactly as I say. Pretend to be ill. Ask Dr. Hartmann's permission to have the instrument moved to your room. Then play the record which I am about to get for you."

She gazed at him, scarcely understanding.

"But," she began.

"Of course, you will play other records as well, but this one you must play often—as often as possible. I do not know that Mr. Duvall will understand what the message is—it is a chance, but we must take it. I myself do not understand it very clearly, but the suggestion comes from M. Lefevre himself. You know him. He has your husband's safety at heart."

He leaned out, giving a few rapid instructions to the cabman, and then once more turned to Grace.

"Do not visit the house of the United States minister. It will be most unwise. As soon as he hears that Mr. Duvall and yourself are at Dr. Hartmann's house as spies he will, of necessity, refuse to assist you further. Should he not do so; should he demand Mr. Duvall's release, nothing would be gained, since the snuff-box would of necessity be left behind. Dr. Hartmann will not injure your husband—he is too anxious to get possession of the snuff-box for that. We will try the phonograph to-day, and if that means is unsuccessful we must make an attempt to regain the box and release your husband by force."

As he finished speaking the cab drew up at a music-store. The stranger sprang out and in a few moments reappeared with a small package in his hand. He handed it to her, then removed his hat and bowed.

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Sample Free

THERE is a community near here that has found out all about Amatite. It began with a single farmer who wanted to roof a shed on his farm. He had heard that a new roofing had been invented which needed no painting. He found that its name was Amatite and he bought some and laid it. He found that it was just as easy to lay as the old-fashioned painted roofing, and it was sold in rolls, with nails and cement supplies free as usual. And he found also that Amatite Roofing, instead of costing more, as might have been expected, actually cost less than other roofings of much less weight.

After the first winter, he noticed that the Amatite was exactly as good as ever, and after the second winter he was still unable to detect any change in it.

He has other roofings on his farm, and he was accustomed to giving them a good heavy coat of paint every two years, just as the manufacturers of those roofings urged him to do. He was glad that it was not necessary for him to paint the Amatite roof after the second year. It saved him money and trouble.

He began to tell his neighbors about Amatite, and the local dealer laid in a stock of it. Other farmers began buying it and had the same experience—the roofing gave faultless service year after year, with no trouble whatever to the owners.

It is five years since the first Amatite Roofing was laid in that town. Now Amatite is the principal roofing sold there. It has won its way on its merits.

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When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

"I would suggest, mademoiselle, that you return at once and make use of this as I have directed. If anything further occurs send word by the delivery-boy to-night."

He bowed, and walked rapidly down the street.

Sad at heart Grace ordered the cabman to return to Dr. Hartmann's. She sat back, her mind torn by conflicting emotions. The whole thing seemed inexplicably mysterious and confusing.

Here was Richard, her husband, suffering she knew not what agonies at Dr. Hartmann's hands, and these people, who ought to be attempting to liberate him, asked her to play upon the phonograph! She tore open the package which the young man had handed her and glanced at it eagerly. Its title told her no more than the stranger himself had done. She read it over and over, aimlessly. It was "The Rosary."

(To be continued.)

Remarkable Challenge.

ENGLISH CLOTHING FIRM OFFERS MAN'S SUIT FOR \$4.50.

A well-known English Clothing company, H. Thomas & Co., 142 Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C., Eng., seems bound to become as highly popular in the Dominion as they are in Great Britain. Everybody knows H. Thomas & Co. in England for the remarkable prices they quote in Gents' wear. On page 990 readers should note the firm's advertisement, "Gents' Suit (Jacket, Vest and Trousers), \$4.50 delivered free to you; no more to pay." Look up the advertisement on page 990, and write for free patterns and fashions to their Toronto branch.

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The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner has, for many years, furnished plans and specifications for cheese factory and creamery buildings. Accordingly, a large number of factories in different parts of the country, that have been built according to these plans, are now in successful operation. The plans and specifications provided were prepared to meet varying needs and conditions. With the passing of time, not only have a great many plans been prepared, but improvements have been introduced in accordance with the progress in the industry.

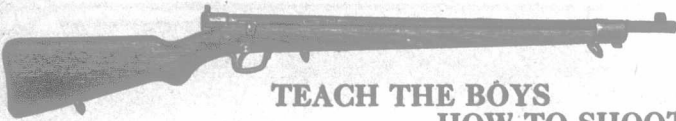
In order to meet the demand for correct information on this subject, there has been issued in Bulletin 41 of the Dairy and Cold-storage series, a full treatment of the subject, in which seven different plans are dealt with. In these, various capacities, methods of construction, building materials, etc., have been taken up. This publication, which was prepared by Geo. H. Barr and J. G. Bouchard, embraces eighty-two pages, and contains many sketches. Anticipating a considerable demand for this bulletin, a large number of copies have been printed. Applications for it should be sent to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY.

A clergyman was being shaved by a barber who had evidently become unnerved by the previous night's dissipation. Finally he cut the clergyman's chin. The latter looked up at the artist reproachfully and said: "You see, my man, what comes of hard drinking."

"Yes, sir," replied the barber, consolingly. "It makes the skin tender."

"ROSS" CADET RIFLE



TEACH THE BOYS HOW TO SHOOT

There is no better sport than shooting at a mark, and general knowledge of shooting is our country's strongest protection. The "ROSS" CADET RIFLE has been adopted by the Government for Cadet Corps—sufficient endorsement of its quality, and it is now offered also for general sale. It is the best all-round gun for boys. Shoots .22 shorts or longs, or .22 long-rifle cartridges; is accurate and has perfected adjustable sights, for which no extra charge is made. This rifle is suitable for any game except the largest, and, while a single shot, its action is remarkably quick. Price only \$12.00. Send for full illustrated catalogue.

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Owing to the present low price of steel we are able to offer the famous *O.K. Canadian Cow Stanchions* at \$1.00 each—f.o.b. Galt, cash with order.


These stanchions have hitherto always sold at \$1.50. We were able to buy several carloads of steel at a low figure. Farmers will get the benefit of this purchase. They will go back to the regular price of \$1.50 when this steel is used up.

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Act quickly, for this offer will be discontinued when our present supply of steel is all used. Get them from your dealer or send your order direct to us. Do it now, because they won't last long at this price.

We will quote prices on complete metal stalls if you will tell us how many cows you keep.

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THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH
Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of CANADIAN-BRED Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

- Stallions, three to five years.
- Bulls, not under one year.
- Boars, not under six months.
- Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased, subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having CANADIAN-BRED male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchase of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and bulls will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animal offered and price asked.—60271

Gossip.

In our issue of May 7, in some Gossip about the herds and flocks of W. A. Martin & Sons, Corbyville, the statement was made that they were prize-winners at the leading shows in Hastings and Northumberland Counties, which should have read, "in Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington Counties."

CLYDESDALES AT AYR.

At the Ayrshire Agricultural Association's 79th annual show, held the first week in May, in the three-year-old stallion class of thirteen entries, the first prize went to Thomas Clark's bay horse, Rising Tide, by Auchenflower; second to Matthew Marshall's black horse, Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute. He is the Glasgow junior premium horse this year. Third was John Pollock's Royal Fern, by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

Two-year-old colts were even a better class, first and second awards going to Wm. Dunlop's Dunure Keynote and Dunure Silver Link, by Dunure Footprint. Yearling colts were a large class of eighteen entries, and first was Mr. Gray's The Birkenwood, by Apukwa; Mr. Dunlop's Dunure Kaleidoscope, by Baron of Buchlyvie, second, and Montgomery's Signet colt third. The only male championship was the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal for the best yearling or two-year-old, which went to The Birkenwood, by Apukwa, and the reserve was Dunure Kaleidoscope.

AYRSHIRES AT AYR.

At the annual show of the Ayrshire Agricultural Society, May 2nd, the entries were larger than usual and the quality very uniform. The Derby for three-year-olds, which numbered twenty-five, was smaller numerically than in former years, but there was no lack of quality. The first prize was awarded Mrs. McAlister, for the second year in succession, with Rose of Bute IV; second was T. C. Lindsay's white cow, Aitken Snowdrift V, and third was John Drennan's White Bank, by Hillhouse Heather King.

