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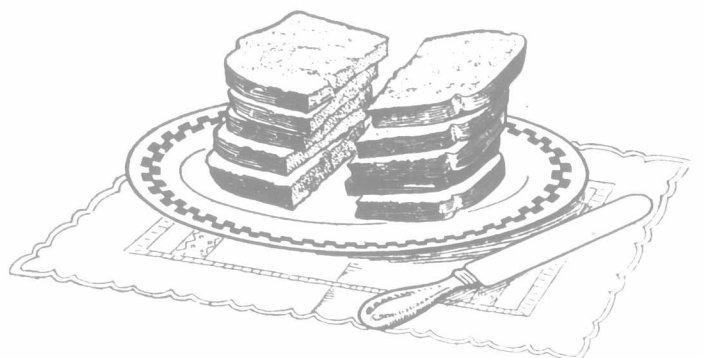
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 1, 1915.

No. 1175



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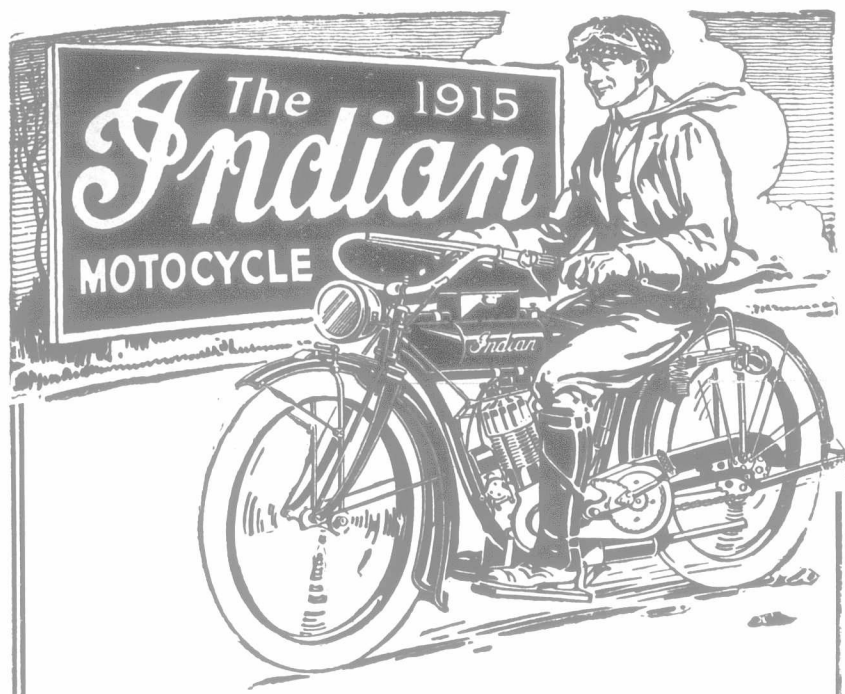


