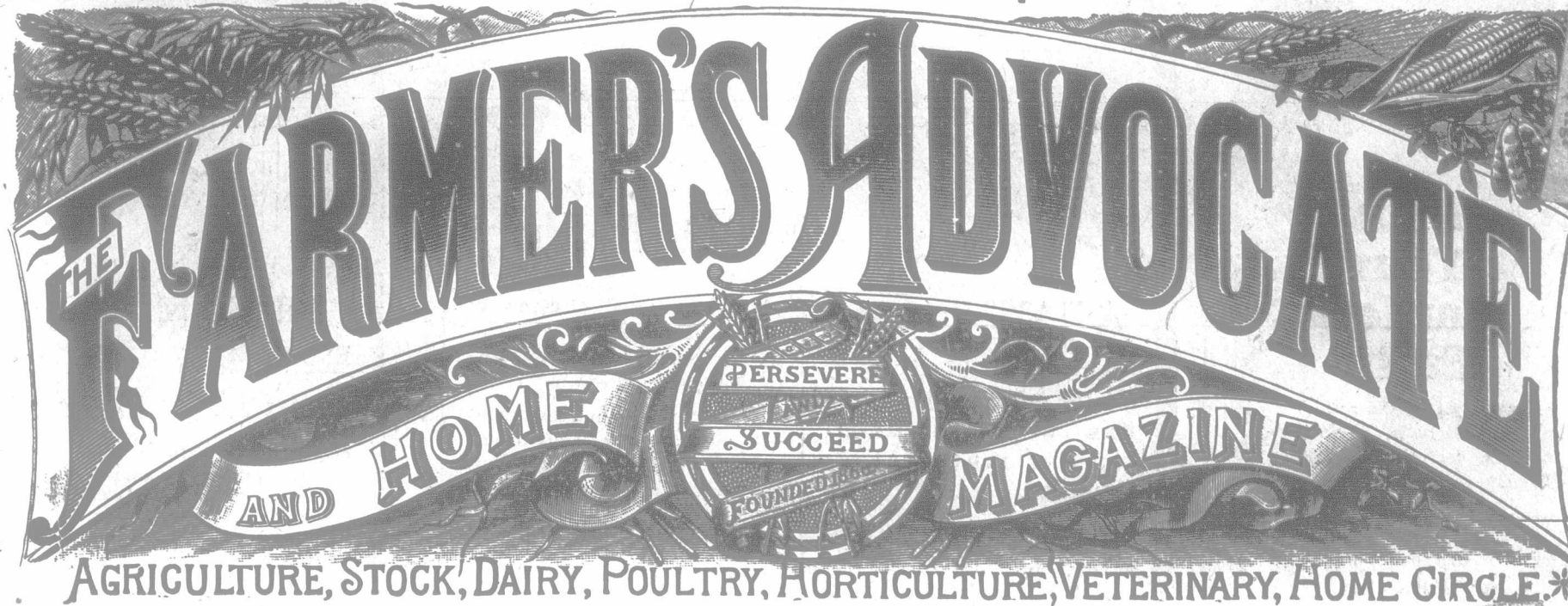


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



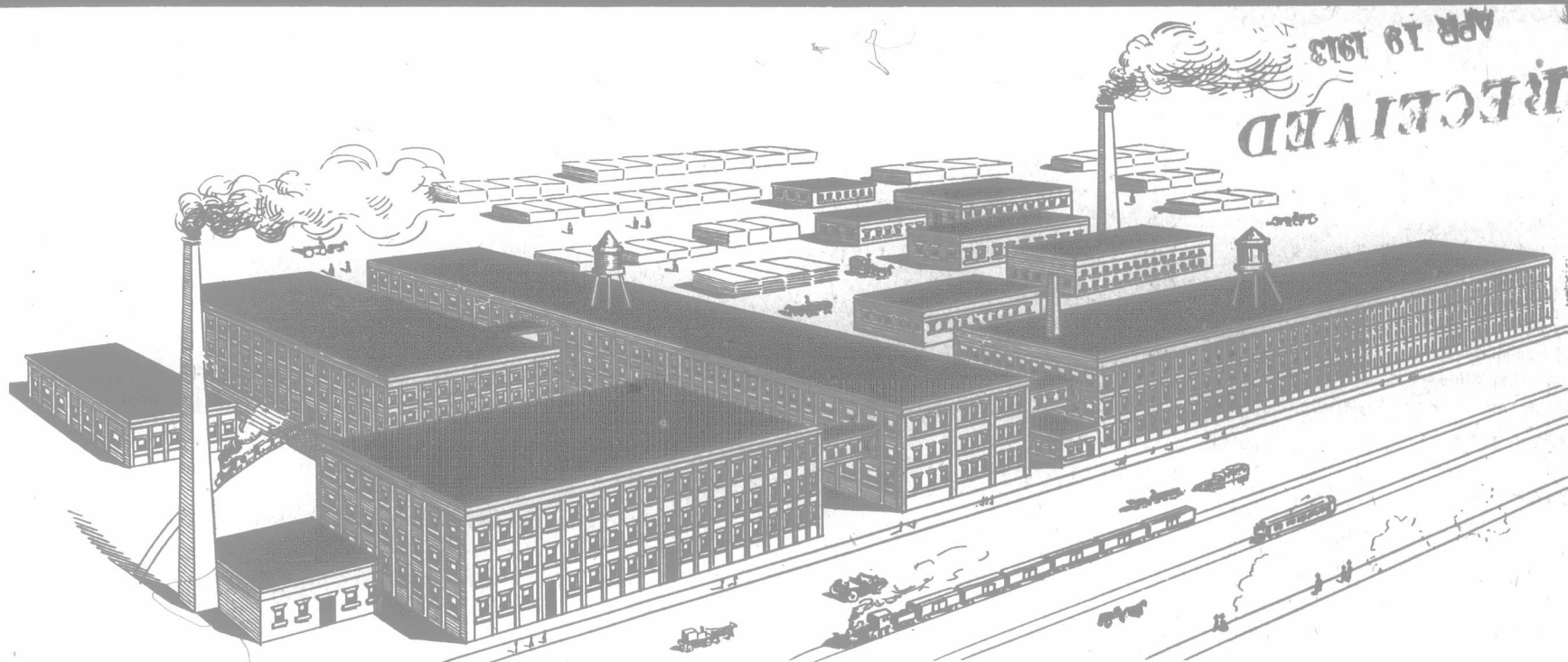
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 17, 1913.

Publications Branch 1073



You probably know the big plant shown above. It's a Massey-Harris plant—the name is familiar to everybody in Canada. Likely you know more about their business than we do. But—there's one point of mutual interest in the picture. The big plant shown is covered with

BRANTFORD ROOFING

Now, figure out the situation for yourself. The Massey-Harris people would insist on the **best roof** money could buy. They'd want a roof as near **Acidproof** and **Fireproof** as they could get it. They'd go into the roofing question **thoroughly**. They **certainly** would demand **facts**—not claims. Before specifying the roofing for this immense plant they would be **positive** regarding its **element-resisting** powers. Well—to protect this valuable plant and its contents, they covered it with **Brantford Roofing**—a roofing that is **known** to be **practically imperishable**.

Shouldn't **Brantford Roofing** be the **best possible roofing** for that building of yours? It doesn't matter whether it is a sky-scraper or a barn, the fact remains that **you cannot buy better than Brantford Roofing**. Yet it costs no more than ordinary roofing. Send for our big **FREE** book on the roofing question. You should know the facts it contains.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

Brantford

::

::

Canada

Warehouses:

Toronto

Montreal

Winnipeg

Plan Your Garden Early

Don't wait till the rush of Spring Work is on—write at once for the new 1913 Catalogue of

EWING'S Reliable Seeds

Then sit down, while you have the leisure to enjoy it, go over this illustrated catalogue carefully, and select the flower and vegetable seeds for a bumper crop next season.

You cannot go wrong with Ewing's Catalogue. The different varieties are so clearly pictured or described that you can be sure of getting just the kinds you like best.

As for quality, ALL Ewing's Seeds are thoroughly reliable—true to name and sure to grow.

If your dealer cannot supply you the Ewing's Seeds you select, order from us direct.

WM. EWING & CO.
SEEDSMEN
McGill St., Montreal.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Each TUESDAY until Oct. 28th, inclusive.
Winnipeg and Return - - - \$35.00
Edmonton and Return - - - 43.00
Proportionate low rates to other points.
Return limit two months.

Settlers' Excursions

To ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN

Every TUESDAY until April 29th inclusive, from stations in Ontario, Port Hope, Peterboro, and West, at very low rates.

Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated to WINNIPEG without change, leaving Toronto 11.00 p.m., via Chicago and St. Paul on above dates.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton.

Berth Reservations and particulars from Grand Trunk agents.

PATENTS procured everywhere
EGERTON R. CASE
Registered Attorney Dept. E, Temple Building
Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience

Amatite Roofing Needs No Painting

AMATITE is made of pitch, and it makes an ideal roof. There are two layers of this wonderful waterproofing material in Amatite.

If you are a practical man and know what a nuisance and expense roof painting is, you know the value of a "no-paint" roof.

Amatite comes in handy rolls with nails and cement free. Skilled labor is needless. You can lay the roof yourself.

Look into the subject. We will supply you with sample without charge or obligation. Address our nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray
Use it before milking and cows will yield better.

Everjet Elastic Paint
Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is no objection. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for "rubber" roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

The wearing surface is composed of a pitch-concrete made by embedding crushed mineral matter into a tough pitch matrix.


Rain has no more effect on the pitch than it has on the mineral, and year after year Amatite roofs give perfect service without any paint or care.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.
"And I laid it myself too!"



The Anthony Wire Fence

The Perfect Tie



See That Knot

ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is the **cheapest** on the market if you value **quality and workmanship**.

ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is made from all No. 9 hard steel wire thoroughly galvanized.

ANTHONY WIRE FENCE has the stay wires tied to the line wires with the **strongest, neatest and most compact lock** on any wire fence made.

ANTHONY WIRE FENCE is so constructed that it **will not bend down at the top nor roll up at the bottom**; but stands up straight when erected.

Buy it and try it, and be satisfied.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

The Anthony Wire Fence Co. of Canada, Limited
Walkerville, Ontario.

\$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You.

Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astound you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our fully illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200 Bainbridge, N. Y.



Get this LOUDEN Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger



and have the barn door hang and run right for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced trolley wheels, ways smooth and easy running. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

Ask for the Louden Line

—over 47 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Louden goods efficient and reliable. We make

"Everything for the Barn"

including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Cans, Hay Forks and Slings.

Write for our new Catalogue.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 91 - GUELPH, Ont.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW, IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our "Patent Samson Stump Extractor" a trial. It has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, two men will do the work of three men and a horse. It can also be used for felling trees.

WRITE US FOR DETAILS.

The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd.
164 Bay Street, TORONTO

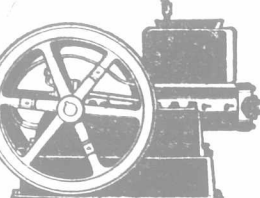
STANDARD GASOLINE ENGINE

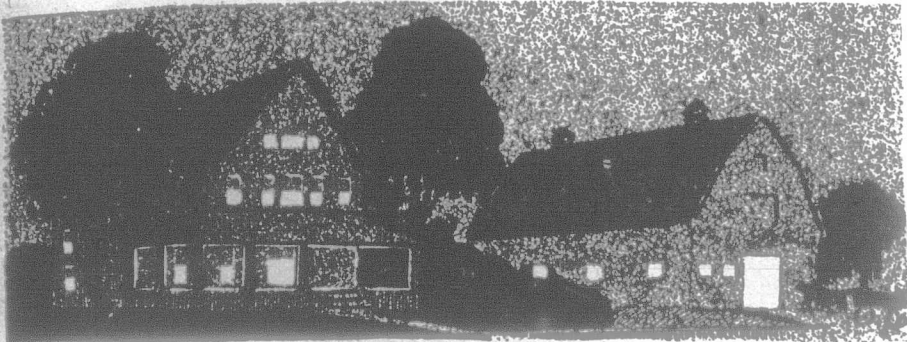
Every one sold on a strong guarantee. Ask for our catalogue of engines.

London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B. London, Ont.

Largest makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



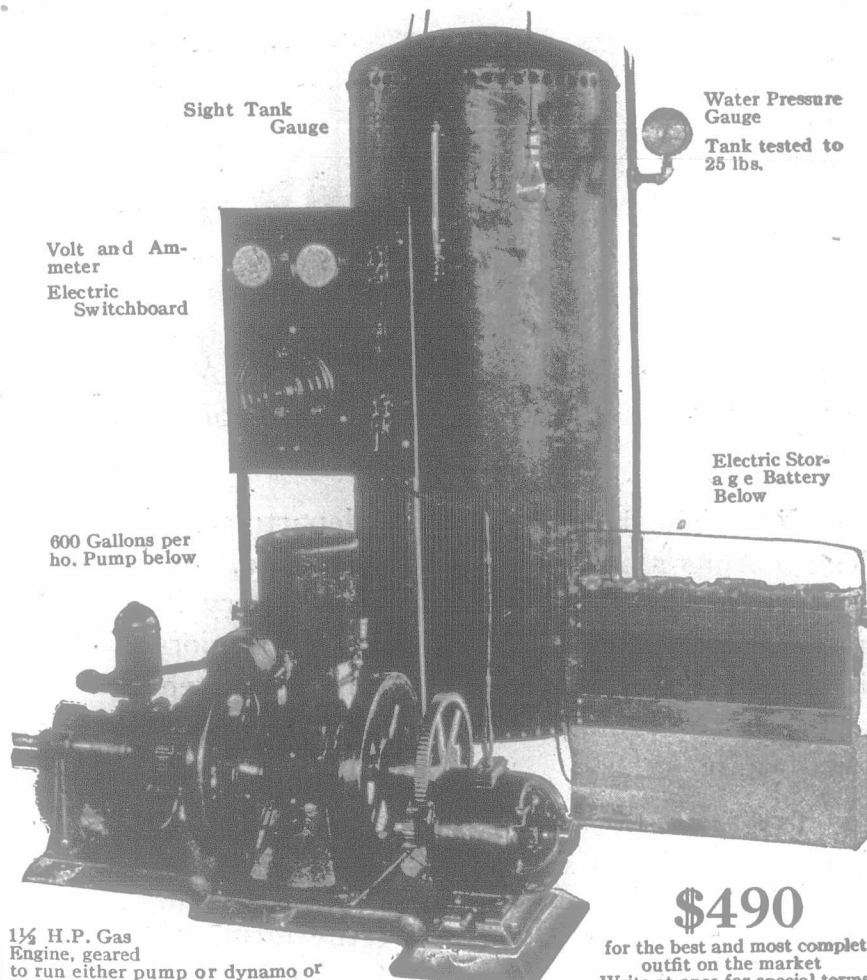


Light and Water Systems For Your Farm or Country Home

Everyone can now have electric lights and running water throughout house and stable. No matter where you live these city conveniences can be yours for a small investment that will immensely increase the value of your property.

The Home Electric Light and Water System provides current for regulation electric lighting on a safe "low voltage" storage battery system—and also stores water under sufficient tank pressure to give good tap flow away up on the second floor.

The equipment is easy to instal—almost anyone can set it up. Wiring can be done easily by anyone who can handle simple tools—and the plumbing is very simple.



\$490

for the best and most complete outfit on the market. Write for special terms

THE HOME ELECTRIC AND WATER SYSTEM

Reduces your fire risk and adds immeasurably to your own and family's convenience. Cuts out all the drudgery of pumping and carrying water for house and stock. All the nuisance of filling and cleaning dirty and dangerous oil-lamps is done away with. Makes home more attractive to the boys—far less of a burden to your wife and help.

So Simple that Your Boy Can Run it.

The Home System is very simple. A practically automatic 1 1/4 h.-p. gasoline engine that runs without attention. A sturdy pump that draws the water from your well and stores it, under about 80 lbs. pressure, in a strong tank, tested to 125 lbs. pressure, 600 gallons an hour, capacity. A dandy little high-grade dynamo that generates the current stored in the batteries at the same time as the pump is working—or separately when desired. An improved storage battery, guaranteed not to sulphate, almost "fool proof", requires no complicated knowledge of electricity. Is absolutely safe—couldn't get a shock if you tried. Reliable.

So Economical it Saves You Money.

Not only do you get the city convenience of clean electric light and running water—but you get it at a lower cost than city dwellers pay for

the same utilities. Once installed, your only expense is a little gasoline. An average of 20c a week provides for all the current and pumping you require. Less cost than coal oil lamps.

So Convenient You Can't Do Without It.

Start the engine, throw in the pump gear and go about your other work. In an hour or less the tank will hold under pressure all the water you require. Run the dynamo at the same time. That stores up the current in the batteries. The automatic switchboard gives you full control of your lighting at all times. No need to run the engine at night. Just throw a switch and your lights are on. The battery does the work. Full set of 12 electric lamps included free with outfit.

Use engine for other purposes. The sturdy little gas engine will also run your feed chopper, cream separator, washing machine and churn.

Easy to Instal

The Home Electric Light and Water System is shipped ready to instal. It can be set up in two hours. The necessary wiring is easily done under our complete instructions for a very little expense. Any plumber can make the attachments if your house has plumbing. If not, he can do the piping, etc. for you, at less cost than you think.

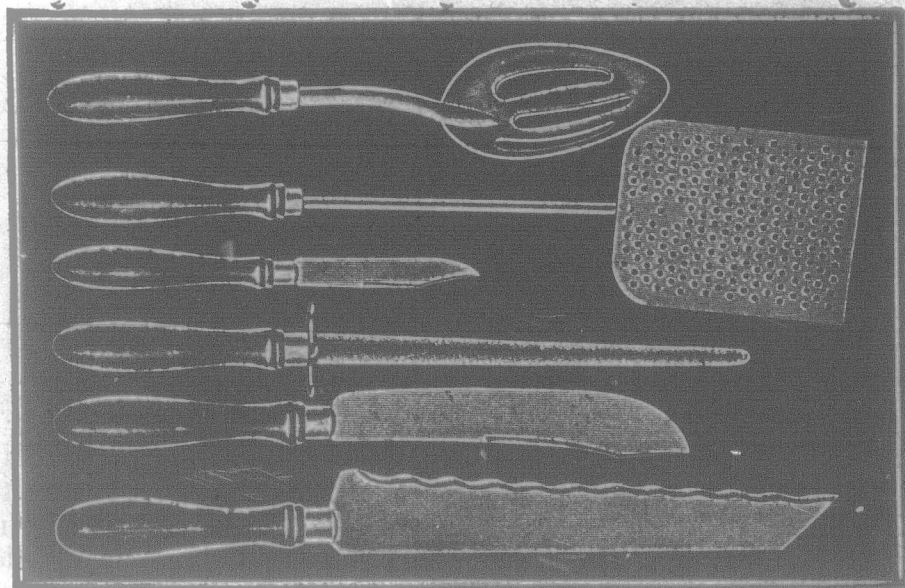
The Home Electric and Water System will make yours a convenient home—more valuable if you want to sell—far more attractive to live in. Write for special terms we are quoting by letter only and any additional information you require. Or better still, make a reservation of an outfit at once. Our output is going to be considerably exceeded by this year's demand. First comers are sure of getting an outfit.

The Home Electric Light and Water Systems
WELLAND, CANADA

Sign your name and address on margin below and mail to us to-day.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

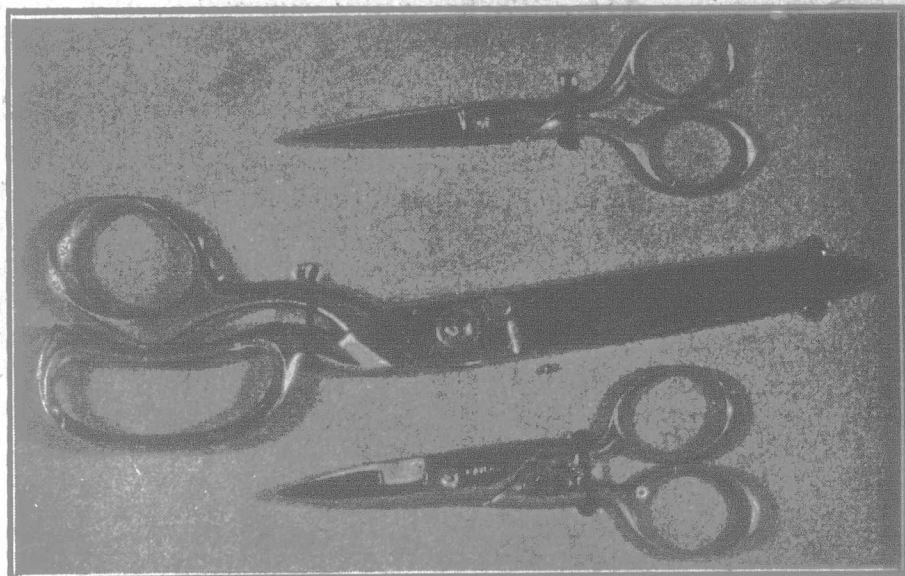
A few hours' pleasant work will enable you to procure as a premium either of the very useful articles illustrated below:



Complete Kitchen Equipment

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished, hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules.

All six articles for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER



Set Scissors

One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one button-hole scissors. All good quality steel.

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY

LONDON, LIMITED ONTARIO

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Has been THE FIRST IMPORTANT publication in Canada to press the case for a Dominion Bank Commission and efficient government regulation of banks.

It is the friend of the farmer and the champion of co-operation.

The only paper in Canada which publishes a regular exclusive article by the leading Canadian writer, Peter McArthur.

The only paper in Canada which applies its theory in actual demonstration.

Has the best magazine section of any agricultural publication; is the oldest, the leading, the most practical and the best agricultural journal in Canada.

Independent, fearless and clean.

Tell your neighbors about the stand it has taken on the banking question and co-operation.

12 SOLID REASONS

1st—Shrewd business men do not limit themselves to newspapers, however good, but subscribe also to journals devoted to their own enterprises. The farmer, fighting his battle single-handed, more than any other class of men, needs such a journal.

2nd—The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has stood the test of Time for over 47 years, and stuck to its text "Persevere and Succeed." It is still on the job.

3rd—Standing independent of parties, factions, sects and Trusts, The Farmer's Advocate digs out the truth. There is safety for the farmer in publicity.

4th—To be really successful, the farmer must be a broad man. The Farmer's Advocate is not restricted to one special branch of husbandry, but covers all departments, giving the cream of information about each.

5th—The editors and contributors of The Farmer's Advocate are farmers or persons with actual experience in farming, live-stock rearing, dairying, horticulture, poultry-raising, bee-keeping and other departments. They are not kid-glove editors living in city sky-scrapers.

6th—Over 3,000 enquiries answered yearly, free of charge, in the "Questions and Answers" department of The Farmer's Advocate, by a staff of experts.

7th—Three large cameras are regularly in use by the staff, and over \$2,000 per year expended in photography and illustrations, for the profit and pleasure of The Farmer's Advocate readers.

8th—The Farmer's Advocate keeps its readers in touch with all the latest and most reliable records of Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and other institutions of research.

9th—The Home Magazine department of The Farmer's Advocate, covering Life, Art, Literature, Fashions, Education and every interest of Domestic Life, for seniors and juniors, is in charge of a regular editor and competent associates, and in quality is without an equal in the Empire.

10th—Printed every week on high-class book paper, it has won its place of supremacy as the best weekly for the Farm and all its interests. No matter how small the farm, the best paper is none too good. In a single year The Farmer's Advocate contains over 2,000 pages of the most valuable matter. Many readers have preserved their copies for a generation.

11th—The rigidly selected advertising pages, are full of information about things needed on the farm or in the home, enabling readers to make a wise selection among many good things.

12th—The Farmer's Advocate pioneers the way, establishing demonstration apple orchards and a demonstration farm, on which to determine the best ways of doing things, the returns, and the cost. These undertakings are entirely at the service of its readers.

Sample copies always free on application.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, LONDON, CAN.



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MINERVA PURE PREPARED PAINT

Compare "MINERVA" with other paints—the kind that often blisters, peels off and fades.

Minerva Paint produces a beautiful, smooth even finish that is long lasting.

No bother with mixing; no worry over testing to get the right shade. Every can of Minerva Paint is ready for use; mixed just right for painting round the home.

Insist on Minerva Paint.

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

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO.
Toronto (CANADA) Limited
"It's so easy to paint with Minerva." 243

For Spraying

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal



EUREKA
COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN
SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact; tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Buchanan's
Self-Compressing Long Sling



—the result of 33 years experience in making Pitching Machines. Consists of three slings and sectional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong. We make all kinds of Pitching Machines—Swivel Carriers and Tracks, Slings, Harpoon Forks, etc. Write for catalogue. T. BUCHANAN & CO., INGERSOLL, ONT. 2

ROGERS' CEMENT AND CRUSHED STONE

Buildings That Save Money For Farmers

The most economical building material is concrete made with Rogers Cement and crushed stone.

The modern farmer knows that cement houses, barns, silos, etc. are everlasting, fire-proof, warm, comfortable,—save money in every way.

Every live farmer should know what can be done with cement on his farm, and how it is used. We have spent thousands of dollars preparing a book to tell you how to mix and use cement.

A copy will be sent to you for 50c.: a fraction of its cost. You need this book—the supply is limited.

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED
28 KING WEST TORONTO

FARMERS!

You want the most simple, durable and economical gasoline engine made. Then buy

The "New-Way" Air-Cooled Engine

Which "Goes and Goes Right" Always

Scores of thousands are making farmers money the world over.




The "New-Way" AIR-COOLED ENGINES

are now made in Canada, and the price is right. Write for information and Catalogue Dc 12.

The "New-Way" MOTOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Welland Ontario

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



IS THE Peerless Extra Long Gate

Gates should no longer be looked upon as mere holes in the fence where a bar or any makeshift of an obstruction sufficient to keep the stock will do. A good gate is as essential as a good fence.

Insecure gates are a menace to the lives of stock and crops and should be promptly replaced with Peerless Wire Mesh Gates.

These gates are built of the best materials. Have a framework of extra heavy pipe filled with the very best grade of wire mesh. The frames are electrically welded and are air tight so no water can get in and rust out. They are braced with one diagonal and a short horizontal brace and two vertical ones thus making a very strong rigid gate which will not sag.

Frame strong. Mesh is heavily galvanized and will not chip, flake or rust.

Peerless Gates are strong, durable and satisfactory will look best, wear best, and serve you best. We especially recommend their use with Peerless Wire Fencing.

Write for our Catalogue

We also manufacture a large and reliable line of farm and poultry fencing, walk and ornamental gates and fencing.

Agents almost everywhere. Want live agents in unoccupied territory

Burwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
Windsor, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

A WELL STOCKED VEGETABLE GARDEN

\$1.00

RENNIE'S "GEM GARDEN" COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

contains just the right quantities of each kind to give a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables every day in the season—early or late.

Ask for the "GEM GARDEN" Collection when ordering. It contains—

- 1 lb. Dwarf Stringless Yellow Pod Beans
- 1 lb. Dwarf Stringless Green Pod Beans
- 1 pkt. Dwarf Bush Lima Beans
- 1 pkt. Round Red Beet
- 1 pkt. Early Cabbage
- 1 pkt. Intermediate Red Carrot
- 1 lb. Early Sugar Corn
- 1 pkt. Slicing Cucumber
- 1 pkt. Cabbage Heading Lettuce
- 1 pkt. Early Slicing Onion
- 1 pkt. Large Boiling Onion
- 1 pkt. Long White Parsnip
- 1 lb. Earliest Dwarf Peas
- 1 lb. Medium Early Dwarf Peas
- 1 pkt. Early Round Red Radish
- 1 pkt. Marrow Squash
- 1 pkt. Early Smooth Scarlet Tomato
- 1 pkt. Round White Table Turnip

\$2.50 worth of Seeds for \$1.00

Address all orders to
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, SEEDS TORONTO

Farm Help Supplied

With a view to securing to its many patrons the very best obtainable in the way of immigrated

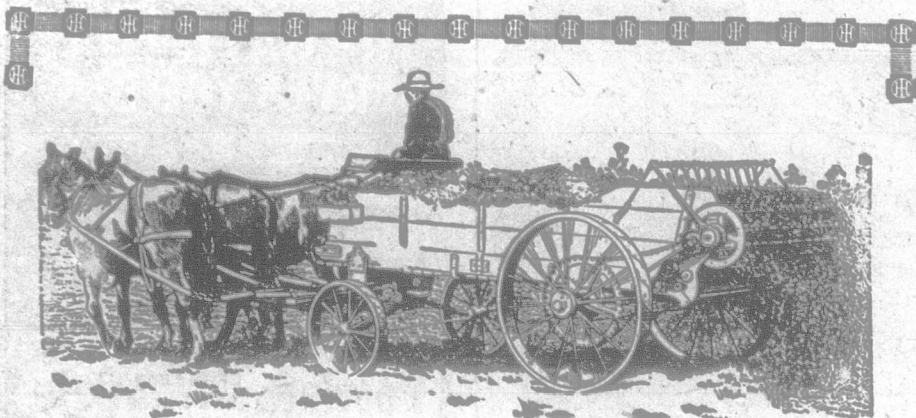
Farm Laborers

THE SALVATION ARMY

is this year putting forth special efforts in the rural and outlying districts of THE BRITISH ISLES

From such districts will come the very class of men, boys, and housekeepers required by Canadian farmers.

Apply by letter at once to—
IMMIGRATION SECRETARY
20 ALBERT STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
OR
MAJOR MCGILLIVARY
596 CLARENCE STREET - LONDON, ONT.



What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state raised average crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get. Suppose each acre of farm land in this country were so tilled that it produced an equal increase. How much more money would farmers have, with which to buy the luxuries of life that they earn and deserve?

What others have done, you can do. Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to best advantage.

The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point to pulverize the manure without too greatly increasing the draft of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether the spreader is going uphill or down, otherwise the spreading will be uneven. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

The I H C local agent carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES

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



CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

HOMESEEKERS

Low Round Trip Rates each Tuesday, March to October inclusive.

Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00

Edmonton and Return - 43.00

Other points in proportion
Returns Limit two months.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

SETTLERS

For settlers traveling with live stock and effects.

SPECIAL TRAINS
Will leave Toronto

Each **TUESDAY**

MARCH AND APRIL
10.20 p.m.

Settlers and families without live stock should use

REGULAR TRAINS
Leaving Toronto

10.20 p.m. Daily

Through Colonist and Tourist Sleepers

COLONIST CARS ON ALL TRAINS
No charge for Berths

Home Seekers' Trains Leave Toronto 10.20 p.m. during March, April, September and October, and at 2 p.m. and 10.20 p.m. during May, June, July and August.
Through Trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West

Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto



We give a FREE TRIAL of the

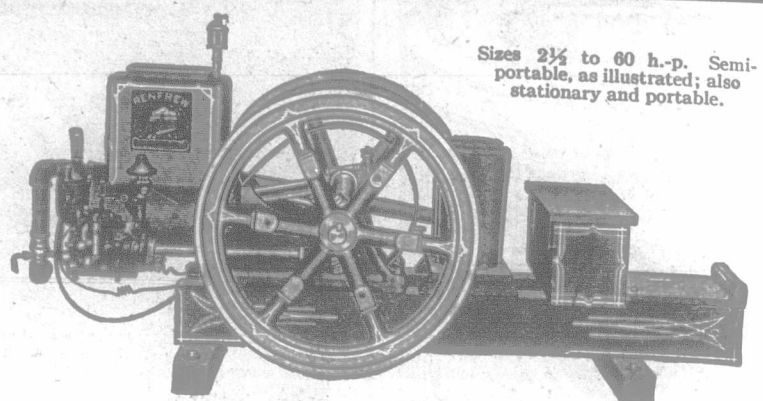
Domo Cream Separator

Think of it! We send this high-grade, easy-turning machine on approval, freight prepaid, to test at our expense. We take all the risk. Prices from \$15 and upwards, about half what you pay for others, and you can be the judge of its merit. Write to-day for circular "A," which gives full particulars of our trial offer, with prices and easy terms of payment. It's FREE.

DOMO SEPARATOR CO.

Brighton, Ont.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.



Sizes 2½ to 60 h.-p. Semi-portable, as illustrated; also stationary and portable.

"That's the slickest engine I ever saw"

So remarked an agent who has handled many different makes of gasoline engines in the last twenty years. "Why," he said, "that special governor of yours would make any man want the

Renfrew Standard

gasoline engine if he had no other reason for buying it."

The governor that the agent spoke so enthusiastically about is, we might say, one of the principal features of the Renfrew-Standard engine. It is undoubtedly the most efficient governor yet devised—immensely superior to the old fly-wheel type. It controls the engine perfectly, allowing speed to be changed at will while engine is running, and automatically cutting off the supply of gasoline and electricity from batteries should engine exceed speed for which it is set. The simplicity and durability of this governor also makes the Renfrew-Standard engine especially adapted to withstand rough usage.

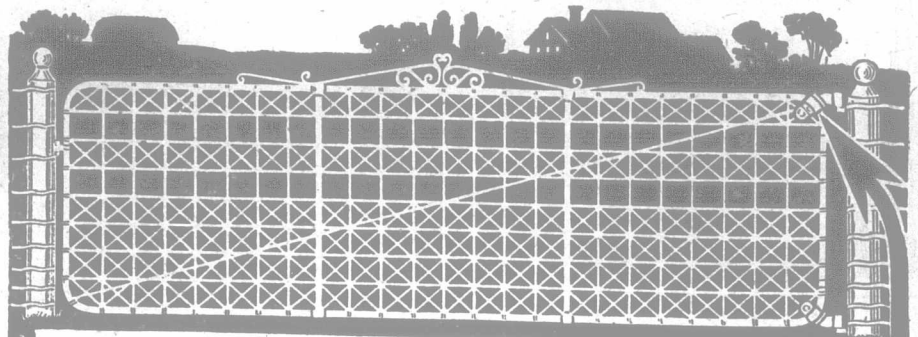
Other special features of the Renfrew-Standard are told about in our engine booklet. Send for a copy and learn what they are.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO

Sales Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex N. B.

If you want a little engine, write us about the Gifford 1½ h. p. This is, we believe, the most effective and reliable little engine made.



The Improved "Ideal" Farm and Stock Gates

Possess Features That No Other Gates Have

Should the BRACE WIRE in an ordinary gate become slackened or broken, you know from experience that it cannot be tightened or replaced so as to make the gate as serviceable as when you bought it.

OUR PATENT HINGE-CLIP

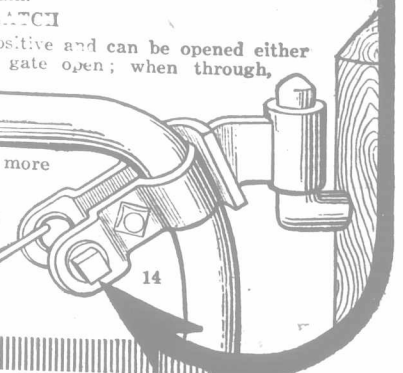
with attached BRACE TIGHTENER overcomes this disadvantage. In "IDEAL" GATES the brace wire can be adjusted or replaced in less than two minutes with an ordinary wrench and then you practically have a new gate. Our new Hinge Clip also carries the weight of the gate direct from the top hinge bolt, thus relieving the frame from any unnecessary strain.

OUR PATENT LATCH

is supplied with all "IDEAL" GATES. It is positive and can be opened either way. Raise the thumb latch and push the gate open; when through, swing it shut—it always latches.

These new features are all covered by patents and "IDEAL" GATES are the only gates sold in Canada with these improvements, which makes the gate more serviceable and add many years to its life. A postal card will bring you our catalogue 121 which describes in detail the many advantages of "IDEAL" GATES.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
Walkerville - Ontario



STEEL RAILS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Cut to specification for any purpose

JOHN J. GARTSHORE

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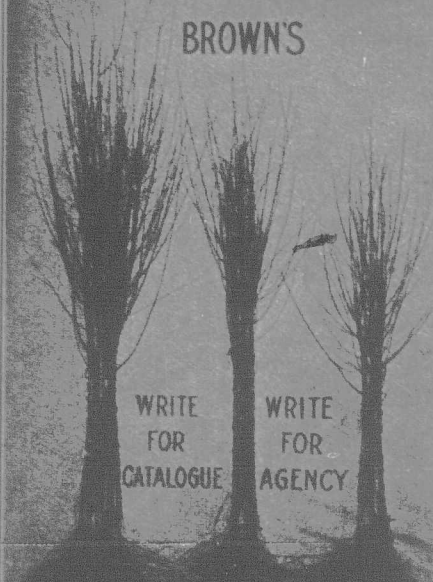
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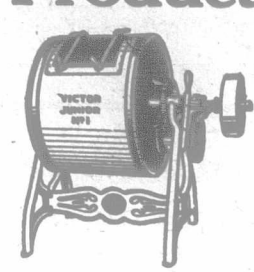
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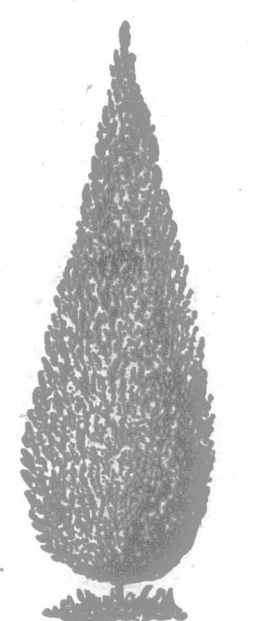
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 17, 1913.

No. 1073

EDITORIAL.

Sore shoulders very often mean thin horses.

Keep the stock off the grass. Poor pastures and thin stock result from too early pasturing.

On his own account, as well as of those who follow in his footsteps, every farmer should be a forester.

Arrange the land to be cropped so that plenty is allotted to the growing of, soiling crops for the cattle during the season of pasture shortage.

On your own farm and in your own neighborhood, are new shade trees being planted or encouraged to grow as fast as the old ones disappear?

An observant dairy-farm reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" has noted that if the careful, daily grooming of his cows is neglected the milk flow shrinks seriously.

Wide implements and plenty of horses well-prepared for the spring's work mean a short seeding, and the crop is sown with less labor, is in the ground earlier, and generally yields larger returns.

When one considers the rich, natural resources, easy opportunities, and free institutions of Canada, is it any marvel that the eyes and feet of foreign multitudes should throng in this direction? The wonder would be if they did not.