In the aged bull class, James Howie was first, with Sir Hugh; second went to Mr. Howie's Coronation, and third to Lady Georgina Mure, with Caldwell Allspice, by Spicy Sam. In two-year-old bulls, Mr. Howie was again first, with Holehouse Marksman; second was J. S. Hunter's Nighthawk, a son of Craighead Diamond, and third was Geo. Barclay's Buonaparte. Mr. Howie had first, second and third, in the Derby for yearling bulls.

Trade Topic.

Preparations for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, July 10 to 18, are actively under way. As will be noted from the advertisement in this issue, some \$25,000 is being offered in premiums for live stock, and in addition there are a large number of medals and special championship trophies. The exhibits of live stock, and especially of cattle, at last year's Canadian Industrial were generally conceded to be the finest, quality and size both considered, ever seen in Western Canada, and with \$3,500 added money offered in the live-stock departments, it is confidently predicted that the showing this year will be even better. The offering of such liberal prizes is bringing to the West's premier fair each season in increasing numbers the best products of the ranges and stables from east and west. The western farmer is rapidly learning that straight grain-growing is not the most profitable system of agriculture, and is giving more and more of his attention to the production of live stock and to mixed farming. The Canadian Industrial Exhibition has been a strong factor in promoting this change in methods, for it has constantly fostered and stimulated interest in the live-stock industry. Chief among the special attractions is the engagement of Lincoln Beachey, the famous American airman, who will perform his marvellous feats of looping the loop and flying upside down at this year's Canadian Industrial. A number of other important amusement features have been provided, and altogether, this year's exhibition at Winnipeg promises to be one of the best in the history of the organization.

"Melotte" Cream Separator



Increases the butter yield 25% besides improving the quality.

Saves time and labour, space and utensils.

A MILLION IN USE

You Can't Afford To Be Without a "MELOTTE"

THE "MELOTTE" BOWL



Unlike the top-heavy bowl in other makes the "Melotte" bowl hangs free on a ball-bearing spindle, hence the easy running of the machine and its consequent long life.

Write For Catalogue "G"

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited
50-60 Stewart St.
TORONTO, - - - ONT.
WINNIPEG, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

R.M.S.P.



WEST INDIES

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

— BY —
TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS

FROM
St. John (N.B.)
AND
Halifax (N.S.)

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

HAWK BICYCLES



An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle, fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brakes and Hubs, Enamelled Wood Rims, Detachable Tires, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump and Tools, \$22.50

Send FREE 1914 Catalogue for 90 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

FOR SALE -- SEED CORN

Many varieties; also Feed Corn. Apply to Edward Tellier, St. Joachim, Ontario

TO FARMERS
Summer Season and Fall

Secure good help and make 12 months engagement to prevent disappointment next spring. Farm help supplied from the Old Country. Utmost care given in selecting the right class of help to fill each individual requirement. Write stating particulars.

New Magnificent Steamers for Direct Canadian Service

ANDANIA ALAUNIA
ASCANIA AUSONIA
AURANIA 14,000 tons building. One Class (II) Cabin. Lower Rates.

Apply
Cunard Steamship Company Limited
Immigration Dept.
114 King Street West, Toronto

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each TUESDAY until October 27th, inclusive, at low fares.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 11 p.m. No change of cars.

RETURN LIMIT TWO MONTHS

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with excellent through service to Regina. Trains now running into Calgary.

Berth reservations and particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

FREE LAND
for the settler in
NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and 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 Bldgs. TORONTO
HON. JAS. S. DUFF
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers will leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m., commencing May 9th, for

SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM

The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m. same day.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

Will leave Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamer at Port McNicoll.

TO WESTERN CANADA IN COMFORT VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC

Particulars regarding RAIL or OCEAN tickets from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P. Ry., Toronto.

Peach's Curtains—Actual makers' prices. Nets, Casement Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Clothing. Write for free book, "Ideal House Decorations," about 1000 illustrations, interesting, charming ideas and suggestions. Saml. Peach & Sons, Box 671, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

New Mail Boxes on Rural Routes.

As a result of the establishment of the Parcel-post system in Canada, the Post Office Department has decided to adopt a new Rural Mail Delivery combined Letter and Parcel Post box to meet the new conditions. The approximate inside dimensions of the combined letter and Parcel Post box are: Length, 22 1/2 ins.; width, 9 1/2 ins.; height, 14 ins. A supply of these new boxes will be ready for delivery on or about the 15th June, 1914. The price per box will be \$4.50 (four dollars and fifty cents). In order that the holders of the present box may not suffer any hardship by reason of their having already paid \$3.00 for the "King Edward" box, they will be allowed (on their returning the automatic self-locking signal device and their paying an additional \$1.50 to the Department) to get the new box, the Department having undertaken to make good the balance of the purchase price, thus enabling the present boxholders to procure a new box at the same price required of new subscribers. The automatic self-locking signal device is the circular piece of mechanism attached to the end of the arm on which the box rests and turns. Boxholders desiring to exchange their present box for the new one should forward the self-locking signal device and the additional \$1.50 to the Post-office Inspector of their Division, who will then forward a box of the new pattern. LOUIS P. PELLETIER, Postmaster-General.

Gossip.

SOME BRITISH HORSE NEWS.

William Foster, the great English Hackney breeder, of Mel Valley fame, died at his home, on April 23rd, from pneumonia. His ponies were sold all over the world, and won for him highest awards in New York and elsewhere. At Olympia, London, he literally "farmed" the harness pony championship.

For £2,000 (\$4.90 to the £1), William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, has bought the nine-months-old Clydesdale colt, The Birkenwood, from its breeder, James Gray, Birkenwood, Grangemouth, Scotland. The colt won at Kilmarnock Show on April 18th, and caused a great sensation.

Sunloch, the farmers' "blood" horse, which won the grand national steeplechase at Aintree, has been sold for about \$20,000.

Over in Ireland, at the moment, the Connemara pony is meeting with considerable attention from people on the lookout for a type that is suitable for rough work. The hardiness of the breed, and its good saddle points, render it very useful to riding men, especially to polo players, who have found in it a very useful cross for the Thoroughbred and the Arab. Their tempers are good, and they are high-couraged and exceedingly sound. Their shoulders are long and sloping, and have plenty in front of them. Their heads are intelligent looking; their backs and quarters are exceedingly good, and their legs and feet, as a rule, far above the average. Take what Irish histories or books on the horse you will, you are always sure of seeing something dealing with the fame of the Connemara pony. Even so far back as 1399, Creton, a French chronicler who accompanied King Richard on an expedition to our shores, writes of them: "They scour the hills and valleys fleetly than deer," and again we read the interesting evidence given by the general witnesses before the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding in Ireland, 1897, which Samuel Usher Roberts, C. B., who had then known the Connemara ponies for the previous 25 years, spoke of them "as an exceptionally hardy, wiry class of pony, showing a great deal of the Barb or Arab blood, and were, without exception, the best animals he ever knew." G. T. BURROWS.

"Didn't I see your daughter with a strange young man last night?"
"You certainly did. When he asked my daughter to go with him for some ice cream he asked her mother to go along, and he went home at 10 o'clock without any hints, and he wears sane socks, and don't seem to think he knows it all. He certainly is a strange young man."

SERVICE COUNTS NOW!

We ship same day order is received, not a part of it, but complete.

Our "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA"

STEEL SHINGLES

Corrugated Iron and "Corro-Crimp."

Plain and Fancy Sidings, Ventilators, Trough Pipe and Fittings.

Every branch has full stock. Address the nearest one.

The Pedlar People Limited

OSHAWA - MONTREAL - TORONTO
LONDON - CHATHAM - OTTAWA - WINNIPEG

Drop a card for Catalogue No. 22 L. F.



P. H. Pedlar

Insure Your Horses

against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. We issue the most liberal policies free from vexatious conditions and offer indisputable guarantee of solvency and square dealing.