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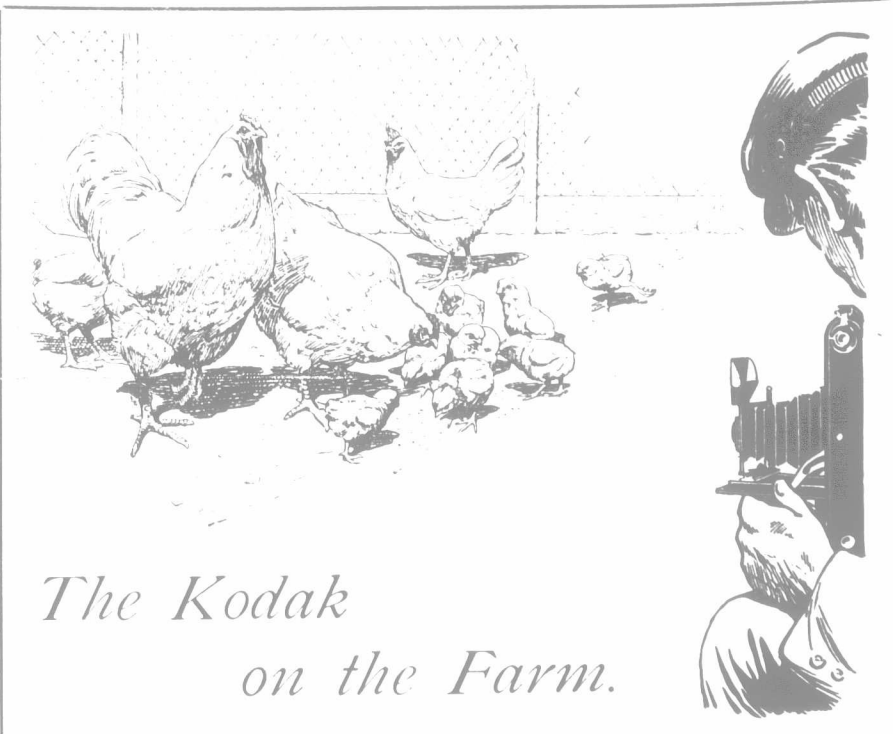
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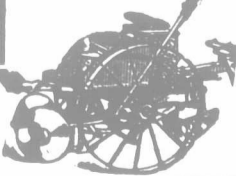
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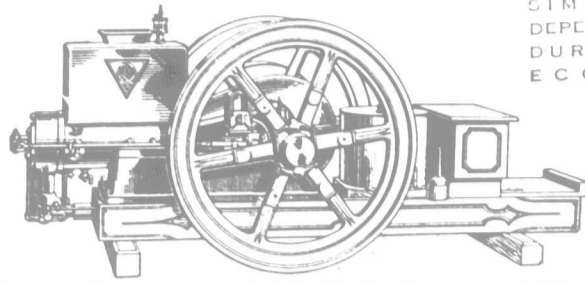
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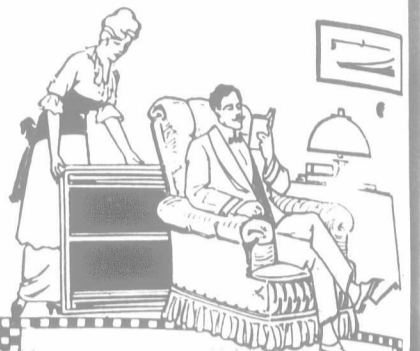
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 1, 1915.

No. 1175

EDITORIAL.

If twice over is not enough cultivate again.

It's not often that "The Farmer's Advocate" is published on April 1.

The spring "drive" is about due on the farms as well as at the front.

Good roads mean greater efficiency and a larger earning power for the farm.

Do not push the horses the first day on the land. They will do more later if not overdone at first.

We read the other day in a Toronto paper that 8,000 horses are still needed from Eastern Canada for our army.

Feed the stock well from now until the grass is abundant. This is the season when the good feeder proves his worth.

Crops depend on seed, soil, cultivation and climatic conditions. Over two of these the grower has complete control.

It has been proven that there are many men in the cities desirous of obtaining farm work, and men with previous farm experience.

If we are to have production "More Than Usual" we must have cultivation "More Than Usual." Are the best preparations made to do it?

We read that this war is to be the end of militarism for all time. If so much is really accomplished the incalculable sacrifice will not be in vain.

Anyone can raise good crops on a fertile farm in favorable seasons, but it takes a real farmer to get satisfactory returns from a run-down farm in bad seasons.

Three good questions for the farmer to ask himself regarding each of his many farm operations are: What does it cost me? What does it net me? Is it profitable? These questions answered ensure efficiency and profit.

Twice through the mill may not be enough for the seed. We recently examined some seed oats which had been fanned and screened twice, and yet contained too many small grains to be good seed. Run them through again.

With the appalling slaughter of men in Europe a great deal of the work and business of the future in the decimated regions will inevitably be done by women. Would the world suffer if more of its administrative affairs were under their control and direction?

Wheat speculators in America might just as well be cheerful and believe that there is no wheat at Black Sea ports ready to be rushed to Western Europe as soon as the Dardanelles are open; yet Western Europe believes that millions of bushels of Russian wheat are awaiting an exit. Time will tell, and the reckless speculator may get a rude jolt.