Fall wheat and clover are reported to have wintered well. The farm on which a fair acreage of these crops is growing does not "rush" its owner quite so much during seeding. A portion of the crop is already growing.

It is doubtful whether any half acre on the farm is capable of yielding one-quarter the genuine pleasure, information and substantial contributions to living as the farm garden. What are you doing about yours for this year of grace, 1913?

While present conditions obtain in the common schools of the land and our public policies tend to mass population in cities and towns, an immigration propaganda is but a temporary relief for the farm-work trouble. The new comers who do reach the farm are soon swept into the current that carries the native born off the land.

Under our present law, which gives the banks power to duplicate their capital by issuing notes, these favored institutions earn two interests on part of their capital, and one interest upon practically the whole of it, since the note issue outstanding approximates and, at times, exceeds the paid-up capital of the banks. They also make a profit upon deposits, which draw only three per cent., but earn for the banks six, seven and even eight per cent. It is true that these profits are reduced by the cost of doing business, and also by the necessity of carrying cash reserves to the amount of fifteen per cent., more or less, of the total deposits, but since a bank with five-million dollars capital may have forty-million dollars of deposits, the profit on deposits may, in itself, represent a very fair return upon the stock of the bank. Should not the note-issuing privilege be taxed?

The Money Influence.

Whether or not money is the root of all evil, it certainly is the means of vast influence. The influence is both direct and indirect. It is not less potent in what it restrains people from doing, than in what it directly incites them to do. The politician whose prospects for re-election and preferment can be made or marred by the favor of the financial interests, and the journalist whose children's bread depends upon his not unduly antagonizing those same interests are confronted with an ethical problem all the more delicate and more difficult to solve because it is seldom presented in the form of a straight issue. The temptation is indirect and insidious. It is the more subtle, too, because both statesman and journalist realize that single-handed they can probably accomplish little, except their own extinguishment. At least, it usually seems so. Crusading on the public behalf has generally proved to be, for a prolonged period at any rate, an unprofitable and thankless effort. In either case the pressure of the money interest is usually effective.

What is the nature and extent of the money influence in Canada? The nature is diverse, and the extent immeasurable. Did you ever borrow money and find when it fell due that you had no means of meeting the note without a heavy sacrifice, perhaps the selling of your farm and stock at a forced auction? Then you can understand the situation in which many a business man is often placed, only that the business man does not merely borrow once in a while, but is continually in need of banking accommodation. Supposing, now, that all the money-lenders in your community, or worse still, all in the country were acting in concert, so that when one refused accommodation it were hopeless to ask another. That is sometimes the position in which our Canadian business men feel themselves placed. And when in addition we realize that this concert of bankers is authorized by law as the Canadian Bankers' Association, which, in the opinion of H. C. McLeod, Ex-General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been dominated, in certain matters of policy, by a single man, the tremendous power of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and its possibilities of abuse loom up in something like their real proportions. That this power should be employed primarily to protect the charter privileges which the bankers have been granted by the representatives of an uninformed public, and further, even, to conserve and promote the various financial and industrial interests in which leading bankers have more or less heavy investments, is only human nature. The possibilities of political influence thus suggested are disturbing to contemplate. That this political influence has been and is being exerted, irrespective of party affiliations, but on behalf of whichever party may at the moment promise to serve the financial interests best, is fully believed by many close students of political affairs, who are not without positive grounds on which to base their opinions. This political influence is seldom exerted directly in the form of threats to withdraw accommodation. It is more likely to be applied indirectly as a discreet, perhaps tacit, intimation of the severe displeasure of the banks in the event of a customer failing to comply in his attitude on a given issue. Fear of the uncertain and the unknown is even more potent

than a direct open attempt at coercion. For it is generally recognized that when the ordinary business man has incurred the displeasure of the banks, his business career is crippled, if not ended. Do you see, then, the power of the money influence? Is it a safe power to develop uncurbed?

We mentioned the effort of the bankers to protect their charter privileges, secured from the representatives of an uninformed public. It is simply recording a fact to state that the Canadian people do not realize the value of the franchise that has been conferred upon their banks. The incredible value of this franchise has been its first protection. Its second has been the clever advocacy by which only its good points, such as the security of the note circulation, have been set before the public. The third protection has been the muzzle placed upon the press. As stated before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, there has been among publishers a general fear of antagonizing the banking interest. The consequences feared are three fold: First and least, that the banks should promptly discipline the paper which criticized the system at any vital point by withholding their own advertising; secondly, that they might use their ramifying influence to withhold other advertising; third, that they might withdraw (or seriously curtail) banking accommodation from the firm publishing the paper. The genuine fear of just such consequences has, until recently, silenced the press on this subject so far as discussion of vital points is concerned. What a situation for a self-governing country! But some may ask, has this influence been actually exerted? Let us submit a few facts:

A number of years ago, Peter McArthur, a distinguished Canadian-born journalist, whom "The Farmer's Advocate" has since been pleased to enroll as a regular correspondent, made an investigation of the Canadian banking system. Looking into the facts he formed such dangerously radical conclusions that none of the papers approached would give his articles space. Last winter it was arranged that he should submit a series of four articles to "The Farmer's Advocate." These were accepted and published, appearing in our issues of March 28th., April 4th., April 11th. and April 18th., 1912. They attracted wide attention, being very favorably received by the rural public. Up to this time we had been carrying an increasing amount of regular display bank advertising, but with the completion of then-existing contracts this ceased, though other advertising continued steadily to increase. Subsequent to the appearance of these advertisements, the advertising manager called repeatedly upon the officials through whom he had secured this business, but was unable to secure an audience with any of them.

Upon two occasions after the articles appeared a representative of one of the leading banks met the general manager of The William Weld Co., Ltd., and said in substance, "Of course, we know the views expressed by Mr. McArthur are not the views of the paper. We would like to see an editorial in 'The Farmer's Advocate' stating your own opinions." We did print an editorial maintaining our opinion, first-expressed some years ago, in favor of efficient government inspection. This expression of our own opinion, however, could not have been satisfactory.

The Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OF
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

But this is not all. Mr. McArthur also writes a weekly article for a syndicate, which supplies it to a chain of over a dozen daily and weekly papers throughout Canada. In a recent letter he ventured a paragraph epitomizing his views on the banking situation. In the next letter he dealt with this subject at length. That article was commended by the syndicate editor and sent out to the various papers, but not one of them published a line of it. As Mr. McArthur remarked before the House of Commons Committee on Banking, he never before knew fifteen papers to be so unanimous.

We deem it a duty to state these facts plainly. If there is a money trust in Canada seeking to suppress information which the public should have, it is time the fact were known. We are quite well aware that in taking the course we have chosen, we lay ourselves open to the serious disfavor of the most powerful influence in Canada. We have not acted hastily. But we feel the people's cause must be fought against all odds. It is gratifying to realize that we have the hearty sympathy and approval of the newspaper fraternity throughout Canada, and we are even more fortunate in having solidly behind us the great independent farming community, which has never yet failed to evince appreciation of the journal which champions its cause.

A Bank Commission Needed.

If the recent numerous bank failures in Canada, with their resulting sorrowful disclosures, left any doubt as to the need for efficient compulsory government inspection of the head offices of the banks, it was supplied by the splendid evidence of H. C. McLeod, Ex-General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, called from Europe to appear before the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce. For twenty years he has contended for some system of external inspection or independent audit of the head offices of the banks, in addition to the system of internal inspection by means of which

the various banks voluntarily keep check upon the operations of their branches. The need for such outside inspection is indicated by the admitted fact that in every important case in Canada bank failures have been caused not by the operations of the branches, but by an unsound, imprudent or dishonorable state of affairs at the head offices. In the recent case of the Farmer's Bank, Geoffrey Clarkson, the Liquidator, admitted before the Banking and Commerce Committee that a proper system of inspection would have disclosed the real state of affairs, at least in time to minimize the proportions of the disaster. In fact, with a thorough system of inspection in vogue, it is not probable the bank would ever have been started at all. While still General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. McLeod instituted a voluntary system of audit, employing an experienced firm of Scottish bank auditors for the purpose. His own bank, he claimed, did not need auditing, but by a good example he hoped to introduce and establish the practice in Canada. Mr. McLeod also wrote and circulated a pamphlet on the subject, which supplies the ground work of fact for everyone who has since discussed the subject. This pamphlet, espousing as it did something much to the distaste of those powerful in the Bankers' Association, experienced no little difficulty in finding the light of newspaper publicity. "The Farmer's Advocate" reviewed it in February, 1910.

When Hon. W. T. White introduced his bill to revise the Bank Act, which has to be passed every ten years to renew the charters of the banks, he included a clause requiring an obligatory annual audit by auditors appointed by the shareholders. These were to be required upon occasion to make a confidential report to the Minister of Finance concerning the affairs of the bank. This plan, whilst a commendable step in the right direction, has been considered inadequate. A shareholders' audit is virtually a directors' audit. The directors are the influential shareholders, and would practically nominate the auditor. The auditor would naturally be reluctant to offend the influence which secured his appointment. Of course, an absolutely honorable auditor would do his duty regardless, but there are auditors and auditors. Furthermore, it is recognized that something more than audit is necessary. Inspection, which takes account of the prudence of management and other factors, is required. The Minister of Finance himself has differentiated clearly between inspection and mere audit.

Mr. McLeod, in his evidence before the Committee, favored an auditing or inspecting commission nominated by the general managers of the banks—not by the Bankers' Association, for he does not believe that organization should exist—the chairmanship of the commission to carry a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, which indicates the calibre and experience of the men he would have chosen. There is no use sending a boy on a big man's errand.

But would a commission appointed solely by bank managers meet all the needs of the case? No doubt it would tend towards upright conservative banking, though even in this regard it might not be successful, for Mr. McLeod admitted that a condition might arise where a single man could dominate the whole situation, albeit he does not think there would be the same danger of it as there is of a one-man domination of the Bankers' Association as at present organized. However this may be, "The Farmer's Advocate" believes a quite different kind of commission is required, and that its function should be much broader than mere audit or even inspection. We have given considerable study to this question, discussing it with bankers, business men, and farmers, weighing various proposals, and finally arriving by a process of elimination at the conclusion which we submitted to the House of Commons Committee. This is, in brief, that there should be a Banking Commission of three or five men appointed by the Minister of Finance. It would be patterned generally after the Railway Commission, and justifiable on similar grounds of public interest. Our bank-

ing system, as a whole, is constituted a virtual monopoly by law, and is, furthermore, in some instances, a geographical monopoly, at least in those localities where the business justifies only one bank, and where the public must, therefore, patronize this one branch or be without convenient banking privileges. Hence the need of making all banks safe as possible. The Commission we have in mind should be absolutely non-political, should comprise men of high character, calibre and public spirit, and should not include a majority of bankers or the nominees of bankers, any more than the railway commission should be nominated by the railroad managers, though one experienced banker might be a very useful member. The commission would be empowered to employ auditors and experts as required, would audit and thoroughly inspect the head office of each bank once a year or oftener, if deemed necessary, and have authority, of course, to go to the branches if desired. It should receive monthly reports from the head offices, and keep close tab upon the whole banking situation. It should have discretionary power to close an insolvent bank before it became hopelessly involved, and see that the banks observed scrupulously the letter of the law, which now they often ignore in certain particulars. It should have authority to investigate alleged cases where credit has been unreasonably withheld at the caprice of a branch or general manager, and to order the extension of judicious accommodation in a clear case, though we would not have the commission interfere hastily or frequently in such matters. Various other provisions proposed as amendments to the Bank Act might well be regulated by such a commission, and it is a moot question whether it might not have a measure of authority to regulate rates of interest and discount, though as to this we are not so certain.

We are convinced that the temper of the country demands such a commission, and that it will inevitably come. If you think so, write your member of parliament and write us.

Smoke Stacks and Schools.

It is significant and hopeful to find the farm labor problem of Canada receiving the conspicuous attention of a fourteen page article in "The University Magazine," the one seriously conducted literary review of Canadian affairs, issued under the auspices of McGill University, of Montreal, the University of Toronto and Dalhousie College, Halifax. It is hopeful, for this reason that those who thus seek to give expression to the enlightened opinion of the country, are getting down to the conditions tending to make or mar its really fundamental "interest." In the view of the writer, Walter Jas. Brown, the situation grows more serious yearly and is the reason for the multiplication of weeds, and the failure to produce the food supplies of which the soil is admittedly capable—for no one man can work one hundred acres to advantage. One might not be prepared to give a straight negative to the writer when he asks "what is the use of spending money on farmers' institutes, short courses in agriculture, field and orchard demonstrations, when farmers cannot get the help to do the necessary work?" He boldly charges that "those in authority are working at the wrong end of the tangled skein." Make their conditions favorable and then bring on the campaign of information for those on the farm or at least let these efforts go hand in hand with first things leading. In analyzing the situation, this article in The University Magazine follows very closely the position taken by "The Farmer's Advocate" as to the causes of existing conditions. Practically since the time of Confederation, it has been in the policies of the country, national, and municipal, a case of smoke stack vs. straw stack, consequently the towns have grown and an unmistakable shift of population has gone on from rural districts to urban centres. The second great cause is laid at the doors of our impractical systems of education. "We are still," says the writer, "in practice, clinging to the idea of the ancient philosophers who taught that it was beneath the dignity of a man of education and ability to do any useful thing."

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Public schools, high schools, universities, all drain the farm. The schools where seven-eighths of the people received their whole school training are still governed by regulations and methods planned for and applicable to those who expect to work out their careers away from the land. Then came the lure of the West, where men hope soon to grow rich on virgin soil and land speculation. The East made great sacrifices to build itself up industrially, every inducement being offered to the boys of the farm to help to build factories and transfer their industry from the farm or the villages to the cities or towns. Then when the lands of the West became available the appeal was not to the factory hands or clerks but to farmers' sons to go West and grow up with the country. The farm-labor problem is not to be ignored, concludes the writer, and the instincts of constructive statesmanship should lead those in authority to grapple with it now and make its immediate solution their first consideration if the child of the city laborer is to be spared the pinch of hunger.

Equinoctial (?) Gales.

From childhood up we have all heard of equinoctial gales which many appear to fear with alarm. Equinox means, of course, equal day and night, so about the 21st. of March when the sun crosses the equator in its northerly course and again on the 21st. of September when it recrosses it in its southerly course, we are told by the so-called weatherwise that great gales will occur. We are not informed where, but presumably at least throughout the northern hemisphere—for naturally if the sun in crossing the equator exercises such an influence in one portion of the globe, it must equally do so in all the remaining portions. No reasons are given why the passage of the sun across the equator should occasion such an upheaval of atmospheric pressure, and meteorologists are at a loss to discover that such conditions do exist, however, the statement is made by irresponsible individuals that this is the case and accepted by the great majority of people as a fact.

Now, if we take the gales which have occurred in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in March and September from 1874 to 1913, and from 1873 to 1912 respectively and inclusively, giving particular attention to what happened about the equinox and allowing the wide margin of from the 19th. until the 24th. inclusive, to cover the equinox, we find that in March for the years considered—in Ontario there were 171 gales, 64 fresh to heavy, and 107 moderate; of these 41 occurred between the 19th. and 24th., 6 out of the 41 being fresh, and 6 heavy. The heavy gales were recorded as follows - 1880, 20th. and 23rd.; 1896, the 19th.; 1907, the 19th.; 1913, the 21st. and 24th., three before and three after the sun crossed the line.

In Quebec 169 gales, 83 fresh to heavy and 86 moderate; 30 between the 19th. and 24th., 18 being fresh to heavy.

In the Maritime Provinces 159 gales, 73 fresh to heavy, 86 moderate; 28 between the 19th. and the 24th., 12 being fresh to heavy.

In September from 1873 to 1912 inclusive, in Ontario 98 gales, 28 fresh to heavy, 70 moderate; 19 between the 19th. and 24th., 7 being fresh to heavy; the heaviest gales occurring the 24th. 1883, 22nd.; 1885, 19th. 1896, 24th. 1907.

In Quebec 108 gales, 32 fresh to heavy, and 76 moderate; 7 being fresh to heavy; 16 between the 19th. and the 24th.

In the Maritime Provinces 77 gales, 21 fresh to heavy, and 56 moderate; 3 being fresh to heavy; 16 between the 19th. and 24th.

These figures, taken from a carefully prepared table, for such a long period prove conclusively that there is no marked increase in storm energy about the time of the equinox, and that a term of any other six days in any other part of the months of March or September would give quite as many gales occurring whether moderate or heavy, as is shown to have taken place between the 19th. and 24th. Figures have not been tabulated for Canada west of the Great Lakes, but there is no reason for supposing that they would vary from those obtained from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

The number of gales experienced in Canada increases as the winter approaches, arrives at a maximum during the winter and diminishes towards the spring.

March is seldom as stormy a month as the four preceding ones, but exceptions occur of course in all things, and March, 1913, with six gales in Ontario, three being fresh and two heavy, was one of the exceptions. It was also a coincidence that the two heavy gales in Ontario happened about the equinox, the unusually heavy gale of the 21st. and the second heavy gale of the 24th.

The great gale which blew over Ontario on the 21st. was caused by the rapid development and movement during the night of the 20th. of a depression which on the morning of the 20th. was situated in the vicinity of northern Texas, as a comparatively feeble disturbance. After reaching the peninsula of Ontario it almost as quickly diminished in energy, its accompanying gale becoming quite moderate in Eastern Canada, while there was no storm in Canada west of Lake Superior. The two heaviest gales of the month in Eastern Canada were experienced on the 7th. and the 27th. respectively.

In Ontario since 1874 the stormiest Marches have been 1876, with 6 gales; 1882, 1883, with 8 and 6 respectively; 1888, 1893, with 6; 1896, 1899, with 7, and 1907 and 1913, with 6 gales. On the other hand in 1905 no gale blew in Ontario, 1 moderate gale only in 1889, while 2 gales only were experienced in 1878-79; 1886, 1890-92, 1903-10.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" under the heading of "Equinoctial Gales" says, "The generally-received idea that gales may be expected about the equinoxes—that is when the sun crosses the equator on the 21st. of March and on the 21st. of September, is not borne out by investigation, and, therefore, quite misleading."

This entirely agrees with the Canadian work on the subject. B. C. WEBBER.

An Impression of Ottawa.

By Peter McArthur.

When the trouble was over, that is, after Mr. Albright and I had given our testimony before the Committee on Banking and Commerce, an old friend clapped me on the shoulder and said, "Now that you have been here for a few days among us, what do you think of us?"

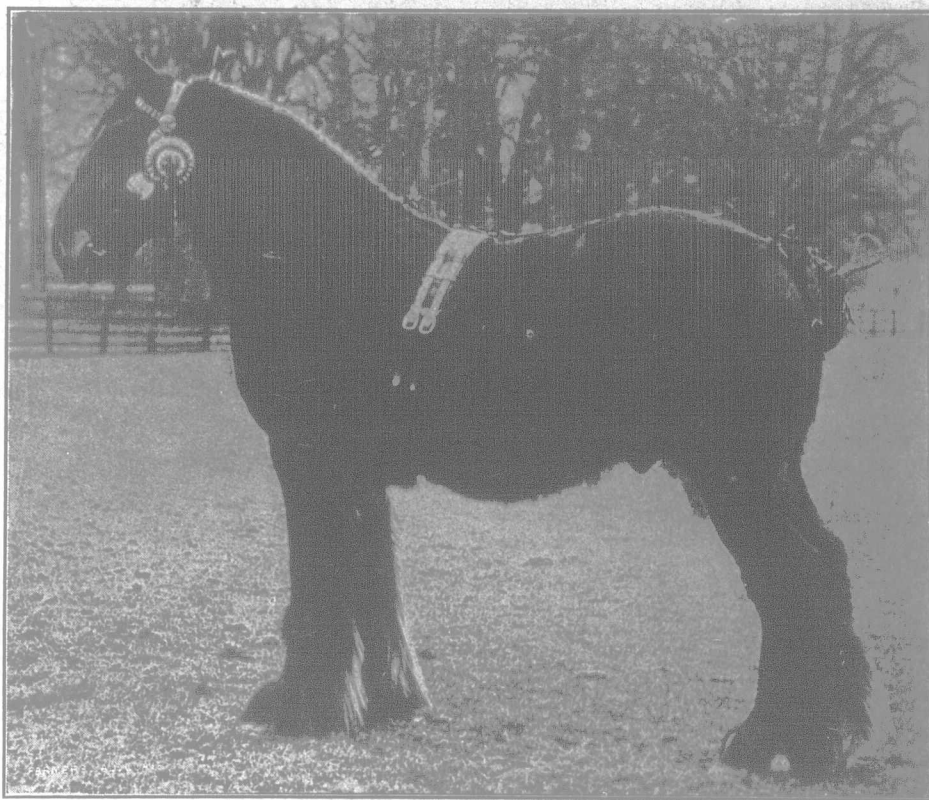
Asked so suddenly, I was lost for an answer, but after thinking it over it occurred to me that perhaps those who have been in the habit of read-

peculiarly isolated position that most of them occupied, while being representatives of the people. The atmosphere of Ottawa is not that of a country riding. People think of things in a different way, and I was not long in seeing that many of the members are rather out of touch with the people whom they represent. Out in the country we have the time to consider public questions on their merits, and it really does not matter so much if we regard them from a partizan point of view. As a rule we are all trying to accomplish the same end, and the only difficulty is that we disagree as to the method. In Ottawa, however, elements enter into the consideration of every public question that are never heard of in the country, and that make correct conclusions very difficult. I feel safe in saying that the interests likely to be affected by legislation are represented in the corridors of the House of Parliament by even better brains than you find on the floor of the House. Now, I do not mean that as an insult to anybody. We are all very human, and most of us have families to educate and feed. Just put the question to yourself for a moment, if the people of the country are only willing to pay \$2,500 a year for men to represent them in parliament, and corporations are willing to pay \$25,000 or more to men who will represent them, do you think it at all remarkable that there are more astute brains in the lobby than in the House? Your member is probably a prince of good fellows, but in Ottawa he is pitted against the best brains that the big interests can employ. He has a fight of which the average man knows nothing. At every step he is in danger of being hampered by the "hired cunning" of the legal experts who represent the big interests. As I looked at these men going about in the corridors, I remembered a quotation from Milton,

"Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night
Scorning surprise."

But before trying to bring home the moral of this situation, I wish to frankly justify the implication of the questions hurled at me by members of the Banking Committee, and attributed by the press to Mr. Andrew Broder. I understand that it was he who tried to extort from me a confession that I sometimes write spring poetry. In the excitement and confusion of the moment, I was not sure who was trying to get at me, but the net result of the quizzing was to make me see something in parliament I had never before suspected. It also reminded me of a pleasant afternoon some years ago, with the Hon. Minister of Finance, who so gallantly rushed into the breach and protected me by confessing that he himself has written poetry. On the occasion that I have in mind, he was telling me how little wealth amounts to after all, and that perhaps the poets are more to be considered than anyone else. He said that he had often wondered what the wealthy men and great statesmen and soldiers of the time of Cromwell would have thought if someone had told them that Cromwell's Latin secretary would be remembered long after the rest of them were forgotten by all the world. Why, he was only a school teacher, a sort of higher clerk; and yet the Latin secretary was John Milton. While watching the proceedings of parliament I began to understand why the second book of Paradise Lost is so intensely human. The poet drew from his political experience for his wonderful similes, and, with his poetry in mind, I could just about find in our Canadian parliament such characters as he had observed. Of course, I shall avoid mentioning names, but from your own knowledge of parliament, couldn't you find men to whom these quotations would apply:

Champion's Goalkeeper.
Junior champion of the 1913 Shire Show, and the highest-priced Shire ever sold, bringing \$21,525.



ing me how little wealth amounts to after all, and that perhaps the poets are more to be considered than anyone else. He said that he had often wondered what the wealthy men and great statesmen and soldiers of the time of Cromwell would have thought if someone had told them that Cromwell's Latin secretary would be remembered long after the rest of them were forgotten by all the world. Why, he was only a school teacher, a sort of higher clerk; and yet the Latin secretary was John Milton. While watching the proceedings of parliament I began to understand why the second book of Paradise Lost is so intensely human. The poet drew from his political experience for his wonderful similes, and, with his poetry in mind, I could just about find in our Canadian parliament such characters as he had observed. Of course, I shall avoid mentioning names, but from your own knowledge of parliament, couldn't you find men to whom these quotations would apply:

"His trust was with the eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all."

"A fairer person lost not Heaven; he seemed
For dignity composed and high exploit:
But all was false and hollow; though his
tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse ap-
pear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels.

"Deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care."
"With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies."

I am simply throwing these quotations at you, and you can fit them yourselves. But it was very clear to me that the Milton whom Mr. White instances as an unrecognized genius among purse-proud pigmies, got the experience of life needed in picturing the high parliament of Pandemonium in watching the parliament of his own day. And the parliament of his day was no different from the parliament of our day. Perhaps if Mr. Broder were to take a day off some time between the hay and the harvest, and read the second book of Paradise Lost, he might find that even poets can do a little in the way of sizing up parliamentary situations.

But now to get down to the meat of the matter, the net result of my little experience with parliament was to make me feel that the weakness of representative government is not due to our representatives so much as it is to ourselves. Most of us seem to have a fool notion that our political activities should be confined entirely to election time. We support our members or fight them, as the case may be, during the few weeks before election, and then we leave them severely alone. This is all wrong. Our representatives need our support at all times. My impression of the average member of parliament is that he is big enough a man to feel that when the election is over, no matter which party elected him he is the representative of all the people in his constituency, and I think that we should all try to meet him in that same spirit, no matter whether we voted for him or not. He is our representative, and is entitled to know what attitude we expect him to assume on any public question. If that were not true, representative government would be a complete farce. It would mean that only one party is represented by members of parliament after election, and that would be an intolerable situation. Our members represent all of us, and between elections we should all do what we can to enable them to represent us truly. At the present time the Naval question and the Bank Act are commanding a great deal of attention, and if you want your member to reflect your views on the floor of the House, you should take the trouble to acquaint him with what you are really thinking. From what I know of members of parliament I have no hesitation in saying that they would be glad to get an honest expression of opinion from one of their constituents, whether he is an opponent or not. When they are in Ottawa and are being distracted by all the forces that special privilege employs to attain its ends, it is impossible for them to keep in touch with their constituents, and know what you are thinking in the country. To make representative government what it should be, you must play your part, you must let your member know what you are thinking about public questions, and that will help him to serve you properly. Just think that over. At different times I have appealed to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to write to their representatives, giving their views of banking legislation. While in Ottawa I was assured that many had responded to the suggestion, and that their letters account for the activity of many members of parliament in advocating reforms. The Bank Act is still under consideration, and if you have not yet told your member what you think about it, you owe it to yourself and to him to drop him a line about it at once. In conclusion, my chief impression of parliament was that great things could be accomplished if the people who send representatives there would only take the trouble to write a post card once in a while to tell their members how they wish to be represented on important questions.

HORSES.

Commence the colt's education as soon after birth as possible.

The farmer who breeds the heavy-draft horse never has to lead his horse around looking for a buyer. His market comes to his own stable.

In the breeding of pure-bred horses never be satisfied until you have the best. If other breeders are beating you in the show-ring or in sales due to a higher class of animal, introduce some of the blood of their winners into your stud at the earliest opportunity.

When taking the heavy mare to the stallion—driving often four or five miles and perhaps more—do not expect her to road at ten miles an hour. She is not accustomed to such speed and it is always advisable to keep her condition just as near normal as possible immediately before and a short time after breeding.

A writer in an American contemporary speaking of bringing a colt into usefulness says, "they used to call it breaking; that is allowing the colt to have its own free-will without touch of hand or halter, until he was three years old, and then breaking him in by brute force. That's barbarous. Later they called it 'training' which is better; but we prefer the term 'educate.'"

A good horseman should not confine himself entirely to one breed and one alone. While he may be primarily interested in only one breed and may breed only one on his farm or in his stud he can always learn something by paying close attention to other breeds, such as attending exhibitions while other classes are in the ring and observing the strong points in good individuals of all breeds when occasion permits. Points are emphatically brought out by comparison.

When resting the horses during the spring-work always turn their heads towards the breeze. They will cool off much more quickly and will be more benefitted by the short respite. While they are standing hold the collars off their shoulders for a few minutes and at the same time give each shoulder a good rubbing with the hand. This removes sweaty grease and dirt, cools and helps toughen the shoulders and is a great aid in the prevention of scalding.

While little or no authentic investigation has been done in comparing the percentage of foals from mares losing in flesh at time of service as against those gaining in flesh at this time it is reasonable to expect that the mare which is run down and daily getting thinner and weaker is not as likely to get with foal as one gaining in flesh (if not too fat) and strong and vigorous in every way. Very often mares in the height of spring work do not conceive. They are taken to the nearest horse at night, after a long hard day in the field and their vitality is at a comparatively low ebb. Is there any wonder they do not get with foal? It is alright to take the mare to the horse at night but she should not be in an overtired condition and should not be rapidly losing in flesh at the time. It would be better to wait until after seeding, or the great rush whatever it may be, and allow the mare to gain up on grass, with a little grain as well. Grass is the best feed for the mare at breeding-time as well as at foaling-time. Less trouble in getting mares with foal would likely be experienced if more attention were paid to this point.

Fit the Collar.

It is a crime often laid to the shoeing smiths that they fit the horse's foot to the shoe, rather than the shoe to the foot, but just as serious a crime and often more serious is frequently committed by the horse's owner with respect to the fitting of his collar. Always fit the collar to the shoulder, never the shoulder to the collar. It is a serious mistake to use one collar for two or three different horses with the same adjustment. The horse's shoulder bears the brunt of the work and the collar is the most important part of the harness. A collar which fits badly is a common cause of pain to the animal, sore shoulders and sore necks. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the horse's efficiency due to the results of ill-fitting collars. Every work-horse should have his own collar just as every man has his own shoes. The collar should fit close to the neck and should not be loose in some places and tight in others. If the collar is very stiff and does not conform to the shape of the horse's neck and shoulder it can often be remedied by placing it in water over night, after which it is put on the horse and drawn to the shape required by the hame straps, and the horse worked at light work through the day. This will cause the collar to become adjusted to all the peculiar inequalities of the shoulder and neck to which it is fitted. Do not work the horse in a collar too large for him. Perhaps more trouble comes from this than any other cause. See that the collar fits and always be sure to buckle the lower hame-strap as tight as the size of the horse's neck will permit. Hame-straps should always be adjusted top and bottom in accordance with the size and shape of the horse's neck. Very often sore shoulders may be remedied or prevented by the timely adjustment of these parts. The man who works a horse and does it properly, needs to apply himself to the work in hand, viz: caring for his horses.

Breed the Pure-Bred.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

I was much amused at the replies which appeared in your valuable paper referring to my letter of March 13th., re the profit to the farmer in breeding re-mounts. Now, as I am an old farmer, a canny Scotchman, born in a Scotch settlement, township of west Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe, Ontario, the home of some of the best Thoroughbreds ever imported into Canada, as well as the "hot-bed" of the Clydesdale, with quite a sprinkling of Standard-breds and a few pretty good Hackneys, I think it would be best for me to declare myself clearly, so that my brother farmers may understand why I have taken up this subject.

At our recent Breeder's Association meeting in Toronto, this question came up referring to the breeding of re-mounts, and I wish to state emphatically I am opposed to cross-breeding. If the Thoroughbred is so valuable when crossed with cold-blooded mares, would he not be more valuable and profitable if bred pure? I might say right here it's not the race records, nor the ribbons won in the show-ring, that make the stallion most profitable to breed to—give me the stallion which is a producer.

Now let us review the past fifty years and consider the changes which have taken place with the Thoroughbred. At that time they possessed quality, stamina and endurance, but the public, with their great desire for speed, have been breeding a class of horses, with no other aim than a flash race, in doing so they have lost sight of quality and forfeited that great reputation which they once possessed. Now the good old Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, and Suffolks, are slowly trudging up the hill with their heavy load, and slowly improving in quality.

Mr. Ryan states in his letter—that the National Bureau did not start out to make any money on its work, and it's record is clear of commercialism. This sounds funny to an old farmer, and it is, because in my experience I have never come in contact with a company that was doing business for love or for its health. There was always an object in view, I wonder what is the object of the Bureau? They claim it is to improve the stock of the country. We know it is a fact that the farmer who breeds a few light horses disposes of his good mares for ready cash, and generally keeps the misfits or blemished ones for his own use, therefore, my experience has been with light stallions, the difficulty is to get good, sound mares to breed to them, and I believe the dam has as much to do with the production of good progeny as the sire.

Referring to Mr. Currie's letter, first, I wish to remind him, I did not, in my letter, suggest the crossing of the Thoroughbred with the Clydesdale, nor did I say the heavy horse was the only horse a farmer should breed. I said "the heavy horse was the most 'profitable' for the farmer to breed." I was informed yesterday that a man, near Bradford, refused \$350 for a Clydesdale filly. Now my advice to Mr. Currie is: sell your colt at \$175, at five years old you may be glad to get the \$75 without the hundred. I have many times done the same thing myself.

Mr. Currie asks me to compare the horse of fifty years ago with the average horse to-day; in Lake Simcoe County. I will ask him to compare the stallions to-day and those of fifty years ago. We had the old Harkaway blood, we had the Lapidus, Harper, Durock Messenger, Kerin's Messenger, Ramsay's Messenger, and numerous others, which had substance, superior bone, action and quality. But the Thoroughbred has depreciated in quality. You cannot grow oranges on an apple tree.

In conclusion I am surprised that in no letter yet has anyone attempted to show an average market price for the re-mount. I believe it would pay every farmer to breed a few light horses every year, but to improve the breed of our Canadian horses we should strive to breed nothing but colts eligible for full registration with the Canadian National Records. A fully registered colt of any breed is worth from \$25 to \$50, more money than a cold-blooded colt. What we want in Canada is the pure-bred, and I think it is to the interest of every farmer to raise nothing but the best, and if our government would encourage the importation of pure-bred mares, which could be sold to the farmer at cost, it would be a good thing. In five years from now we would be exporting instead of importing, and Canada would soon become famous for superior quality of pure-bred horses, including the pure-bred pony, Hackney, Welsh or Shetland. I do not believe the farmer can make any money breeding re-mounts.

York Co., Ont. J. GORDON McPHERSON.

When the Day's Work is Over.

Hard work, comparatively long days, very often accompanied by soft footing, a heavy coat of hair not yet shed after the needs of winter, and consequent heavy sweating, associated with the usual large amount of dirt and gummy material adhering to the animal's coat and penetrating to his skin blocking the pores—All this coming at a time when the horse is not usually over-well prepared for it after his months of comparative or total idleness, and when the warm days seem oppressive, and his system is more or less clogged with the winter's impurities due to dry feeding, cannot but make the spring work a very hard period for the horse. His physical condition is not in the best possible state to withstand the demands made upon him, so when he slowly wends his weary way towards the stable after each hard day's work, his driver should plan to make his night as comfortable as possible, that he be refreshed and ready when it is time to take the field on the following day.

If the horse is very warm do not allow him to drink too much water. Pump a little fresh water in the trough and allow him to have a small quantity, then place him in his stall, remove his harness immediately and let him eat hay for an hour. Never feed grain when the horse first comes in in a very tired condition. Before feeding the grain ration take the horse back to the trough and give him what water he wants. Watering twice in this way removes the danger of a very tired and heated animal drinking too large a quantity.

Before feeding up for the night take the horse outside in the open air and with comb and brush give a thorough cleaning. Sometimes this is difficult where the horses have heavy coats and the hair remains soaked with perspiration. Such animals would likely do better clipped and certainly could be kept clean with less difficulty. It is well to bathe the shoulders whether they are sore or not. This ensures the removal of all dirt and sweat from them. If sores have appeared remove the cause by adjusting the collar and treat with a dressing made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. Apply this four or five times daily—twice each evening, in the morning and at noon. Keep the collar clean and apply a little oxide of zinc ointment to the sore each time before putting the collar on. It pays to take good care of the shoulders.

If the land is soft and mud adheres to the legs, this often adds to the troubles of the teamster. Allow the mud to dry and brush it off. Do not wash it off because this very often adds to the trouble, makes the horse's legs cold and uncomfortable, unless the precaution is taken to wipe them thoroughly dry, which is absolutely necessary when washing is resorted to. Very few drivers in these days have time for this during the spring's work, so dry cleaning is the better, and especially is this true where the horses are predisposed to or there is any danger of scratches. If scratches or cracked heels appear dress them with a lotion composed of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and one dram of carbolic acid to a quart of water. Oxide of zinc ointment is also beneficial in these cases.

After thoroughly cleaning the horse and attending to his injuries, if any, place him in a clean stall and be sure to give him plenty of bedding, for a tired horse likes a good bed just as much as a tired man does. Give him a liberal feed of hay and his grain ration; arrange the ventilation so as to ensure an abundance of fresh air in the stable, being sure to avoid drafts—fresh air is essential to rest and drafts are dangerous—and leave him for the night.

Shire Horse Cups for Canada.

The English Shire Horse Society, on April 1st., ratified the decision to give a cup valued at \$250 for the best Shire stallion, and a similar trophy for the best Shire mare at a representative show in Canada, the offer to be made this year, and to be renewed each year until and including 1917.

The MacLeod Agricultural Association, Alberta, have asked for silver medals, and the Shire Horse Society are considering their case—chiefly from the point of the number of entries this show has enjoyed in past years.

It would be as well if Canadian applicants for medals would state these facts, and perhaps send an old catalogue (or programme) to let the English body see just how they stand.

This is a good move on the part of the parent Society to advertise the breed. A few old stallions in England have been advocating it for years.

It is up to Canadian Shire enthusiasts to return the compliment with big entries for those classes.

G. T. BURROWS.

Canada Buying Suffolks.

Canada is buying Suffolk Punch horses—from quite the right quarters. I learn a couple of entire colts from Rendlestram and several well-bred fillies from Morston, including Vesta, are destined for Canada. These, together with Oliver and Morston Gold Maker are being forwarded by A. T. Pratt.

The Suffolk is the beau ideal horse for the farm. This horse leans well into his collar, and every muscle and sinew tightens until the load is shifted, be it what it may. Docility, soundness and longevity are some of the breed's greatest features. His attractive and well-balanced body, quiet action, and ability to walk well and to trot as if it were a joy and not a labor all tell in his favor. The cry has been raised that the breed has too little bone, but the Suffolk proves by the hard work he is capable of doing and his freedom from bone troubles, that he has no shortcoming in this respect.