We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

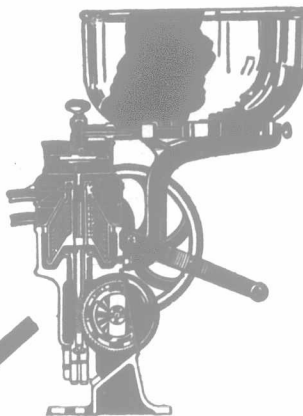
All kinds of Animals Insurance

Write us for further information and address of nearest agent.

THE GENERAL

ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL, Que.



SIMPLICITY—EASE and DURABILITY

Every extra moving part adds its weight to the load you must turn and adds friction which takes its toll of the life of a separator.

Choose then the

EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

because these features eliminate waste of power and friction:—

Its bowl is smaller and 20% lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity.

It has only 6 points of contact of moving parts. Its three main bearings are of unique design that are infinitely superior to closed bearings.

Its exclusive clutch makes starting easy and allows nothing but the bowl to spin in "running down."

For the use of small dairy herds we recommend the Baltic separator—the smallest of which sells at \$15.00.

Write for information about the famous "Sta-Rite" gasoline engines—they start right and stay-rite.

Clip the coupon and mail it to-day for our booklet.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited
TORONTO - CANADA

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Please send me your Book on
Empire Separators, _____
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Make your name in ink.
Just put your name in ink.
B2

**DO
YOU
Wish to
Secure
The
Greatest
Heat
At the
Least
COST
?**

PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACES

We might go into great detail in describing the many mechanical features that make Pease Furnaces superior, but after all is said we come back to the main question that is most vitally important to YOU:

"Will I get the greatest heat at the least cost if I instal a Pease Furnace?"

The experience of over 70,000 users during the past 36 years says "YES" so strongly to this question that no one considering the purchase of a heating system of any sort can afford to overlook the Pease System.

For instance the fire-pot in the new 700 Series Pease Furnace is so constructed that you can always have a clean fire and use every possible unit of heat generated from the Coal. This one feature alone makes the Pease "700 Series" Furnace 50% more efficient than the ordinary heater.

There are many other money-saving, labor-saving features about the Pease that YOU will be glad to know about.

Don't wait until Fall to instal a Pease. Do it just as soon as possible this Spring when there is plenty of time to make the most perfect installation.

The Pease Furnace has justly earned its slogan

"Pays for itself by the Coal it saves."

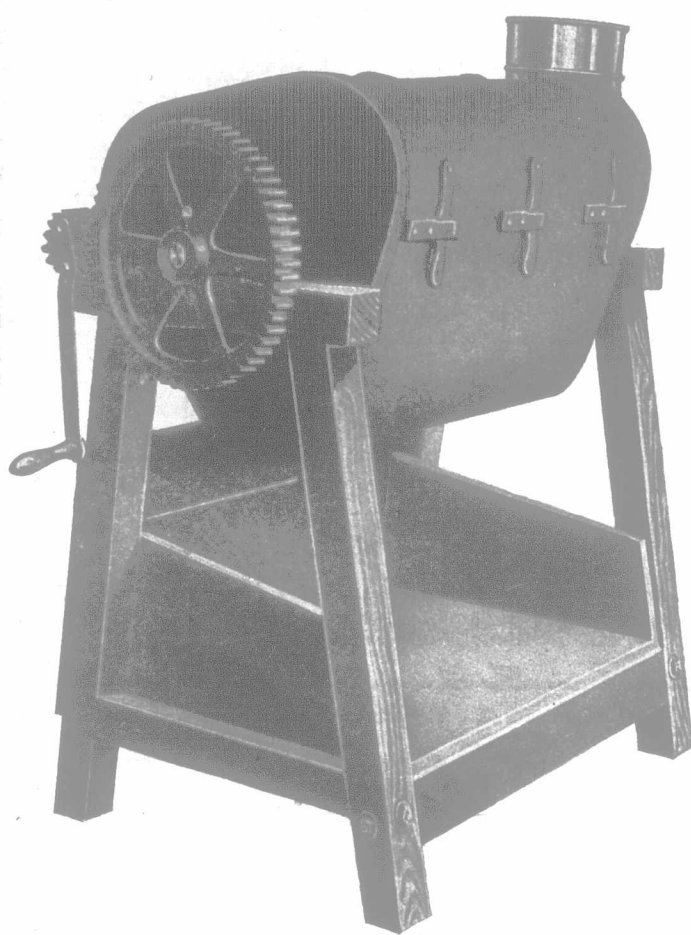
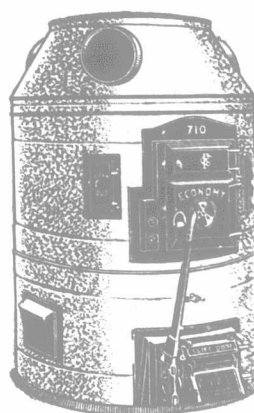
Write for illustrated booklet to-day; sent free.

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY,

TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES: HAMILTON, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.
WORKS: BRAMPTON.

1841



"Aylmer" Triangular Hand Mixers

The Most Practical, Thorough, Rapid
and Handiest BATCH MIXER Made

**Mechanical Mixers are Best. They Save
Time, Labor and Money**

Modern Methods Require Modern Machinery. "Aylmer" Mixers are Replacing the Mortar Box and Hoe. Batch Mixers Pay for Themselves in a Few Days. Just Figure the Time of Five or Six Men a Day Against the Time of One Man.

The **Wetting Device** consists of water tank, which is fastened to a stand on the frame. Connected with the tank is a half-inch pipe which runs through the journal and extends clear across the centre of the inside of the drum head. This pipe is perforated and the water is regulated by a half-inch globe valve. This method evenly distributes the water through the drum and evenness of moisture is assured.

Specifications of Hand Mixer.—Length of drum, 30 inches; circumference, 72 inches; diameter, 23 inches; height over all, 4 feet 4 inches; length over all, 4 feet 2 inches; capacity, 3 to 4 cubic feet; capacity of hopper bottom, two batches of 3 cubic feet each; speed, 15 revolutions per minute.

Price \$20.00. We Pay the Freight
To any Railway Station in Ontario or Quebec.

Write us at once if you wish further particulars.

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Aylmer, Ont.

Gossip.

In the advertisement which runs in last issue of pure-bred bronze turkey eggs for sale by George Nell, Tara, Ont., the address incorrectly read "Lara." Parties having sent letters to the incorrect address could get them by applying to the dead-letter office.

DATES OF THE WESTERN SHOWS.

Calgary Industrial, June 29 to July 1.
Lethbridge Exhibition, July 3 to 9.
Canadian Industrial, Winnipeg, July 10 to 18.
Inter-provincial, Brandon, July 29 to 25.
Agricultural and Industrial, Regina, July 27 to Aug. 1.
Saskatoon Industrial, Aug. 2 to 8.
Edmonton Industrial, August 15 to 15.
Prince Albert Industrial, Aug. 27 to 27.

One man's experience

In 1884 Mr. M. Merner of New Hamburg took an Endowment Policy maturing in 29 years. The Company returned to him at maturity, \$170.25 for each \$100.00 paid to the Company. Throughout the term of the policy Mr. Merner was insured for its full amount.

The full story of this policy told upon request.

The London Life Insurance Co.
LONDON CANADA 60



Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Breeding from Ruptured Sires.

Would it be advisable to breed from ruptured animals, either horses or pigs?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There might be some tendency for the offspring to inherit a weakness in this direction. Would breed to sound animals if available in preference.

Cows Bloating.

I would like to know, through the columns of your paper, what is the cause of cows bloating? Four of mine have bloated this spring. They have been fed on hay and mixed chop of oats, wheat and peas. Of this mixture, three parts are oats. I gave them, when bloated, baking soda and salts, which relieved them in a short time.
W. J. T.

Ans.—A question was answered in our issue of April 30th, on page 884, which covers this trouble quite fully. We can do no better than refer you to it.

Veterinary Book—Alfalfa Chokes Drains—Boiling Spray.

1. Name the best veterinary book for farmers' use, written in plain language.
2. I noticed in your paper last summer several communications in reference to alfalfa choking tile drains. I thought from what I read there was no danger, but since then I have heard of a man in Romney Township, Kent Co., that had to take up his drains where the alfalfa was sown, as they were choked with the roots. It may be that some of your Romney readers might give some more light on the subject; how long the field was seeded. I have a field that is tiled, and looks fine with alfalfa.

3. In boiling our spray, after it got cold it was thick as liver. We added more water, boiled it up again, and it worked all right, but some that was left in the kettle got thick and hard. Was it the want of enough water in the first place that caused it, or what?
J. P. P.

Ans.—1. The Farmer's Veterinarian, by C. W. Burkett, may be had through this office at \$1.50, postpaid.

2. We would run the risk of placing alfalfa on tiled land. Any of our readers having experience are invited to describe it in our columns.

3. A sediment may have been caused by poor lime, or too much boiling. In boiling, it should be kept up to the desired quantity with water. A good deal of this trouble is often due to poor lime.

LAST CALL FOR THE BIG SALE OF G. S. GOODERHAM.

Any lengthy elaboration of the high-class character and merit of the Holsteins to be sold at Gordon S. Gooderham's sale, on Tuesday, May 26, would, at this late date, be a reiteration of rather well-known facts, as all interested will have secured a copy of the catalogue in which all official information is fully given relative to the great producing breeding so thoroughly incorporated in the pedigrees of the entire offering, as well as the official records of practically all of them of milking age, records that stand out in bold relief, demonstrating beyond contradiction the claimed fact that in the dispersion of this herd will come to the breeders of this country an opportunity never even approached before, of getting at auction-sale prices the cream of the breed in Canada, and with this great breeding and official records, as well as the showing quality of very many of them, goes the fact that they will be in calf to one of the richest-bred bulls the breed has ever known in America, King Segis Pontiac Posch, who has for sire the \$10,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and for grandsire, King Segis Pontiac, and for great-grand sire, King Segis. The records of his six nearest dams average 30.30 lbs., of his ten nearest dams 29.20 lbs., and of his nineteen nearest tested dams 27.12. Arrange to attend this sale. Everything offered will be sold.



Pratts' Animal Dip and Disinfectant
 THERE are three classes of dips—(1) the NICOTINE dips, which are poisonous and stain the wool—(2) the LIME and SULPHUR dips, which are also poisonous and very injurious to the wool—and (3) the COAL TAR dips, which are not only NON-POISONOUS but are BENEFICIAL to the wool.
 PRATTS' Animal Dip and Disinfectant is a COAL TAR dip of proven merit and reliability. Mixes easily with hard or soft water, and costs about a penny a gallon to use.
 "Your Money Back If It Falls."
 At your dealer's, \$1.50 a gal.; 90c. a 1/2 gal.; 50c. a qt. S-9.

GRANDY BROS.

OFFER FOR SALE
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
 FROM SUCH NOTED SIRES AS BARON BUCHLYVIE, OYAMA; DUNURE JAMES, LAIRD OF ERSKINE.

Grandy Bros.

Springville :: :: :: Ontario

Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies
 Belgian, Hackney, French Coach, and Standard Bred Stallions

We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before, and are in a position to sell cheaper than any other man in the business. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with. We have nice, big, stylish blacks and greys with right kind of bone and feet and good, straight, true action. Every stallion guaranteed a foal getter. Every mare a breeder. List of prizes won: Sherbrooke and Ottawa on 16 head 1st firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and six championships. This speaks stronger than words as to the quality of our stock. J. E. ARNOLD, GRENVILLE, QUEBEC
 Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa, C. P. R. and C. N. R. Three trains run daily from each of these cities.

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario

HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

of that rare selection noted in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stable will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.
 Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

Mount Victoria Clydes and Hackneys

When in need of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec.
 T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.

STALLIONS & FILLIES
 For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to championship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best.
 ROBERT NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC

Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot.
 BARBER BROS, GATINEAU PT., QUE.

BREEDING AND QUALITY
 There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.
 G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

Imp. CLYDESDALES and PERCHERONS Imp.
 The Season is advancing, select your horse now. I can show you Clydesdale Stallions with size, quality and breeding, second to none in Canada for about half the usual price, and the same in Percherons.
 T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ontario, G. T. R. 'Phone.

TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES and PERCHERONS

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality, come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions you ever saw.
 T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO

Clydesdales & Shires
 If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. and W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, and home-bred of the most fashionable strain, see and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms with pleasure.
 D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, Que.

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.
 JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont. Electric cars every hour.

BEAVER CREEK PERCHERONS
 Present Offering:—2 Percheron Stallions and a nice Filly (black) foaled July 1913.
 A. MITTFELDELT, Smithfield Sta. T.H. & B.R.R. ELCHO, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.
 R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT.
 Long-Kistance 'Phone.

CLYDESDALES, IMPORTED
 In the modern Clydesdale there must be big size, draft character, quality at the ground and straight clean action. Come and see what I have with the above requisites in both Stallions and Fillies, also one French Coach Stallion.
 JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, ONT., G.T.R.; LOCUST HILL, C. P. R.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Calves With Cough.

Three of my calves have a cough and are not doing well. The coughing is more marked after they drink their milk.
 J. H.

Ans.—The cough denotes tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. The only means of definite diagnosis is the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. If the cough be caused by catarrh or laryngitis, it can be treated. Keep in dry, comfortable place. Apply mustard mixed with equal parts oil of turpentine and warm water to their throats, and then wrap the throats with flannel bandages. Give each 8 grains quinine and 20 grains chlorate of potassium three times daily.
 V.

Colic, etc.

1. Pregnant mare occasionally takes sick. She seems in great pain, stands with legs apart and neck stretched out and head twisted, and throws herself down violently and rolls, gets up, and seems unable to urinate, and when she succeeds her urine is dark.
 2. How often does wax appear on a mare's teats before she foals?
 J. T. C.

Ans.—1. This is spasmodic colic. When she has an attack, give her 2 ounces each of tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water as a drench. If not better in two hours, repeat the dose. A tablespoonful of nitrate of potassium in damp food each night for three doses will clear up the urine.
 2. The appearance of wax on a mare's teats is irregular. The usual supposition is that a mare will foal within three days of its first appearance, but this is not constant. In some cases wax appears some weeks before foaling, and may drop off and reappear several times, while in others it appears but once, and in some not at all. Its appearance or non-appearance is not definite as a symptom of approaching parturition.
 V.

Miscellaneous.

Embalming.

1. Is it necessary for me to have a license or certificate in order for me to do my own embalming for an undertaker?
 2. If so, where would a person learn?
 D. K.

Ans.—1 and 2. We understand that it is not necessary to obtain a license. There is a school in Toronto where embalming is taught.

Lightning Danger—Drain from Dairy.

1. Is a litter-carrier track dangerous to a barn in an electric storm? Would rods on the barn afford sufficient protection to prevent the steel track from carrying it into the barn if struck? If not, how could one make it safe?
 2. How should tile be arranged in a milk-house and ice-house combined, to carry away all water from the ice, and that used in the milk-house, the waste to run into an ordinary three-inch tile drain? What depth should they be put in? Would there be any danger of the tile clogging from the milky water running through it?
 N. M. A.

Ans.—1. Lightning-rods properly installed would be a protection. We would not hesitate to put in litter-carrier track for fear of lightning.
 2. It would be wise to place tile around the building outside the wall. Arrange the cement floor to slope to a properly-constructed trap, like a sewer-trap in a cellar. Place this below the floor surface, and connect it with your drain. The drain should be below the frost-line about three feet. Properly put in, there would be no danger of clogging. Have the trap top screened to keep out solid matter, or any substance likely to clog the drain. If the ice-house is so arranged that the water from the melting ice runs into a cooling vat for the milk, all that is necessary is that the overflow pipe runs down to the trap, and the trap should also be put in so that the trap may be washed down it, and all waste dumped therein.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S

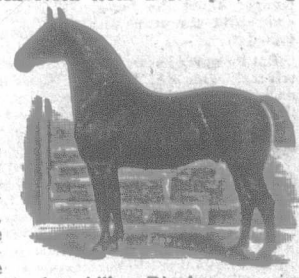


Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Numbness. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Strains or Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Curbs or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorption rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9, Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00.—Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE
 —A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
 Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a Free Copy.