The Punch can be utilized for breeding strong but active horses of the vanner type, as we call it over here.

G. T. BURROWS.

LIVE STOCK.

If calf paddocks are not already situated in close proximity to your cattle barns, now is a good time to lay them out and erect the fences.

This is a time when a good barnyard fence is necessary, and gates leading to the yard should be kept securely fastened, for if the stock once break out and get a taste of grass, there is trouble in store for the owner.

Alfalfa is a great feed for sheep and lambs. A subscriber recently told us of having two lambs at less than three months of age weigh 78 and 83 lbs. respectively fed largely on alfalfa and nursing on their dams also fed on this. These lambs gained over 10 lbs. each during the last twelve days of feeding. Good lambs, good feed and good gains.

Unfortunately for Canadian cattle-raisers many calves are lost each year through the accident of premature birth. While no doubt many of these losses are due to injuries a much greater number are caused by contagious abortion. When



Drusus.

Bull calf eight months old, which topped Lord Rothschild's sale in England, on March 26th, selling for 260 guineas, or \$1,328.60. He is a son of Dorothy, the heavy-milking cow illustrated in our issue of March 27th.

this disease obtains a foot-hold in a herd the consequences are apt to be serious, as it is readily transferred from animal to animal making it almost impossible under usual farm conditions to raise calves for perhaps a series of years.

For the information of cattle-raisers the Veterinary Director General has issued a reprint of a leaflet of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on this disease which is being made the subject of very careful study and experiment in the Old Country.

This reprint which constituted a brief pamphlet of less than four pages deals with the subject under the following heads: Animals affected, the microbe, virulent material and method of infection, symptoms and prevention.

It is written in plain language and contains information of great value to all cattle-raisers and persons who are studying the disease. It is printed for free distribution to those who apply for it, but it is not sent out to the regular mailing list of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Sow Some Alfalfa or Clover Near the Barn.

The stock-farmer, whether he is working on a large or small scale, generally keeps a part of his stock inside during the entire year. A few calves are kept in during the day and allowed out at night (or they should be) in fly-time; the bull is kept stabled almost entirely, being allowed the run of a paddock for a short time each day, if one is provided, but on many farms such is not available, and stands in his stall the remainder of the time; pigs are either housed in pens or in the yard near at hand, so it is necessary if the best conditions are to be had, that something be provided to take the place of pasture grass. Nothing is better for this purpose than alfalfa or common red clover, and when seeding this spring, those stockmen who have not already a plot of one or the other of these crops growing near the barn, could do no better than sow a piece of ground to one of these. It is also well to provide in the planning of things, for a piece of corn close to the buildings. It is surprising what these crops mean to the stock fed as soiling crops.

Our English Correspondence.

"COMMUNITY" INSURANCE PIG CLUBS.

On your side of the Atlantic you have "Community" live-stock clubs I believe. We, in England, have quite a host of cow and pig insurance clubs, the membership of which is enjoyed by working men. In the hope that their system may be useful, I am sending some particulars of the Welland High Bridge, Spalding, Lincolnshire Pig Club. This club pays its members seven-eighths of the value of any pig that may die in consequence of disease or accident, and during the nine years it paid on the 28 pigs that died £65. 14s., which gives an average of £2. 7s. per pig that died, and an average of 2s. 9d. per pig insured. The management expenses amounted to £8. 3s., which gives an average of 4d. per annum per pig insured, so that the total expenditure proper of the club for insurance purposes was only £73. 17s., or almost exactly 3s. per pig insured. But in addition to this expenditure the club defrayed the cost of an annual supper amounting, for the nine years, to £30. 1s., equivalent to 1s. 9d. per pig insured, and thus the total expenditure of the club amounted to £103. 18s.

The income consisted almost entirely of premiums, amounting in all, during the nine years, to £108. 16s., or an average of 4s. 6d. per pig insured, the insurance contribution being charged at the rate of 1d. per week, that is, 4s. 4d. per annum for every store pig, with 1s. extra for a breeding sow. Besides this, there was an income of over £2. 14s. from interest received, so that, even after defraying the cost of the annual supper, the income of the club exceeded its expenditure by £7., and the reserve fund, which represents the savings of past years, rose during that period from £24 to £31. This is equivalent to nearly 10s. per pig on the number of pigs now insured, and as the average expenditure on claims is 2s. 9d. per pig insured, this reserve fund is now in itself sufficient to pay the losses of nearly four average years. Thus the club is now in a fairly sound financial position.

There is a flourishing cow insurance at Prees, Shropshire. It consists of 179 members, mostly small-holders, and insured 537 cows and calves against death from disease or accident. The average death rate for the last ten years is only 2.1 per cent. per annum, which compares favorably with the average rate (2.4 per cent.) for the 22 registered-cow-insurance societies in England and Wales. The members pay an insurance contribution of 1s. per quarter for each cow, and 9d. per quarter for each calf, which has been found more than sufficient to cover the losses, so that the balance to the credit of the insurance fund has increased in the ten years from £724 to £1,040. Until three years ago the maximum amount payable on an insured cow was £10; but the society, finding that its income exceeded its expenditure, then raised the maximum payable per cow from £10 to £12. It has now re-

solved to make the following further concessions to its members:

1.—It has increased the maximum amount payable per calf by £1, making it £6 for a calf over six months old, and £3 for a calf between three and six months old.

2.—It has relieved the members from the payment of 2d. per head per annum for management expenses, which will now be defrayed from the interest on the reserve fund, and other miscellaneous income.

3.—It has reduced the insurance contribution for cows payable by all members of not less than ten years' standing by 3d. per quarter, to 9d. per cow.

The chief result of these concessions is that all members of the club over ten years' standing will have their cows insured to a maximum of £12 on a total payment of the very low rate of 3s. per cow per annum.

These facts should give some idea how to run similar organizations in Canada. That they are useful and profitable to a community cannot be denied.

A QUAIN SCOT'S CUSTOM.

In many parts of North and Western Scotland there are what are called crofting townships where sheep are managed on common land grazings. With a view to giving each crofter an equitable right, it was long ago customary to fix a "souming" for each township. This means that a certain number of sheep are allowed per five dollars of rent, but this rule has been frequently ignored, and it is not unusual to find some crofters own hundreds of sheep, while others do not own twenty between them. The Scottish Board of Agriculture is trying to square things up a bit, and points out the regulations of one township where an excellent system is in vogue. Here the crofts are from five to ten acres arable. They are well cultivated, and a large proportion of winter feed is produced on them. Cheviot sheep are kept. Each crofter owns his individual stock. The souming is eleven sheep per five dollars. A horse equals eight sheep and a cow five. The committee consists of five members, elected every three years at a public meeting by vote of all the crofters concerned. Briefly its duties are: To engage shepherds and pay them; to maintain a supply of rams; to sell all cast ewes and wether lambs; to provide dip, and arrange for dipping; to regulate the number of sheep allowed per five dollars; to charge so much (half a dollar) per head on all "overstock" men and divide the amount thus collected among those having "understock" at so much per sheep; and to charge on all sheep (lambs excepted) sufficient per head to pay for all expenses, including shepherding, dipping, extra helpers, wintering of rams, repairs to fanks and fences, etc. At the end of the year each man's total expenses are deducted from his total income, and a cheque for the balance is handed to him by the clerk.

Each year the committee buys in a well-bred stud ram from one of the neighboring farms, and selects as stud ewes the required number of the very best ewes in the township, irrespective of their ownership. The bought-in ram is put to these in a separate park. After service the ewes are wintered in the ordinary way along with the rest of the township sheep, but have a distinguishing mark. The tup lambs from these ewes are inspected when a fortnight old, a number of the best of them being marked; and, later, a final inspection of the very best of these is made, the lambs then being marked as future rams, and becoming the common property of the township. They are well-reared and are never allowed to serve till one and a half years old, nor longer than for three years. (Ewes are not allowed to breed until two and a half years old—two-shear—and are usually sold after producing three crops of lambs). The selling of stock is done upon co-operative lines.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

Clip the Sheep.

It is not so many years ago that almost all the sheep in the country were washed before being shorn. This necessitated that the fleece be left on until the warm weather. Washing sheep was considered a good job for a holiday, and the twenty-fourth of May, being the first of these after the water became warm enough, was very often selected for this outing. Things have gradually changed; labor is not so plentiful as in former days; and the price for unwashed wool, all things considered, is equally good as that for washed, and to-day most of the sheep are clipped without being washed. Shearing is, as a consequence, done at an earlier date than formerly. Unless the sheep are being prepared for showing purposes and a warm pen can be provided, it is not wise to shear them too early when the weather is still cold, but sometime in April or just before the teams commence work on the land is a good time to get it done. Even then the sheep must have shelter. It is

often good practice to shear before lambs are dropped, if the man who does the work is very careful. In-lamb ewes will not stand rough handling without injury, and the ewe's comfort must be considered during the operation. The shorn ewe's udder is much easier for the lamb to find than if it were hidden away in clusters of wool, and there is less trouble from sore eyes in the lambs. Shearing before spring's work starts is also time saving, as once the land is ready to work there is never much respite from the demands of tillage of various kinds, in which to do such odd jobs as shearing sheep. If the ewes have lambs at foot at shearing time, it is good practice to dip the lambs a few days afterwards. Here is another point in favor of early clipping. The long wool is a great breeding ground for ticks, and early shearing aids in ridding the sheep of this pest. The ticks crawl from the shorn ewes to the lambs, and if the lambs are dipped nearly all the ticks are trapped. Of course, if the weather be cold, dipping is out of the question. Clipping early saves the sheep from considerable suffering, for the ewe compelled to carry her winter coat well into June and sometimes up to July feels the heat greatly. If a day can be had now and the sheep are not already clipped, have the work done, as it is not likely that time will be more plentiful later on.

THE FARM.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Bureau of Statistics, estimates that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1, was 91.6 per cent of a normal, against 80.6 on April 1, 1912; 83.3 on April 1, 1911, and 86.3, the average condition for the past ten years on April 1. There was a decline in condition from December 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, of 1.6 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 3.6 points between these dates.

A correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate," A. Hooper, of Huron Co., Ontario, has used sand to cover over the top of his silage in the silo, and reports excellent results. He tramps the silage down thoroughly, and then applies a coating of fine sand over the top. This he found excluded the air, and his silage, when the silo was opened up for feeding, was in perfect condition right to the top. Next year he is going to place a little sacking over the silage before placing the sand on to prevent any of the latter from getting into the silage.

Seed grain cannot be too thoroughly cleaned or selected. One of our Western Ontario correspondents recently told us that he has raised on his farm a variety of oats for the last seventeen years, and owing to selection, the same variety to-day yields ten bushels per acre more than when he first introduced them on his farm. This does not look much like proof of the old belief that a variety "runs out." True it will if no selection is practiced, but this man cleans his seed three times through the fanning mill, greening it heavily to take out all small and inferior seeds and weed seeds, and blowing it hard to discard all light seeds.

Wet Shocked Corn when Filling Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing your request for "experiences" of farmers who have filled silo during December—and not having seen many replies, I thought perhaps our experience might be of some value to you, and readers.

I will describe the kind of silo and mode of filling, which might perhaps make a difference in the keeping qualities in other makes of silos, and ways of filling. We have a wooden silo, same make as is extensively advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate" 12x24 and 2 feet cement at bottom and two or three of us to fill it alone. As a rule we draw in in flat rack with very low trucks, with heads of sheaves towards cutting box, and the feeder can pull them off as fast as machine steel table can draw them in. We step team up as unloaded, so that corn is close to the feeder. We cut very fine. Other man is in silo spreading and tramping. We have an 8 h.p. gasoline engine and blower to fill with. However I mention the above facts to let you know that it was not all rushed in one day and all the tramping that was done was by one man. When silo was full we let it settle, and filled again and so on, until we had it full of settled silage. Then we found we had three acres more out in stock. We started to feed out of silo at once; having fed out six feet, we decided to refill again. We filled again about the latter part of November. Just run it through the cutting box as it came from the

field, it was rather dry, but we did not add any water to it, not because we did not think it needed any, but we were busy and it made a lot of extra-hard work hauling water. After the silo was full, we set in stakes around the silo and then set up some old binder canvas all around which made a total of 8 or nine feet filled. It was alright the first few days we fed it, but as we got further down it was considerably fire-fanged. There was quite a waste. When we reached the silage which was put in during October, we started to put in the remainder about one acre and a half, or 45 stooks with 30 sheaves to stook. Before we started to fill this time, we got ready to give it a good dose of water. Having a quantity of old pipe of different sizes from 1 to 1/2-inch. We connected largest 1 1/2 to the tank, and by getting two or three reducers and a few elbows we ran it up to the top of the silo and then one over through the centre, with the end capped and holes through the pipe which went over the top of the silo, and then set the windmill going every time we went after another load. When we came back it was sprayed to perfection. We have just finished feeding that portion, and I must say it kept excellently and cows eat it well. There were a few places around the edges where we thought it was not wet enough, so we took off the pipe that runs horizontal with silo and put in one without holes, in a barrel underneath the end of a pipe, and dipped out with a pail and poured around the edges. We found it as good as two men carrying water, and far easier. There may be one objection to it, that the water soaks down in the silage that was put in earlier, which may give it a tendency to freeze more. This last filling was put in on Jan. 3rd.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

SMITH BROS.

[Note—Publication of this interesting letter has been delayed by pressure of space, but the delay will in no sense have reduced its value.—Editor.]

Planting and Cultivating Beans.

Could you favor me with a little information on bean growing—what kind of soil, and how best to prepare it; the best variety of beans to sow, and what time to sow them, and how best to cultivate them.

Brant Co., Ont.

HERBERT GERMAN.

Bean growing is becoming quite a profitable industry in some sections of Ontario. Beans thrive on a great variety of soils, ranging from a sandy soil to a clay loam. A rich, gravelly or sandy loam is considered best adapted to bean culture, although a well-drained black-clay loam is an excellent soil for this crop. Avoid a heavy-clay soil, although fair fields have sometimes resulted from a fairly heavy soil. A clay soil seems to restrict vine growth, and while the vines may be well podded they do not throw out enough growth to produce large yields. Soil should be well-drained, loose and friable. Fall-plowed soil is to be preferred. If possible manure the land before sowing the beans. This is not absolutely necessary, but the manure will increase the yield and especially where winter wheat is to follow the bean crop is very beneficial to the next year's crop.

Bean planting is usually done sometime between June first and June twentieth. The bean plant is frost-tender so must not be planted too early. This late planting makes it necessary to keep the land well worked during the spring season to get the land in good condition and to form a fine mulch on top to check loss of moisture. It is also necessary to cultivate frequently in order to rid the soil of all weeds.

For planting, large growers use a bean planter, but an ordinary eleven-hose grain drill may be used to plant rows twenty-eight inches apart. If the soil is sandy two or even three inches is not too deep to plant, but in heavier soils covering the seed from one inch to one and one-half inches is deep enough. The amount of seed sown per acre varies somewhat. If a small variety is sown three pecks is enough; if a large variety, sow a bushel per acre, or, in some cases, up to a bushel and a half. There are several good varieties. Pea beans, Yellow Eyed, and Red Kidney, are giving good satisfaction. Pearce's Improved Tree bean, Schofield Pea, White Wonder, and Small White Field, are some varieties which have done well at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Commence cultivation as soon as the rows can be seen across the field. Some growers harrow the crop just, as the beans are coming up. This is good practice if a heavy rain has fallen after planting, and the land has become more or less run together and crusted. Harrowing breaks a few of the young plants, but if plenty of seed has been sown little damage from this cause will result. In dry seasons the crop cannot be cultivated too often and in any case it should be gone through once a week. Cultiv-

vation should cease as soon as the beans are out in flower. A very suitable implement for bean cultivation is the two-horse corn cultivator.

Sweet Clover Ahead of Alfalfa.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":
I noticed in your issue of April 3rd, the Editor in his answer to D. C. re sweet clover says that he is not much enamored of sweet clover as a crop, except as a means of soil improvement. Our experience teaches us that when domestic animals get accustomed to it they prefer it to anything else. For instance, last spring we sowed 25 acres of it, and four and a half acres of it was sown on fall wheat, in March, when the snow was four feet deep in some of the low places in the field. One of our neighbors said it would never grow, but when we cut the wheat in the fall it was 23 inches high, and as soon as the wheat was off we turned in five horses and two milk cows. The horses stayed in that field until the middle of December, and the cows stayed there until the middle of November and got nothing but sweet clover, and they did not get it all eaten down. Yes! animals that are accustomed to it prefer it to anything else. We have had to find out by experience what sweet clover will do, and we can tell the editor that any farmer who has a poor farm and will grow a lot of sweet clover, and keep a good flock of sheep, will with ordinary management, have a rich farm and be a rich man himself. Sweet clover will always be found doing good work for the farmer,—in fact very much better than alfalfa, although the latter will do very much better after the land has been thoroughly inoculated with bacteria, which sweet clover invariably imparts to the soil. Alfalfa will be a long time before it becomes popular with the general farmer; as a rule stock will eat it too close in the fall and it cannot bear this; it must have considerable growth left on in the fall, which serves as a mulch, or it must be mulched with manure, or something to hold the snow in this latitude. Thirty-five years with it should give a person some experience, and mine is that on nice, mellow, loamy soil it does not last. I have another clover that I have never seen mentioned nor have I ever seen it growing anywhere, except a few plants in my garden. If I do not forget it, a little later in the season I will send a sample of it to the Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate." Perhaps he can tell us something about it, perhaps it may turn out as much ahead of sweet clover as sweet clover is ahead of alfalfa.
York Co., Ont. Wm. LINTON.

A Post Hole Digger.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":
I noticed in your issue of April 3rd, an inquiry about a machine to dig post holes. I find a tool called the "digger," the most satisfactory of any I have ever used. It has two iron handles about five feet long with a spoon on the end of each, similar to a round-mouthed shovel, one stationary and the other on a hinge.

It is worked by putting the handles together and letting it drop in the ground, then spread them and the one spoon turns under the soil and lifts it out. The kind I use can be had at most hardware stores at a cost of about \$2. I might say that if the inquirer has to buy posts I think it is cheaper to use iron posts when labor is so scarce as all it requires is a sledge-hammer to drive them in after the wire is stretched. They cost from 28 to 34c. according to the number of wires used.
York Co., Ont. J. R.

[Note.—As we understand the enquiry referred to a machine for digging post holes was what was wanted, not an ordinary digging tool, but something doing away with hand labor.—Editor.]

THE DAIRY.

Twenty-five students were enrolled for the official cow-testing course at the O. A. C., March 31st. to April 5th., being required to do practical work in weighing and sampling of milk and testing samples for fat, keeping all records as for an official test. Lectures on the different tests were given and the five short rules were given:

- 1.—Do not feed a cow too heavily during the test—rather less meal than usual is preferable to increasing the meal ration.
- 2.—Feed all the roughage which a cow will eat, and from 8 to 24 lbs. of meal daily of the 2:2:1 combination of wheat bran, ground oats and oil cake, cottonseed meal, gluten or malt sprouts, or a mixture of two or more of these latter feeds.
- 3.—Feed as many times per day as the cow is milked.
- 4.—Feed 1 lb. of meal for 3 to 5 lbs. of milk produced; or 6 to 8 lbs. meal for each pound of milk fat.
- 5.—The German standard of 32 lbs. of dry matter, 3.3 lbs. digestible protein, and 15 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and fat, with a nutritive ration of 1:4.5 was advised as a guide or feeding standard.

Seventeen of the twenty-five students passed both practical and written examinations.

The Cow and the Manure Question.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":
In "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 3rd., among the good articles I see a few which came under my notice more particularly. The first was on the cow question. You struck the nail on the head in the first round when you said, think of the farmer's wives and daughters working to keep thirty or forty cows to get the results possible from ten or fifteen! While they are not all doing this, there are too many who are simply working to no purpose, feeding a lot of scrub stuff all poorly fed. I was in a stable a few days ago. It made me sick to see what might have been good cows if properly fed. They were just able to crawl around. Think of a farmer expecting to make money out of

cows in such a condition. The best is none too good for cows. I find that good cows well-bred pay big returns.

In the second place I see an article "Does the Manure Spreader Pay?" by J. E. Mac. I have used a spreader for four or five years, and I spread about 100 to 125 loads of manure each year. As to yearly expenses, I have had about six links for the drive chain, in all about sixty cents in all that time. Now as to hauling out manure in the winter, I have seen on some farms this winter where the manure might as well have been put into the river. At every rain the ditches were filled with the liquid from the same. Every farmer has his own way of doing things. I apply my manure after harvest with a spreader either on meadows or on fall grain, and I notice when crops on neighboring farms are looking over the fence, I am not ashamed of mine. I find it pays to do all possible work with machinery that can be done on the farm. Then I notice there is enough left to tire out the ordinary farmer. For my part I will not do anything by hand that can be done with the horse.
Leeds Co., Ont. D. F. ARMSTRONG.

Dairy School Short Course at O. A. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":
The Short Courses in connection with the Dairy School of the O. A. C., were very well attended. Two new courses of one week each were added to the regular twelve-weeks' course, and the one-week Instructors' Course. The new courses were for Cow-testing and Ice-cream manufacture. The attendance by courses was 44 in the regular twelve-weeks' course, 23 for Cow-testing, 19 for Ice-cream, 8 for Western Ontario Instructors, including W. A. McKay, of Truro, Nova Scotia, Dairy Instructor and Inspector for that Province. Instructors Robertson and Smith were prevented through illness, from taking the Instructors' Course. The total registration in the dairy courses was 99, which does not include the ladies from Macdonald Institute who took dairy work during the term.

The most popular courses were those for Cow-testing and Ice-cream Making. A number of students in these classes had previously taken one or more short courses in dairying. There is a growing interest in the question of testing cows. The object in having all official testers connected with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, come to the O. A. College, is to give these persons the latest information on cow-testing, and to have them all working on uniform lines.

Breeders and purchasers of high-class dairy stock are paying their money for animals because of their records, or ability to perform. The O. A. College stands back of every official 7-day, 14-day and 30-day record, and it is important that these tests shall be above reproach. The men who are having the tests made, and who pay the official testers, are as anxious as we are that these tests shall be made in the most accurate and scientific manner possible. We have had several letters from prominent breeders commending the idea of a Short Course for official testers.

For interest and enthusiasm the Ice-cream Class was a leader. During the week, nine different kinds of ice cream were made, besides several kinds of sherbets. One-half day was given to the testing of ice cream for fat. Many manufacturers are apparently unaware that plain ice cream must contain at least 14% fat, and fancy ice cream not less than 12%.

The course recently finished is the twenty-first class in dairying at the O. A. C. Courses have been held every year since and including 1893. The Dairy School is now of age, and the interest has been well maintained throughout the twenty-one years of its existence. The emphasis has changed from time to time and new branches of dairy work have been taken up as occasion has demanded, but during all the years the object of the management has been to combine a practical and theoretical course as complete as possible in the limited time allotted. In the neighborhood of 1,500 students have at various times attended these Short Courses in dairying. Ex-students are found occupying prominent positions in nearly all the dairy countries of the world.

To all our ex-students and past instructors, whatever they may be, we of the present Dairy School Staff, extend greetings at this time on the completion of the twenty-first Short Course in dairying at the O. A. College, Guelph.

The following are the proficiency lists for the classes of 1913 with standing. Factory class (maximum 1,280.)—1, McKinney, T. J., Bervie, Ont., 930; 2, Viveash, J., Newark, Ont., 919; 3, Overland, F., Hillsburg, Ont., 908; 4, McNevin, H., Reaboro, Ont., 893; 5, Glass, F. M., Emerald, Ont., 884; 6, Kristensen, J., Halleybury, Ont., 876; 7, Parker, A. C., Tavi-



Doing Good Work.

Not all the plowing was done last fall. Nothing beats the single, walking plow for doing especially high-class plowing, but the two-furrowed plow saves a man and does very good work where properly managed. Labor-saving is important.

stock, Ont., 851; 8, Hammond, H., Monkton, Ont., 840; 9, Jackson, M. G., Simcoe, Ont., 835; 10, Stephenson, L., Cathcart, Ont., 830; 11, Wilson, A., Delhi, Ont., 812; 12, Axford, H., Ridgeway, Ont., 800; 13, Henderson, H. F., Owen Sound, Ont., 784; 14, Rogers, H., Truro, N. S., 775; 15, Rogers, E., Woodstock, Ont., 774; 16, Stewart, R., Eden Grove, Ont., 732; 17, Morrison, C. A., Whitechurch, Ont., 713; 18, Loney, Lorne, Carthage, Ont., 710; *19, Hotham, J., Delaware, Ont., 662; 20, Campbell, G., Scotsburn, N. S., 602; 21, Clutton, G. N., Calgary, Alta., 541; **22, Christensen, T., Hobendal, Denmark, 461.

* Must pass supplemental examination in written cheese-making.

** Must pass supplemental examination in written cheese-making and milk-testing.

Farm Dairy Class (maximum 900.)—1, Irshick, L., Guelph, Ont., 771; 2, Morris, W. F., Britannia, Ont., 741; 3, Chauncy, R. J., Oxford, Eng., 658; 4, DeTrafford, E. A., Tamworth, Eng., 594.

O. A. College.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

Hints on Turkey Raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

In order to make a success of turkey raising, the first essential is a suitable location. Under favorable conditions, upon a soil that is not very heavy or in a place that is not too exposed, there is probably no branch of the poultry business which pays better returns for the money invested, than raising turkeys, whereas, when the conditions are unsuitable, successful results can not be obtained. Many instances have come under my notice, where failure and loss have occurred, simply owing to the fact that the place was unsuitable for turkeys. I have in mind two localities, one high, dry, fairly well sheltered and soil of a sandy nature. Here the farmers' wives rear large flocks of immense turkeys every year with practically no losses. The other is a low, clay flat, where the few who try to raise them have constant loss from disease and weakness in their flocks. My advice to A. McD., of New Brunswick, then is, if he lives in a low, flat, clayey part of the country he will be much better off, both in pocket and temper, if he will adhere strictly to the "cackling hen with her money-making winter egg basket." For my own part I much prefer to see a flock of well-bred, well-marked hens singing contentedly around their own domain than to have to tramp hither and yonder following up a long-legged turkey hen bent on hiding her nest at any cost.

Those, however, who are in a suitable or partially suitable locality are sure of a fair amount of success if they will but exercise their own common sense, and follow a few hard and fast rules necessary to turkey raising.

In the first place A. McD. speaks of not having kept turkeys for three years, the ground, etc., is now clean. Unless measures have been specially taken to make the ground, etc., clean, it can not possibly be clean in "three years", nor I doubt if ten years would obliterate the germs left by "blackhead." Nothing short of a liberal dressing of lime over every square foot of ground, previously inhabited by a diseased flock of turkeys, would rid out the germs in three years. This, of course, applies to yards and uncultivated fence corners, where turkeys are liable to congregate. Where the ground has been cultivated and cropped this is not necessary. Then, if all precaution has been taken to have the ground and buildings made sanitary, and indications of blackhead are seen in your flock, prompt measures may check it before any damage is done. Castor oil has been recommended by some who have used it as being a cure, but I fancy the turkeys had diarrhoea and not blackhead. The only cure or preventive so far known to expert turkey raisers is muriatic acid, given in the drinking water in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a quart or less of soft water. In the analysis of a diseased liver it has been found by experts that the nature of the disease is alkaline in character and consequently requires an acid to counteract it, and muriatic acid has been found to be the acid that acts most effectively in treating blackhead in turkeys. As a precaution against the disease, it is well to add a little of the acid to the drinking water at least once a week all through the summer. In fact it may be used to advantage with all classes of fowl, and is especially good in the early spring when the fowl are apt to gorge themselves on soft succulent grass and bring on diarrhoea.

With regard to the feeding of young poults, too much care is very liable to be more disastrous than too little. My first experience with turkeys goes to prove this. I was brimful of "how to care for and feed them" and was doing

the best I knew how, but in spite of careful feeding my poults were dying. A friend who was also an expert hand at raising turkeys, said, "quit feeding them for a few days." I did so, with many misgivings, and lost no more of that year's flock, while those that showed signs of dying fully recovered. All the care I gave them was to keep them housed until the dew was off the grass, then after they were a week old I gave them a light meal of stale bread soaked in milk when I let them out, and for the rest of the day I let them find their own feed until they were six weeks old, after which I gave them a light grain feed at night to help attract them home.

Carleton, Co., Ont.

N. S.

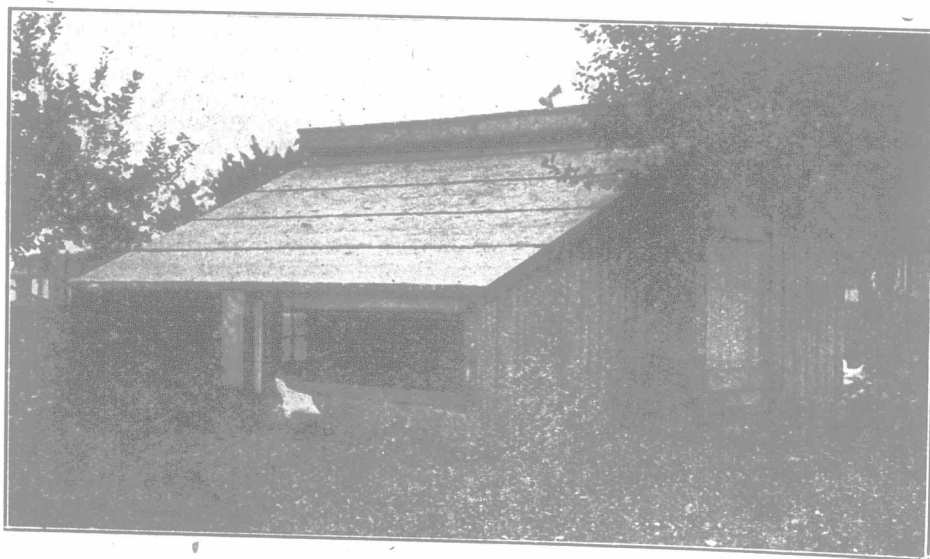
White Leghorns in the Lead.

Readers will be interested in the progress of the second International Egg-laying Contest of 100 pens of five birds each, including some 18 breeds at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. More White Leghorns (43 pens) are in the contest than any other breed, and two English pens were a long way ahead at the end of the 21st. week of the contest, those of Tom Barron having made a record of 466 eggs; Ed. Cam's being second with 425. Mr. Cam has also a pen of White Wyandottes third in the race, with a total of 384 eggs, Beulah Farm (McLeod Bros.), Stony Creek, Ont., have two White Wyandottes in the race, and one of them has the creditable score of 343 eggs in the 21 weeks. The total number of eggs laid to that date was 23,278.

A Suitable Farm Poultry House.

With the awakening of interest in farm poultry comes an increased number of enquiries regarding the best type of house for the farm flock. As with all other classes of farm buildings circumstances have a very important bearing upon the kind of house built. There is little doubt but that, in many cases, the colony-house system may be made answer for winter and summer, and on most farms where a pride is taken in the poultry and where poultry is kept under best conditions with an eye ever focused upon the net returns and especially where a large number of chickens are raised annually, cheap colony houses would be a paying investment even where a permanent stationary poultry house is located.

Nearly every farm requires a permanent poultry house, dry, light, airy and free from



One of the Best.

Poultry-house, 20 x 20 feet, open front, to accommodate 100 hens.

drafts, as well as being comparatively low in cost. Nearly every average farm could well afford to keep at least one hundred first-class laying hens, but no farm can economically harbor a flock of mongrel non-layers. It is well, then, to provide for a flock of at least one hundred laying hens.

Of the various types of houses to accommodate this number of fowls, few, if any, are better than the open-front house, twenty feet square, illustrated herewith. This house, designed by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has given excellent satisfaction there, and those who have followed the plan throughout the country are getting equally good results. The house as shown has a two-foot open space the full length of the south side, this simply being covered with wire netting. It would seem too cold for the winter, yet hens kept in such houses during the severest weather of our Ontario winters, show no signs of discomfort and lay well. The front of the house is three feet high altogether, a scantling at the top and a board along the bottom taking up the other foot. Four feet six inches is the height at the north side, and the peak is seven feet from the ground. The door is placed in the east end, and a large

window, four feet by five feet, is placed in the west end. This window should be hinged at the top, so that it may be raised during the hot weather. The roosts are arranged at the north side all on the same level, being hinged to the back of the pen so that they may be fastened up out of the way when cleaning out the pen. The house may be built of rough lumber with the cracks battened or with tongued and grooved material. It is comparatively cheap, is durable, easily kept clean, light, free from drafts and altogether well suited for farm poultry.

HORTICULTURE.

Renewing Life in Old Orchards.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

As agriculture becomes more prominent nowadays, we are told of fortunes that have been made by farmers. But there are many of which we never hear. They have not been made yet. In the old, uncared-for orchards of Ontario there are thousands of dollars that may be realized by any who will take the trouble to work for them. An unfavorable year, such as 1912, discourages many men from developing the apple industry. Yet Ontario did not produce too many first-class apples last year. The trouble lay in the production of inferior grades and in faulty methods of marketing and distribution. However that has to do with the selling end which I shall not discuss just now.

A fancy product may be sold at a profit in any year, and was sold at a profit last year. Some of the demonstration orchards in Durham and Northumberland counties, under the supervision of R. S. Duncan, gave a net profit of \$100 an acre in 1912. And in every case they were old orchards that had been neglected before the year 1911.

If any farmer in a location suitable to apple growing, in Ontario, disregards his orchard he is neglecting one of his best opportunities to make money. But an orchard is like any sound business proposition—it won't give something for nothing. A scrub tree is just as unprofitable as a scrub cow—only it is easier to persuade it to pay a larger dividend.

HOW TO PRUNE

The first step in the reformation is to prune the trees, and right here a word of warning should be given. The object in view should be

to remove all dead wood, to cut away all limbs that interfere with others, to make the tree sufficiently open to admit the light, and to make a low, wide tree that can be worked around economically. We see too many trees that have been trimmed in a careless fashion. They have been trained high in the air, with long limbs bare of growing wood, that resemble fish-poles with a tuft on the ends. The dead wood should be removed and promptly destroyed, as it harbors insects. The limbs should be trimmed sufficiently to prevent crowding,

but bearing wood should be forced out as far back as possible. The tree should be opened up to the light to color the fruit properly.

To make the largest gains the crop must be produced and handled as cheaply as possible. A low, wide tree, makes spraying and picking operations much cheaper. By heading back the top, bearing wood will be forced out along the limbs. If there is a good growth, it may be cut back ten feet or more, but if the limbs are long and bare, five feet is sufficient.

It is best to paint all wounds of 1½-inches in diameter or over. This tends to prevent the rain from soaking back in the wood, and prevents disease spores from gaining a foothold. In the orchards in these counties a mixture of white lead and raw linseed oil gave very good satisfaction.

It is well to scrape the trees. Codling moths winter over under the rough bark and cause much damage in the spring. But care must be taken not to scrape too severely. The bark is a natural protection, and if the green inner bark is injured more damage will be done than by the codling worms.

CULTIVATE—WHY?

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heat quite as much as do those of any plants. By cultivation, the soil is made more porous and a freer circulation of air is secured. The surplus water escapes more readily in the spring and the temperature of the soil is raised, which promotes growth rapidly. Later in the spring the mulch formed by cultivation checks evaporation and the increased porosity of the soil causes it to absorb more of the rainfall. But the orchard should be worked only during the spring and early summer as this green growing condition tends to give poorly colored fruit. Early frosts are apt to freeze the twigs when full of sap, and also cause winter-killing.

COVER CROPS—KINDS AND COSTS

In the middle or latter part of June a cover crop should be sown. This causes a loss of moisture and checks the growth. The apples become more finely colored and the trees are protected against winter injury. It protects the roots greatly. In some exposed locations where a cover crop has not been sown, the roots have been frozen very badly.

Many different kinds have been used to advantage. The following have given very good results in our demonstration orchards: Hairy vetch, 80 lbs. an acre, price \$4.20; cow peas, 1 1/2 bush. an acre, price \$6.45; equal mixture of buckwheat and rye, 2 bushels an acre, price \$2.50; mixture of red clover, alsike and timothy, 12 lbs. an acre, price \$3.00; buckwheat, 1/2 bushel an acre, price 75c.

SPRAYING THE 98 % APPLE

It is very important that the trees be sprayed thoroughly, at the right time and with the right mixture. The spores and insects attacking the trees are very small and to properly control them every minute portion of the tree should be covered. The fungous diseases will not develop when in contact with the spray, but if they once gain a foothold it is often impossible to check them. When apple scab starts to grow, little root-like structures develop in the apple. Any spray that will kill them will kill the fruit as well.

The right kind of spray must be used as insects are of two different kinds. Some chew the fruit and foliage and will eat any poison that is placed upon their food. But some, like the aphid, suck the juices from the inside of the leaf and a food poison will not harm them. The former may be destroyed with a poison such as lead arsenate, but the latter must be sprayed with a contact poison that will smother them, such as kerosene emulsion or black leaf forty. This may be added to the ordinary lime-sulphur mixture of the second and third sprays.

The spraying must be done at the right time as insects and fungous diseases must be treated while at a certain stage in their development. Consider the Codling moth as an example. It enters the young apple at the calyx end usually and eats its way to the centre. The poison must be inside the apple to be effective. It can only be placed there before the calyx closes up. Hence the tree must be sprayed just as the blossoms fall. So, while the codling worm exists in some stage or other in the orchard throughout the whole year, it can be treated only some four or five days.

Three sprayings were made in the demonstration orchards of Durham and Northumberland. Before they were applied from 80 per cent to 60 per cent of the fruit was of number one quality. The first year of the treatment, (1911), the per cent of No. 1's was 84, and 98 per cent was free from insect or fungous attack. In each case commercial lime-sulphur was used, diluted to the strength advised by L. Caesar, in the spray calendar published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 27th. The spray may be bought from several spray companies advertised in these columns, and unless large quantities are used, may be purchased almost as cheaply as it can be made.

The first spray was applied on the dormant wood before the leaf buds burst, diluted 1 to 10. It controlled the oyster shell bark louse and the leaf blister mite.

The second application was made just before the blossoms burst, diluted 1 to 35 and with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead per forty gallons of the mixture added. This controlled apple-scab, caterpillars, case bearers, canker-worms and bud moths.