Best Ever Used.
 Dear Sirs—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years standing.
 H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.
 Per Box \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church St. Toronto

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE

It will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicellitis, Ailays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
 W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter
 Nogent Le Rotrou, France

Will meet Importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach Horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited. P.S.—No agent is in the heart of the Perche horse district

Notice to Importers C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE
 If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years' experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

WOODLAND FARM CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

Horses, Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle, Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale, Stallions, Mares, and Geldings.
 Ralph Ballagh & Son, Guelph, Ontario

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."



Well, I didn't know that I was afraid the horse wasn't alright and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

Our "Gravity" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

J. D. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

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

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
Berlin Ontario, Canada

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Ridout & Maybee, Crown Life Building, TORONTO

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with spavin, sprain, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and lameness. Use the old reliable remedy—



KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 25 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Work FREE to the owner with \$3.00 bottle. The Wonder of a fair trial. Guaranteed secure inflammation, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ontario

Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

Good Flowers and Good Roads.

On April 28th, a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in British Columbia mailed us 1914 greetings, along with a tulip, a daisy, and a lilac cutting, all in full bloom. There is little wonder that he calls it "the home of the tulip, daisy and lilac." Here is his comment: "They were grown in the open air, and we have been enjoying them ten days already. I have just read your editorial on 'Good Roads,' and I have much pleasure in complimenting you on it. Good roads are coming for British Columbia, and in the very near future one will be able to get into an auto at Alberni, V. I., and ride to the eastern boundary of British Columbia without getting off a macadam road."

Bats.

Will you kindly tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, how to get rid of bats? Do they bring bed-bugs? We have tried several plans, but without success. M. M.

Ans.—The stories that bats bring bed-bugs or other insects into houses, and that they delight to entangle their claws in people's hair, are silly and unfounded. They feed largely on mosquitoes, gnats, and other insects, and people who are troubled with these little individuals should consider this. They probably have their home in a secluded corner of the house, and to get rid of them it would be necessary to close up all exits and entrances. However, they are not a very bad pest, and people may rest assured that they will cause them no material injury.

Sugar Cane.

1. What is proper time to plant sugar cane?
2. What quantity to sow to the acre?
3. Which way is best—hills, drills or broadcast?
4. What is the most suitable soil?
5. Would it do well on sandy loam soil?
6. Would it do better on sandy loam where buckwheat was last year?

Ans.—1. Sow early in June.
2. Five to ten pounds per acre.
3. Drill in.
4. It does well on any but a cold, sour soil, loam being best.
5. It should, if properly handled.
6. This soil should be all right.

All these questions were fully answered by Edgar M. Zavitz in our issue of April 2nd.

Bird Queries.

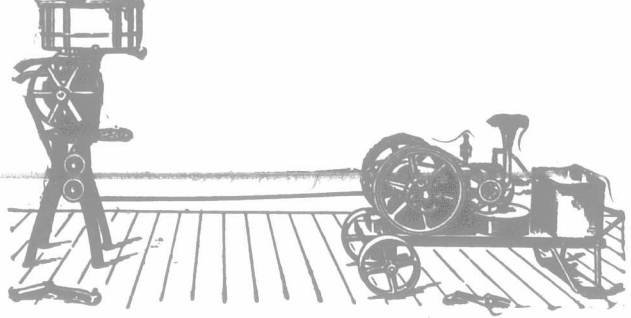
Will you please identify the following birds:

1. A kind of sparrow seen with the chipping sparrows on April 23. Crown, bright chestnut with a light-colored line below; a dark line either above or in front of and behind the eye; neck, breast, lower back and under parts, all medium slate-gray; upper back, a bright brown with dusky and pale-buff markings, and with two dark-brown stripes running lengthwise; wings, similar to back, with two narrow wing bars; tail, dusky. It was a little longer and slimmer than a chipping sparrow, had the same "tsip" note, but its song was entirely different.
2. A pair of birds seen latter part of July. Male—Top of head, black; back, wings and tail, dark; lower back and breast a very bright orange. (I fear this description is scarcely sufficient, but was the best I could get.) Female—Breast, underparts and tail, a rather dull yellow; upper parts, grayish, with wing feathers edged with white or pale buff. Bill long, about the length of head. Size, about the same as Baltimore Oriole.

These birds may not be rare, but are the only ones of their kind that I have seen.

Ans.—Without actual examination of the birds, it is a little difficult to name the species, although your descriptions are not more accurate than those of many others. No. 1 would seem to be the so-called "tree sparrow," which, by the way, does not frequent trees. No. 2 may be the orchard Oriole.

International Harvester Cream Separators



THE I H C LINE GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredders
TILLAGE
Combination,
Fur and Spring-Tooth,
and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
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PIGS and calves thrive and grow fat when fed with warm, skim milk. You cannot get warm skim milk to feed them unless there is a cream separator on your farm. There is money enough in this one advantage to pay for a cream separator the first year. This is specially true if you buy a close skimming, durable International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid.

These separators have all the points which make cream separators good. They have the balanced bowl, the self-adjusting neck bearing, the tool steel spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gears, the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, and the open, sanitary base, without which no separator can be satisfactory.

Some dealer near you handles I H C separators. If you do not know, write us and we will tell you who he is. We will also send you our cream separator book which tells you why it pays so well to buy an I H C separator.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Bickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages, for ink or pen and pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with BICKMORE'S Gall Cure, a soothing, healing salve, the old-time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures HERNIA and Saddle Galls; Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. The work-horse trade mark on every box. None genuine without it. Be sure to ask for Bickmore's Gall Cure when you go to buy and do not take a substitute. Farm Account Book is ready. Send today.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 8800 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

I have twenty good Imported Bulls on hand 11 and 12 months, will deliver any of them to any place in Ontario or Quebec for \$135.00; also have a few good heifers 11 and 12 months old, will sell for \$110.00 each.
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

Poplar Shorthorns We have the best lot of young bulls for sale this spring we have ever bred. reds and roans, 10 to 18 months of age, Butterflys, Roan Lady's, Lavenders and Lovelys, all sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp. Strictly high-class herd headers.
MILLER BROS.
Claremont Station, C.P.R. Route 2, Claremont, Ont.

SHORTHORNS I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and their prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100
Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.), or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

MITCHELL BROS. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington BURLINGTON, ONT.
of the popular families for sale. 9 heifers just ready for breeding; 7 two-year-old heifers in calf; 10 young cows with calves by side or close to calving. 10 bulls ready for service, of good colors, at prices within the reach of all.
Blairgowrie Farm JNO. MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.
GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R. R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. Phone.

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHION-ABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stanfords, etc. L.-D. Phone
F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS Scotch, Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch topped Bates, young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up; one particularly good two-year old Booth bull, ideal dairy type,
GEO. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ontario

**HEALED A RUNNIN' SORE
Where Other Remedies
Failed**

One of the most difficult things in the world to get rid of is a running sore, either in man or beast.

Mr. Charles Fulls, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., was beginning to think the running sore on his horse could not be healed until he started to use Egyptian Liniment. He tells the results.

"I had a horse afflicted with a running sore for over a year. I tried every remedy I could hear of but none of them seemed to have any effect, and every one told me the sore could not be healed, but I determined to give Douglas' Egyptian Liniment a trial, and am pleased to state that a few applications entirely healed the sore."

The way Douglas' Egyptian Liniment removes all unhealthy matter from scalds, burns and festering wounds and restores sound, healthy flesh is simply wonderful. Always keep a bottle handy.

25c. at all Dealers
Free Sample on request.

Douglas & Co.

Napanee, - - - - - Ont.

HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock
of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favourable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

CHOICE BULLS

Have two excellent bull calves left, which are 9 and 10 months old. They are both deep, low set calves, besides being good handlers, and their breeding is gilt edge. Also a number of heifers, all ages.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold; choice females for sale. One yearling Clyde stallion, one weanling Clyde stallion, big, best quality and breeding.

CARGILL LIMITED

JOHN CLANCY Manager
Cargill, Ontario Proprietors

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds,
Berkshires**

FOR SALE—A few Shorthorn females a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
P. O. and Station Campbellford, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario

Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Good Shorthorn Bulls

not all sold. I have 2 roans, 17 and 12 months, respectively; a dark red, 12 months; a white, 11 months; a red roan, 10 months; all straight, smooth, wide, fleshy, strong-boned bulls, showing breed character; some from heavy-milking dams; also five yearling heifers. Priced on easy terms for quick sale.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ontario

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914

Estate of late A. W. SMITH

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

We still have an excellent lot of rams, mostly sired by Imp. Connaught Royal; also one extra choice young bull for sale.

Situated one mile from Lucan Crossing.
P. O. Address, R. R. No. 1, Clandeboy, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters

Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearing ewes, now bred to imp ram.

W. A. Douglas, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

"OAKLAND" SHORTHORNS

50 head of good individuals to select from, 26 breeding females, headed by a fine roan 1st prize and sweepstakes bull. Just three bulls fit for service, all of high quality, and priced to sell.

Dual-purpose a specialty.
John Elder & Sons - Henshall, Ontario

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS—Present offering: Two choice bulls, suitable for high-class herd headers, 8 to 11 mos., and females all ages. Present stock bull, "Royal Bruce" (Imp.) = 55038 =.

George D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.
Erin Station, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone

**Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.**

Dog Going Blind.

I have a valuable collie dog, and last fall a colt kicked him on side of the neck. The eye on that side went blind, and now the other eye is going blind. Could you give us a remedy to cure him?

J. T.

Ans.—We fear your dog will lose his sight, and nothing can be done.

Special Crop For Hay.

I am plowing up a meadow this spring, and I want to sow something suitable for hay to be fed to sheep next winter. What would be best to sow along with it to come up for fall feed after the crop is cut? I am not seeding it down this year.

R. B.

Ans.—Sowing at this time of year, and on sod, oats are as good as anything you can raise. They should be cut in the milk stage and cured. Japanese Panic millet may be sown in June and give a good crop of fodder. It also should be cut when the seed is in the milk stage, and cured into hay. Rape, sown fairly thick, will afford pasturage after the main crop is harvested. The rape is often sown two weeks subsequent to the seeding of grain, and covered with the weeder, even after the grain is up. Sown in this way, three to five pounds is about right.

Cow Deal—Wall Board—Habit.

1. A buys a cow from B. Cow is noticed to have a cough a few days after A gets her home. If A has cow tested for tuberculosis and she reacts to the test, can A compel B to take cow back? Cow has been in A's stable for 30 days and cough is no better, though B claims she had no cough when he had her.

2. Do you consider the substitute used in place of plaster and called wall board would be satisfactory for a new house?

3. We have a mare eight years old that has a peculiar habit. When tied she holds her head as if she were afraid of being hurt; when working she will often turn her head as if it hurt her, and when standing in a team she tries to rest her head on the other horse's back. Do you think this is only a habit or is there probably something internal irritating her? She has never been abused.

F. H. W.

Ans.—1. We do not think A has any case against B. If he had any suspicion of tuberculosis, he should have bought the cow subject to test.

2. It should be entirely satisfactory. Look up the advertisement of the manufacturers in these columns and write them for prices and full particulars.

3. This is likely only a habit. In the stall it may be due to nervousness.

Veterinary.

Lump Jaw.

It seems passing strange that there are so many cases of lump jaw when it can be so easily cured if the veterinarians understood their business. Two years ago I had a young cow with lump jaw in an advanced stage. I took her to my veterinarian, who said he had cured dozens of them. He tied her securely, skinned back some distance, bored out the tumor with a hollow steel auger, scraped it with a spoon-shaped instrument, chiselled off a piece of bone, and spread iodide of potassium in the wound. This made a perfect cure. He remarked that in order that the operation may be effective, every particle of diseased tissue must be removed.

D. J.

Ans.—It is somewhat hard to understand your philosophy. You are surprised that there are so many cases of lump jaw, and attribute it to ignorance of the veterinary profession in general. At the same time do not offer any suggestions re prevention. You give nothing of curative treatment, but say nothing of preventive. The successful treatment of disease does not prevent the attacks of the disease. The treatment mentioned may be said to be somewhat heroic, and in advanced cases where the bone is involved, as you say yours was, there would be very little jaw bone left after "all diseased tissue be removed." We get good results from the iodide-of-potassium treatment, and have little faith in operations where the bone is involved. V

**Raise Better Calves
at Less Expense, with
Royal Purple
CALF MEAL**

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the good price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to digest are roasted to render them easy of assimilation by the calves. The roasting also causes the grains to shrink over one-third, so that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing pound for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

ROYAL PURPLE Saves the problem of what to feed young chicks to get best results. ROYAL PURPLE Chick Meal is just right, neither too coarse nor too fine. The ingredients hard to digest are partly roasted. No losses of chicks through indigestion when you use this splendid meal. If your dealer hasn't it, write us direct. Fifty per cent of the young chicks that die so from indigestion due to improper feeding.

SPECIAL \$50 PRIZE OFFER.
We offer \$50 cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE Meal, weight for age, shipped to us for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition is over will be returned to the successful contestant. Ask your dealer for full particulars.

To raise fowl successfully you should have our poultry remedies, especially our Roup Cure. There is no reason why you should lose any of your young chicks or turkeys from disease. We will send, absolutely free, FREE—one of our 80-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry and how to treat them.

We will send 100 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

THE OLD RELIABLE

Livingston Brand
[Pure Linseed]

Oil Cake Meal

A food to make cattle fat. Tones the system. Makes more butterfat. Try either pea size or coarse ground for sheep. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited
BADEN, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Junction, G.T.R. Bell 'Phone

Springhurst Shorthorns

Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning **HARRY SMITH EXETER STN. HAY P. O.** strains. Only one bull left—a red, 18 months old.

Salem Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.

J. A. WATT, Elora G. T. R., C. P. R. Telephone and Telegraph

BELMONT FARM, SHORTHORNS
We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Silo Drainage.

Which is the better, to have drain from silo, or set wooden silo on cement wall one and a half feet or two feet high to hold all the juice of corn? V. N.

Ans.—Place the silo on a cement foundation with a cement floor, concave bottom, drain leading from the center. By all means drain.

Well in Quicksand.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I saw in your paper an inquiry re quicksand well. I undertook to dig one similar to the one described, but it was not satisfactory. I got a well-driller to come with his machine, and he drove a four-inch pipe down through the quicksand into the clay forty-six feet below the surface. We got plenty of water at thirty feet, but the object in going deeper was to shut the sand off from coming in the bottom of the pipe. We have thirty feet of water in the forty-six-foot hole. The pump is inside of the four-inch pipe. I had this done seven or eight years ago, and it has given splendid satisfaction.
W. J. FILSON.

To Repair Cracked Troughs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In your issue of April 16th, someone asks for directions for repairing a concrete water-trough that has been cracked by frost. We have a concrete water-trough that became quite useless during February, 1913, which we repaired by putting a strong mixture of cement, about four inches deep, in the bottom, one part cement to three of rather fine gravel. It has not leaked any since being repaired in this way. Of course, the cracks were all in the bottom, the worst being around the sides and ends on a level with the floor. If there were bad cracks up the sides, some other plan would be necessary.
A. P. Lambton Co., Ont.

Chicken Disease.