The third spraying was given immediately after the blossoms fell, diluted 1 to 40, with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead per 40 gallons of the mixture, to control the codling worm and the apple-scab.

In all three sprayings a total of about 20 gallons of the diluted mixture was applied per tree at a cost (material and labor considered) of from 48 to 53 cents.

THIN FOR SIXTY CENTS

Some heavy-bearing varieties are greatly benefitted by thinning. This seems like a huge task to the beginner, but after all it isn't such

a large undertaking. The apples must be picked anyway, and it is just as easy to do so when they are small as later. Moreover the cost is not high.

In our demonstration orchards Snows and Duchesses were experimented with. The apples were thinned when about the size of hickory nuts. They were thinned so no two touched and so none could come in contact with any limbs or twigs, when mature. They were snipped off with small thinning shears, and the operation took about three hours per tree.

DOUBLING THE No. 1's

The result may be readily seen by comparing returns from thinned and unthinned trees in our orchards.

SNOWS

Thinned tree: 6 barrels No. 1's; 1/2 barrel No. 2's; 1 peck culls.
Unthinned tree: 3 barrels No. 1's; 3 barrels No. 2's 2 1/2 barrels culls.

DUCHESS

Thinned tree: 3 barrels No. 1's; 1/2 barrel No. 2's.
Unthinned tree: 2 barrels No. 1's; 2 barrels No. 2's.

It will be seen that the total number of barrels is greater when the apples are unthinned. But the money returns would be smaller, as the market only demands and pays a high price for No. 1's.

THE \$200-ACRE CROP

Now to return to the farmer who has a neglected orchard: He may argue that after he does all this work he will lose money. Just what net profit he may get from his labor may be seen from a study of the value of the fruit, minus the cost of production in our demonstration orchards. I will give the actual figures for the first year of the treatment may be seen from a study of the value (1911) in the best-paying orchard. This orchard was 32 years old and had never been sprayed, pruned or cultivated. In 1910, 73 barrels had been taken off which sold for \$100. In 1909 the crop was sold for \$200. The soil is a light sandy loam, and there are 117 trees in the block.

EXPENSES

Scraping—7 1/2 days @ \$1.50 per day.....\$11.25
Pruning—17 days @ \$2 per day.....\$34.00
Painting—\$5 lbs. white lead @ 7c. \$2.45
2 1/2 gallons raw linseed oil @ \$1.25..... 3.13
Paint brush..... .20
Time—1 man, 3 days @ \$1.50 4.50
Gathering brush—1 man and horse, 3 days @ \$2.25..... 6.75

SPRAYING

First: 4 men, 14 hours @ 15c. per hour.....\$8.40
Team, 14 hours @ 15c. per hour 2.10
77 gals. lime-sulphur @ 20c. 15.40
(Applied 7 gals. per tree costing 21.5c. per tree)
Second: 4 men, 11 hrs. @ 15c. per hr.....\$6.60
Team, 11 hrs. @ 15c. per hr. 1.65
17 1/2 gals. lime-sulphur @ 20c 3.47
31 lbs. arsenate of lead @ 13c. 4.03
(Applied 5 gals. per tree, costing 13.1c. per tree.)

Third: 4 men, 16 hours @ 15c. per hr.....\$9.60
Team, 16 hrs. @ 15c. per hr. 2.40
24 gals. lime-sulphur @ 20c. 4.80
49 lbs. arsenate of lead @ 13c. 6.37
(Applied 8 gals. per tree, costing 19.3c. per tree.)

(Total cost of spraying, per tree, -53.9c.)

Manure—25 tons of barnyard manure..... 25.00
Fertilizer—500 lbs. muriate of potash @ \$2.60.....\$13.00
1,000 lbs. acid phosphate @ \$1.10..... 11.00
Applying fertilizer..... 1.00

Plowing—1 man and team, 2 days @ \$3.00.....\$3.00
Cultivating—1 man and team, 4 days @ \$3.00..... 12.00
Cover crop—1 man and team, preparing seed-bed 1 day @ \$3 3.00
1/2-bushels clover seed..... 4.50

Total expense far caring for orchard \$202.60

RESULTS

Total number of bbls.: 1's.....290
Total number of bbls.: 2's..... 41
Culls, lbs.....800

Bbls. 331
Percentage of No. 1's87.6
33 bbls. fall apples @ \$2.50—\$ 82.50
298 bbls. winter apples @ \$3.25— 968.50
800 lbs. culls @ 50c..... 4.00

Expenses of barrels, picking, packing and managers, 331 bbls @ 95c. 314.45

Receipts from apples.....\$ 740.55
Expenses.....\$ 202.60

Profit.....\$537.95
Net profit an acre.....\$215.18

\$100 AN ACRE LAST YEAR

In 1912, owing to the fact that it was the off year for the orchard and that market conditions were not very favorable, this profit was cut down to \$108.63 an acre. But this net gain from each acre was larger than the total gross receipts in 1910. Of course these apples were not sold through a buyer. They were marketed by a co-operative selling association, as all apples should be.

Now these returns may be obtained in hundreds of old orchards in Ontario. All that is required is a little thought and energy by the owners. Who is rich enough to neglect his orchard this coming year?

Durham Co., Ont.

J. MILLER.

Some Notes on Tree-Planting.

A reader, who is convinced of the soundness of the position of "The Farmer's Advocate" in recent issues, on the necessity and benefit of tree-planting for shade, shelter and appearance, suggests the publication of practical directions for use this season for setting out maples and evergreens. Other hardwoods such as the elm can be used for good purpose, but as suggested, reference will be made chiefly to Canada's most popular tree, the maple, and in case of evergreens to the Norway Spruce and the Cedar. Young vigorous maples of moderate size, say about two inches in diameter, before the roots have attained too strong a foot-hold, we have found very easily transplanted with success from the thicket. Some leave a few natural limbs towards the top; others trim them back almost to bare poles, and from such we have seen some remarkably fine plantations and rows of trees grown, more stocky and shapely than with the original, straggling limbs. By all means use "hard" maples in preference to the soft variety, if it is possible to secure them. Break the roots as little as possible in digging, and preserve the rootlets with the original earth about them as much as possible. If any root gets broken, cut off the end smooth. Dig the hole large enough to admit the whole root system, and if the trees are taken from a bush lot, where the rootage is shallow, set them deeper than they were growing, and stake them, using rubber or cloth bands so as not to rupture the bark. Put rich, mellow surface earth in the bottom and pack closely and firmly every shovelful as it goes in. If ground and weather is dry, pour in enough water to saturate the roots before the hole is full, then finish with more earth and a mulch of leaves or other litter to hold the moisture. If you are planting along a rough, old fence bottom, plow and harrow down level before setting the trees. Set them out exactly in line, because in after years the trunks can be utilized as posts for wire fencing. Plant before the trees are in full leaf, and as early in the season as possible. In moving the young trees, do not allow the roots to be exposed to the hot sun. There need be no such thing as failure in getting maples to grow.

Most people make the mistake of planting trees too close together,—they look so small at this stage. If planted, say 15 feet apart, in a few years the trees will be interlocking and the trunks and branches run up spindling and weak. We have found 35 feet apart in the row to be a good distance to develop strong, shapely maple trees. A very nice effect is secured by alternating Norway spruce and maples, say 30 feet apart. As the outward growth of the former is greater at the bottom and the latter at the top, in time, a tolerably compact shelter belt will be grown. Along the south side of fields, where crops are grown, the trees should be kept well apart. Along the road-sides and ordinary fields, single rows of trees are sufficient, but if designed to shelter the homestead, orchard and garden from prevailing storm winds like these from the west or north-west, then two spruce rows may be set, if land can be spared, or one of maple, the other of spruce. The rows might be set twenty feet apart, and in the rows, twenty to twenty-five feet apart, the trees of one row being opposite the vacant space

in the other. If cedars are used they may be set closer together than spruce, and should be taken from upland rather than swamp. For hedges cedar is hard to equal. We have found it advantageous to cut back the main spruce leader, limit running up, several times during the early years of growth, as it strengthens the lower growth which tends to become thin and sprawling. It is believed that spruce growing too closely together are more liable to suffer from the spruce gall pest.

In one of the driest of Ontario seasons a few years ago the writer assisted in setting out a large number of spruce taken from local nursery rows three feet in height. During July and August precautions were taken to water them a few times, and except one or two broken by accident, not a tree was lost. As a rule, however, smaller sizes are usually recommended for transplanting. For a number of years at least they should be protected from live stock.

FARM BULLETIN.

April Crop Bulletin.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in this province is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents under date of April 1st.:

FALL WHEAT.—Much of the new wheat entered the fall of 1912 rather below the usual height, owing to late planting, as a result of the delayed harvesting and the general wet weather prevailing during the season. There was a light covering of snow during the winter, especially in January and a part of February, when in certain sections of the province fields were practically bare for several weeks together. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the comparatively mild temperature prevailing during the winter kept the crop from serious injury, more damage being done by floods on low fields than from any other cause. The present outlook for fall wheat is, on the whole, favorable, although it is rather too early to speak with assurance, as several correspondents point out that April is a most critical period in the history of the crop, owing to the possibility of cold winds and alternate freezing and thawing, which prove very trying to the young plants.

CLOVER.—This crop made a good catch, and entered the winter in a more forward condition than fall wheat. Some heaving has been reported, but, as a rule, opinions regarding the present condition of the fields are more or less favorable notwithstanding the light protection of snow, especially during midwinter. Like fall wheat, clover has yet to pass through the trying time of April.

FRUIT TREES.—The heavy wind storms of March 21st. (Good Friday) did much injury to orchards in many counties of the province, some trees being uprooted, and a severe sleet about a week later also broke many limbs off fruit trees. Otherwise the unusually open and mild winter has been favorable to orchard conditions.

LIVE-STOCK.—The wintering of live-stock has been a comparatively easy task, owing to the mildness of the weather and the abundance of fodder.

Horses have been in good demand, and have consequently commanded high prices. No serious disease has prevailed, although some of the usual lighter forms of distemper have been reported. Several correspondents state that too much straw was fed, and as some of the straw and oats was musty owing to the dampness of the season indigestion was often the result.

Both beef and dairy cattle have been well cared for, and are generally in good health. The chief trouble reported was the tendency of cows to abort, more especially in the dairy breeds. The big steer is a thing of the past, as one correspondent puts it, most of the heaves being finished much earlier; but while individual animals may not rank as high as the best in other years, the general form and quality of those sold to butchers, drovers, and graziers, show an improvement.

"Scarce, but have done well," is a fair summary of the average return regarding sheep. Several correspondents call attention to the necessity of more dipping for the tick.

Swine are now receiving the general care and feeding that they deserve. There is a brisk demand for pork, owing to the great scarcity of animals on hand. Hogs that are being finished off for the market are in excellent condition, but complaints are made that many of the litters are not coming as strong as usual.

FODDER SUPPLIES.—The comparatively mild winter helped fodder supplies to go farther than usual. There has been a sufficiency of hay—in some cases it was plentiful—and the experience of recent years of close feeding enabled stockmen

to handle it to good advantage. With the exception of peas, all the grains and roots have been more than sufficient for all calls; but corn for the silo has been hardly up to the mark either in yield or quality. Straw also has been short in quantity and more or less poor in quality, having been unfavorably affected by the rainy weather during and after harvest. Several complaints were made of its scarcity for bedding. Taken all together, however, fodder supplies in general have been more than necessary to carry the average farmer through nicely, and leave a fair margin for emergencies.

United States Tariff Revision.

On April 7th., at Washington, the new Democratic Tariff Revision Bill was laid before Congress. It reduces substantially the duties on the necessities of life, such as food and clothing for the masses, and on products controlled by the big monopolies. The consequent loss in revenue estimated at over \$100,000,000 will be made up by a graduated tax (1 to 4 per cent.) on incomes of \$4,000 per year upward, by individuals, firms and corporations, and the present flat one per cent. corporation tax becomes part of the income tax.

Chairman Underwood (after whom the bill is named) of the Ways and Means Committee gave the following table illustrating typical changes made reduced to an ad valorem basis:

| | Present law | Proposed law |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Lime | 9.17 | 5.00 |
| Grindstones | 9.21 | 8.33 |
| Rivets | 45.00 | 25.00 |
| Pocket knives | 77.68 | 35.00 |
| Razors | 72.36 | 35.00 |
| Scissors and shears | 53.77 | 30.00 |
| Knives and forks | 41.98 | 27.00 |
| Furniture | 35.00 | 15.00 |
| Cattle | 27.07 | 10.00 |
| Eggs | 36.38 | 14.29 |
| Stocks, etc., of fruit trees | 54.44 | 27.58 |
| Cotton cloth | 42.74 | 26.69 |
| Cotton clothings | 50.00 | 30.00 |
| Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged | 75.38 | 50.00 |
| Men's and boys' cotton work gloves | 89.17 | 35.00 |
| Knit Shirts, drawers, etc., and underwear | 60.27 | 25.00 |
| Collars and cuffs | 49.10 | 30.00 |
| Blankets | 72.69 | 25.00 |
| Flannel | 92.29 | 30.00 |
| Clothing, ready-made | 79.56 | 35.00 |
| Women's and children's dress goods | 99.70 | 35.00 |
| Sewing silk | 25.00 | 15.00 |
| Wrapping paper | 35.00 | 25.00 |
| Books | 25.00 | 15.00 |
| Brooms | 40.00 | 15.00 |
| Matches | 27.59 | 14.00 |
| Harness and saddlery, other than leather | 35.00 | 20.00 |
| India rubber, manufactures of... .. | 35.00 | 10.00 |
| Lead pencils..... | 39.30 | 25.00 |

The free list, which contains many items of special interest to Canadian farmers, embraces the following:

All dressed and prepared meats, flour, bread, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, fish, raw wool (now 35 per cent.), boots and shoes, lumber, iron ore, coal, harness and saddlery, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents per pound, typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, sulphur, soda, tanning material, acetic and sulphuric acid, borax, lumber products, including sawn boards, broom handles, hubs for wheels, clapboards, posts, laths, pickets, staves and shingles.

There is a ten per cent. duty on flour from countries that tax American flour, which will operate against Canada. The reduction in eggs is from 5 to 2 cents per dozen. The bill provides for ultimate free sugar, a 25 per cent. reduction now, and the remainder of the duty off in three years. Lemons and citrus fruits are reduced from 68 to 24 per cent. Automobiles are left at 45 per cent. The brick rate is cut from 30 to 10 per cent; tile, 47 to 23; asphalt, 37 to 9; earthenware, 24 to 15; window glass, 46 to 28; tobacco and spirits unchanged; spices, perfumeries, diamonds, furs, fur skins and other luxuries go from the free to the 10 per cent. list. Casks and barrels go down from 30 to 14.77 per cent.; cables and cordage from 6.43 to 4.55.

In addition to items specified above, the following changes are proposed on farm produce or stock:

Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents per bushel.
Buckwheat, from 15 to 8 cents per bushel.
Oats, from 15 to 10 cents per bushel.
Rice, cleaned, from 2 to 1 cent per pound.
Wheat, from 25 to 10 cents per bushel.
Butter, from 6 to 3 cents per pound.
Cheese, from 6 cents per pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Beans, from 45 to 25 cents per pound.
Nursery cuttings and seedlings, from 25 to 15 per cent.
Fresh vegetables, from 25 to 15 per cent.
Apples, peaches, etc., from 25 to 10 cents per bushel.
Raisins, from 2½ to 2 cents per pound.
Sheep, from 16 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; hay, 46 to 26 per cent.; poultry, 13 to 6 per cent.

The bill does away with the maximum and minimum clause of the present law, and substitutes for this system of retaliation a provision for special rates to countries that will enter into reciprocity treaties with the United States. It also provides for a preference for goods carried in American bottoms, and contains features designed to eliminate frauds from the customs service. It puts the relations between the United States and Phillipine Islands on an absolutely free trade basis.

President Woodrow Wilson addressed the House of Representatives in person on the subject of the bill, which is in fulfillment of pre-election pledges. Some doubts are expressed as to the action of the Senate, where the Democrats have but six of a majority, that stronghold of the "big interests", but history teaches by way of warning, that there are limits to the endurance of the people.

In connection with the introduction of the teaching of agriculture into the schools of Ontario, the Department of Education has recently commenced the publication of a series of agricultural, education bulletins. Five have so far been published: 1. Foreword and the story of the Ontario school garden. 2. Agriculture in the schools: summary of regulations. 3. Suggestions and helps for teaching agriculture and carrying on school gardening. 4. Agricultural Instruction Act and rural school topics on O. E. A. programme. 5. The Carleton County potato growing contest, 1912. Other bulletins are to follow and charts to be distributed to every school. These bulletins should be kept in the school libraries.

That the system known as the "case count," which has prevailed in the egg trade for a number of years, provides no discrimination whatever, and that under it the producer is not encouraged to market an article of high quality, was the decision of a largely attended meeting of the egg trade of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, held in Montreal, April 10th. The remedy for this state of affairs was suggested as taking the form of an Eggs Marks Act, similar to the act governing fruit. The formation of a new produce association was also proposed.

The average prices received by producers of the United States, for staple crops, increased 0.3 per cent. from March 1st to April 1st, which compares with an increase of 6.0 per cent. in the same period a year ago and an average increase of 2.1 per cent. during March of the past five years. On April 1, prices of staple crops averaged about 25.9 per cent. lower than on like date of 1912, 3.7 per cent. lower than in 1911, 18.2 per cent. lower than 1910, and 13.0 per cent. lower than 1909, on like date.

God's Flower Garden.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

There is an old saying—"Go to the City to see the Sights." The sights I see in the city are: street-cars, motor cars, and all sorts of vehicles running up and down the streets. People hurrying along each one so wrapped up in their own affairs that they scarcely take time to notice their fellow beings. Walls of high buildings, that exclude the sunshine in the day, the moon and stars at night. I venture to say there are thousands of city people who never see a beautiful sunrise or set, or a moon and star-lit sky at night. To me, the city is as a barren plain, while the beautiful country is as God's flower garden.

Toronto, Ont.

S. C. ASKIN.

Beginning May 1st, the price paid by the retail milk-dealers of Toronto, to the producers will be \$1.25 per eight-gallon can. This is a five-cent reduction from the price, set by a producers' meeting a few weeks ago. It is not likely the retail figure will be lowered.

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Markets.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, April 14th, receipts of live stock at the Union Stock-yards numbered 46 cars, comprising 948 cattle, 8 hogs, 9 sheep, and 3 calves. No business was transacted. Hog prices were quoted at \$9.35 fed and watered, and \$9 f. o. b. cars at country points. At the City yards, the receipts were 3 carloads, comprising 59 cattle, and 1 calf. Steers and heifers sold at \$6.25 to \$6.90; cows, at \$5.65 per hundredweight.

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

Table with columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horse.

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

Table with columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards, show an increase of 152 cars, 1,918 cattle, 1,950 hogs, and 199 calves; but a decrease of 273 sheep, and 72 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts of cattle last week were liberal compared with the same week one year ago. At the commencement of the week trade was quite active for cattle, at an advance of 10c. to 15c. per cwt., but at the close of the week the market was easier, having lost what gain they had made at the beginning of the week. The deliveries of sheep and lambs were light, and not equal to the demand, and prices remained very firm. The number of calves was increased, but the quality was generally common and medium, the result being that choice veal calves were in demand, at firm prices, while common and medium quality were sold at lower quotations.

Hogs were in demand, but packers were determined to buy at lower values, and at the beginning of the week prices were firmer. On Tuesday, the bulk of the hogs sold at \$9.50 fed and watered, and \$9.15 f. o. b. cars at country points; on Wednesday, quite a number sold at \$9.60 fed and watered, and on Thursday, at the same price, although there was an easier feeling on the market.

Exporters.—There would probably be from 400 to 500 cattle of export weights and quality; that is, cattle weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., that sold at prices ranging from \$6.90 to \$7.25 per cwt. for steers; and \$5.25 to \$5.75, and in a few instances, \$6 per cwt. for export bulls. All of these cattle were bought for Canadian trade.

Butchers.—Choice picked butchers' cattle, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., steers and heifers, sold at \$6.60 to \$6.85; loads of good, \$6.35 to \$6.55; medium, \$5.90 to \$6.25; common, \$5.50 to \$5.75; light, inferior cattle, \$5.15 to \$5.40; cows, \$4 to \$5.60, with a few extra weights and choice quality, at \$5.75 up to \$6, but the latter price was only paid in isolated cases; canners and cutters sold from \$2.75 to \$3.75; butcher bulls, \$4 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—The number of stockers and feeders was small, and prices for them were high, in comparison with the fat cattle. Stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., of good quality, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, light stockers, sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$5.50 to \$5.90; and one load of 1,250-lb. steers, of good quality, was bought for the distillery at \$7 per cwt, but these were short-keep feeders.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers has been very quiet for several weeks. Common and medium cows sold from \$45 to \$55 each, while good to choice cows ranged from \$60 to \$70, and occasionally \$75, and in one instance \$85 was paid.

Veal Calves.—The number of calves has been larger, but generally of inferior,

common, and medium quality, few good or choice calves ever reaching the Toronto markets. The class of calves coming on the markets at present, reflects little or no credit, either on the drover, or the farmer who raises them. Common calves sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; medium to good, \$8 to \$8.50; choice calves, \$9 to \$10 per cwt., and extra choice new-milk-fed calves, such as were raised in Ontario thirty years ago, are worth \$11 to \$12 per cwt., but this class of calves is seldom seen on the Toronto markets.

Sheep.—Receipts were very light. Ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt.; rams, at \$5.75 to \$6.25; yearling lambs, at \$8 to \$9 per cwt. Spring lambs sold from \$5 to \$8 each; but if there were some extra choice 60- or 70-lb. lambs, such as would dress 45 or 50 lbs., they would bring \$10 to \$12 each. We saw a lamb that weighed 65 lbs. alive, and dressed 45 1/2 lbs., that cost the butcher \$14.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9.60, and \$9.15 to \$9.25 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.75 to \$9.85, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Large number of horses changed hands at the Union Horse Exchange, considering that there was little demand from the Northwest. The local demand was good, and one carload was sold to go to Montreal. Many city buyers were on hand, and bought some of the best horses on sale. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$260; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$160 to \$210; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 94c. to 96c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 98 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 95 1/2c., track, lake ports. Oats—Ontario, No. 2, 33c. to 34c., outside; 33c., track, Toronto. Manitoba oats—No. 2, 42c.; No. 3, 40 1/2c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 60c. to 63c., outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside. Buckwheat—51c. to 52c., outside. Barley—For malting, 51c. to 53c.; for feed, 43c. to 48c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 62 1/2c., track, Toronto, all-rail shipment. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.90 to \$3.95, seaboard, Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.50 in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$12.50, for No. 1, and \$10 to \$11 per ton for No. 2.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Seedsmen are quoting re-cleaned seeds, per cwt., to farmers, as follows: Alsike No. 1, \$28 to \$28.50; alsike No. 2, \$24.50 to \$26.50; red clover No. 1, \$26; red clover No. 2, \$23; alfalfa No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50; alfalfa No. 2, \$17.50; timothy No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8.50; timothy No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market was unchanged, prices remaining steady. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Receipts last week were very liberal, which caused prices again to decline to 20c. to 21c. per dozen, by the case.

Cheese.—Market unchanged, at 14c. for large, and 15c. per lb. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 12 1/2c. per lb., and \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen for combs.

Potatoes.—The potato market was barely steady. Ontario potatoes were quoted at 60c. to 65c. per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto; New Brunswick Delawares, car lots, track, Toronto, 70c. to 75c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 12c.; country

hides green, 11c.; calf skins, per lb., 15c.; lamb skins, \$1.10 to \$1.50; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Spies No. 1, per barrel, \$4 to \$4.25, and for extra choice quality for table use, \$4.50 to \$5 would be paid; No. 2 Spies, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Greenings No. 1, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Greenings No. 2, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Kings, about out of season, No. 1 per barrel, \$4 to \$4.25; cabbage, plentiful and cheap, at \$1 per barrel; carrots, 65c. to 75c. per bag; parsnips, 65c. to 75c. per bag; onions (Canadian), per sack of 90 lbs., 80c. to \$1.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of live stock were rather larger last week, and the quality of the cattle offered was better than usual. Butchers were in need of the stock, however, so that prices were fully maintained. The expectation is that the market will hold firm till the middle of next month. A few loads of choice steers, weighing up to 1,200 lbs., sold at about 7 1/2c. Butchers paid as high as 7 1/2c. it was claimed, and from that down to 7 1/2c. for choice. Fine stock ranged around 7c., and good at 6 1/2c. to a fraction each way. Medium brought 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c., and common down to 4 1/2c. Sales of ewes were made at 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. per lb., and of yearling lambs at 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb. Spring lambs were in good demand, and prices were \$5 to \$8 each. Calves ranged from \$1 to \$10 each, according to quality. The market for hogs held about 10 1/2c. to 10 1/2c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Demand up to the present has not been overly good, although quite a few large horses have been taken by local trade. No demand has developed from farmers yet. Prices showed no change. Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100, \$125 to \$200; broken-down, old horses, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—Although there was a fair demand, there was very little stock. Prices held steady, at 23c. to 24c. per lb. for choicest turkeys; 15 1/2c. to 17c. for geese and fowl; and 20c. to 22c. for ducks, and 18c. to 19c. per lb. for chickens.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good demand for abattoir, fresh-killed hogs, and prices were firm, being 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed some easing off, and was generally lower. Prices for Green Mountains were 62 1/2c. to 65c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, while Quebec stock sold at 50c. to 55c. In smaller lots, prices were 25c. to 30c. more.

Honey and Syrup.—The crop of new syrup has, evidently, not been overly large, though it was stated that the run of sap has been more liberal of late. Prices of tins were said to be about \$1 for fresh arrivals. Honey was steady, at 16c. to 17c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and dark at 14c. to 15 1/2c., light, strained, being 11 1/2c. to 12c., and dark, 8c. to 9c.

Eggs.—Dealers seem quite interested in the new tariff proposals of the United States, and were wondering whether these will have the effect of taking eggs from Canada during certain periods. Receipts were good, both from Canada and the United States, and prices were lower, at 22c. to 24c. per dozen, according to quantity.

Butter.—New Zealand creamery was still offering, and this probably held prices down in the local market. Quotations for this class of butter were in the vicinity of 32c. per lb., this being 1c. more than Canadian creamery. No new-milk butter of consequence was offered.

Grain.—There was very little doing in the local grain market. Quotations showed no change of consequence, being 4 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per bushel for Canadian Western oats, in car lots, ex store, and 1c. less for No. 1 feed, extra.

Flour.—There was no change in prices last week, Manitoba patents, firsts, being \$5.40 per barrel, in bags, and seconds \$4.90. Strong bakers' steady, at

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

Millfeed.—The market for bran was steady, at \$20 per ton, in bags; while shorts were \$22, and middlings \$25 per ton. Pure grain mouille sold at \$35 to \$36 per ton, and mixed at \$30 to \$33. Demand was good, as much feeding is being done.

Hay.—The market for hay was steady and firm, owing to the poor roads. No. 1 hay sold at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, baled, car lots, track, and No. 2 extra at \$11 to \$12 per ton, while No. 2 ordinary was \$9 to \$10 per ton, and ordinary \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Seeds.—Dealers are shipping considerable quantities to country points. It is expected that a large business will be done a few weeks hence. Prices per 100 lbs. were \$4.50 to \$7.50 for timothy; \$18 to \$26 for red clover, and \$22 to \$28 for alsike.

Hides.—Calf skins were higher, No. 2 selling at 15c. to 17c. per lb., and No. 1 at 18c. to 19c.; Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb., respectively; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.10 each, and lamb skins, 10c. each. Horse hides sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow was 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.30 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$7.90; Western steers, \$6.10 to \$8.20; cows and heifers, \$3.90 to \$8.40; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$9.05 to \$9.37; mixed, \$8.95 to \$9.35; heavy, \$8.75 to \$9.80; rough, \$8.75 to \$8.90; pigs, \$7 to \$9.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$6.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$8.50. Lambs, \$6.75 to \$9.25.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5 to \$10. Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.45 to \$9.60; mixed, \$9.60 to \$9.65; Yorkers, \$9.60 to \$9.70; pigs, \$9.65 to \$9.70; roughs, \$8.60 to \$8.75; stags, \$7 to \$8; dairies, \$9.40 to \$9.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Clipped lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$8.75; wethers, \$7.60 to \$7.85; ewes, \$8.50 to \$7.50; sheep, mixed, \$5 to \$7.60; wool lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.40.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. report Irish steers at 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c.

Trade Topics.

Springtime is paint-time. Paint is an inexpensive insurance for property against decay and deterioration. See the advertisement of Jamieson's paints and varnishes elsewhere in this issue, and look over their color-cards before buying. These cards may be procured from R. C. Jamieson & Co., Ltd., Montreal and Vancouver.

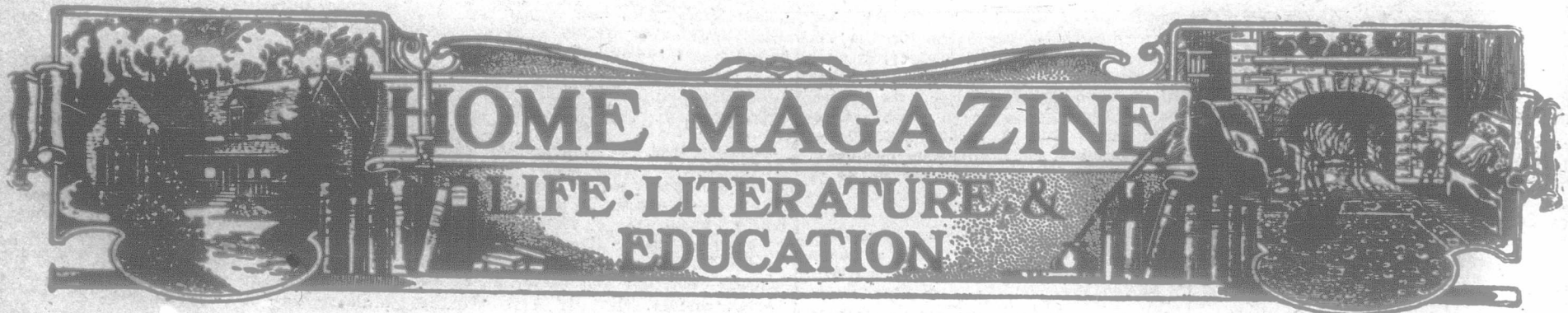
Strawberry plants, the result of twenty years' experience in growing them, are advertised in this issue for sale by Wm. Walker, Port Burwell, Elgin County, Ont., who has found the Williams and Parson's Beauty, the most productive and best for the market, and is prepared to supply 500,000 plants of last year's growth of these two varieties; also half a dozen or more other high-class varieties of strawberries and raspberries. If interested, look up the advertisement.

AROUND THE WORLD VIA "EMPRESS OF ASIA."

The "Empress of Asia" will leave Liverpool June 14, calling at Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore, and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver August 30th. Vessel remains 14 days at Hong Kong. "Rate for entire cruise, \$639.10," exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Asia," and stop-over at Hong Kong. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Gossip.

Two extra choice young Clydesdale stallions are advertised elsewhere in this issue by Arthur Uilyot, St. Mary's, Ont. See the advertisement, and enquire about these good sires.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Robert Raikes.

(AN APPRECIATION OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.)

By A. L. Pierce, B. A.

First, let me take you, in thought, for a few moments, to the conditions in England in the eighteenth century. Materialism dominated everywhere, while morality and the finer sentiments were pushed into the background. Money, and what it procured in outer semblance, took the place of virtue and honor. Strange, too, were the contrasts of this century. Picture for yourself a country full of churches, and full of crime, full of charity, and full of suffering; abundance of wealth, and over-much poverty. Truly, there was a "great divide" between the few in opulence and the many in sin and suffering. More pathetic is the fact that the great masses endured suffering, crime, and poverty, with never a thought to bettering themselves, as they looked askance at the church and its wealth, and at the domineering nobility.

The Church, which we hold to be the bulwark of morality in a nation, did little or nothing to raise the standards of living. True, there were churches in profusion, but the bells sounded far away from the people. The clergy were very comfortably dressed, and lived very comfortable lives, but they lived in a kind of lethargy, with their eyes closed or indifferent to the vice about them. The Christian church had seemingly fallen asleep when the unexpressed cry of the masses was, "Come, help us!"

As for education of this period: True, there were Charity schools, Dame schools, Grammar and Collegiate schools. There were learned men within the Cathedral close, but the mass of the population were ignorant of almost everything outside of their proper trade or calling. The children of the masses were educated in the ignorance and vice of their parents.

You will ask if crime and vice was not punished? I shall tell you that jails and prisons were crowded to overflowing, and cruelty and immorality were there in abundance. Justice was meted out in a strange confusion—the poacher and the worst criminal in the land suffering the same punishment of death. Men, forced by dire need and starvation, who had committed some petty theft for the necessities of life, suffered a life-long imprisonment. There was no effective police force, and mob violence prevailed. In a word, "license" spelled "liberty." But in the midst of all this, I am happy to tell you, lived good people also, who were full of courage, self-sacrifice, charity, devotion, and love, and though it was an undertone, it was this silent force of morality that was to lay the foundation for better things. Leaders there were, too, who, in sincere sympathy with the suffering and vice about them, saw that the tone of morality must be raised, and this was to come about through a moral and religious revival.

Here, I need not tell you of the work done at this time, and to this purpose, by the Wesleyan revival, kindling as it did the whole social fabric with a new moral enthusiasm. The Christian church was roused from its sleep, and from this time there was a steady attempt to remove the cause, and relieve the conditions of the poverty and sin of the great mass of the people. "Onward and upward" became the motto for men and women of intelligence and foresight who were in sympathetic touch with the ills of the time,—and the nation was to be stirred to its depths. But in all this forward movement, it was the present

generation rather than the rising generation, that concerned men. No idea of the great importance and necessity of saving and teaching the children—who were to make the next generation—seems to have come to them. Wesley saw that if the children were not carried into the revival the movement would die with the men who raised it. However, events were in the making, and though he reached after the all-perfect, we have only to glance back at the conditions of the time to understand why he could not crowd it all into one life-work. However, you will have seen, I am sure, that when a leader passes out, there comes another leader to pick up the standard and carry on the effort. Such was the case when Mr. Robert Raikes, who had long interested himself in the social conditions of his time, especially in the prison reform, took up the standard with the battle-cry, "Vice is preventable. Begin with the child." Nor did he close the struggle till he had the happiness of seeing success crown his efforts.

"Who was Robert Raikes?" you will ask. He was the oldest son of Robert Raikes, a journalist and printer in the city of Gloucester. So, you will see that he was one of the people as opposed to the aristocracy. His father was independent but kind, interested in prison reform, and fearless in opposing intemperance. You will know, then, that when he died, when Robert, Jr., was but twenty-one years of age, he left him a good legacy in the sterling qualities of his character. Young Robert took up his father's business, and the support of the family. The latter he did nobly, educating his brothers, and being a strong right hand to his mother. The business steadily progressed under his skilful management, and Robert himself developed into a man with a most generous sympathy for the conditions of his times.

He had been educated in St. Mary de Crypt School, Gloucester, where, we conclude, his education was commercial and classical. He left here, however, when he was about fourteen, to enter as an apprentice to his father's business—though he continued study privately later. You will see, then, that he was not a great scholar, but simply a well-educated man, and quite superior to the ordinary citizens engaged in trade at that time. In his own city, he was known as a "dandy," for, mingling as he did with fashionable society, he dressed well—and was, in fact, personally particular as to his appearance. Later, people had difficulty in reconciling this "dandy" with his little vanities and his great deeds. In 1766, when he was thirty-one, he married a lady of high social standing, and though she never took part in his philanthropic work, we know that she must have been in the deepest sympathy with the work of her husband. It was from this time on that he did his most energetic work, both in his business, which he continued till he retired a few years before death, and in the great work he performed in reforming the evils in the child-life of his day. Robert Raikes' love for humanity is seen long before he entered upon his Sunday-school work, in his dealings with the prison, which he commenced visiting in his father's life-time. This widened the sympathies of the young man, deepened his feeling of charity, and set him thinking. He tried earnestly to benefit conditions in the prison, and to help the prisoners to employment on release. Unselfishly, he makes no mention of this work himself, but we hear of it from Howard, the great prison reformer, who speaks of his untiring and self-sacrificing efforts, often at the risk of the fatal prison contagion. Much

greater seems the effort when we remember that he did much of this in the face of apparent failure, opposition, and ridicule, for the men of his own town laughed at the "fads" of the "young, rich dandy," as he was called. Moreover, the people had been so long accustomed to see the masses neglected and ill-treated, that they learned to think that hanging was a good thing, and that whipping and coarse food and ignorance, were necessary to keep the vulgar in their proper places. When Mr. Raikes interfered, he was thought impertinent by those whose duty it was to visit the sick in prison, and heal moral wounds. He was also said to be an enemy to society for attempting to make men discontented with their lot. But being a man of such courage as to "march breast forward, never doubting clouds would break," he went quietly, but persistently, about his work for nearly thirty years.

Now, we have said that his early efforts in prison reform broadened his sympathies and started him thinking. He was nearly forty-four years of age when he began a new experiment. Still firm in his mind was the principle that "vice is preventable," and having tried the adult in prison and seemingly failed, he decided to work with the child. The condition of the children of the working classes in 1780 was a problem which wanted courage to face. One can scarcely imagine a Christian country allowing such a state of affairs to exist. From his office window, daily, Mr. Raikes could look out on a sample of the child-life of his time as they were, illiterate, immoral, and irreligious,—"miserable wretches" to be sure. They were ragged, dirty, and disgusting, as they fought in noise and riot. The possibilities of life seemed shut to them in the very beginning, and ever called out the need of development. Mr. Raikes knew the parents of these children. He had met them in the jail. He realized that these children, grown up, would recruit the sad, sad army of immorality and crime—unless—and just here the voice "try," burned so deeply in upon him that he felt he must be up and doing.

To elevate the standard of living! Here was a mission! His plan to do this was through a Sunday school. Mr. Raikes' first idea of a Sunday school was what we now know as a "Ragged School," kept on Sundays by women, poor but respectable, who were paid one shilling per week, and extra for coals in winter. Boys only were admitted at first, but later, girls also. He gave his experiment a two-years' trial, from 1780 to 1783, before he let the world know of it. Seven or eight schools were opened by Mr. Raikes, assisted by Rev. T. Stock. Children, cleaned, dressed, and disciplined, carried a new atmosphere into their squalid homes, and even began to reform their own parents. Robert Raikes, too, was a frequent visitor in these homes.