I am much interested in chickens and their welfare. A disease has attacked some very valuable pure-bred chickens near here. They have the best of feed and quarters, and much money is spent on their comfort. A canker, or raised, blister-like ulcer, has gradually spread over the head, comb, wattles, and well into the mouth over the edge of the beak. It isn't a blister, for there is no water in it. It looks like an ulcer, but it doesn't seem to run. Just rough, dry, yellowish lumps of various sizes, and seems to be contagious. One Rhode Island Red rooster that the owner paid fifteen dollars for, died either from the disease or the treatment. The owner took it to a chicken doctor, and he burned these lumps with something that hardened up the comb and wattles, even burned through the roof of the mouth. The rooster died. Two more prize Plymouth Rocks have it now. They eat and seem well enough; only the heads are affected; no sign of anything on the feet or legs. These almost seem as if they might recover if left alone; yet, as it is a contagious disease, and one that we know nothing about, we would be pleased if you would publish a remedy in your paper.
T. M.

Ans.—From the symptoms given in the enclosed letter, would say that apparently the trouble is chicken pox and canker. The ulcer-like growths on the head are called chicken pox, and the more yellowish spots in the mouth, throat, etc., is canker. These diseases are very difficult to treat. First, give the birds a dose of Epsom salts, using about a pound per hundred birds. We have tried using a mixture of one teaspoonful each of vinegar, salt, and carbonic acid in one pint of water. This is applied freely to the affected parts once or twice daily. For canker in the mouth, swab with a feather dipped in an almost saturated solution of potassium permanganate. Isolate all affected birds, and the man who handles the sick birds should change his clothes before going amongst the well birds. These diseases are generally more prevalent earlier in the season, and are almost sure to follow an injury to the head, which the birds might receive by fighting.
A. C. M.

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HEAVY FENCE

No. of bars.	Height inches.	Uprights inches apart.	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches.	PRICES		
				Old Ont. per rod.	New Ont. and Que.	Maritime Prov.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.23	.25	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.29	.31	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31	.33	.34
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
9	51	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.33	.35	.36
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.33	.35	.36
10	51	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.33	.35	.36
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36	.38	.39

MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks (Maritime Provinces prices of Medium Weight and Special Poultry Fences include painting)

5	36	16½	8, 8; 10, 10	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.22
6	36	16½	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16½	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.23	.25	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35

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48	13-ft. op'ng	4.25	4.45	4.45
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There is still a bull fit for service left, of the Maple Grove quality and type, which will be sold below his value; he is from R.O.M. stock on both sides; also a couple of rattling good calves sired by the great King Lyons Hengerveld out of Tidy Abberkirk and Pontiac Korndyke cows, fellows that will make herd headers. If you want such at a reasonable price, write.

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Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beatt; Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two grand-dams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30 lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write

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3 yearling bulls for sale, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont., Campbellford Station.

Lightning Rods.

A bulletin advocating the use of lightning rods on buildings has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Prof. W. H. Day, of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, is the author of this bulletin, and he demonstrates, after a series of investigations covering thirteen years, that lightning-rods are the protection that science claims them to be. In Ontario, in 1912, the efficiency of rods was 94 1/2 per cent. From the reports of insurance companies, Prof. Day found that in every 200 farm buildings insured, 42 were rodless, which is 21 per cent., but out of every 200 farm buildings struck by lightning, only three were rodless. In this connection, Prof. Day observes, "We should have expected 42 if the rods were no good." Lightning-rods in Iowa are recorded as showing an efficiency of 98.7 per cent., and inspected rods in Michigan show an efficiency of 99.9 per cent. Records in Iowa show that for the eight years 1905-1912, the average number of insurance companies carrying risks on rodless buildings was 55. The highest number of companies reporting in any one year was 68, and the lowest 46. The total lightning claim paid by all these companies for the whole eight years on rodless buildings was only \$4,464.30—an average of \$10.15 per company per year. On unrodless buildings, they paid lightning claims amounting to the large sum of \$341,065.32, which is an average of \$775.15 per company per year, and the number of unrodless buildings was the same as the rodless ones. In Michigan, where a company insures only rodless buildings which have been inspected, a risk of \$55,172,075 was carried during four years, and damage claims arising from lightning during that time totalled only \$32. These and other proofs submitted by Prof. Day, are practical demonstrations of the scientific fact that lightning-rods properly installed are a protection. In giving directions for the proper rodding of buildings, the reader is reminded that lightning is electricity. Prof. Day asserts that rods should be in metallic connection with the building, and that no insulators should be used. This method of attachment is directly opposite to that adopted when lightning-rods were first used.

Gossip.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in last issue of Lyndenwood Holsteins, the property of W. J. Bailey, who since the advertisement was set up, informs us that his address has been changed from Nober, Ont., to R. R. No. 4, Hagersville, Ont. See the advertisement and note the change of address.

A valuable reference book for stockmen is the Album of International Champions, which the management of the annual International Live-stock Exposition, held at Chicago, has recently had published. This attractive cloth-bound book is profusely illustrated with the various prize-winners, and includes an interesting history of that exposition, its origin, objects, main features, name and portraits of its projectors, officers, board of directors, foreign judges, grand champions, individuals and carloads of previous years, together with many factors and figures which will be read with interest by all those who have followed the show since its inception. This work may be had from the Secretary, B. H. Heide, for the price of 50c.

The Clydesdale business seems to be booming in Scotland and in the United States. Not long ago a colt named Fairholme Footprint was purchased by E. L. Ames, an American Clydesdale breeder, for \$5,000. This colt has some famous breeding behind him, being out of Harviestoun Baroness, and sired by the great Old Country winner, Dunure Footprint. On top of this wonderful sale comes a report that a colt which won at recent shows in the Old Country, and named The Birkenwood, which took first in the foal class at Kilmarnock recently, has changed hands at the wonderful price of \$10,000. This colt is sired by Apukwa, a son of that great breeding horse, Hiawatha. The colt, when he changed hands, was nine months of age, and was purchased by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Scotland.

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Capacity—Sixteen cows with records about 20 lbs. and 7 two-year-old heifers with records from 16 to 20lbs. proves this.

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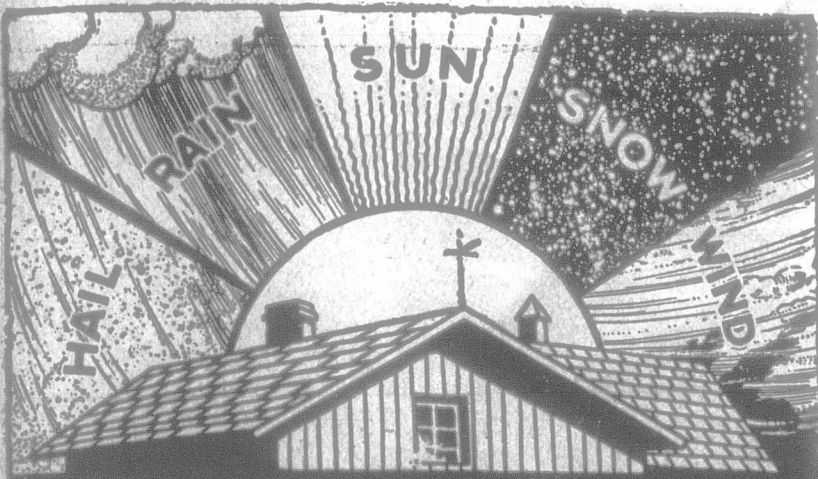
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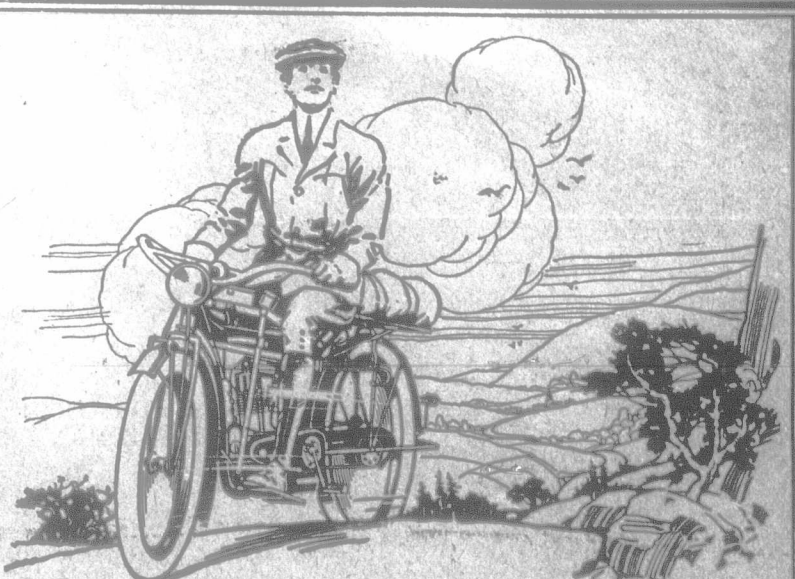
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 (Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the world)

Lightning Protection

WHAT are you doing in the way of protecting the big outlay of money you have invested in farm buildings and live stock AGAINST LIGHTNING? Without protection you risk your investment in farm buildings and live stock in every lightning storm. You are carrying insurance; sit down and figure what your loss would be if you were burnt out by lightning after collecting your insurance money—also take into account the high cost of building material and stonemasons' and carpenters' wages.