At the end of three years, Mr. Raikes was ready to show the world what could be done towards the creation of a new race out of the social waste. The success of his scheme was such that immediate sympathy, like an electric current, ran through the good and pious men and women in every town and village. Soon schools were established, not alone in Gloucester, but throughout adjacent towns, and the country, the working systems of the schools becoming more complete.

What mark has this Sunday-school Organization left on history? From a purely local institution, founded on charity, it has become a vital part of church-life and work. It has become a world-wide institution. From a charitable and missionary agency, to reach a

few of the local poor, it has spread to all countries as one of the greatest missionary forces in existence. Moreover, as Mr. Green, the historian, says, "The Sunday schools established by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, were the beginning of popular education." He revived interest in education, thus raising the moral tone of society, and doing for the nation what a corrupt prison, or an erroneous penal code could not.

And if you ask me what was Robert Raikes' reward for his life of service and sympathy, I shall say to you simply,—the work was the reward. A man whose life was guided by faith in man and God, born in the time, place and rank requisite for the fulfillment of his service, had the joy of seeing his efforts crowned with success. Men of keen intelligence who labored for the social advance of their day, recognized his success, and gathered about him in recognition and praise. A man of sympathy, strength and courage, he took up the duty near at hand, and a life-work opened out before him—to be a victory and a world-gain.

Yes, truly, you may see a statue to his memory on the Thames Embankment, London, erected there in 1880. Another stands in Gloucester,—but the real, living, enduring monument to him, is the twenty-six millions of teachers and children throughout the world who assemble each Sabbath day. Truly, they are a part of a monument more enduring than stone. And think of the colossal pile composed of the hundreds of millions who have passed through the Sunday school in one hundred and twenty years! Can you conceive of the future of this living monument, for every Christian church will have its Sunday school? In fervent gratitude, let us rally about the standard set up by Robert Raikes, and offer thanks for all the noble self-sacrificing lives that carried on his work when he stepped quietly away.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Other People's Rights.

Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.—Phil.: 2: 5.

I have no intention of discussing the burning question of "Woman's Rights," which is making such a stir in England at present. The women who seem to think that they have a right to recklessly destroy the property of other people, evidently consider that they are working for the ultimate good of their downtrodden sisters. It seems to me that they are "doing evil that good may come"—but I am not their judge; and at least they are ready to sacrifice their own liberty and comfort for what they hope will prove the ultimate good of millions. It is easy to find fault with their methods, but perhaps—in God's sight—our easy indifference to the misery of our poverty-stricken brothers and sisters is more criminal. At least, they CARE!—do we?

There! You see, I couldn't help expressing some opinion on the big national question, which it was not my purpose to discuss.

St. Paul, when he pleaded with his friends in Philippi to look out for the rights of others, instead of insisting on their own rights, reminded them of the Great Example which they should copy. This attitude of mind was, he declared, "the mind of Christ Jesus," Who did not hold firmly to His right to be on an equality with the Father, but laid

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aside His rights as a Son, and accepted the position of a bond-servant (Phil. ii: 6, 7, R. V. margin). He did not set His heart on securing His own glory and honor; but was so determined to save others that He could not save Himself.

When we think of our Lord's pleading cry in Gethsemane, we understand dimly how hard it was for Him to carry the burden of the sins of men. If it had been possible to save the world without drinking the awful cup of agony, how thankful He would have been. But His heart was set on saving mankind, and—if necessary—He would sacrifice every right of His own in order to bring life and light to those who were so dear to His heart.

The rights of others! How all-important they sometimes seem to men, and how often they are trodden under foot by us when we are determined to secure our own rights and desires!

A very short time ago there were two men standing on a doomed ship, pleading for rescue. The ship was loaded with dynamite and it was on fire. About fifty of the crew had escaped to a safe distance. To go back meant almost certain death, but the captain could not shut his ears to the call for help. He risked his life on the chance of saving others, and died a glorious death. Was his life thrown away and wasted? Surely not! When Christ died on the Cross, it seemed like a terrible waste. He was doing so much good, and it seemed as if His death could profit no one. As He faced that death—a man in the full glory of His youthful strength—it was no wonder that He pleaded that the cup might pass from Him, if it were possible. But His death was not wasted. Besides the mysterious atonement for the sins of the world which it victoriously effected, it every day helps burdened, suffering souls to endure. Many who are forced to bear a cross, which seems to bring no good to anyone, are encouraged to go on bravely and uncomplainingly. The good will certainly come, in God's time. Our business is to turn our thoughts as far as possible from ourselves and our troubles, because we are so eager to secure to other people their rights that we have no time to waste on our own.

I am writing this the day after Good Friday; and very fresh in my memory is that King on the Cross, who was so eager to win forgiveness for His enemies that He seemed scarcely to feel the nails which tore His hands and feet. When the thief looked to Him for comfort, the coming fellowship of Paradise drove away the thought of present pain; the sorrow of His mother and friend called forth the healing love which linked their hands together in a new and beautiful relationship.

Are we, every day, trying to win worldly success and admiration for ourselves; or do we rejoice wholeheartedly when other people achieve success which is out of our reach? Helen Keller, though she can neither see nor hear, has done a great deal to help the world; but one of the sweetest things she ever said was: "It is my service . . . to rejoice that others can do what I cannot."

Let us try to cultivate that beautiful spirit. If others are able to do work which seems far grander than anything which is given into our hands to do, let us rejoice in their success and help them all we can. It is one of the most splendid achievements of a life to take the second or third or fiftieth place, with joyous enthusiasm, if the highest places are given to other people.

Nearly a hundred years ago a clergyman who had worked faithfully for forty years in an English colony was passed over by the authorities, and another man was to be appointed, and another man was given the high position, which ought, by rights, to have been his. It would have been easy—and very small—to have resented the slight; but this man was great enough to serve loyally until his death the stranger who had supplanted him. It was not an easy position, but it was really a test of the greatness of his soul.

Sometimes there is hard feeling in a choir when one member is chosen to sing a solo and another member feels that he or she should have been given the honor. Sometimes it happens that there is jealousy in a society when members who feel themselves to be talented are not appointed officers, but are called to obey

others who are evidently their inferiors. How splendid it is to see such people rejoicing in the success of their comrades, having the mind of Christ, who gave up His Royal rights and worked cheerfully in a carpenter's shop.

If anyone injures or slights you he is ignoble; but that is a sin for him to fight against with the help of God. It is your affair only so far as you can help him with your sympathy and prayers. The injury need not harm your real self at all. But the moment you resent the offence and bear a grudge against the offender, the moment you stoop to discuss it unnecessarily with your friends and acquaintances, that moment you also are doing an ignoble thing, and lowering your standard in the sight of God, angels and men.

We are all very like the creature Alice found in Wonderland—very "easily offended." We sometimes imagine slights when none were intended; and, when we have a real grievance against anyone, we nearly always brood over it and discuss it until we have made a mountain out of a molehill. We are very apt to make our own rights the business of life, considering the rights of others little or not at all. In this way we keep old sores from healing—by watching them too closely—and so add foolishly and sinfully to our own troubles and the troubles of our neighbors. We are looking in when we should be looking out, looking down on other children of the Father, when we should be on our knees beside them looking up into His Face. Robert Nicoll says:

A happy bit hame this auld world would be,
If men, when they're here, could make
shift to agree,
An' ilk said to his neighbor, in cottage
and ha',
"Come, gie me your hand—we are brethren a'!"

Another name has been sent to me in answer to the request of "Country Woman." Mrs. William Ferris, Fielding, Sask., says she would be very glad of papers or magazines; and she promises to pass them on to others as soon as her family have read them.

The Example of One Who spent His whole life in doing kindnesses, is bearing fruit in millions of lives. Perhaps the offerings of love which are dearest of all to Him are those which He only knows about; but it is good for us to hear of a generous action, because it not only rouses our admiration, but it makes us ashamed of our own selfishness—the first step towards amendment. One day lately a patient in the hospital told me that in the next bed to her there had been a young girl from London, England, who had been out in service here, and had no friends but her mistress. The latter came to see her every day, paid her expenses in the hospital, and also paid her funeral expenses. I said the sick girl had "no friends here but her mistress"—that was not a true statement, for she had one mighty Friend Who has said—like the Good Samaritan—that when He comes again He will repay any money laid out for the good of His sick and poor.

A mother cares little about her own pleasures, and gives them up ungrudgingly if by so doing she can bring happiness to her dear home circle. A friend of mine once told me that years ago she was helping an old lady to plant some geraniums. The plants all had a "best" side, and my friend was putting them in carelessly, "any way out." The old lady said earnestly: "Always turn the best side to London, dear,—always the best side to London!"

Was that only trying to "show off"? I think she went on the principle of, "it doesn't matter about my view, if I can make the world more beautiful for others!" How the beauty-loving eyes of ragged London children must have feasted on the "best side" of those geraniums! I have sometimes tried to carry flowers openly in my hand through the tenement district of a big city, and have found it impossible to resist the crowds of children, dirty-faced, but winsome, each saying pleadingly: "Won't you give me just one flower?"

Let us all turn our best side to others, letting them see our gladness, but keeping our troubles, injuries, and disappointments as far as possible to our-

selves. Then we may sometimes forget them, as our Lord seems to have forgotten His own pain in consideration for His friends and enemies.

"It is the weight of self that overpowers,
Take up another's load, it carries ours."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Roundabout Club.

Study III. --- Continued.

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.

"If you were compelled to spend a year alone on an island, and permitted but one book (exclusive of the Bible), what book would you choose, and why?"

This, certainly, is rather a hard question, as there are hundreds of books one would wish to take on a lonely stay of this kind. Nevertheless, after a great deal of thought, I have decided I would choose *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo.

Then, you ask, why I have chosen this book. In the first place, it takes a long time to read and thoroughly understand it. One would have ample time to read and re-read it, and become acquainted with the many characters that are constantly appearing through the story.

These characters are so varied and so different, one cannot help being interested. We have the noble and the good; those that would have been great and good had their environments been good; those that have fallen through weakness, and the premeditated bad.

One would have plenty of time to study the noble Bishop Bienvenu, and by daily thought, imagination and imitation, might become, in spirit and in practice, like this great and kindly soul.

Let us take a few descriptions of this good character in the author's own words. "The Bishop's days were full to the brim with good thoughts, good words, good actions. He inclined toward the distressed and the repentant, he perceived fever everywhere, he auscultated suffering everywhere, and without essaying to solve the enigma he endeavored to staunch the wound. The whole world was, to this good and rare priest, a permanent subject of sadness seeking to be consoled.

"The misery of the universe was his mine. Grief was only an occasion for good always. His motto was Love One Another (which he did to the fullest).

"His doors were open by night and by day to all, the tramp and the vagabond found a welcome there, the lowest never lacked for a friend when they came to him; he sheltered, protected, and loved them all.

"He lived the simplest life. He said 'he had no desire for luxuries, they would cry out to God against him for the poor and needy.'

Now, let us look at a very different character, that of Jean Valjean, a man who had sunk to the greatest depths—one of the unfortunates—and yet when we read his life, in spite of all, we are seized with a profound pity.

This man, known to his fellow-countrymen as a dangerous villain of the deepest dye, did nothing worse than you or I might have done had we been placed in the same position. He stole bread for some starving children; he was imprisoned, and while there tried to make his escape, which only brought punishment and lengthened his stay.

His life was so miserable, his punishments so severe, his imprisonment so long, lasting nineteen years, that he of necessity became hardened, sullen, hopeless.

Had Jean Valjean been in your position or in mine, he would have been a hero, not a common creature like you or me. Let us think of this when we are ready to despise the downfallen; the villain and the vagabond might have made a far nobler character than you have done; had fortune been kind to him, and given him your position and your early training.

Should one man be applauded because he had good parents and proper training, and instinctively turned to the

good, simply because he couldn't help it, and another man condemned because he had no care, no help, and, through weakness, sank to the bad?

Another lesson we might learn from this book is this: That your attitude

or mine may push a soul to hell; or, as the good Bishop Bienvenu always did, raise to hope and strength to try again.

We cannot afford to be harsh with our fellow-men in this short life,—many a one has been redeemed by kindness.

Another character in this splendid book we might note, that of Fantine. We read of her gay, early life, her recklessness, her thoughtlessness, her sin, her fall, and her endless sorrow. Can any blame her? We all must pity her.

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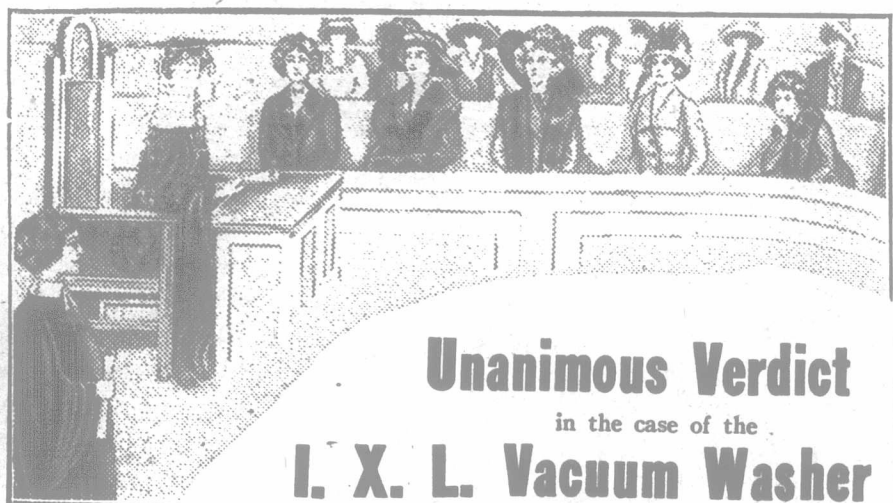
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I don't believe any man or woman can thoughtfully read this book without being a better man or woman. They must of necessity have a broader sympathy, a more kindly heart, a more sympathetic nature.

I believe, were I left alone with this book for a year, I could copy the lives of the good characters, could have more sympathy with the bad, and would be nearer my fellow-men, and this means nearer God at the close.

I believe at the end of the year I would be a nobler, purer, truer woman, than I am to-day. This is my real reason for choosing this book for my companion.

A FRIEND.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

MEDITATIONS OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

If you were placed upon a lonely isle, and were free to choose one book, not including the Bible, which book, of all books, would you prefer? This is a wide subject, and can be approached from different angles, so wide that various answers can be given and none be erroneous.

If one were to casually select 500 persons from an audience, and ask each person to write on a slip of paper the name of the book that he or she loved best, one might be surprised to learn that not one book was mentioned twice, yet it would doubtless be the case.

If one were enjoying a quiet repose beneath the foliage of an evergreen, on a pleasant summer day, he would, no doubt, prefer some book on romance, like Don Quixote, or D'Artagnais' Experiences; but sequestered in the solitude of a lonely isle, with no companions but nature, and an occasional visiting cannibal from a neighboring island, it would be quite a different matter. Some would say: Well, we are with nature, why not read a book on nature? If with nature, there is no better book than nature, which book is always open, ready for its contents to be absorbed; or, as Wordsworth says in regard to nature:

"Books! 'tis a dull and endless strife;
 Come hear the woodland linnet,
 How sweet the music! On my life
 There's more of wisdom in it!"

If a person be compelled to inhabit a lonely island, we will allow that he has sufficient food to supply a reasonable amount of vigor to his body. He can live upon goat's meat, fruits, and the fish of the sea, which food should supply most of the elements essential for the sustenance of life. If he should pluck a poisoned berry, and allow it to be taken into the system, life would be destroyed. On account of the constituents of this berry, it would act as a poison on the body. Several books are placed before this person, half of which would be conducive to moral growth, and half would be retrogressive to morals. If he select a book that constitutes all those elements, indispensable to moral growth, benefit will be derived from its perusal. If he select a book that has a degenerative influence on morals, morals will retrograde the same as physical life would retrograde, when polluted with the injurious elements of the poisoned berry. Therefore, if he partake of only wholesome food on this isle, he need have no fear of physical welfare, but should concern himself with mental and moral welfare, which can be assisted by selecting a good, sound book; Don Quixote, the book of romance which has been mentioned above, is not immoral, yet at the same time does not advance morals. If it does not advance morals on a lonely isle like this, it would retard morals, therefore it should not be selected.

"Whatever shows that greater happiness is to be found in immaterial things, tends to stifle the utilitarianism which is the cause of the growing paralysis of American life."

We of Christendom all recognize the Bible as the standard work on morals. Those of Mohammedanism consider the Koran the book of all books, etc., etc. This poor outcast on this isolated isle, it must be remembered, is deprived of the soothing benefit of the perusal of the Bible. [You are mistaken, Wester. We only stipulated that the Bible was not to be brought into the discussion.] Therefore, he must find food for moral growth from some other source.

When Antoninus was campaigning against the Quadi, he read the moral discourses of Epictetus, and also wrote a book which has later been known as the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius." When we hear of these ancient emperors, we think of them as gladiators, or as Achilles and Paris. On the contrary, this emperor used a miniature sword for a pen, and wrote a book. This book I have selected as the one I would substitute for the Bible in the event of being stranded on an island. The reason I would select it is because its morality reminds me of Christian morality.

If placed upon this island, the loneliness would likely induce a sense of melancholia. If afflicted with this state, I would merely turn to the first book of Marcus Aurelius, 15th verse, where he writes: "From Maximus I learned self-government, and not to be led astray by anything, and cheerfulness in all circumstances, as well as in illness, and a just admixture in the moral character of sweetness and dignity, and to do what was set before me without complaining."

In the fifth book he writes: "In the morning when thou risest unwillingly, let this thought be present: I am rising to the work of a human being. Why, then, should I be dissatisfied if I am going to do the thing for which I was brought into the world?" This same advice could well be utilized by me if placed on a lonely isle. Why, then, should I be downcast, if I must do the inevitable?

Many would object to this book because it was written by an emperor who tolerated Christian proscriptions. Even though he did permit the carrying out of a law that was devised by a predecessor, his moral teachings agree with those of Scripture.

Marcus Aurelius, in one of his books, writes, that he knows that a mighty hand rules over the universe, not that he has seen the mighty one, but that he has experienced the power. As, for instance, in one passage, he says: "Neither have I seen my own soul, and yet I honor it."

If this passage be compared with Paul's Epistle to the Romans (1 v. 20), and with a passage in his Epistle to the Colossians, the exact chapter I cannot recall, it is seen to agree. Numerous other instances could be given to show that no sacrilege would be committed by choosing this book as a companion if detained on a lonely isle.

WESTER.

Note.—Will "Wester," Leamington, Ont., kindly send his name so that his prize may be sent to him?

Pierpont Morgan's Dentist

Among the many new anecdotes concerning the late Pierpont Morgan (says the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail), is one that illustrates the unflinching gruffness with which he dispensed his numerous private charities. It concerns a visit the master banker paid a dentist. The dentist badly hurt Mr. Morgan, who, explosively, and with characteristic bluntness, informed him of the fact. "One of the worst cases of destitution I know is that of my wife's washerwoman," irreverently replied the dentist, in the hope of diverting the patient. "How is that," asked Mr. Morgan. "Her husband died and left her with thirteen children, only five of whom are old enough to work," said the dentist, as he again applied the drill. The dentist proceeded to fill the banker's tooth with gold, and his mind with harrowing details of the widow's fight for a living in the face of overwhelming odds. Mr. Morgan asked a few questions; then, after an unusually painful sitting, left the chair of torture. The next day the dentist received a letter, of which the following version is circulating in Wall street:

"Dear Doctor,—You hurt me like the devil yesterday, but your vivid story about the widow and her thirteen children helped me to bear it. Enclosed, find my check for £2,000, which you will please turn over to the washerwoman, and tell her, from me, that she was a foolish woman ever to have thirteen children."

The dentist complied with Mr. Morgan's request. Her friends say that the washerwoman is the happiest woman in New York.—Otago Witness.

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 he said I must pay for the horse first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't all right" and that I might have to waste 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 saw Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

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 Machine 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 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 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money with 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.

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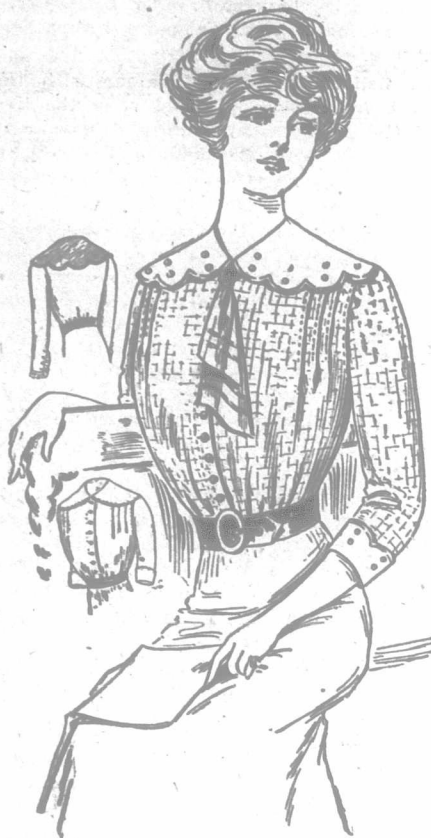
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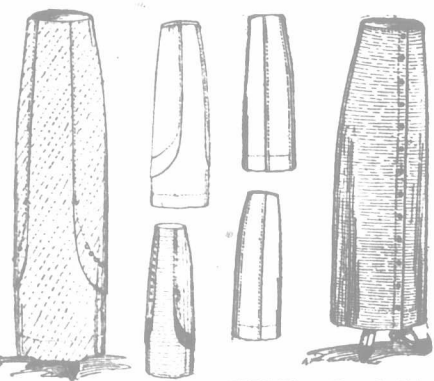
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There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics: Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woolen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.



Made over from grey homespun dyed navy blue.

Do Not Be Deceived.

For these reasons we manufacture one class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods and another class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

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A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much *gluten*. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy gluten. And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries. So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see. In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water. So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less. Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it? Less trips to your dealer. That's how FIVE ROSES saves money. Actually saves YOU money. Use this economical flour.

Five Roses Flour

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook,—As I write this, on the third of April, I can see the rain pouring down in a thick, steady drizzle, on the low gravel-covered roof just outside of my office window. The downpour began about six o'clock, with the first thunderstorm of the season, and has continued ever since, so that it was necessary to take the car down to the office, and I missed my morning walk, for which I am very sorry; there is nothing like an outing early in the morning for dispelling the megrims and making life look a sane and hopeful thing, as it should.

But that is neither here nor there. Like Jack the Wonderer, I am wondering about a matter of much greater importance, viz.: How those of you living in the flooded districts are faring after this three-hours' rain. Coming down on the train the other day, I saw vast areas quite under water, with here and there an ominous curling black line, betokening swift and treacherous currents across what should be, normally, peaceful fields. With roofless barns, the result of Good Friday's windstorm, in the background, the prospect was weird and dismal enough.

My bewailing of the passing of the forests, and my attributing to it every catastrophe by flood or hurricane, has come to be a standing joke at home, and a matter for some teasing. Nevertheless, I stand by my guns. It is a known fact that in countries still cov-

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in addition to improving the appearance of your kitchen, will save you work, money and worry. Write for Booklet D, and pick out the style you like.

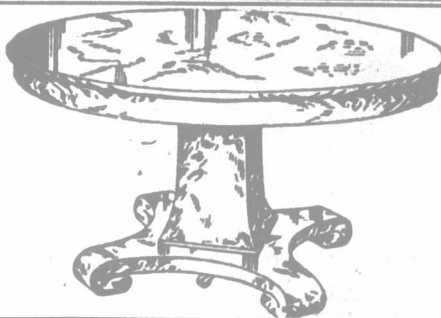
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This Massive Pedestal Table \$12.50

Made of select hardwood, and finished in rich golden-oak color. Top is 44 inches by 6 feet, and is of the best construction throughout. Shipped freight free in Ontario.

Send for Catalogue F.
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BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

ered by a considerable proportion of forest, such "accidents" are almost never heard of: Indeed, as you may know, in some places the Government has stepped in, and demanded the saving of vast tracts of tree-covered land as a protection of both climate and soil fertility. This does not mean that such areas, in all places, must never be touched. In the Black Forest country, for instance, trees have been harvested for three hundred years, and yet the forest remains practically as good as ever. Care has simply been taken that only "ripe" trees in specified places are cut down, all younger growth being so protected that a fresh crop is continually maturing. In Sweden, a law stands which compels every man who cuts down one tree to plant two in its stead.

Now, in Ontario, what have we done? We have feverishly swept out of existence the magnificent forests that once covered the land, until now, in many parts, not enough is left for fire-wood, and farmers who should be at least sure of their own fuel, are forced to burn coal. True, coal makes a steady fire, and is less trouble. All the same, I would not like to hazard a guess at the price to which it will ascend when the wood has all gone and there is no competition in fuel. We must not forget that coal is in the hands of a few companies.

With the passing of our woods,—for the few forest reserves held by the Government do not affect the fortunes of individual farmers in the greater portion of the Province,—there is simply no hold-back for the waters in spring. The thick matting of roots along the river and creek banks has gone, there are no wooded interspaces between field and field, hence the melted snow and the fallen rains run down everywhere in rills and rivulets, seeking, as water will, its lowest level; and everywhere the fertility

of the soil, nay, even the soil itself, is being carried down to the swollen creeks and rivers, and hurried off to the lake beds. If you don't believe this, just take a look at any muddy stream at this time of year. There are floods. Fifty years ago there were few floods in Ontario, nor need there be more still had each farmer been wise enough to reserve, and preserve, a few wood-lots in the right places. Man cannot interfere too much with the balance of Nature without having to pay for it somehow, as has been sadly enough exemplified in Ohio during the past few weeks.

There are hurricanes, too, right here in Ontario, as some of you have good cause to know, and with the passing of the trees, even thunderstorms become more destructive. In the vast tree-covered areas of Northern Ontario, electrical storms are seldom more than spectacular. The trees seem to carry off the electric principle, and hence in the few storms that arise, sheet lightning prevails. It was once so here, but nowadays sheet lightning, in the cleared regions, is seldom seen, while the sharper, deadlier chain and forked species, are a feature of every electrical storm.

Surely it is not too late to do something. One wonders if even the planting of shelter belts along the majority of the farms, should not be sufficient to break, somewhat, the force of destructive winds, and prevent the now annual recurrence of floods. The trouble is that farmers, like other folk, are unwilling to do anything that does not promise immediate gain in hard cash. Yet, surely that man is worth while who is willing to do something for posterity, even though he should not himself benefit greatly by it. Leaving that out of account, trees grow to a very considerable size in fifteen or twenty years, a time short enough to give the majority of people the hope of personal profit and pleasure.

I do not know why I have written you this. There will be a howl of laughter among the folk at home when they read it. Perhaps, very irrationally, I have written it just because I wanted to,—a woman's reason. I cannot bear to see the woods go, not only because of their economic value, but also because of their beauty. What an ugly, miserable land, without trees, and without the dainty wild flowers and sweet song-birds that they harbor! Who knows?—Perhaps my little say may have the effect of causing even a few trees to be spared, even a few trees planted.

But now I must stop. Very probably you are thinking more about house-cleaning. Just here, if you chance upon any plan for making that dread operation easier, or more pleasant, tell us about it, won't you? It is still raining.

JUNIA.

RECIPE ASKED FOR.

Dear Junia,—Will you please give me a recipe for maple short-cake?

MRS. G. G. M.

Lennox Co., Ont.

Can anyone supply this?

BUTTER TARTS—MUSTARD PICKLE.

Dear Junia,—I have never written to the Nook before, but in looking over the letters to-night, I noticed N. W. would like a recipe for butter tarts, so thought I would send ours. I also noticed that Subscriber, C's Wife, would like recipe for mustard pickles without turmeric. The recipe we always use requires turmeric. However, there are several in our cookbook without it. We never tried any of these, but I will send one, which I think would be good, as all we ever tried out of this book were all right.

My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and would not like to be without it. We all enjoy it very much. There is a lot of good reading for every member of the family.

Butter Tarts.—One egg, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, 1 cup currants, 1 teaspoon vanilla. We just make a nice, rich pie-crust.

Mustard Pickle.—One quart cucumbers, 2 quarts onions, 1 quart green tomatoes, 2 heads cauliflower, 6 green peppers, ½ lb. mustard, 4 cups brown sugar, 1 cup flour. Soak pickles in water over

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200 striking examples of the lace-maker's art, and is sent post free to any part of the world.

Lace for every purpose can be obtained, and within reach of the most modest purse. Every sale, however small, is a support to the industry.

Collars, Fronts, Plaistrans, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea-cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylies, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Peter Pan Sets, etc., from 25c. 60c., \$1, \$1.50, \$2, up to \$5 each. Over 300 designs in yard lace and insertion, from 10c., 15c., 25c., 45c. up to \$3 per yard.

IRISH CROCHET.

Mrs. Armstrong having over 100 Irish peasant girls connected with her industry, some beautiful examples of Irish hand-made laces may be obtained. All work being sold direct from the lace makers, both the workers and customer derive great advantage.

WRITE NOW.

MRS. ADDIE ARMSTRONG,



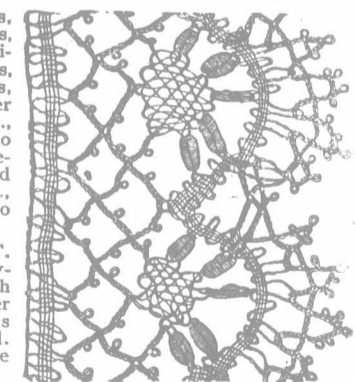
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DAINTY HANDKIE No. 916 70c. each



Lace 1 1/4 in. deep.



No. 122.—30 cents per yard.

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Improved Early Ohio White heavy cropper; quality extra; choice seed \$2 per bushel. P. N. Haight, Box 124, St Thomas, Ont.

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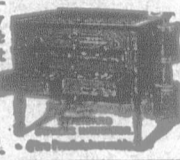
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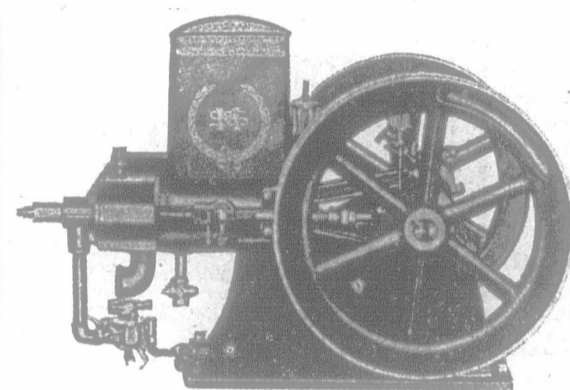
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A. W. PARKS & SON

PETROLIA, ONT.

night, 1 cup salt to 1 gallon water, then scald in 1 gallon vinegar; let boil. Make a paste of the mustard and flour with vinegar, stir into the boiling vinegar to thicken. EFFIE. York Co., Ont.

WEDDING QUERIES.

At a wedding where one has both a matron of honor and bridesmaid, should there be two groomsmen, the one a married man, to take the matron of honor, or is the one sufficient, who later escorts the bridesmaid to luncheon? In that event, who looks after the matron of honor? If one has simply the matron of honor, is it quite correct to simply have a friend of the groom as best man, even if he is single, and would he take the matron of honor to lunch?

Is it quite all right to simply have a buffet luncheon at a house wedding, or is a regular wedding dinner preferable? If married in the church, and there is a reception later at the house, is a buffet luncheon all that is necessary?

At a church wedding, is the bride's father supposed to get the cabs for all the guests, or do the guests each get their own conveyance?

Halton Co., Ont.

VERITUS.

I have never seen a wedding at which the disposition of honors was precisely as in this case, nor can I find mention of just such a situation in any book of etiquette. However, it would seem necessary to have two men to assist the groom. Would it not be better to have two bridesmaids, besides the matron of honor? The procession would look better, especially if in church, two ushers leading, the two bridesmaids following, the matron of honor walking alone (the maid, or matron of honor, almost invariably walks alone), then the bride following on the arm of her father or brother. The "best man," of course, waits with the groom.

If one has simply a matron of honor, it is quite correct for the best man to be "single." Of course he would take the matron of honor to luncheon. Why not?

Whether one shall have a regular wedding breakfast or simply a buffet luncheon at a house wedding, must depend upon one's personal preference and convenience. In country places, or at a small wedding anywhere, the breakfast would, perhaps, be preferable. At a reception after a church wedding, if the crowd is large, a buffet luncheon is quite sufficient.

The bride's father need only provide carriages for his own family, and to convey the bride and bridesmaids to the church, except in cases where friends come by train from a distance, in which case he must, of course, provide a few extra carriages. The groom usually provides the carriage to take the bride and himself away from the church, but a case might arise in which it might be more convenient for the bride's father to see to this also.

The Scrap Bag.

PLANTING SWEET PEAS.

Sow some sweet peas at once, if you have not already done so. They require a rich, mellow root-bed, and filling in of the trench as the plants grow. Give them a piece of chicken wire fencing for a support.

BULB BEDS.

If you have bulb beds in which the bulbs are to remain all summer, sow in them, when danger of frost has passed, shallow-rooting annuals, such as phlox Drummondii, coreopsis, gaillardia, and annual larkspur.

FILLING NAIL HOLES.

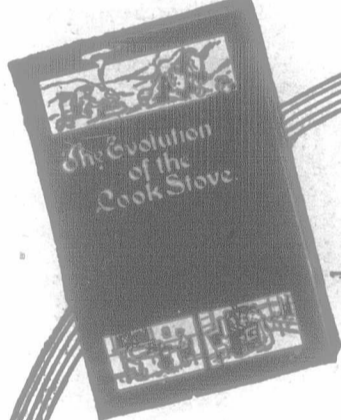
If you find nail holes in the wall at house-cleaning-time, fill them with plaster of Paris or builders' cement, mixed a little at a time.

A FURNITURE RENOVATOR.

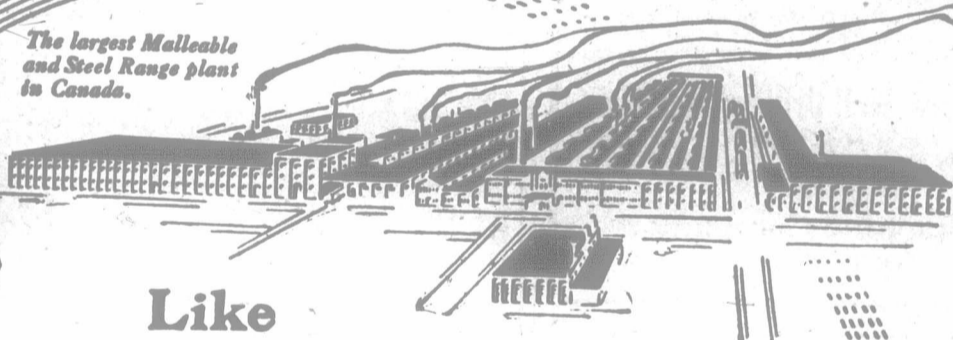
Mix 3 parts sweet oil and 1 part turpentine. Apply to the furniture, after dusting carefully, with a flannel cloth.

COLORING CURTAINS.

Inside curtains of muslin or lace, may be dyed to harmonize with the leading tone of the room. In a bedroom seen recently, the walls were covered with a delicate, striped paper, in pale blue and



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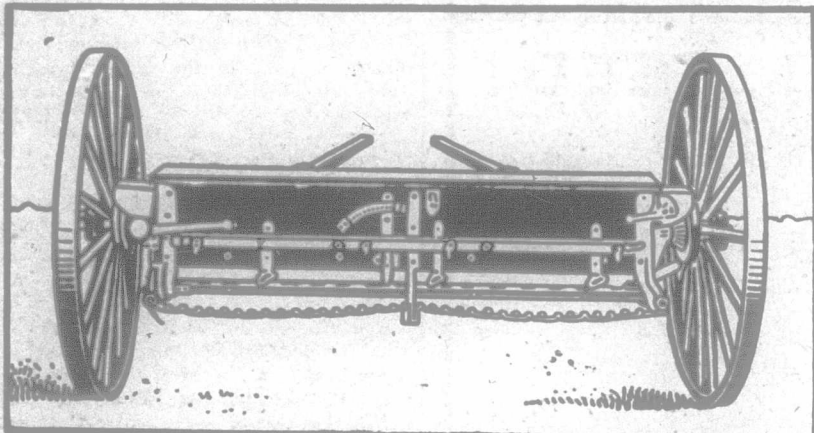
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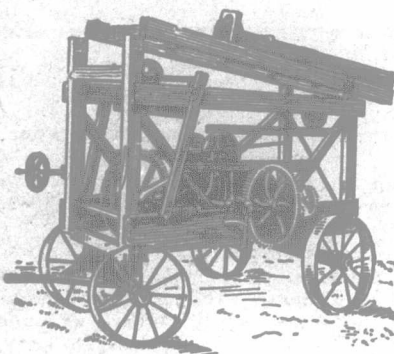
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Are compactly constructed and their mechanism is built of iron and steel—not wood. It will therefore stand the hardest and most exacting service. In order to double our business this year, we have a Very Special Offer to make and it will pay you to drop us a card to-day, for full particulars.

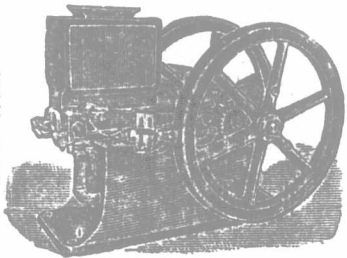
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Winsome Prince (imp.) by Baron Winsome (imp.) [9019], a big, thick, brown horse, with highest quality of bone and feet, and **Diamond Cup** (imp.) by Silver Cup (imp.) [5653], a bay colt of choicest quality and breeding, both imported in 1910 by the owner. For further particulars write
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can be made to yield bumper crops if the right fertilizer is used. There are 14 different Harab Fertilizers—each for a different purpose. For full particulars write

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ontario

cream, and the Swiss-muslin curtains had been dyed pale blue to match. Needless to say, this room belonged to a very fair, golden-haired lassie.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.

Wring the goods out of strong soap-suds or soak them in buttermilk, then expose to the hot sun. Repeat, if necessary, until the spots disappear.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.

Expose furs to bright sunlight for about an hour, beat gently but well, then tie them up in moth-bags or thick paper flour bags, so tight that a moth cannot enter. Beat blankets and flannels in the same way, then pack them away for the summer in close boxes, with plenty of moth balls. Those who greatly dislike the odor of moth balls, may use, instead, a small bottle of chloroform (1 to 2 oz.) placed, uncorked, in each box. Of course, great care must be taken not to inhale the fumes when opening the chests.

PARING PINEAPPLES.

Try cutting the fruit into quarters before removing the hard rind. Cut the fruit into small cubes with a sharp knife, and you will find that it can be easily removed from the rind. When a pineapple has to be kept over night, twist off the top.

Recipes.

Oatmeal Muffins.—Sift together 1 cup flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix 1 cup milk, to which has been added 2 beaten eggs and 1 tablespoon melted butter, with 1 cup warm oatmeal porridge. Stir in the sifted flour. Bake in buttered muffin-pans in a hot oven for ¼ hour.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Soak 1 cup oatmeal in a little water for 12 hours, then drain. Scald 2 cups milk and pour over the meal, then add ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, and ¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg. Beat yolks and whites of 4 eggs separately. Add yolks to mixture, and bake. When cold, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs, and brown slightly in the oven. This pudding is very nourishing. Serve it with cream.

Split Pea Soup (nice for tea when served with croutons or biscuits).—Wash and soak over night 1 cup dried split peas. In the morning, drain, and put in a kettle with 2 quarts cold water, a small bit of salt pork, and a sliced onion (small). Cook slowly and steadily, stirring frequently. When tender, put the whole through a sieve or ricer. Let boil up again, then thicken with 2 tablespoons flour rubbed with 2 tablespoons butter and thinned slightly with a little of the soup. Season, add 2 cups milk, and serve.

Savory Round Steak.—Put a thick, round steak, in a frying-pan, and spread a layer of sliced onions over it. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper, then dot with very thin slices of bacon. Put in a hot oven for 20 minutes, then add enough boiling water to cover the beef. Cover the pan loosely, and cook slowly for three hours, adding a little boiling water as necessary. When the steak is done, lift it to a warm platter, and thicken the gravy left in the pan. Season, and serve.

Heart of My Heart.

Heart of my heart, when the sun hangs low,

O'er the shimmering clouds of gold,
With a soul of love, I call to thee,
And your answer comes back, come back to me.

It comes to me, like a coo of a dove,
As sweet and pure as heaven above,
Our hearts are young, and this I know,
Heart of my heart, love shall keep them so.

Heart of my heart, when the world grows old,
Our hair turned to silver instead of the gold,

Soft as a mist a memory comes nigh,
Of you and your love, of the days gone by,

I shall love you, dear heart, though your hair turn to gray,
I shall love you, dear heart, forever and aye.

Our hearts are young, and this I know,
Heart of my heart, love shall keep them so.

—H. R. DEMPSTER.

FARM SEEDS

We offer for prompt shipment:

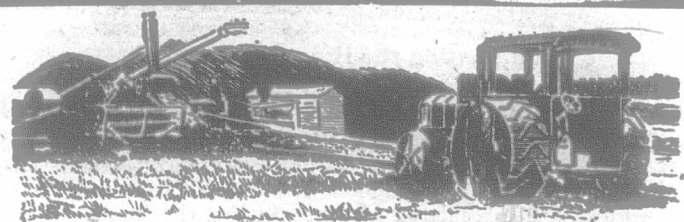
| Oats | Per bushel |
|---|------------|
| Daubeny, No. 1..... | Sold out |
| Daubeny, No. 2..... | .90 |
| Daubeny, No. 3..... | .80 |
| American Banner, (from registered seed) test 45 lbs. to bushel..... | .90 |
| Regenerated Banner, imported..... | 1.25 |
| Regenerated Banner, Canadian..... | .75 |
| White Cluster..... | .70 |
| Victory (grown in Sweden)..... | 1.75 |
| Wheat | |
| Marquis..... | 2.15 |
| Red Fyfe..... | 1.60 |
| Goose..... | 1.40 |
| Barley | |
| O. A. C. No. 21..... | .90 |
| Black Hullless..... | 1.60 |
| Peas | |
| Prussian Blue..... | 2.50 |
| Concordia Blue..... | 4.00 |
| Early Britain..... | 2.00 |
| Canadian Beauty, No. 1..... | 2.25 |
| Canadian Beauty, No. 2..... | 2.00 |
| Canadian Beauty, No. 3..... | 1.75 |
| Early English..... | 2.50 |
| Golden Vine, No. 1..... | 2.25 |
| Golden Vine, No. 2..... | 1.75 |
| Buckwheat | |
| Silverhull..... | .80 |
| Rye Buckwheat..... | 1.75 |
| Spring Rye | |
| Spring Rye, No. 1..... | 1.60 |
| Spring Rye, No. 2..... | 1.50 |
| Spring Rye, No. 3 (contains tares)..... | 1.30 |
| Red Clover | |
| Govt. Standard. Bags 25c each. Per bush. | |
| Sun, No. 1..... | 16.00 |
| Moon, No. 2..... | 14.50 |
| Alfalfa | |
| Gold, No. 1, northern grown..... | 12.00 |
| Silver, No. 1..... | 11.00 |
| Alsike | |
| Ocean, No. 1..... | 18.00 |
| Sea, No. 2..... | 15.00 |
| Timothy | |
| Diamond, No. 1..... | 3.40 |
| Rescort, No. 1..... | 3.00 |
| Mangolds | |
| Add 5c per pound for postage. Per pound | |
| Mammoth, Long Red..... | .30 |
| Champion Yellow Intermediate..... | .30 |
| Yellow Leviathan..... | .30 |
| Sludstrup..... | .30 |
| Giant Half Sugar..... | .30 |
| Swede Turnip | |
| Prizetaker..... | .30 |
| Scottish Champion..... | .25 |
| Elephant or Jumbo..... | .25 |
| Grasses | |
| Orchard..... | .17 |
| Tall Oat..... | .25 |
| Meadow Foxtail..... | .30 |
| Meadow Fescue..... | .20 |
| Canadian Blue..... | .08 |
| Kentucky Blue..... | .15 |
| Red Top..... | .15 |
| Forage Plants | |
| Amber Sugar Cane..... | .05 |
| Dwarf Essex Rape..... | .07½ |
| Sand or Hairy Vetch..... | .10½ |
| Black Tares..... | .05 |
| Potatoes | |
| Per Bag | |
| Early Ohio..... | 2.25 |
| Eureka..... | 1.85 |
| Irish Cobblers..... | 1.80 |
| Empire State..... | 1.75 |
| Empire State Registered..... | 2.25 |
| Corn | |
| Per Bus. | |
| Improved Leaming, shelled..... | 1.25 |
| Improved Leaming, cob..... | 1.35 |
| White Cap Yellow Dent, Shelled..... | 1.25 |
| White Cap Yellow Dent, cob..... | 1.35 |
| Wisconsin No. 7, Shelled..... | 1.30 |
| Wisconsin No. 7, cob..... | 1.35 |
| Longfellow, cob..... | 1.50 |
| Longfellow, shelled..... | 1.50 |
| Comptons, shelled..... | 1.50 |
| Comptons, cob..... | 1.60 |
| North Dakota, cob..... | 1.50 |
| North Dakota, Shelled..... | 1.50 |
| Corn on the cob 70 lbs. to the | |

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at every individual
stage of its
preparation

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Big Capacity—Short Time
Seeds and grains in the straw hopper, cylinders that slug, straw racks that can't clean themselves and clogged riddles are the things that count on the wrong side in threshing.

Rumely Grain Separators
thresh all the grain in the cylinders and the large grate surface separates it completely. They are built in sizes to suit the large or small tractor—with a



15-30 h.p. or 30-60 h.p.
they form a reliable, cheap-running, efficient combination that cannot be equalled.
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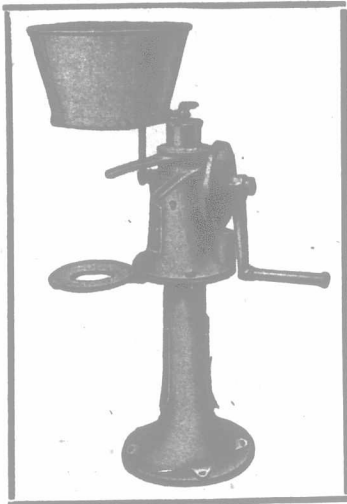
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out of the most valuable product of the farm by
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Cream

Trade in your old separator which is losing you the price of an
up-to-date "PREMIER" every year. Ask
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The Beaver Circle A Letter to the Competi- tors.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Tale of the Grumbler.

(By Louise Connolly.)

Three birdies sat crouched on the limb of a tree,

For the weather was chilly and cold as could be,

"But the springtime is here; soon skies will be clear;

And summer will come, ever blithesome and cheer,

Oh, won't that be fun?" so chirped Number One.

"Yes, that is quite true," replied Number Two.

"We'll be dead, every bird, ere it comes," said the Third.

Three ducklings stood ranged by the side of the brook;

The water had truly a dangerous look.

"But we'll venture right out and swim gaily about,

And learn not to fear it at all, I've no doubt.

Now won't that be fun?" quacked the bold Number One.

"Yes, that we will do," said the sage Number Two.

"We'll be drowned, mark my word," said the obstinate Third.

Three brooklets looked forth from their home in the hill,

And they babbled as brooklets, when young, ever will.

"How nice it will be at last to run free And seek through the earth for our home in the sea!

Now won't that be fun?" laughed gay Number One.

"I think it will do," agreed Number Two.

"Oh, you're really absurd; we'll get lost," said the Third.

Three laddies stood ready, one happy springtime,

At the foot of the hill which they all had to climb.

we will steadily rise till we mount to the skies;

For success always comes to the fellow who tries.

Now won't that be fun?" shouted brave Number One.

"I'll try it with you," gravely said Number Two.

"Well, you just take my word, you will fail," said the Third.

Now birdie and duckling and brooklet and lad,

Had days that were cheerful and days that were sad.

But final success came their efforts to bless,

Though the failure, I've heard, was in each case the Third.

—Youths' Companion.

The Garden Competition.

This year, again, we are to have a garden competition. Four prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3 and \$2, respectively, will be given to the four competitors who send in the best letters, accompanied by photos of their gardens. The letters and photos must be sent to this office during October. The competition is open to both Senior and Junior Beavers, but only children or wards of subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" may enter.

Each garden must contain at least three varieties of vegetables and six varieties of flowers.

As we wish to keep a list of the names of all the boys and girls who are competing, we ask each who wishes to enter to send his or her name, age, and post-office address not later than June 1st. Those competitors who are adopted children, must also send name of guardian. No one over sixteen years of age may compete.

Address all applications to "The Beaver Circle," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Dear Girls and Boys,—Although your competition letters are not to be sent in until fall, we wish to give you just a few hints in regard to what you will then be expected to write about. During the spring and summer we wish you to observe closely, and take notes upon everything you do. Write down the names of the seeds you plant, and describe their color and shape, also the appearance of the tiny plantlets as they come up. Write down also how you prepared the soil, and describe, as well as you can, the kind of soil. Give your method of cultivation during the summer, and, above all things, give reasons for what you do. Note the insects, birds, toads, etc., that appear in your garden, and tell about them.

Here is one thing more that we should like you to do. Plant a few seeds in a very small corner,—two feet square will answer the purpose,—and give that plot no attention whatever, no tillage, no watering, no weeding. Compare the progress made by the plants in this corner with that of those which you tend carefully.

When October arrives, take your notes and weave them into a letter, the more interesting the letter, the better your chance of winning a prize. If you sell any of your vegetables, tell about that; if you use any of your flowers for decorating the house, or send them to the church or to sick folk in a hospital or elsewhere, tell about that;—you see what an interesting letter you should be able to write.

When it has been written, as neatly as possible, send it to us as directed above, along with the photo or photos of your garden, any time during October.

Wishing you all the very best success, and a very happy summer working in your garden, yours for Good Luck,

PUCK.

Our Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just been reading about the Beaver Circle, and am determined to write. Will you Beavers crowd over and make room for another member, as I would like to become one? My sister wrote last number, and we saw it published. I will tell you something about the weather we are having in Ravenswood, as I see not many of the Beavers have written on this subject.

On Good Friday it was very windy. It blew shingles off barns and houses, and also roofs. It blew trees, fences and old sheds down. The only accident that happened near here was near Theford, eight miles away, a man was shutting a barn door, and the wind blew him down and broke his leg, and hurt his back very badly. On Easter Sunday and Monday, it poured down rain. It only stopped raining on Monday at noon, but it started again. The trees are thickly frozen with ice. The branches are drooping down. It put me in mind of spring when they are in blossom. Well, I don't know of anything else to write, so I will close with a riddle.

Why is a kiss over the phone like a straw hat? Ans.—Because it isn't felt.

Well, I must leave room for someone else to write.

MARY CLEMENS (age 12, Sr. III.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I chose, among a large number of subjects, the making of maple syrup. First, the men generally take a brace and bit, and bore a hole into a maple tree. Into these holes small pieces of steel, called spiles, are placed, and out of these spiles comes the liquid called sap. It comes drip, drip, dripping into a tin pail. Once a day the sap is collected and taken to a place where there is a fire. Over the fire a kettle is hung, and the sap is poured into the kettle and boiled till it comes to a brownish color, then it is usually taken to the house and boiled a little more, and the froth is taken off. After it is cleaned, it is put into sealers to be put away for a while.

Then when it is ready to eat, what a delicious, good taste it has! Sometimes it is boiled down to sugar, and it makes good candy. Well, Puck, I hope I have given you a full description

POULTRY EGGS

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

A FEW fine White Wyandotte cockerels left. \$2. Eggs \$1.15. Mrs. Clap, Tecumseh, Ont.

ANCONAS and Buttercups—Unexcelled layers, prize-winners; day old chicks. Ancona eggs \$1.50 per fifteen; Buttercup eggs \$3.00 per fifteen and up. Booklet free—write quick. E. C. Apps Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, exclusively. Selected eggs for hatching, \$1. per 15, or \$4. per 100. W. R. N. Sharpe, Rural Route No. 1, Ida, Ont.

BARRED ROCK eggs, choice utility stock; one dollar per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hayward, Eastwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Large, vigorous stock; good colour and type guaranteed; laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 for twelve. Rev. A. E. Jones, Belmont, Ont.

BRED TO LAY, S. C. White Leghorns (Cyphers Stock) eggs, \$1. per 15, \$5. per 100. R. C. Rhode Island Reds (Prize Birds) eggs \$2. per 15. Barred Rocks (Prize Birds) eggs \$2. per 15; also baby chicks. Indian Runner duck eggs \$2 per 12. C. S. Wilson, Tumbling's Corners, London, Ont.

BARRED ROCK eggs from well barred, heavy-laying stock (Pringle and McCormick strain), \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per setting. T. L. Patrick, Iderton.

BEAUTIFUL Buff Leghorns—All year layers, choice birds, eggs \$1.25 per fifteen. Unfertile eggs replaced free. Charles Watson, London, Ont.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from high grade stock. Write for catalogue. Leslie Keran, Freeman, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Large vigorous stock, good color and type guaranteed, laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 for twelve. M. T. Payne, Belmont, Ont.

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

BARRED ROCK eggs from well-bred, heavy-laying, prize-winning stock; \$1. per 15, \$2. for 40, \$4. per 100. Chas Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred cockerels, large birds, good color, \$3.—Edward Stephan, Bornholm, Ont.

BRED TO LAY Anconas and Columbian Wyandottes, eggs for hatching ten cents each. E. Wardle, Corinth, Ont.

BRONZE Turkey eggs for sale, also Rouen Duck eggs. Prices reasonable. C. A. Powell, Arva, Ont.

CHOICE bred-to-lay strains Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$2 per 15. Wm. Bunn, Birr, Ont.

EXHIBITION Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. C. Black Minorcas and S. C. R. I. Reds, \$2.00 a sitting. Frank Mc Dermott, Tavistock, Ont.

EGGS Double Rose Comb R. I. Reds, fifteen in setting at \$1. Caleb Hopkins, Pickering, Ont.

EGGS—Silver-laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes One dollar per setting. Cockerels two fifty each. John Thomson, Fergus, Ont.

EGGS from pure-bred Single- and Rose-comb Mottled Anconas, Sheppard strain; Barred Rocks, Ontario College strain, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Karl Snyder, Wales, Ont.

EGGS—Ontario Agricultural College Barred Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, \$1.50 per setting. Tidelle Bros., Tilbury, Ont.

EGGS—\$1. setting, \$5. hundred, "Snowflake" S. C. W. Leghorns. Record layers. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

EGGS FROM OUR "GREATEST LAYERS" Barred Rocks, only one dollar per fifteen; five dollars per hundred. Few birds for sale. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

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

EGGS, Indian Runner ducks, 10c. each. Pure Barred Rocks (headed by grand laying strain cockerels) and S. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.00 per fifteen; \$1.75 per thirty. Frank Bainard, Glanworth, Ont.

EGGS, Barred Rocks: good winter layers and prizewinners. \$1.00 per thirteen, \$5.00 per hundred. Miss Z. Barbour, Erin, Ont.

FOR SALE—Rouen Duck eggs. Prize winners. \$2 for eleven. Mrs. Joseph Miles, Norwich, Ont.

FAIR VIEW BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks pay; why? because they are a uniformly well colored flock of strong healthy birds. Always had large orchard run. During Dec. Jan. and Feb. my 100 hens laid 228 dozen large yellow eggs. Eggs \$1. per 15, \$5 per 100. S. H. Culp, Campden, Lincoln, Co.

IMPROVE THE FLOCK by buying eggs from the famous utility breed, Rhode Island Reds, \$2.00 per setting. Order quick if you want early layers. W. B. Powell, Essex, Ont.

LAKENVELDER belted poultry and eggs from laying strains; also Indian Runner duck eggs. Write for prices. Artemas O'Neil, Birr, Ont.

ONE dollar and seventy-five cents buys a setting of eggs; Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds. Partridge Rocks and Wyandottes at \$3. F. Webber, Guelph, Ont.

PARTRIDGE Wyandotte cockerels, pullets and eggs. A few choice pullet breeding birds from \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from special pens at \$2 per 15, delivered free in Ontario and Quebec. Free range, strong and well-colored stock. H. H. Groff, Simcoe, Ont.

RHODE Island Red eggs; either comb; dollar setting; hundred, five dollars. Layers' circular Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ont.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Grand laying and exhibition strains; eggs for hatching \$3. \$2. \$1 setting; female, male, and utility matings. C. Henning, Hanover, Ont.

RUNNERS, \$3.50 pair. Ducks laying. Howse, Box 6, Niagara.

ROSE-COMB R. I. Reds prize-winning stock—Eggs \$1.25 for 15. Fred. Bodkin, R. No. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont.

S. C. BROWN Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15, from record layers. James Hedley, Canfield, Ont.

S. C. White Leghorn eggs from high-grade stock. Great layers. \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. R. M. Crane, Mandanville, Ont.

SUPERIOR Barred Rocks—Laid 4,928 eggs this winter in sixty days. Pullets laid at four and a half months. Pens headed by Kinglet males. Eggs \$1.25 per fifteen. Unfertile eggs replaced free. Charles Watson, London, Ont.

SILVER CAMPINES The great egg machines. Eggs for setting from imported stock at \$3.00 per 12. The Valley Poultry Yards, W. B. McCulloch, Brampton, Ont.

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

TWENTY large, vigorous, white Wyandotte cockerels of heavy laying strain, at \$2.75 each—Our best birds. Also Barred Rock Cockerels—Canada's champions, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. First comers get the choice ones. Jno. Pringle, London, Ont.

VIGOROUS exhibition and bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels, cheap; (won silver cup at winter show). Eggs for hatching from Barred Rocks, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. Special price on larger lots. Send for free mating list. Chas. N. Kinck, Elmira, Ont.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS of the best breeding; 20 of them while they last; \$2, \$3, and \$5, each. Send to us and get a bargain. Our mating list will be sent on request. Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Eggs from best pens (Moore and Kellerstrass), \$1.50 for 15. Jacob M. Moyer, Box 47, Campden, Ont.

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Sent to any address in Canada, express paid, for only \$3.75.

Will cook a WHOLE MEAL over one burner and not mingle flavors. Saves time, labor and fuel and reduces meat bills one-third. Makes healthy bread and excellent cake. No burned food. Whistles when it needs water. No steam or odors in the house. A MILLION IN USE. Send for Free Cook Book and special cut-rate offer for 30 days only. Cut out this advt. and send to

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AGENTS WANTED

SEED CORN

Kiln-dried; early maturing Yellow Dent that was selected in field and dried before frost.

RUSCOM RIVER FARM
Deerbrook, Ont. Essex County

of how to make maple syrup, and that it may be interesting for you to read. Good-bye. LOYD GROSE. (Age 12, Class IV.)

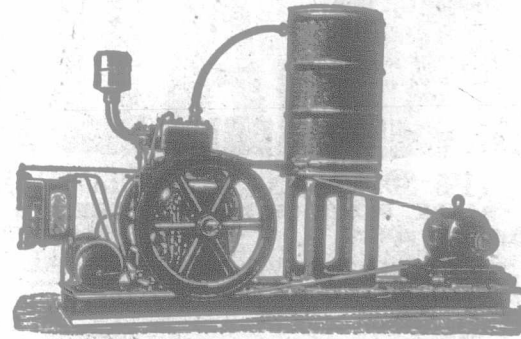
Goldstone, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about four years. We have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. I have four sisters and two brothers. Five of us have been going to school, but I am going to stop for a while now. My eldest sister is going to try the Entrance this year. Our school-teacher's name is Miss Kitto, and we like her very well. I have two calves for pets. We live on a two-hundred-acre farm. The four eldest of us go down to church nearly every Sunday; and my younger sister goes in the summer. We have had

THE LISTER-BRUSTON AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT

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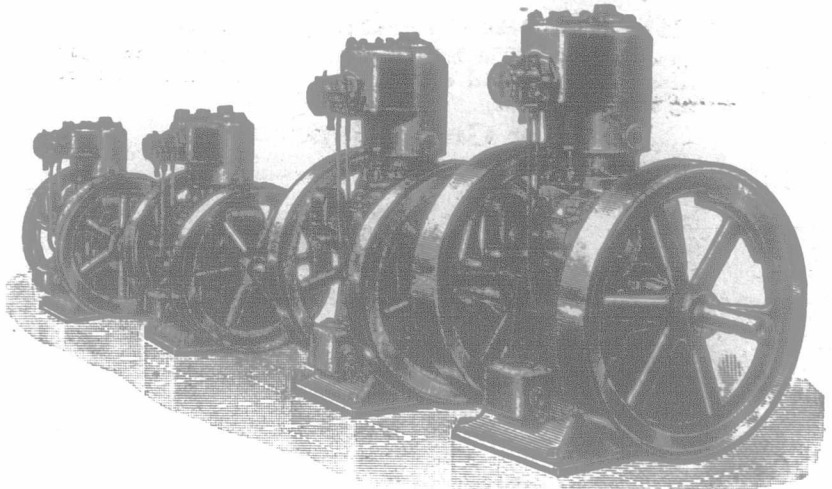
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 WE know that no matter how deaf you may be the ACOUSTIC CON will enable you to hear as though you had your natural hearing power. To prove our belief we are willing to send you an ACOUSTIC CON for 10 days' trial, FREE. You can test it in your own home—amongst your friends,—and keep it or return it to us as you choose, without incurring any obligation or liability whatever. The ACOUSTIC CON is enabling over 70,000 deaf people to hear perfectly—it is being used in over 500 churches, halls, and public buildings. It is a compact, neat, handsome instrument. The Sound Regulator enables the user to instantaneously adjust the instrument to suit his or her immediate needs—to increase or diminish the strength of sound waves from 100 to 600%. If you are Deaf, the ACOUSTIC CON would be a wonderful help to you—we're sure to send you full particulars of our 10 days' free trial—why continue to suffer?

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 Send me full details about ten days' free trial of the ACOUSTIC CON, as advertised in The London Farmer's Advocate, April 17.

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 ADDRESS _____
 City _____ Province _____



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 cents. Business and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ALL KINDS OF FARMS—Fruit Farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

GIRL wanted on farm to assist in housework; small family, light employment; state wages and experience. Apply to Mrs. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R. R. No. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted at once for farm home. No outside work. Give references of character. State wages. Box Y, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

TEMISKAMING farm for sale, 160 acres, all good land, free from hills, ravines and stone. 20 acres chopped, 4 logged, stumping commenced. Patent obtainable next fall. On good road, convenient to railway and river, in well settled and organized section. A snap for quick sale. Apply E. G. Hand, Box 235, Cobalt, Ont.

WE HAVE a few choice farms within sixty miles of Winnipeg, good for grain or mixed farming, cultivated, with fair buildings. Price from Twenty-five to Forty Dollars per acre, according to location and improvements; also choice wild land in Saskatchewan, Eighteen Dollars per acre. Royal Canadian Agencies Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED—Good hardwood bush lots, state all particulars and lowest price. Box No. O. S., Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Young man, honest and ambitious to work on farm and train for future manager and partner. Good references required. Wages commensurate with services; square deal. Address: Box 114, Millbank, Ont.

WANTED AT ONCE—A dairyman to bottle certified milk. Wages \$30.00 per month and board. Also a first-class milker and a teamster for farm work, \$28.00 per month and board. Apply Erindale Farms, Ltd., Erindale, Ont. 17 miles west of Toronto on the Can. Pac. Ry.

C. E. S. PEERLESS BARRED ROCKS—We invite you to try our strain and compare results with any \$10 setting. Eggs from choice exhibition matings \$3 per thirteen, \$5 for twenty-five, \$8 for fifty. Also choice hens, pullets and cockerels from \$2 to \$5 each. C. E. SKINNER, Mitchell Nursery Co., Mitchell, Ont.

For Sale Seed potatoes, Sir David Warriors \$2.00 per bushel; First Choice \$1.75 per bag. These are two of the best late potatoes growing. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

SEED CORN—First-class Essex-grown seed corn. Apply for varieties and prices: WALTER C. ANDERSON, Malden Centre, P. O., Essex, Ont.

Cream Wanted

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

Get your seed potatoes from "The Highlands of Ontario" "The American Wonder", very fine stock, \$1.25 per bag f. o. b. Emsdale, Ont. These potatoes always take first in field crop and at the fall fair. Apply G. Streatfield, Emsdale, Ont.

Have "Canada and Sea Power," by Christopher West? The most illuminating work on the Canadian naval question, \$1.00. McClelland & Goodchild, Publishers, Toronto.

Get your traction McKinney Wheels. engine equipped with Address: F. Z. GENTRY, Room 513 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

a mild winter. I think the crows have been around nearly all winter. I have seen quite a few spring birds this spring. This has been a bad spring for sap. We all know March 21st was Good Friday. It is a holiday, because it is the day our Lord was crucified, and Sunday is the day He rose from the dead. We always have all the eggs we want Easter Sunday. There was a lot of damage done by the wind on Good Friday. I guess everybody would read about it in the papers. I like that story in "The Farmer's Advocate," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." ALICE HOOPER. (Age 13, Sr. IV. Class.)
 Grahamsville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, I have, within the last couple of years, become very interested in the letters and stories written by the Beavers. I have thought of writing several times, but didn't know whether I could join your Circle, as I live in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. I go to school every day. I have a man teacher. We all like him very much; his name is Mr. Taylor. I have one brother. We live on a farm of two hundred and fourteen acres. I think the story of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" is a nice story. Well, I must close, hoping to see my letter in print.

FRANCES KIDD.
 Lackawanna Co., Jermyn, Pa.
 We are very glad to welcome this little cousin from "across the line," aren't we, Beavers?—P.

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.
 By a new act before the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, a penalty of \$500 will be imposed on any issuer of a marriage license to, or any minister who marries, anyone known to be insane or intoxicated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
 Ex-President Taft is now a member of the Faculty of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The largest passenger vessel in the world, the Vaterland, was launched at Hamburg, Germany, recently.

At time of going to press, the condition of Pope Pius X., who is ill, is very serious.

Three shots were fired at King Alfonso of Spain, in Madrid, on April 13th.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who was, over a fortnight ago, sentenced to three years' penal servitude for inciting her followers to destroy property, immediately on incarceration, began a hunger strike. After nine days' fasting, she was released, but will be obliged to submit to the new regulation, which provides that in all such cases the offender must, on recovery, go back to prison to serve the required term. Since her imprisonment, the militant suffragettes have committed outrages that have alienated many, even of the few in England, who have sympathized with the militant movement, while, on the other hand, gaining sympathy that has expressed itself in an addition of £15,000 to the campaign fund. On April 4, they blew up a railway station at Stockport, and made an attempt to wreck the station at Oxted, Surrey. On April 11th, they made an attack on the fire-boxes of London. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is ill because of the effects of forcible feeding during her last detention, and a petition signed by 125 leading physicians, has been presented to Home Secretary McKenna, asking that this be not again resorted to.

The Powers of Europe insist that their terms of peace for the Balkans must not be delayed until Scutari has fallen. At time of going to press, Montenegro is still defying the mandate and the siege continues.

As a result of the devastation recently caused in Ohio by floods, a comprehen-

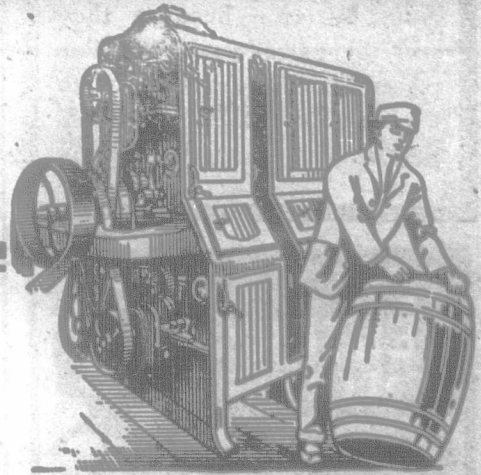


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small outlay of capital on the part of each, and several hundred dollars will be added yearly to the incomes of each owner.

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66D

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sive scheme of Federal regulation of the river systems is being urged in the United States.

British Columbia is importing hundreds of birds from Britain, to protect its fruit trees from the ravages of insects. Let us protect our birds.

The remains of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who died in Rome, have been interred in the family mausoleum at Hartford, Conn.

A movement is afoot to use as a source of power, the tides along the Schleswig-Holstein coast, on the North Sea.

On April 8th, for the first time in one hundred years, setting aside all precedent, a President of the United States appeared before the two Houses of Congress, and directly addressed them. Setting aside precedent also, no display marked this formal opening of the work of the new Government. President Wilson went quietly to the Capitol, attired in an ordinary frock coat, and attended by but one man, his secret-service guard. His address chiefly foreshadowed a revision, downward, of tariff duties, in such a way as must, in the opinion of the speaker, tend to develop free and natural business, and to restrict privilege and monopoly.

The first Parliament of China was inaugurated on April 8th, at Peking, 500 Representatives, and 177 Senators attending. The Senators nearly all appeared in European dress.

President Wilson has vetoed American participation in the "Six-Power" loan to China, offered on conditions refused by her as humiliating. The Chinese Government has officially thanked him through Minister Chang.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
All rights secured from Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, New York.

XXVI.

"OVER THE TEACUPS."

The summer term at Wareham had ended, and Hulga Meserve, Dick Carter, and Living Perkins had finished school, leaving Rebecca and Emma Jane to represent Riverboro in the year to come. Delia Weeks was at home from Lewiston on a brief visit, and Mrs. Robinson was celebrating the occasion by a small and select party, the particular day having been set because strawberries were ripe and there was a rooster that wanted killing. Mrs. Robinson explained this to her husband, and requested that he eat his dinner on the carpenter's bench in the shed, as the party was to be a ladies' affair.

"All right; it won't be any loss to me," said Mr. Robinson. "Give me beans, that's all I ask. When a rooster wants to be killed, I want somebody else to eat him, not me!"

Mrs. Robinson had company only once or twice a year, and was generally much prostrated for several days afterward, the struggle between pride and parsimony being quite too great a strain upon her. It was necessary, in order to maintain her standing in the community, to furnish a good "set out," yet the extravagance of the proceeding goaded her from the first moment she began to stir the marble cake to the moment when the feast appeared upon the table.

The rooster had been boiling steadily over a slow fire since morning, but such was his power of resistance that his shape was as firm and handsome in the pot as on the first moment when he was lowered into it.

"He ain't goin' to give up!" said Alice, peering nervously under the cover, "and he looks like a scarecrow."

"We'll see whether he gives up or not when I take a sharp knife to him," her mother answered; "and as to his looks, a platter full o' gravy makes a sight o' difference with old roosters, and I'll put dumplings round the aidge; they're

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turrible fillin' though they don't belong with boiled chicken.

The rooster did indeed make an impressive showing, lying in his border of dumplings, and the dish was much complimented when it was borne in by Alice. This was fortunate, as the chorus of admiration ceased abruptly when the ladies began to eat the fowl.

"I was glad you could git over to Huldy's graduation, Delia," said Mrs. Meserve, who sat at the foot of the table and helped the chicken while Mrs. Robinson poured coffee at the other end. She was a fit mother for Huldah, being much the most stylish person in Riverboro; ill health and dress were, indeed, her two chief enjoyments in life. It was rumored that her elaborately curled "front piece" had cost five dollars, and that it was sent into Portlapd twice a year to be dressed and frizzled; but it is extremely difficult to discover the precise facts in such cases, and a conscientious historian always prefers to warn a too credulous reader against imbibing as gospel truth something that might be the basest perversion of it. As to Mrs. Meserve's appearance, have you ever, in earlier years, sought the comforting society of the cook and hung over the kitchen table while she rolled out sugar gingerbread? Perhaps then, in some unaccustomed moment of amiability, she made you a dough lady, cutting the outline deftly with her pastry knife, then, at last, placing the human stamp upon it by sticking in two black currants for eyes. Just call to mind the face of that sugar gingerbread lady and you will have an exact portrait of Huldah's mother,—Mis' Peter Meserve, she was generally called, there being several others.

"How'd you like Huldy's dress, Delia?" she asked, snapping the elastic in her black jet bracelets after an irritating fashion she had.

"I thought it was about the handsomest of any," answered Delia; "and her composition was first rate. It was the only real amusin' one there was, and she read it so loud and clear we didn't miss any of it; most of the girls spoke as if they had hasty puddin' in their mouths."

"That was the composition she wrote for Adam Ladd's prize," explained Mrs. Meserve, "and they do say she'd 'a' come out first, 'stead o' fourth, if her subject had been dif'rent. There was three ministers and three deacons on the committee, and it was only natural they should choose a serious piece; hers was too lively to suit 'em."

Huldah's inspiring theme had been Boys, and she certainly had a fund of knowledge and experience that fitted her to write most intelligently upon it. It was vastly popular with the audience, who enjoyed the rather cheap jokes and allusions with which it coruscated; but judged from a purely literary standpoint, it left much to be desired.

"Rebecca's piece wan't read out loud, but the one that took the boy's prize was; why was that?" asked Mrs. Robinson.

"Because she wan't graduatin'," explained Mrs. Cobb, "and couldn't take part in the exercises; it'll be printed, with Herbert Dunn's, in the school paper."

"I'm glad o' that, for I'll never believe it was better 'n Huldy's till I read it with my own eyes; it seems as if the prize ought to 'a' gone to one of the seniors."

"Well, no, Marthy, not if Ladd offered it to any of the two upper classes that wanted to try for it," argued Mrs. Robinson. "They say they asked him to give out the prizes, and he refused, up and down. It seems odd, his bein' so rich and travellin' about all over the country, that he was too modest to git up on that platform."

"My Huldy could 'a' done it, and not winked an eyelash," observed Mrs. Meserve complacently; a remark which there seemed no disposition on the part of any of the company to controvert.

"It was complete, though, the governor happened to be there to see his niece graduate," said Delia Weeks. "Land! he looked elegant! They say he's only six feet, but he might 'a' been sixteen, and he certainly did make a fine speech."

"Did you notice Rebecca, how white



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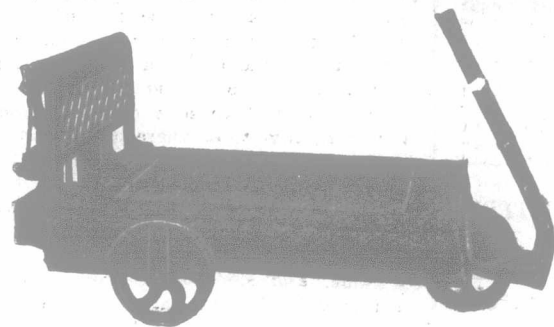
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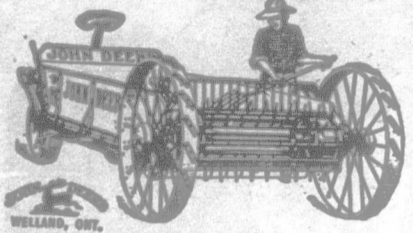
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Take any manure spreader you have ever seen, remove all the clutches and chains, all the countershafts and stub axles, do away with all adjustments and mount the beater on the rear axle. Rebuild the spreader so that the top of the box is only as high as your hips. Make it stronger. Remove some two hundred trouble-giving parts and throw them away. You will have some sort of an idea of what the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, is like.

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

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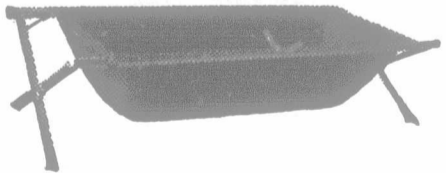
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Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

she was, and how she trembled when she and Herbert Dunn stood there while the governor was praisin' 'em? He'd read her composition, too, for he wrote the Sawyer girls "a letter about it." This remark was from the sympathetic Mrs. Cobb.

"I thought 't was kind o' foolish, his makin' so much of her when it wan't her graduation," objected Mrs. Meserve; "layin' his hand on her head 'n' all that, as if he was a Pope pronouncin' benediction. But there! I'm glad the prize came to Riverboro 't any rate, and a han'somer one never was give out from the Wareham platform. I guess there ain't no end to Adam Ladd's money. The fifty dollars would 'a' been good enough, but he must needs go and put it into those elegant purses."

"I set so fur back I could 'nt see 'em fairly," complained Delia, "and now Rebecca has taken hers home to show her mother."