The matter of lightning protection has been taken up by the Government Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, also by the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Ontario at their annual meeting in Toronto in January, 1914, and they strongly advocate all farmers to protect their buildings against lightning, and to see that the rods are properly put on, as the erection of the rod is one of the most essential parts. They advocate copper rods.

We manufacture the highest-grade copper rods and their equipments that can be put on the market, and are the oldest exclusive lightning rod manufacturers in Canada.

All our agents and their erectors are experienced men trained by the company, so that perfect installation of the rodding can be depended upon. Write us, and we will have our local agent make an estimate for you.

We want a few good live men for territory still open in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

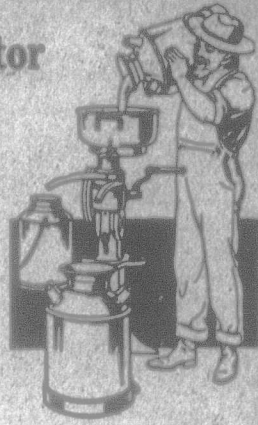
DOMINION LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY
 Dundas, Ontario

Take Care of Your Separator

Worn out bearings mean a jarring, shaky separator. You get less cream and less profit. Keep your separator running right with

STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

It reduces friction to a minimum. Never gums, never rusts, feeds freely into the closest bearings. Lengthens life of your Separator and keeps it running like a watch. For sale at all chief points.

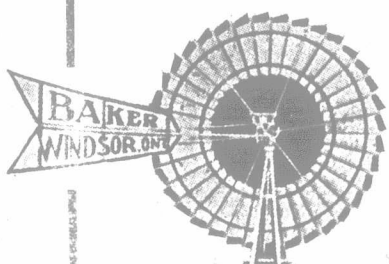


THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., LIMITED
 Toronto St. John Montreal Winnipeg
 Halifax Vancouver

"BAKER" No Friction Windmills

Mechanically correct NOW and always have been. Originators of the Hub and Stationary Spindle in Windmill Construction—the only proper plan of carrying the weight of the wheel. Write for more information.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO'Y
 Also manufacturers of Iron Pumps for every service, Galvanized Steel, Pine and Cypress Tanks
 WINDSOR, ONT.



They've Nine Lives! Insist on getting BLACK CAT BATTERIES

Sold everywhere. Cost less. Last longest. Made in Canada's oldest, largest and most reliable Battery Factory. Look for the Cat.
CANADIAN CARBON CO. LIMITED
 96 West King St., Toronto

Building a New Barn?—



This Book is FREE

It tells you about the best way to cover a barn.

It is full of plain statements of facts.

It is a standard work on a standard article.

No matter what kind of a barn you have, or intend to have—get this book, NOW.

Better than just asking for the "Eastlake" Shingle Book is to fill in the diagram below and get figures as well as facts.

Facts and Figures Tell the Story of Canada's Finest Barn Roofing and Siding Materials—Summed up in one word it is.

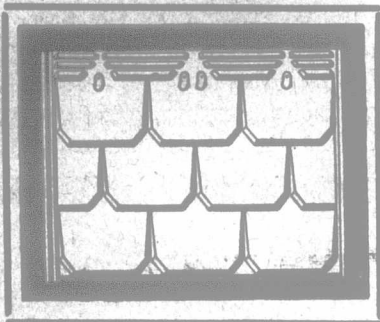
"Metallic"

Here are the Facts—Get the Figures from us!

The facts about "Eastlake" Steel Shingles and "Metallic" Corrugated Iron are simply these:

- Before they come to you { Good material, good galvanizing, good locking features (patented), accurate workmanship, careful packing.
- When they are on your Roof { Smart and neat looking, put on in record time, fire-proof, lightning-proof, storm-proof, and lifetime-lasting. Satisfactory to both pocket and pride.

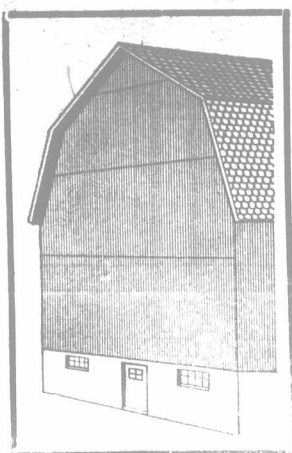
"Eastlake" Steel Shingles



From the time the first "Eastlake" Shingle was made there has been no change in any important detail—no alteration in metal, design or size. "Eastlake" Shingles have given continuous and perfect satisfaction. Practically 30 years hard service, subjected to the severest weather tests—still snug and waterproof. Is not that a record? And we cannot put any "time limit" on the wearing qualities of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles. They look good to last for 30 years more.

"Metallic" Corrugated Iron

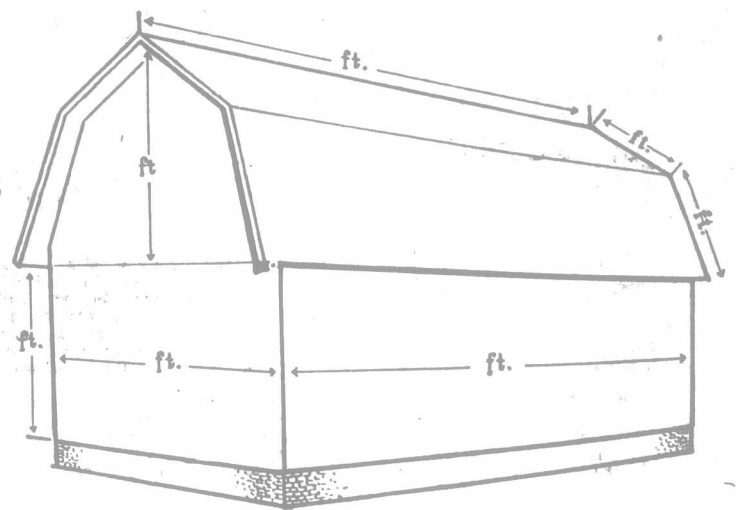
"Staunch as Armour Plate"



It IS different. As different from ordinary Corrugated Iron as shiplap is from "2x4." First in the iron—better, stronger. Secondly—in the galvanizing, a better coat with greater weather resisting qualities. Thirdly—in the corrugations—deeper, more even, made one at a time instead of all at a time. A stiffer, better sheet, life lasting—"That's Metallic Corrugated Iron."

Cut out this Diagram and mail it to-day.

Make a rough sketch of your intended Barn if this is not the style you want.



To The Metallic Roofing Co'y, Limited

(Address your letter to our nearest office)
TORONTO or WINNIPEG

Dear Sirs,

Here are the dimensions of the Barn I intend building. What will be the cost of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles, and Metallic Clapboard laid down at my station? Please state each cost separately.

If I should decide to buy, I want the above material shipped to Station on the Railway. Yours truly,

Name.....

P.O.....

I also attach rough sketch and dimensions of House, will you give me the cost of roofing with "Eastlake" Steel Shingles, and siding with "Metallic" Brick, Rockface or Clapboard Siding, (mark material wanted.)

I also enclose rough plan of Shed and Stable—send me cost of covering with "Metallic" Corrugated Iron.

THE Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED.

TORONTO - WINNIPEG