"It was kind of a gold net bag with a chain," said Mrs. Perkins, "and there was five ten-dollar gold pieces in it. Herbert Dun's was put in a fine leather wallet."

"How long is Rebecca goin' to stay at the farm?" asked Delia.

"Till they get over Hannah's bein' married, and get the house to runnin' without her," answered Mrs. Perkins.

"It seems as if Hannah might 'a' waited a little longer. Aurelia was set against her goin' away while Rebecca was at school, but she's obstinate as a mule, Hannah is, and she just took her own way in spite of her mother. She's been doin' her sewin' for a year; the awfulest coarse cotton cloth she had, but she's nearly blinded herself with fine stitchin' and ruffin' and tuckin'. Did you hear about the quilt she made? It's white, and has a big bunch o' grapes in the centre, quilted by a thimble top. Then there's a row of circle-borderin' round the grapes, and she done them the size of a spool. The next border was done with a sherry glass, and the last with a port glass, an' all outside o' that was solid stitchin' done in straight rows; she's goin' to exhibit it at the county fair."

"She'd better 'a' been takin' in sewin' and earnin' money, 'stead o' blindin' her eyes on such foolishness as quilted counterpanes," said Mrs. Cobb. "The next thing you know that mortgage will be foreclosed on Mis' Randall, and she and the children won't have a roof over their heads."

"Don't they say there's a good chance of the railroad goin' through her place?" asked Mrs. Robinson. "If it does, she'll git as much as the farm is worth and more. Adam Ladd's one of the stockholders, and everything is a success he takes hold of. They're fightin' it in Augusty, but I'd back Ladd agin any o' them legislators if he thought he was in the right."

"Rebecca 'll have some new clothes now," said Delia. "and the land knows she needs 'em. Seems to me the Sawyer girls are gittin' turrible near!"

"Rebecca won't have any new clothes out o' the prize money," remarked Mrs. Perkins, "for she sent it away the next day to pay the interest on that mortgage."

"Poor little girl!" exclaimed Delia Weeks.

"She might as well help along her folks as spend it on foolishness," affirmed Mrs. Robinson. "I think she was mighty lucky to git it to pay the interest with, but she's probably like all the Randals; it was easy come, easy go, with them."

"That's more than could be said of the Sawyer stock," retorted Mrs. Perkins; "seems like they enjoyed savin' more'n anything in the world, and it's gainin' on Mirandy sence her shock."

"I don't believe it was a shock; it stands to reason she'd never 'a' got up after it and been so smart as she is now; we had three o' the worst shocks in our family that there ever was on this river, and I know every symptom of 'em better'n the doctors," and Mrs. Peter Meserve shook her head wisely.

"Mirandy's smart enough," said Mrs. Cobb, "but you notice she stays right to home, and she's more close-mouthed than ever she was; never took a mite

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o' pride in the prize, as I could see, though it pretty nigh drove Jeremiah out o' his senses. I thought I should 'a' died o' shame when he cried 'Hooray!' and swung his straw hat when the governor shook hands with Rebecca. It's lucky he couldn't get fur into the church and had to stand back by the door, for as it was, he made a spectacle of himself. My suspicion is— and here every lady stopped eating and sat up straight— "that the Sawyer girls have lost money. They don't know a thing about business 'n' never did, and Mirandy's too secretive and contrary to ask advice."

"The most o' what they've got is in government bonds, I always heard, and you can't lose money on them. Jane had the timber land left her, an' Mirandy had the brick house. She probably took it awful hard that Rebecca's fifty dollars had to be swallowed up in a mortgage, 'stead of goin' school expenses. The more I think of it, the more I think Adam Ladd intended Rebecca should have that prize when he gave it." The mind of Huldah's mother ran towards the idea that her daughter's rights had been assailed.

"Land, Marthy, what foolishness you talk!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins; you don't suppose he could tell what composition the committee was going to choose; and why should he offer another fifty dollars for a boy's prize, if he want' interested in helpin' along the school? He's give Emma Jane about the same present as Rebecca every Christmas for five years; that is the way he does."

"Some time he'll forget one of 'em and give to the other, or drop 'em both and give to some new girl!" said Delia Weeks, with an experience born of fifty years of spinsterhood.

"Like as not," assented Mrs. Peter Meserve, "though it's easy to see he ain't the marryin' kind. There's men that would marry once a year if their wives would die fast enough, but there's men that seems to want to live, alone."

"If Ladd was a Mormon, I guess he could have every woman in North Riverboro that's a suitable age, accordin' to what my cousins say," remarked Mrs. Perkins.

"T ain't likely he could be ketched by any North Riverboro girl," demurred Mrs. Robinson; "not when he prob'ly has had the pick o' Boston. I guess Marthy hit it when she said there's men that ain't the marryin' kind."

"I wouldn't trust any of 'em when Miss Right comes along!" laughed Mrs. Cobb genially. "You never can tell what 'n' who's goin' to please 'em. You know Jeremiah's contrary horse, Buster? He won't let anybody put the bit into his mouth if he can help it. He'll fight Jerry, and fight me, till he has to give in. Rebecca didn't know nothin' about his tricks, and the other day she went int' the barn to hitch up. I followed right along, knowing she's have trouble with the headstall, and I declare if she wan't patten' Buster's nose and talkin' to him, and when she put her little fingers into his mouth he opened it so fur I thought he'd swallow her, for sure. He just smacked his lips over the bit as if 't was a lump o' sugar. 'Land, Rebecca,' I says 'how'd you persuade him to take the bit?' 'I didn't,' she says, 'he seemed to want it; perhaps he's tired of his stall and wants to get out in the fresh air.'"

(To be continued.)

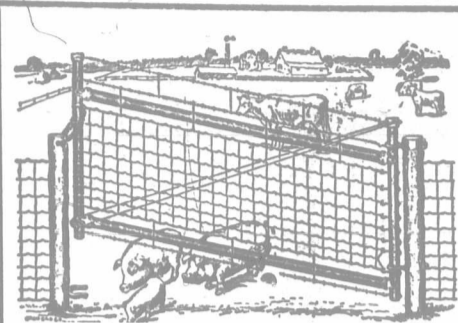
Trade Topic.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Write this firm for their illustrated 1913 poultry guide, telling how to get more eggs and larger poultry, by methods of breeding and feeding. Also write for their large book on Incubators and Brooders.

Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of Geo. G. Gould, of Edgar's Mills, Ont., breeder of Poland-China pigs and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Gould is also offering a quantity of very choice White Cap seed corn.

Ending Your Gate Troubles



THIS GATE

Is made of tubular steel of large diameter, far superior to gas pipe or tee or angle iron; and of heavy wire mesh fabric. Will last a life-time. Can be raised, as shown, by simple adjustment. Clay Gates are wonderfully light and strong and always swing true.

ISN'T the kind of Gate all good farmers want as follows:—A Gate, [1] that won't sag, break, bend, burn, blow down or rot; [2] that can be raised (as shown) to let small stock through, yet keep back large stock; [3] that will raise to lift over snow in winter; [4] that will positively keep back brachy cattle; [5] that will last a lifetime; [6] that is guaranteed!

CLAY STEEL FARM GATES

Meet all the above requirements. This is why the leading stockmen, with scarcely an exception, have Clay Gates on their farms. This is why farmers who once try them, keep them, being delighted with them. The O. A. C. has them; so have the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the Macdonald College Farm. 30,000 Clay Gates were sold in 1912. They cost a little more than other gates; they are worth much more.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

One or a dozen Clay Gates will be sent, freight paid, to any farmer willing to try them. Keep them 60 days without expense or obligation. Send size of opening when writing. Send size of opening when writing. Send size of opening when writing. Send size of opening when writing. Send size of opening when writing.

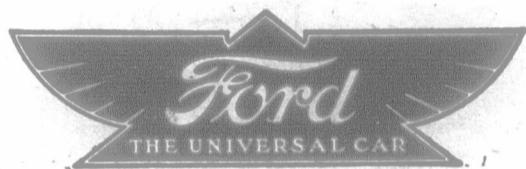


GUARANTEE

I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in material or workmanship. I will replace free, any parts or the entire Gate giving out for this reason.

H. RALPH STEEL, MGR.

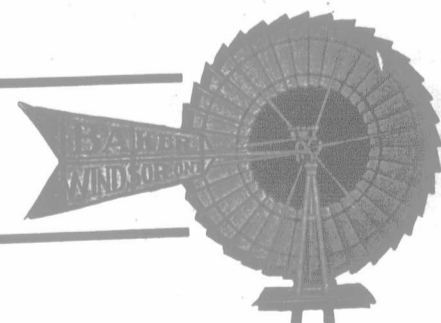
The Canadian Gate Co. Ltd., 34 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.



Spring days are Ford days. When the open road allures, you'll want and need a light, right and economical Ford. But, unless you get yours to-day you're almost sure to be disappointed. The supply is big but the demand is bigger.

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

Windmill Power is Growing in Popularity



For pumping, and it is not equalled by any power.

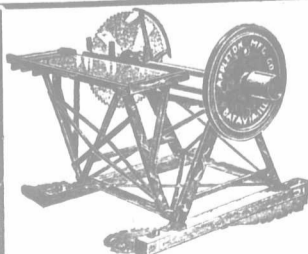
Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by gasoline engine have become tired of it, and are buying windmills.

You can save the cost of a BAKER in one year.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock and the average farm home with a gasoline engine will buy a BAKER Back-gear Ball-bearing Pumping Mill every year.

You can't afford to waste both money and your time. Look into this proposition. Send for catalogue and list of satisfied users.

The HELLER-ALLER COMPANY, Windsor, Ont.



Wood Saws

Tilting Table, Sliding Table and Drag Saws. Portable Sawing Outfits, Gasoline Engines and Farm Machinery.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED, 99 York Street, GUELPH, ONTARIO

PAINT INSURANCE

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

JAMIESON'S Paints and Varnishes

Will Provide the Protection You Need

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

Ask your dealer or write us for Color Cards.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO. LIMITED
Montreal - Vancouver
Owning and Operating
P. D. Dods and Co., Limited



Put T-A Wheels on Your Wagons

These Wide-Tire Steel Wheels are so constructed that they roll smoothly over the roughest roads, without tiring your horses. And they are absolutely accident-proof—yet cheaper than ordinary, wooden wheels.

T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons

Our Handy Farm Wagons are built low—making them easy to load and unload—and are especially designed to meet the requirements of the man who wants a light, strong wagon for all kinds of work on the farm.

Let us send you our catalogue. It will give you complete information.



Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd.
Orillia, Ontario.

M. Moody & Sons Co., Terrebonne, Que.
Selling Agents for Province of Quebec.

O. A. C. No. 21 Barley

We increased one pound to nine-hundred bushels in three crops. Our present supply was all grown after corn and roots. Sample beautiful. Price 85c per bush. Bags extra.

JNO. ELDER HENSALL, ONTARIO

Write for our new Instructive Illustrated Catalogue

on Spraying and Apple Evaporating
It's free. Fruit Machinery Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

BEATS ALL PRICES **DOYER THE FENCE MAN** **GUARANTEES HIS GOODS**
 FREE SAMPLE HE PAYS FREIGHT THE KNOT CANT SLIP

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MY BIG TEN DAY CUT IN FENCE PRICES

Dyer's Hog Fence No. 1036
 PRICE PER ROD
23c

10 strand, 36 in. Top and bottom strands, No. 9 gauge. Intermediates, No. 13 gauge. Stays, 6 inches apart. Spacing from 2 to 6 inches.

Prices in New Ontario and Quebec, 28c.
 Maritime Provinces, 30c.

I am making a special, big, ten-day cut in the prices of my high-grade Hog Fences. This offer expires April 30th, so don't delay. Send your order at once. Back of these fences is my 18 years' experience in the fence business, my money back guarantee, and my determination to make you my friend and regular customer by giving you the most for your money. My fence, in actual use, is the best advertisement I can get. Made of Open Hearth Spring Steel Wire, heavily galvanized, rust proof. Made up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. You can't buy a better fence at any price, and this special offer is for ten days only. Send money order, registered letter, or to be sure your order reaches me before this offer closes, send your personal cheque.

MY POLICY—To give the biggest value for every dollar. If you can buy it elsewhere for less, return it at my expense and I will refund every cent.

Dyer's Hog Fence No. 726 J.
 PRICE PER ROD
21c

7 strand, 26 in. Top and bottom strands, No. 9 gauge. Intermediates, 13 gauge. Stays, 6 inches apart. Spacing from 3 to 6 inches.

Prices in New Ontario and Quebec, 24c.
 Maritime Provinces, 27c.

THE FENCE MAN, Dept. C, TORONTO

THIS IS THE CELEBRATED SWENSONS MALLABLE

STUMP, TREE AND BRUSH PULLER



Made in different sizes and special apparatuses for special work. No matter what you have to do our outfit will do the work and do it cheaper and quicker than anything else. Write for catalog L.

Canadian Swensons, Limited
 LINDSAY, ONT.

Cunard Line
 Canadian Service
 Immigration Department
 Special Interest to **FARMERS' CLUBS**


We secure "Help" for Farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get your "Help" about 6 weeks: No fee charged. Only regular fare on Ocean and Rail to pay. You need not be without "Help" this Summer or Fall if you send requirements early. Write for further particulars.

Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.
 114 King Street W, Toronto.

Baby Chick Feed



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



McCormick—The Binder of Satisfactory Service

FOR more than seventy years McCormick binders have been giving such satisfactory service that sales have steadily increased in every part of the world. The secret of satisfactory binder service in Eastern Canada lies in the special features with which all McCormick binders sold in the Eastern Provinces are equipped. The McCormick binder is built to last and has every necessary adjustment to keep it working up to full capacity. On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustments 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 the 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 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 knottor does good work without the usual close adjustments. The I H C 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
 EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
 At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
 Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.
 These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

APPLE TREES

We offer, subject to sale, the following stock, which we guarantee to be true to name. No. 1 stock in every respect; 5 to 7 feet high. Price, f.o.b. Pointe Claire, Que., \$27.00 per 100.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 200 ALEXANDER | 500 BEN DAVIS | 600 STARKE |
| 200 BALDWIN | 500 DUCHESS | 600 SPY |
| 200 BAXTER | 500 FAMEUSE | 500 WEALTHY |
| 200 YELLOW TRANSPARENT | | |

Also complete list of ornamental shrubs and trees of all kinds.
 WRITE TO-DAY
THE CANADIAN NURSERIES COMPANY, LIMITED
 10 Phillips Square, MONTREAL, QUE.
 Nurseries: POINTE CLAIRE, QUE.

Gossip.

The auction sale on March 26th, of a draft of 67 head of dairy Shorthorns, from the Tring Park herd of Lord Rothschild, near Chiddingfold, England, was a decided success, the average price for the whole number being \$455. The highest price for a bull was 260 guineas (\$1,328.60), for a seven-months' calf, and the highest for females was 200 guineas each, for two two-year-old heifers.

A Lambton County reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" has a Dorset ewe, which, in 1912, at two yearlings, produced and raised five lambs, which, sold as "hot-house" lambs, netted him \$45, after paying express charges to market. Not bad returns from one ewe. The same man has another ewe which, in August, 1911, produced twins; in January, 1912, two more; in September, 1912, a single lamb, and in April, 1913, another single, making four yearlings and six lambs, in a little over a year and a half. This owner of a one-hundred-acre farm, clears annually from his flock of from 25 to 30 ewes, \$500.

Dr. D. McEachran, proprietor of Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, Que., in ordering a change of advertisement, informs us that he is soon to leave for Scotland to select his new importation of Clydesdales. Dr. McEachran is expecting foals by the noted sires Hiawatha, Sir Hugo, Star o' Doon, Scotland's Splendour, and his big breeding horse, Selborne Chief, in service at the stud, which also contains for service, Fyvie Time, a son of Baron Beaulieu, rising five years old, and Baron Cuthbert, by Baron's Pride, also rising five. A few colts will be sold to make room. See the advertisement.

Robert Hamilton & Son, importers of Percheron horses, Simcoe, Ont., advise that they have recently sold to the Lake Shore Percheron Association of Welland and Haldimand Counties, the celebrated grand champion Percheron stallion, Janassa. Janassa is a colt of outstanding quality, having a perfect top-line, with strong back and quarters. He is one of the massive, powerful sort, with feet and legs of magnificent quality, a wide breast, deep, heavy middle, and wonderful stifles. Backed up by blood lines that run straight to Besigue and Brilliant, he should make a sire that will be invaluable to his owners, and the entire country in which he stands. This company is to be congratulated on securing such a sire, and we expect great results. Still on hand are very select mares, blacks and grays in color, that will be sold very reasonable, in order to make room for our spring importation.

G. M. Forsyth, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdales, North Claremont, Ont., reports sales numerous. He has recently sold to W. A. Wallace, Kars, the good breeding cow, Rose Ann, mother of the heifer that won for him grand championship at Ottawa Winter Fair (1911), also an eleven-months' Clementina bull, sired by Uppermill Omega; to Cecil Storey, Claremont, a yearling heifer, the making of a promising young cow; to Hon. John Richards, P. E. I., the show heifer, Belle of Hillhurst 6th, dam Bella Hillhurst 5th, by Brilliant Star (imp.), and out of the imported cow, Bella Hillhurst. This heifer is sired by Superb Sultan, and is one of the best calves ever raised by Mr. Forsyth, and will be heard from later. To Walter E. Eaton, Upper Canada, a ten-months' show bull, sired by Superb Sultan, and out of Imp. Bella Hillhurst; to Thomas Mercer, Markdale, a fifteen-months' roan bull; to Geo. J. Cook, Bella Hillhurst 5th and Bella Hillhurst 2nd, with heifer calf at foot, sired by the stock bull, Imp. Lord Gordon, and another young cow with bull calf at foot, by the stock bull; to David Russell, Stonnville, an eleven-months-old Clementina bull that should be a credit to his owner. Mr. Forsyth reports enquiries for bulls very numerous. He has a few more for sale, at reasonable prices, also some yearling and two-year-old heifers.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Selling Seeds.

Is it lawful for farmers to sell red-clover seed to one another without having seed Government-tested? W. H.
Ans.—Farmers are liable, if they offer seeds to be sown for seed which does not conform to the rules laid down in the Seed Control Act.

Stallion Inspection.

Would like to ask you whether it is compulsory to have a stallion inspected and enrolled to travel for service in any part of Ontario? A. E. F.

Ans.—Enrolment is compulsory, but inspection is optional.

Dipping Tank.

Would you, through "The Farmer's Advocate," kindly inform me whether there are any dipping tanks for sheep made in Canada. J. W. M.

Ans.—If there are any Canadian firms making these tanks, they should advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate." Why not make your own tank of cement or plank, preferably the former.

Permanent Pasture.

I intend seeding a field for permanent pasture this spring, using barley and oats for a nurse crop.

- 1. What kind of seeds will I require, and how much of each per acre?
2. Are white carrots good for a mare in foal? ENQUIRER.
Ans.—1. Try: alfalfa, 5 lbs.; alsike, 2 lbs.; white clover, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs., and timothy, 2 lbs., at the rate of 24 lbs. per acre.
2. Yes, fed in moderation.

Ration for Steers

Could you kindly give, in your next week's issue, a good ration to feed steers, age about seventeen months, weighing 850 lbs.? I am feeding on clover hay, and a gallon of oat and barley chop three times a day, but find they grow more than they fatten.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Young steers are very likely to grow considerably while fattening. Continue the clover hay, all they will eat. If possible, add corn silage or roots to the ration, and add a little heavier grain to the grain ration. Make it one-third each of corn, oats and barley, and a little oil cake might also be used to finish the cattle.

Cleaning Timothy—Turkey Eggs.

- 1. Is it possible to clean weedy timothy seed with an ordinary fanning-mill, if the seed contains peppergrass and wild flax?
2. Where could a person get timothy seed cleaned to grade No. 1?
3. What would be a reasonable price for a setting of turkey eggs? N. M. A.

Ans.—1. It would be next to impossible to get it clean.
2. From some of the seedsmen advertising in these columns.
3. This would depend somewhat upon the breed and breeding. From two to three dollars should be reasonable for common, while higher prices would rule for fancy stock.

Birds Observed.

One day last week, while walking through the corn field, I saw some birds eating corn which we had left in the field. They were very much alike, only the male being somewhat larger than the female. They were a light-slate color, being a little darker on the back and wing. They were smaller than the ordinary pigeon, but very much like them. Their flight also resembled that of the ordinary pigeon, but they were capable of great speed. Their wings were pointed at the ends. Their heads were not very big. I had an idea that they might be passenger pigeons.

A READER.

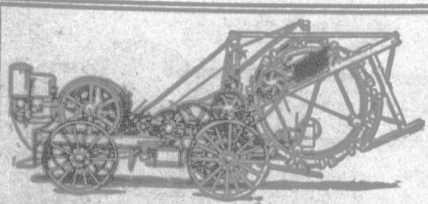
Ans.—The birds you saw were probably mourning doves. It is feared by ornithologists that the passenger pigeons, once so plentiful in America, are now extinct. Why don't you find two subscribers for us, and win one of our fine bird-books?

YOUR YEARLY DIVIDEND AS A PEASE USER PRODUCED BY LOWER COAL BILLS AND NO REPAIR COST. PEASE ECONOMY FURNACES. DAD'S VISION. PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY. Branches: Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver. Factories: Rampton, Ontario.

The Advantages of Oliver Plows. A REPUTATION for quality, such as is enjoyed by Oliver plows, is built up through many years of careful attention to details. International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd. EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES.

This Engine Runs on Coal Oil. Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street, DETROIT, MICH.

POTATO GROWING COSTS CUT IN TWO. EUREKA PLANTER. The Eureka Planter. The Eureka Mulcher and Seeder. E. H. COMFORT, Box 24, North Pelham, Ontario.



There's Big Money in Contract Ditching

THE farmers of this country are paying out millions of dollars annually for the draining and improvement of their land.

Never before has there been so much money spent for ditching and tiling as farmers spend now. One big reason for this is the

Buckeye Traction Ditcher

The men who are contracting for this work are making as high as \$15 to \$18 a day, and are being kept busy nine to ten months in the year.

There's no let up to the demand—and there won't be, either, because every farmer must have ditches, and the kind of ditches the Buckeye digs results in a bigger and better crop production.

Why don't you go into the ditching business? You can qualify and make big steady profits with the Buckeye Traction Ditcher. Let us tell you how.

Write for Catalogue T to-day.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO.
Findlay, Ohio

Protect your stock and grain with a durable weather-proof roof

Certain-teed

(Quality Cert-ified—Durability Guar-anteed) Roofing in Rolls and Shingles



General Roofing The World's largest manufacturer of Roofing and Building Papers

It's the best you can buy. Look for the **Certain-teed** label of quality and 15-year wear guarantee on every roll and crate of shingles. Ask your dealer for prices—he can save you money.

Get Our New Book—

"Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—It would ordinarily sell for \$1, but as it shows the various uses of **Certain-teed** Roofing, we will send it to you for 25¢—or you can get it FREE from your lumber, hardware or building material dealer.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.

York, Pa. E. St. Louis, Ill. Marselles, Ill. Minneapolis E. San Francisco Waukegan, Ill. Winnipeg, Can.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOOK or BURSITIS FOR

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 Free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for mankind. For Boils, Blisters, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Venereal Sores, Allays Pain. Price 1 and 2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

TWO HOURS OF YOUR SPARE TIME

and 25c. will get you the best \$4.00 pair of shoes for man or woman ever made. Write for particulars to the Brantford Shoe Company - Brantford, Ontario

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Quantities of Seed.

Which is better, to sow more grain on a field in high state of cultivation than on a poor field, or vice versa? For example: Oats, 2 bushels per acre on rich land, and 1 1/2 bushels per acre on poor land; or 2 bushels per acre on poor land, and 1 1/2 bushels per acre on rich land. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Sow the heavier seeding on the poor land. Rich soil requires less seed, because it promotes stooling or tillering.

Breed of Cattle—Seeding Corn—Feeding Horses.

1. Are cattle sired by a bull which is a pure-bred, but has no pedigree, grades, or mongrels?
2. Would you consider a half-bushel of Early Learning corn per acre, enough to plant for silage? If not, how much would you advise?
3. Do you consider ground grain better for horses than whole? **J. M.**

Ans.—1. It depends upon the females. If they were pure-bred, of a breed different from that of the bull, the result would be cross-breeds; if they were grades of the same breed as the bull, the progeny would be grades; and this might also be considered true if the cows were inferior, although if they were of very mixed and inferior breeding, the offspring could scarcely be considered as grades, but as it is the first step in grading up, they are, in a sense, grades of the same breed as the bull.

2. It should be plenty.

3. If the grain is oats, not unless the horses are teething or getting too old to grind their own. When "ground," crushing is all that is necessary.

Holidays for Hired Man.

If a man hires to a farmer by the year, how many hours a day can he be compelled to work, and what holidays can he claim, if any, and if said farmer has chores enough to keep one man busy all day Sunday, can he be compelled to work all day every Sunday? **A. H.**

Ans.—1. A hired man can claim as holidays, after doing necessary chores, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, together with any other day appointed by official proclamation as a holiday. Of course, a good deal depends upon the agreement between the contracting parties. Ten hours is supposed to constitute a day's work in the field, and the man should attend his team besides. Of course, there are times when longer hours are necessary. A little of the principal of give and take is necessary. Where chores take up the entire day on Sunday, some arrangement should be made in the agreement to cover this point. Very often every other Sunday is arranged for. If a man is expected to work every Sunday, he should know it when he hires.

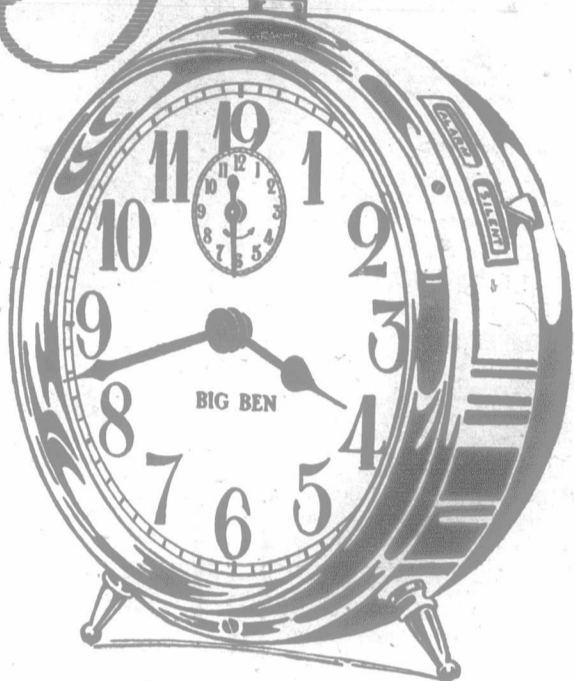
Care of Mare—Split-Log Drag.

1. I shall be pleased if you will give me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," a few pointers as regards the treatment of a mare in foal. Is it advisable to physic her before the foal is born? I would like to know how to cut the navel string if occasion requires.
2. Will you give me the size and how to make a split-log drag for road-grading? **A SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. Evidently our correspondent does not read "The Farmer's Advocate" very carefully. Advice of this kind is repeatedly given through these columns, and no later than the issue of March 13th last, a long article on "Care of the Mare and Early Foal," appeared, containing the information asked for. Avoid purgatives as much as possible. In cutting the navel, use a disinfected knife. Cut about two inches below the abdomen by a scraping motion.

2. Two halves of a split-log, 10 to 12 inches thick, and about 8 feet long, are set on edge 30 inches apart, both flat sides to the front. The back half is given a set-back of 16 to 18 inches at the right end. Three stout cross pieces are wedged in two-inch auger holes bored in the halves. The lower edge of the front half may be shod with iron. Arrange the chain so as to draw at an angle.

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carry Big Ben downstairs into the living room so that the whole family can use him to tell the right time by. He stands seven inches tall and his great big open face can be seen distinctly across the largest room.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Sweet Clover.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of Nov. 14th, 1912, appeared an article on Sweet Clover (Melilotus), from the Ohio State College of Agriculture. Do you know of any of it being sown in Ontario, especially in Norfolk county, and with what success? I have bought a run-down, sandy farm, and want to sow something as a cover crop for young orchard, and to plow down. Would like to know what is the cost of seed per pound, how many pounds to sow per acre, and where it can be bought? E. N.

Ans.—During the past year several contributions have appeared in our columns on sweet clover. Try some of the seedsmen advertising in our columns, for the seed. They will be able to quote prices. Cow peas would likely prove a very good cover crop for your orchard, in case you fail to get desired results from sweet clover. We have never seen it grown as a cover crop, but in the article to which you refer, it was stated to give good results, being simply mowed down around the trees. Several have reported good results from growing it for feed. If not kept cut, and allowed to seed, it will become very thick, and we would advise to be careful of it in the orchard.

Blackleg.

As an outbreak of blackleg has occurred in this neighborhood—two cattle have already died—can you give, in this week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," a write-up on blackleg, treatment, symptoms, and, if any, preventive, disposal of dead animals, quarantine regulation, and enforcement of same? J. D. M.

Ans.—Blackleg, also known as symptomatic anthrax, quarter evil, etc., is an infectious disease, being caused by a micro-organism which invades the system through wounds of the skin or mucous membrane, sometimes gaining access through food. There is practically no cure. In some cases, the administration of about three drams iodide of potassium at the very early symptoms, and repeated every four hours for four or five doses, may effect a cure. Prevention consists in keeping young cattle off affected pastures, or from affected fodder. Immunity from the disease can be rendered with reasonable certainty by inoculation with anti-blackleg serum, or tablets, which, with instructions and the necessary instruments, can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is seldom an animal over two years old is attacked. The first noticeable symptom will be lameness, either in front or behind, which rapidly increases in severity, making progression impossible. Appetite and rumination are lost, the animal becomes very weak, and shows signs of high fever. If the animal is down and unable to rise, an examination will reveal a tumor or swelling of the fore or hind quarters, generally the latter, though sometimes in other parts of the body. The central part of the swelling is insensitive, feels cold to the touch, and, on passing the hand over, it emits a crackling sound. The disease runs a variable course. Sometimes the swellings are most marked, and other times the general symptoms. It is generally fatal, death taking place between 36 hours and three days following first noticeable symptoms. A post-mortem examination will show the skin covering the swelling to be mortified. On cutting the tumor, the subcutaneous connective tissue is found infiltrated with blood and serum, distended by foul-smelling gases, which give the tissues a frothy appearance. The muscles of the affected region are black, or dirty brown, streaked with yellow or dirty brown, exudate. They break bands of fibrous exudate. They break easily, and crepitate on being incised. By pressing the tissues, turbid blood, mixed with bad-smelling gas, oozes out. The blood coagulates, and outside of the regions affected by the tumor the muscles appear normal. Post-mortems, unless absolutely necessary to diagnose the case, should not be made, as bleeding is a means of spreading the infection. Better to burn the body, or bury deeply, covering with quicklime. Veterinary inspectors in the employ of the Government, look after all quarantine regulations in outbreaks of contagious disease.

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Vitrified Clay Blocks the Best Type of Construction.

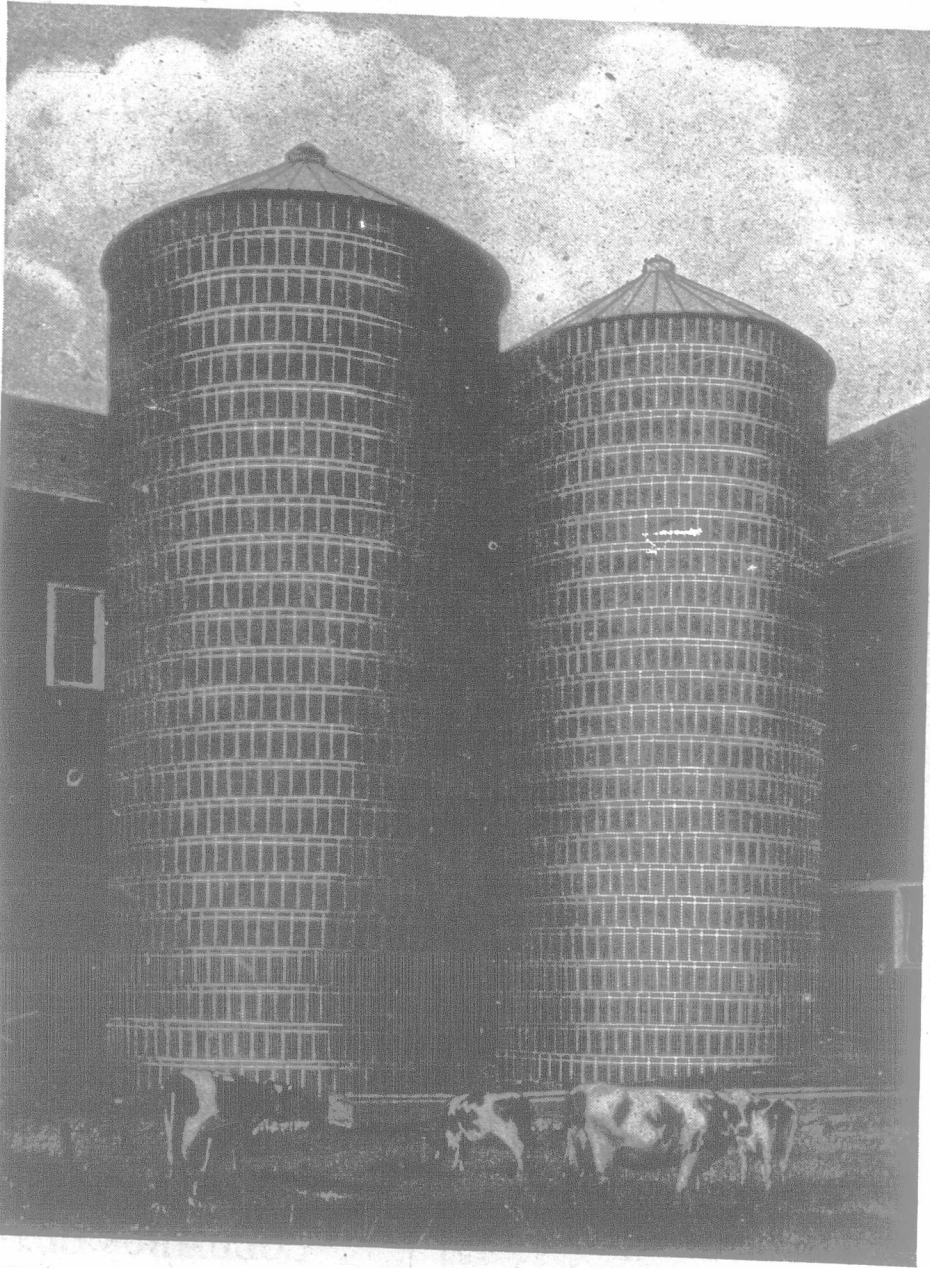
The vitrified clay block, reinforced with steel, is the strongest and most lasting building material known. The famous Woolworth Building, in New York, the world's tallest skyscraper, is built of it. The Canadian Northern 4,000,000 bushel elevator at Port Arthur, Ontario, is only one of many great elevators built of this material. In strength and length of life, the vitrified block is the best building construction.

The Natco Everlasting Silo is built of vitrified clay blocks. It can be built quickly and cheaply by any mason, and will usually cost about the same as a good wood silo of the same size.

Silage packs easily and keeps perfectly in a Natco Everlasting Silo. This is one of its most important features—this and its real permanency.

Why the Vitrified Clay Block Silo is the Best Type to Build.

First: Such a Silo is absolutely permanent. A wood silo is in constant danger of burning or being blown over—and it will most certainly decay in ten years or so. A cement silo will crack in cold weather and will absorb moisture from the air and from the silage—often crumbling and decaying. A steel silo rusts and must be painted inside and out. Second: The surfaces of the vitrified clay blocks are as smooth and as impervious to air, acid and water as glass. This means that silage kept in a Natco Everlasting Silo packs tightly and smoothly and never dries out, rots, freezes or absorbs moisture from the outside. It is always clean, sweet and palatable. Third: The Natco Everlasting Silo will be the most economical silo in the end, because it will last a lifetime without needing repairs. Other silos need painting, tightening, etc., every years. This costs money.



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There are two good reasons why the Natco Everlasting Silo is the best of the hollow tile silos. One is the length of time it has been used—the long experience behind it. The other is its superior construction. Natco Silos are reinforced with a band of steel between every course, rendering them capable of standing any force likely to be put on them. Other kinds of tile silos will sometimes burst, because they have no reinforcing—but the Natco Everlasting, with its tough steel bands imbedded in cement in the walls, will never crack or burst.

Why the Natco Everlasting Silo is the Cheapest Silo in the End.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Drying Cow—Egg-eating.

- How long does it, ordinarily, take to "dry up" a cow at this season, intended for beef in the fall?
- What are the best means to take to dry her up?
- What is the best remedy, other than killing them, for curing hens of eating their eggs?
- Would mixing the contents of an egg with mustard or red pepper, be effective?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. This depends upon the milking propensities of the cow, and the length of her period of lactation.
2. Feed only dry feed. Cut the grain ration down, and gradually cease milking.
3 and 4. Egg-eating is usually started by a soft or thin-shelled egg being broken in the nest. Some poultrymen prepare nests with a sloping bottom, down which the eggs roll when laid, to a point out of the hen's reach. Filling egg shells with mustard is sometimes recommended and some clip an eighth of an inch off the end of the bill. It is always advisable to have darkened nests, and to give the hens plenty of grit and green food.

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5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices five Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls. Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves.

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L. D. Phone

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I have for sale a number of choice young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old (pure Scotch); also a number of heifers, 1 to 2 years old, of this level type, and richest breeding. G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

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FOR SALE 3 HIGH-CLASS YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS some from heavy milking dams. Prices right. **STEWART M. GRAHAM** Lindsay, Ontario.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Swelling of Sheath.

Old horse's sheath swelled, and after a while the swelling extended along floor of abdomen to the breast. I gave condition powders and saltpetre, cleaned out the sheath, fed Epsom salts, and gave him an aloetic purgative. The swelling disappeared in about twelve hours after purgation commenced, but reappeared in a day or two. He is smart, and eats and looks well.

W. L.

Ans.—Give him 1 dram each of sulphate of iron and gentian, in damp food, twice daily. Feed on laxative food and work him regularly. It will require considerable time for the tendency to swell to disappear, but little trouble will be experienced if you give regular work and exercise on Sundays, but the probability is he will swell some when standing until he has been on grass for a time.

V.

Lymphangitis.

Pregnant mare, due to foal in June, has had several attacks of lymphangitis during the winter. What would you advise as preventive and curative treatment? Will Bucho leaves prevent it?

J. Y.

Ans.—Some horses are predisposed to this trouble, and pregnancy, in some cases, appears to increase the predisposition. Prevention consists in feeding on laxative food, and seeing that she is given exercise every day. Better keep her at regular, light work, until she foals. Treatment consists in giving diuretics, as 4 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily for two days (when not pregnant a purgative should be given), and bathing the leg often with hot water, and after bathing rubbing with a weak, camphorated liniment. As soon as the acute soreness disappears, put to regular work. We have had no experience with "Bucho leaves."

V.

Fatality in Cows.

One morning two cows standing in the same stall refused their food and water. They were dull and uneasy. The symptoms increased, and I gave each a pound of Epsom salts. They became partially paralyzed, and were unable to rise. They died in about fifteen hours after the first symptoms. A couple of days after another cow showed similar symptoms, but not so severe. I treated her the same way and she recovered. I suspect poison.

A. S.

Ans.—The fact that three cases of the same nature appeared in the same stable indicates that they were due to some local cause. The symptoms given are not sufficient to enable one to make a diagnosis. A careful post-mortem by a veterinarian would probably have disclosed the cause of death. The symptoms do not indicate poison. If the cattle had been fed very dry food, or straw containing twine, hair, or other material that might form into a ball in the fourth stomach and plug the passage into the intestines, the symptoms described would be caused. If you have any further trouble of the kind, get a veterinarian to investigate. In the last case, if the trouble was as suggested, the ball became displaced or passed, and the patient recovered.

V.

Miscellaneous.

Leg Injured.

My driver struck the inside of his right front leg about nine months ago. It swelled up, and has been swollen ever since. I bathed and bandaged at first, but it did not help, then I rubbed it and tried an absorbent liniment, but it did not all go away. Would you advise blistering? If so, could you give one that would not kill the hair? (I wear a pad on it while driving.)

A. F.

Ans.—Try a blister composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. Clip the hair off all around the swelling and rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall, and oil every day now until the scale comes off. This will remove hair, but it will come in again.

FREE A BOOK THAT EVERY COW OWNER NEEDS

In this 72-page book has been gathered together a fund of valuable information covering very fully those questions which are of vital interest to every owner of cows.

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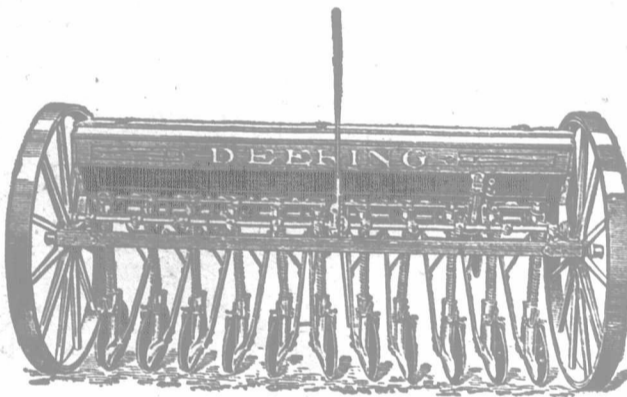
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No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Ayrshires Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. **H. C. HAMILL, Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.**

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Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls. **L.-D. Phone.**

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.

Please Mention The Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Eye Injured.

A horse got his eye hurt about three weeks ago. We bathed it with hot water frequently, and have the inflammation pretty well out of it. A white film has, however, formed over it, and he cannot see out of it. I have been told to blow burnt alum into it to remove this film. Would it be well to do this, or will it go away of itself in time? **H. K.**

Ans.—The film may go away, but it is scarcely likely. It is more probable that it will develop into a case of cataract, and the horse will lose the sight of the eye. We have heard of burnt alum being used in such cases, and it removed the scum for a short time, after which it re-appeared. You might try a lotion of 10 grains of nitrate of silver in 2 ounces distilled water.

Silo Foundation and Roof.

Let me know, through your valuable paper, how much cement and how much gravel are required to build the foundation for a silo 12½ feet in diameter, the foundation to be 2½ feet high? What thickness should the foundation be? Would ten inches be thick enough, the wooden wall to be thirty feet high? What kind of roof would you advise me to put on? What would be the cost of a galvanized-iron roof? **P. G.**

Ans.—It would be advisable to make a foundation wall one foot thick. A ten-inch wall might answer all right, but twelve would be better. It would require about three barrels of cement, and between three-quarters and one cord of gravel. The kind of roof you must decide for yourself. Prices on galvanized roofing could be quoted by manufacturers or dealers. The roof will require sheeting, and the covering of this may be metal, wooden shingles, or one of the different other forms of prepared roofing materials.

Veterinary.

Skin Disease -- Cow with Cough.

1. Horse has many little pimples on his body. They are about the size of peas. A little pus forms, and this is followed by scales, and they cause itchiness.

2. Cow became partially paralyzed last fall. She got better of this, but she did not thrive. She began to cough in January, and continued getting worse until she could not eat, and we killed her, but a post-mortem did not reveal anything to us. **T. K. P.**

Ans.—1. This trouble may be contagious, hence the animal should be isolated. Clip him, burn the clippings, and then give him a thorough dressing with a warm, five-per-cent. solution of Creolin or Zenoleum. Repeat the dressing in a week, and again if necessary.

2. The cough was caused either by acute pneumonia or pulmonary tuberculosis. As you would be able to observe, the post-mortem appearances of a case of pneumonia, we must decide that the trouble was tubercular, for which nothing could have been done. **V.**

Stomach Trouble.

Heifer has been sick for two weeks. Her appetite failed, and the bowels did not work freely. When lying, she grunted a great deal. Now she stands all the time and grunts at each breath, and holds her head high. She has been treated by my veterinarian for stomach trouble. He suspects a foreign body in the stomach. **W. R.**

Ans.—Your veterinarian is undoubtedly correct in diagnosing stomach trouble, and no doubt has done all that can be done. There may be a foreign body in the stomach. A nail or worm may have pierced the walls of the organ, or other foreign body may be partially occluding the passage from the organ, or the case may be impaction of the third stomach. It is not possible to make a definite diagnosis, and all that can be done is to administer purgatives and tonics, and keep up strength by dressing with nutritives, as boiled flaxseed, oatmeal, beer, etc., etc. The probability is the heifer will have died before you see this. **V.**

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HERD BULL for sale. Count of Lakeview (9076); calved March 28, 1910. Bred by Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. A splendid stock-getter. Over 50 per cent of his get are females. Must sell him as I have a number of heifers from him of breeding age. He is quiet and sure. Also two young bulls now ready for service, bred by Count of Lakeview whose dams are granddaughters of Johanna Rhue 4th Lad. Straight and nicely marked. Will sell a few cows due to calve this month. Bell 'Phone, Fenwick Stn. G. V. ROBBINS, RIVER BEND, ONT.

Lawther's Glen Holstein Herd
Own young bulls ready for service, one from Calamity Howie, winner of 1st prize in cow class at Guelph, 1912; also a half-brother to Pontiac Jessie, sweepstakes heifer under 36 months; also a few females. Prices reasonable.

Write for particulars, or come and make your choice.
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I am offering some young cows and heifers with A. R. O. records as high as 69.479 lbs. of butter in 30 days at three years old; I also have two yearling bulls with A. R. O. dams. Write or visit the herd for particulars. C. P. R. Belmont. Will meet the train with short connections. M. C. HOLTEY, Belmont, P. O., Ont.

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Headed by Prince Aggie Mechthilde. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days; All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable.

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I am over-stocked and will sell a lot of young cows and heifers, winners and bred from winners; officially backed and right good ones. Also Tamworths of all ages.
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Registered 18 months, sire sire Sir Admiral Ormsby, Dam Effie Abbecker. A Snap, must be sold at once apply
M. J. McPherson
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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Red Clover Seed.

Can you let me know, through your paper, of a farmer who has three bushels of red-clover seed for sale, also some timothy seed?

J. M.

Ans.—Such questions can only be answered by referring our correspondents to our advertising columns. Seedsmen and farmers advertising could supply you.

Installing Milling Machinery.

Could you tell me where I could procure a book on installing machinery in mills, etc.?

E. H. W.

Ans.—Try some up-to-date stationary store, or a publishing company. We do not carry books on this subject, as it is not directly connected with agriculture. Do the manufacturers of milling machinery not install the machinery?

Carrots and Roots for Horses.

1. Are carrots injurious to a mare with foal?

R. R.

2. How do they compare with turnips and mangels as food?

Ans.—1. No, not if she is accustomed to being fed on them, and they are not fed in too large quantities.

2. They have a slightly higher feeding value than turnips or mangels, and are more relished by horses.

Feeding Oilcake to Hogs.

1. We have a couple of old sows we are trying to fatten. Could oil-cake meal be fed to them with profit, and if so, in what quantities?

J. H.

2. In what quantity should oil-cake meal be fed to little pigs, between two and three months old?

Ans.—1. This depends somewhat upon the other feeds fed. Start on 1 lb. each per day, and increase a little as required, up to 1½ lbs. per day.

2. From ¼ lb. each per day, up to 1 pound.

Silage Corn -- Steers Scour.

1. What variety of corn is best suited to Lambton county for silage purposes?

2. When planting, is it a good policy to mix different varieties of seed?

3. I am feeding two-year-old steers sheaf corn in the morning with grain on; alfalfa hay at noon; straw at four o'clock with three quarts oat and barley chop; sheaf corn at night, and watered twice a day. Some steers are inclined to scour. What is the cause? What is best remedy? Will feeding scorched oats benefit?

L. H. V.

Ans.—1. There are several good varieties, as White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey, and Leaming. These are three of the best Dents.

2. We would rather sow them separately.

3. Decrease the amount of feed for a few days, when probably the trouble will cease. The trouble may be an epizootic affection, or it may be due to the quality of the feed.

Hoop Silo -- Feed Hopper.

1. Can you give me any information regarding elm-hoop silo, built of elm hoops and two-ply of inch lumber?

2. Can you give me any instructions about building a wooden feed hopper for fowl?

PAT.

Ans.—1. Hoops may be made of elm strips 4 inches wide and ¾-inch thick, four thicknesses nailed together. Nail blocks on the barn floor in a circle the size of hoop required. Hoops should be stayed and marked before taking out of the blocks. Arrange the inch lumber to break joints.

2. The following is a bill of material for a very satisfactory feed hopper: 2 ends ¼ x 12 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.; 1 bottom, ¾ x 12 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.; 2 sides, ¾ x 3 ½ in. x 3 ft.; 2 sides, ¾ x 12 in. x 3 ft.; 18 pieces ¾ x 1 ½ in. x 10 in.; 1 division ¾ x 16 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.; 2 pieces ¼ x 1 in x 3 ft.; 2 pieces ¾ x 12 in. x 3 ft. 2 in.; and 2 ends ¼ x 6 ½ in. x 1 ft. 9 in. (The latter two items are for cover.) One side may be used for chopped feed, and the other for whole grain. The hopper is three feet long, and slatted. This hopper is described in a bulletin, "Farm Poultry," which may be had upon application to Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph.

Fire Taught One Man the Value of Paint

Fire destroyed a building that cost him \$8,000; all covered by insurance. But this insurance was \$3,000 under the cost of replacing the building. Materials have advanced that much in the past few years.

The point for you is here: Fire may never destroy any of your property, but weather-rot surely will if it is not well protected. The barn that cost \$1,000 3 or 4 years ago would now cost \$1,500 to rebuild. So don't let it "go to pieces."



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Herd bulls: Prince Hengerveld Pietje 8230 (50582). Sire, Pietje 22nd Woodcrest Lad, out of Pietje 22nd, 31.00 lbs. butter 7 days; greatest imported cow, and one of the greatest young sires of the herd, having already sired a 35-lb. 4-year-old daughter. Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol, 33.62 lbs. butter 7 days, highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, with 116 tested daughters. King Pontiac Artis Canada, 10042 (72294). Sire, King of the Pontiacs, greatest living sire of the herd, and sired by the greatest sire of the breed Pontiac Korndyke. Dam, Pontiac Artis, daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Record, 31.8 lbs. butter 7 days, 128 lbs. 30 days, 1,076 lbs. 365 days. Young bulls from these two great sires for sale, from cows with records up to 29 lbs. Write us, or better come and see them. Visitors always welcome. Address all correspondence to:
A. G. HARDY, Owner. H. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., Brockville, Ont.

Maple Holstein-Friesians Special offering: Bulls from 1 to 15 months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont. Bell telephone.

Evergreen Stock Farm 4 bulls, 13 mos. old, from officially backed ancestors, running from 18½ lbs. at 3 yrs. to 22 1-3 lbs. as matured cows, and on sire's side from 24 6-10 to 29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write, 'phone, or come to F. E. Pettit, Burgessville, Ont.

SERVICE BULLS AND BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. DAMS.
Sons of Johanna Concordia Champion, No. 60575, one of the richest bred and best individual bulls of the breed. His granddams, Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 4.32 per cent., and Johanna Colantha 2nd 32.90 lbs. butter in 7 days; fat 5.02 per cent. Average butter in 7 days 30.06 lbs.; average fat 4.67 per cent. If you want to increase the butter-fat in your herd, let me sell you one of these bulls. I can spare a few good cows and heifers bred to the "Champion." Write me your wants and I will try and please you. MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, L. E. CONNELL, Prop., FAYETTE, FULTON CO., OHIO, U.S.A.


Holstein Heifer Calves from heavy-milking, high-testing, unregistered dams, sired by the great bull, Corsetus De Kol. Price, \$12 each.
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HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES Minster Farm offers a grandson of Snowflake. She gave 2,054½ lbs. milk in 30 days, and of Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol; his dam and sire's dam average 24.075. A sister made 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. For extended pedigree and price, write: R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.

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Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the thirty day work, and the same sire as the Champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty day work? We have both of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. We have also some extra choice heifers bred to our junior herd bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires of all ages. D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

\$150.00 buys a 2-year-old HOLSTEIN heifer just freshened. Have also for sale some Yorkshire pigs just weaned.
A. WATSON & SONS
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Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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SOUTH DOWNS
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The best in their respective breeds Write for information to:
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Choice serviceable Boars including first prize hog, under six months, at Western Fair, 1912.

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MORRISTON TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS
Bred from the Prize-winning herds of England, have a choice lot of young pigs, both sexes, pairs not a kin; and also the dual-purpose Short horns. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Currie, Morriston.

Edith and Flora were spending their summer vacation in the country.
"Do you know?" said Edith, "that young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me that he had never kissed any girl before."
"What did you tell him?" asked Flora.
"Why," replied Edith, "I told him I was no agricultural experiment station."



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Interstate Inspection Regulations.

It is ordered that the Regulations of the United States Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock subject of interstate commerce, be amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 20.—In States, or portions thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture, for scabies in cattle, no cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate therefrom for purposes other than immediate slaughter, except as herein-after provided for, unless dipped in a permitted dip, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Cattle originating on ranges, pastures, or premises which have been cleaned of scabies under the supervision of a Bureau inspector, or co-operating State authorities, or which have been determined by a Bureau inspector or such co-operating State authorities to be free from scabies infection by investigation made at the owner's request, and at a time best calculated to ascertain the actual conditions, may, on inspection and certification by a Bureau inspector, be permitted to move interstate for any purpose. However, subsequent infection or exposure thereto of such excepted ranges, pastures, or premises, by the introduction of cattle from infected or un-inspected territory, shall again subject them to the necessity of re-cleaning or investigation, as the case may be.

Gossip.

The noted cow, De Kol Plus, consigned to the recent Holstein sale at Belleville, Ont., and purchased by Harry Workman for \$880, was the next day bought by F. R. Mallory, Frankford, for \$900.

J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Ont., breeders of Hampshire swine, report sales of \$1,000 worth of brood sows during the last 30 days, and are now sold out, with the exception of a number of choice boars of serviceable age. See the change of advertisement in this issue.

The stock which John Miller, Jr., of Ashburn, is offering, is nicely bred, and the kind that is always in demand. The mares are matched pairs, with the right kind of limbs. The ponies are the sort which are hardy on every farm, and a great deal of pleasure can be taken out of them by people in town and city. The bulls are fit to head any of the best herds, as they are choice, both in breeding and quality. See the advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR TORONTO FAT-STOCK SHOW.

In order to encourage in a substantial way, the production and marketing of desirable grades of live stock, Gunns Limited offer the following special prizes to be competed for at the Fourth Annual Toronto Fat-stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, on Saturday and Monday, December 6th and 8th, 1913:

- 1.—\$100 in cash, for the best carload of 15 butchers' heifers, without horns, any breed, 1,100 pounds and under. To be judged with due regard to quality, general uniformity, and suitability for market demands. To be owned by exhibitor 30 days before the opening date of this show.
- 2.—\$100 in cash, for the best carload of 50 bacon hogs, to range from 180 to 220 pounds. To be owned by exhibitor 10 days before opening date of this show.
- 3.—\$50 in cash, added prize for grand champion, pure-bred, grade, or cross-bred steer or heifer.

All entries to be subject to general rules of Toronto Fat-stock Show. This is the kind of encouragement our breeders and feeders need to bring our country to the proper place as a stock producer.

There's a right way

to protect your barn and its valuable contents—and a wrong way!

Perhaps you have the right kind of a roof; possibly you have put a metal roof on your barn.

But if you haven't, let us explain why you should; how you can save money by doing so; and just how you ought to go about it in order to ensure the best results.

We have important information for every farmer on this important subject of barns. If you will write us, we'll send this information free—together with samples, catalogues and plans, showing in the simplest possible form the process of roofing your barn with Galt Steel Shingles.

A little investigation now may save you hundreds of dollars later on. Possibly you've been "putting off" the "putting on" of that new roof because you thought it would cost too much to do it right.

Don't believe that until you know it's so. It will only cost you the price of a post card to find out definitely what it will cost, and to gain an accurate idea of the ultimate saving to you of putting on the right kind of a roof right now.

So send that post card to-day to

The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited
252 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario

BIBBYS CALF MEAL

CREAM EQUIVALENT FOR RAISING CALVES AND YOUNG PIGS
CONTAINS A MUCH HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF REAL VALUE THAN OTHERS
SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM W. RENNIE & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO - MONTREAL - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION
Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government. Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service; also younger stock, the set of Duke of Somerset, imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P.O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Tamworths—Have some choice young boars and sows, from three to five months old; also one yearling boar at a bargain. Bell 'phone.
HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.

Poland-Chinas Poland-Chinas, Short-horn and Seed Corn. Am offering a limited quantity of "Extra Choice" White Cap Seed Corn. Order now. Prices right.
Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ontario

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig and others ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not a kin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best G.T.R. Long-distance 'phone.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. and

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE
Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS,** Northwood, Ontario.

Cloverdale Berkshires—Present offering: Sows bred and young boars of both sexes. Prices reasonable.
G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. Durham Co

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS I am now offering young sows, imp. blood and slow ring quality. I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones of both sexes.
A. A. Colwill, Newcatle, Ont., L.D. 'Phone

APRIL
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being \$1.8
Sittytou
Yule, Win
a female
year-old,
by Jas. Y

Book Reviews.

A GOOD BOOK FOR STOCKMEN.

The fundamental principles of feeding farm animals are the same the world over. The man who feeds in a scientific manner is able, not only to use his feeding stuffs more economically, but he can obtain animal products more cheaply than can his neighbor who ignores the help that science offers him. A volume discussing the first principles of scientific feeding, equally useful to student, stockman, and farmer, is that entitled, "First Principles of Feeding Farm Animals," by G. W. Burkett, and published by the Orange Judd Company, New York. Mr. Burkett was formerly Professor of Agriculture in the New Hampshire and North Carolina Colleges, and Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and is now editor of the American Agriculturist. Being eminently fitted through years of study and practical knowledge of feeding problems, and having gone to the bottom of the scientific side of animal feeding, Prof. Burkett has turned out a most excellent work of nearly 350 pages, handsomely, profusely, and appropriately illustrated, divided into twenty-four chapters, dealing with everything, including the relation of the soil to the plant, and on to the animal, the contents of feeding stuffs, processes of digestion, composition of animals, food nutrients, compilation of rations, costs, feeding all kinds and ages of animals, including young and breeding animals, dairy and beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, as well as poultry, and a discussion of silos and silage, as well as the relation of food to manure. A book for all agriculturists interested in domestic animals, including farmers, breeders, students, and teachers. The book contains 188 illustrations, is concise, written in an expressive and distinct style, and printed in a bold, clear type, a credit to the publishers. This book may be had through this office, at \$1.65, postpaid.

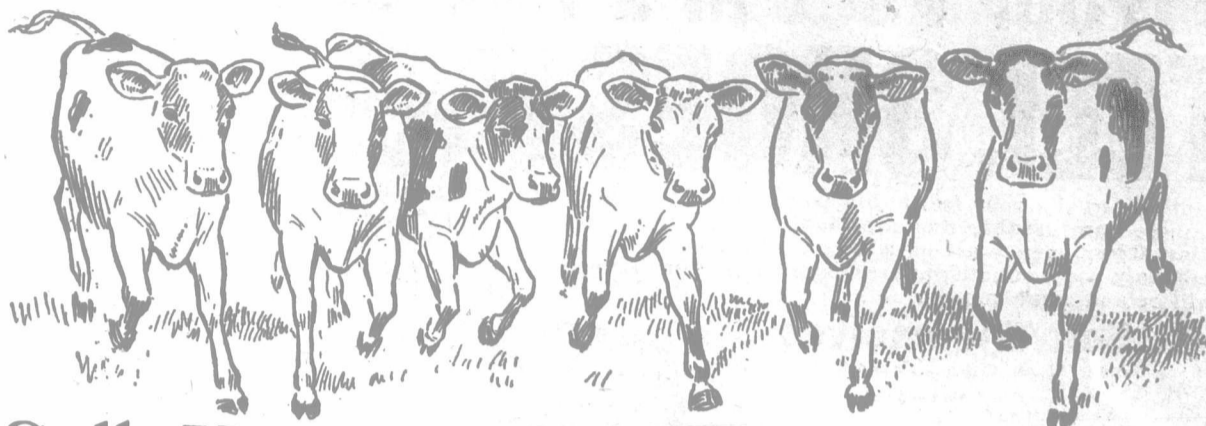
Gossip.

SUCCESSFUL SHORTHORN SALES.

A series of auction sales of Shorthorns in Western States, held the first week in April, was very successful. On April 2nd, at Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., F. W. Harding sold 37 head at an average of \$564, the highest price for a bull being \$1,625, for the roan yearling, Gloster Mine, a prizewinning son of Sultan Mine. The purchaser was E. A. Hess, of Iowa. Cruickshank Fashion, a roan junior yearling, went to H. H. Diers & Son, of Iowa, at \$1,200, and Heart's Delight Farm, N. Y., secured the roan yearling, Prince Lavender, at \$1,100. The top price of the sale was \$1,750, for the roan three-year-old cow, Sultan's Aconite 2nd, taken by Heart's Delight Farm. Eleven bulls averaged \$708.65, and 26 females averaged \$502.30. The roan two-year-old heifer, Mischief E. 3rd, bred by W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph, Ont., where she won the championship at the Winter Fair in December, 1912, and was purchased by Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., for \$600, sold at the Toronto consignment sale in February, 1918, for \$700, and at this sale for \$1,075.

At Chicago, April 3rd, Geo. J. Sayer sold 47 head for an average of \$280, the highest price being \$925, for the red two-year-old heifer, Pleasant Mildred, sold to The Farmer Farm, Minnesota. On April 4th, at Chicago, D. R. Hanna, Ohio, sold 35 head, for an average of \$426, the highest price being \$1,000, for the roan yearling, Village Chieftain, purchased by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Iowa.

At Chicago, April 4th, Thos. Stanton sold 57 head, for an average of \$390, the top price (the highest of the series) being \$1,825, for the roan yearling bull, Sittyton Sultan, purchased by James Yule, Winnipeg, Man. The top price for a female was paid for the roan two-year-old, Sittyton Lady, also purchased by Jas. Yule.



Sell Your Milk but--
Raise Your Calves as well

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal

makes this possible and shows a profit of 100 per cent.

Every farmer and stockman *knows* that the sale and slaughter of practically newly born calves is a tremendous *waste*. Both would have raised or vealed up their calves long ago, but for the reason that this meant the *consuming of all the whole milk* produced. So they killed their calves and sold the milk as you have been doing for years and like you they have often wished for a substitute for whole milk, They have said so—your neighbors have said so and you have said so, too.

Hence Feed Manufacturers have been striving for years to find a substitute for whole milk as a Feed for raising and vealing up calves—

The market was as wide as the world and of course dozens of fake "Feeds" were rushed to the farmer and stockman—

But not a single one of these approached the nutritive qualities of whole milk as a feed for calves; until Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal was placed on the market—a prepared feed so similar to whole milk that actual analysis shows it to contain almost the same nutriment and as such is guaranteed to the Canadian Government. Here's the certified analysis of the finished product:

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Protein | 19% to 20% |
| Fat | 7% to 8% |
| Carbo-hydrates | 56% |
| Fibre | 5% |

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal contains Linseed, Wheat, Oat, Corn, Locust Bean, Pea and Molasses Meal. We print the ingredients of our Calf-Meal as well as the guarantee on every tag.

Now you understand why we say—keep on selling your cream or whole milk, but raise or veal up your calves. Our Calf-Meal is sure to become as widely used and as much relied on as Caldwell's Famous Molasses Meal.

Tell your Feedman that you intend to raise your calves or veal them up. It will pay you handsomely to do so. Because it's cheaper to raise your dairy herd this way than to buy—and you might as well keep the calves you want to sell long enough to make something out of them.

With Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal this is easy, economical and profitable.

N. B.—If your Dealer cannot supply you write to us, giving his name and address.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk!

STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort —Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to feel and see and know how much lighter, neater, stronger, more comfortable they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special Free Examination Offer, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you immediately you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

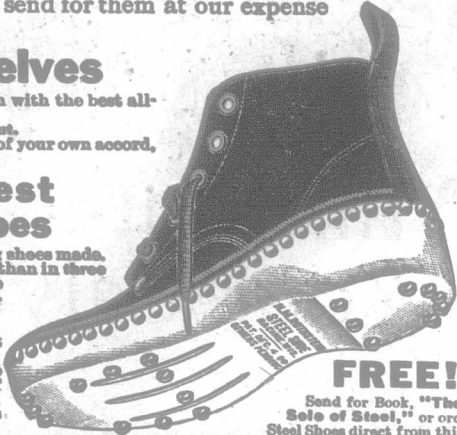
We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three or six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Shoes are wear-proof and rust-resisting. They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows. Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special, light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between. The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



FREE!

Send for Book, "The Sale of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12

6, 9, 12 and 16 inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 4

Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Dept. 140 Toronto, Canada
United States Factory: Racine, Wisconsin
Great Britain Factory: Northampton, Eng.

EDITORIAL NOTE: You are absolutely safe to save time by sending your order direct from this advertisement. Guaranteed money back if not satisfied on this liberal offer. BOOK FREE telling the whole story if you want to wait. Postal gets it.

Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!

These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocketbook than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

WHY WAIT? SEND NOW!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Greenheart.

A wood which, according to the Department of Agriculture, outlasts iron and steel when placed in water, is British Guiana greenheart. It is used in ship- and dock-building, trestles, bridges, shipping platforms, flooring, and for all purposes involving great wear and tear. The woods of two species of West African trees have been introduced into English markets as substitutes for greenheart, under the name of African greenheart, but both are inferior to the South American tree.

All the gates, piers, and jetties of the Liverpool docks, and practically all the lock gates of the Bridgewater Canal in England, are of greenheart. It furnished the material also for the fifty pairs of lock gates in the Manchester, England, Ship Canal. When the greenheart dock gates in the Mersey harbor at Liverpool were removed in order that the channel might be deepened and widened, the same wood was again employed in building the enlarged gates, and wood placed in the gates of the Canada dock in 1856, was used again in its reconstruction in 1894. The use of greenheart has been specified for sills and fenders in the lock gates of the Panama Canal. Nansen's ship, the "Fram," and the Antarctic ship, "Discovery," were built of greenheart. In addition to its use as timber, great quantities of the wood are made into charcoal.

Though it grows in parts of British, French, and Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Santo Domingo, it is being cut only in British Guiana, where it is found along the sea-coast and water-courses, seldom extending more than fifty miles inland. Greenheart used to bring \$1 per cubic foot, at the point of shipment, but the present price is considerably less. Constant drain for more than 100 years upon the most accessible stands of greenheart in British Guiana, has stripped the forest of its best material, and the wood now obtained is of inferior quality. Tracts are now being cut over in some places for the third time. Only the heartwood of the tree possesses the peculiar durability desired, and the best wood is found in old trees.

The wood of three other species of the same botanical family, is occasionally cut and sold with the genuine greenheart. These are the white cirouballi or sirouballi, the yellow cirouballi, sometimes called "black cedar," and the keritee or kretti. Circular 211, of the United States Forest Service, which describes greenheart and its various uses, tells how to distinguish between it and these substitutes. While they closely resemble greenheart, they are inferior to it in durability.

Gossip.

Many farmers, fruit-growers, and gardeners, will require artificial fertilizer this spring. Plants cannot grow without plant food any more than animals can increase in weight without necessary feed. Plants require a complete fertilizer, and such are those manufactured by William Stone Sons, Limited, at their factory, in Ingersoll, Ont., and distributed by their head office in Woodstock, Ont. See the advertisement in another column and write for their illustrated booklet describing their various brands, and showing comparative results from fertilized and unfertilized plots.

Wm. Smith & Son, breeders of Short-horn cattle, Columbus, Ont., write that business has been very brisk this winter, they having made a number of good sales. It will be noticed in their advertisement on another page, that they are offering two bull calves, one of them being good enough, to head any herd. Last week they shipped thirteen very even and well-bred Cotswold ewe lambs to Donald Sutherland, M. P., of Ingersoll.

GLUTEN FEED

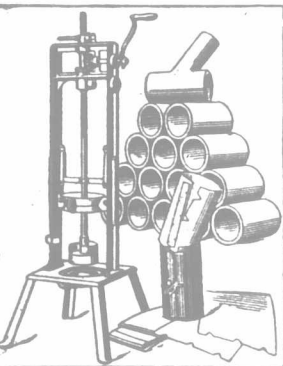
FOR Dairy Cows

Guaranteed Percentage of Protein and Fat
25%

PRICE per ton **\$20.00**

Canada Starch Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD ONTARIO

MAKE YOUR OWN TILE



Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power Send for Catalog

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.
Walkerville, Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

GRANDMOTHER WAS PROUD

Of Her **EMPIRE**

Cream Separator



Prices of wheat and other products are uncertain, but prices for dairy products are steadily rising. No wonder the tendency in the Dominion is more and more in the direction of dairy farming. The following statement is only one of many, showing the loyalty to EMPIRES that is found in every dairy community:

"Grandmother was proud of her EMPIRE. Father and his brother both bought EMPIRES because grandmother's proved so superior. I and my brother and two married cousins each have an EMPIRE in our own home. We have found no other pays so well or gives the same satisfaction our folks have had with EMPIRES."

People visiting our model factory say, "Why must you run your factory nights?"

We must run, and are running our factory nights because EMPIRES have proved so superior in every way that people are buying EMPIRES in rapidly increasing numbers. It is a compliment the public is paying only to EMPIRES. We thank our friends for this compliment and shall continue to merit their confidence.

Our catalog is in such demand that we have already needed two editions this year. Ask for Catalog 125.

Empire Cream Separator Company, (Limited)
Toronto Winnipeg

Make 3 Cows Produce As Much Milk As 4

Plenty of farmers who have installed **Ideal Green Feed Silos** are doing it. A good silo soon pays for itself. It's the best investment a cow owner can make.

Get our silo book. Even if you are not quite ready to buy a silo you will find it contains much information on profitable dairy feeding which will interest you.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
PETERBORO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



OUR Stallion Policies, covering against loss by **Death through Accident or Disease**, are more liberal and afford more protection to owners than any issued by Competing Company. They contain no vexatious clauses, having been drafted to cover the **special conditions** met with in this Country. They cover the horse no matter **where he might be** and not merely **in his own stable**, as certain Companies do. This is very important during

the Breeding Season as the horse might die while being on the road. Do not **take any chances** by insuring with others, **insure with us;**

STALLION INSURANCE

The insurance premium represents only a small proportion of the service fees earned. Better risk the **loss of the premium** than the **purchase price** of your beast if it dies without insurance.

Better have and not need than need and not have.

All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.

Write for particulars and address of nearest agent.

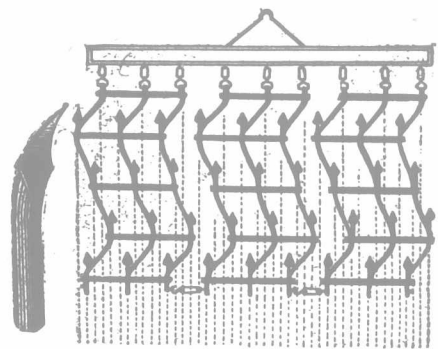
THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, Head Office: 71a ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, Que.

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.



Erie Lance Tooth Harrow

Is the finest and most useful article that can be placed on a farm. The teeth are so shaped that they tear rough ground, and cultivate and make the finest seed bed possible. Once used on a farm, it will be the last implement parted with. Made strong and adapted to the roughest usage. 2-section set, \$10.00; 3-section set, \$15.00; 4-section set, \$20.00. Each section covers 3 feet of ground in width.

Erie Iron Works, Limited
MAKERS
St. Thomas, Ont.

Ploughs—Wilkinson

U. S. S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coulter. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plough shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.



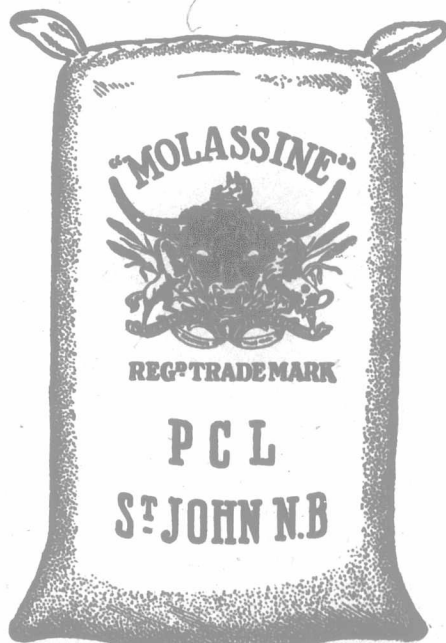
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

Send to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, and ask for Bulletin No. 241 on Registered Stock Foods. It will be sent you FREE of all costs. In this Bulletin you will find the analysis of the different livestock preparations. You will also find that MOLASSINE MEAL, referred to on pages 6, 7, 12 and 13, is found to be 50% above the guarantee in protides and fat—and below its allowance of fibre or waste matter.



MOLASSINE MEAL

Do not confuse MOLASSINE MEAL with other molasses preparations. There is only ONE MOLASSINE MEAL and that is made in England. It is recognized all over Great Britain as the greatest Livestock Feed known to science.



See that this Trade Mark is on Every Bag.

MOLASSINE MEAL can be obtained at most leading Feed Dealers—but if you can't get it from your dealer write us direct and we will arrange with him to supply you.

How To Make More Money
We want you to write to-day for our Free Booklet on feeding livestock and all about MOLASSINE MEAL.

THE MOLASSINE CO. Ltd.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Canada
L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.;
402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal;
Pacific Bldg., Toronto

The leading veterinary surgeons all recommend it—The Mounted Department of the British Army use it—The Large Carting Companies, Omnibus Companies and owners of horses doing heavy work or for show and breeding purposes, all use it. It prevents and eradicates worms, enables you to get the best work out of horses—Cows will give more milk with greater percentage of butter-fat—Steers can be fattened for market quicker and cheaper and all your stock will be in better condition when fed regularly with MOLASSINE MEAL.

Fill in the following Coupon and Mail To-day

MOLASSINE COMPANY, LTD.

402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Please send me your Free Booklet telling me all about MOLASSINE MEAL.

Name

Address

Name of Feed Dealer

Address



Adding Power to the Farm

Your *power* to make money by getting as *much* profit from your farm as you *should* get—depends upon how much you *know*. The owner of a Telephone knows—when the other fellow has to *guess* and probably guess wrong. That's why a Northern Electric Telephone will add power to your farm—power to make more money.

Facts That Speak For Themselves

Supposing you had produce to sell—butter, eggs, poultry, fruit or livestock—and you could *know* when to sell so as to get the *highest* prices, that would be a good power to have—wouldn't it? And supposing you could know in advance whether there was going to be frost—or rain—or snow—in time to save your crops, that would also be a great power, wouldn't it? Then supposing that you had the power to talk to the town—right from your own home—the doctor, the veterinary, the mill, the farm machinery factory, the forge, or that son or daughter in the city,—at any time you wanted to, that would be great—wouldn't it?

A Northern Electric Telephone Will Give You This Power

You And Your Friends

Can build, own and operate your own Rural Telephone System at a cost to each of about the value of 20 bushels of wheat.

Our Free Book

Tells you how to form a company among your neighbors and how to build the system from start to finish by your own labor.

It Explains Everything

In simple, straightforward language that even a child could understand. It makes the work of construction as easy as building a fence.

We Will Help You

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Limited—the oldest and largest Telephone manufacturers in Canada—will back you up and guide you and advise you in every step of the work until success is assured.

When You Are Ready

To purchase the equipment write to our nearest house and our experts will place their knowledge at your disposal. And remember that Northern Electric equipment costs no more than many inferior makes, and is the best Telephone equipment money can buy.

MORE THAN 95 PER CENT. OF THE
TELEPHONES IN CANADA ARE :
NORTHERN ELECTRIC TELEPHONES

BETTER MAIL COUPON TO-DAY



THE Northern Electric
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED



Manufacturer of Telephone and Fire Alarm Apparatus and Distributor of Electrical Supplies for every possible need.

MONTREAL HALIFAX TORONTO
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Yes, Mr. Brown, we sold that carload of cheese and butter alright. Glad we were able to Telephone you about that rise in prices. Good-bye.



Yes, dad, I'll be up home on Saturday. Send a rig to the station. The train gets in at 1 o'clock. Good-bye.



THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

Gentlemen :

Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100-page bound and illustrated book, on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines."

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....
PROV.....