Seeding.

Of all the seasons, Spring is the most welcome on the farm. A long Winter of doing chores and cutting wood drags slowly by when the end of March or first of April is reached, and still the winds are raw and frosts frequent and hard. The stable has been crowded with many mouths to fill, and feed unusually dear grows scarcer and scarcer. Each day brings forth the remark, "Surely this backward weather cannot last much longer," and the days drag on until one morning the song sparrow is heard on every side, the head of the meadowlark bobs up here and there in the meadow, the poplars are swarming with noisy bronze grackles, a hob-o-link whistles shrilly from the post across the lane, and the balmy breeze out of the south or southwest wafts up waves of warm air which carry that lazy spring feeling to us all, and make us feel like stretching out for an hour's snooze on the sunny side of the cutting on the old straw stack. The fields are drying rapidly, the last speck of snow quickly vanishes from the fence corners and the knolls show white and ready for the seed. The white spots grow in number and size; the darker land becomes solid, and after taking a walk across the driest field on the farm and kicking here and there at the soil to test its friability, the farmer announces that spring is here in earnest and the land is ready for the rapid, yet thorough, preparation for the seed.

What joy fills the breast of the boy as he literally throws the harness on the old team and hastily hitches to the gang plow or disk harrow to fill the dead furrows ready for further cultivation! There is in most neighborhoods a feeling that it is an honor to be the first, and a disgrace to be last in seeding operations. It is always best to be first provided the land is ready to work and a thorough cultivation is given, but it is poor policy to be first at the expense of the crop, handicapped by being sown on a soggy, cold, wet soil. Never "mud it in." As soon as the furrows are filled four horses are hitched to the big spring-tooth cultivator, and back and forth they go, resting for a short time occasionally to get their shoulders rubbed down and cooled off to prevent scalding and resultant troublesome sores. Once over, twice over; then the harrow or roller, and then the big drill. There is always a rush to get the first field finished. The careful farmer has his seed all ready, two bushels measured into each bag, and he carefully tests his drill to see how it is sowing. By placing a known amount in the seed box at first and "stepping off" the land sown by it he knows exactly how the drill is sowing. If it is putting on too little seed he knows it, and if too much is being sown he has a check on it. This is the only safe plan. It is not wise to depend on even the best of drills with the most up-to-date feeds. They are all satisfactory, but must be regulated for the seed being sown. For instance, barley not well bearded will require the drill set at much more than the amount the owner wishes to sow, as will also light and long-tailed oats, but then these should not be sown.

After the drill comes the drag harrow—the boy's job—the worst of all the seeding work, but a boy's legs never tire while he thinks he is doing a man's work. When we look back through the years and remember the times when about five o'clock in the afternoon our fourteen-year-old legs used to tire out, and with a laugh from the man driving the team on the drill we were

"grabbed" by the nigh leg and hoisted on to the back of the old gray mare adding to her burden for the hour up to six o'clock, we do not blame anyone for using wide harrows, putting four horses on them, and arranging a cart so as to ride behind. The man on the disk, the cultivator, the drill and even the plow rides, and why should not the boy driving the harrows? After harrowing some roll, but it is now believed that it would be better to roll before sowing, or if it is done after, the land should be gone over with a light harrow to leave a fine mulch. This rolling is a very "sleepy" job, especially if the driver has been "out" the night before. It is about the hardest place in the world to stay awake on a warm, spring afternoon. In days gone by the boy was expected to pick the rolling stones off the field while rolling; this kept him from dozing, for he would get so angry at having to get up and down from the seat so often that his temper kept him very much awake, although an occasional stone was rolled down instead of being picked up. For this and other reasons we believe stones are now generally picked up on the stone-boat before seeding or on the wagon after, making stone-picking a separate job and not spoiling all the fun of rolling.

Cultivating the soil is the best appetizer in the world. He is a sick man who cannot eat almost everything in sight when engaged in spring's work. There is something about the smell of newly-stirred soil which makes good meat and potatoes, fruit, pies and cakes taste better than at any other season of the year. A dyspeptic could eat big meals and digest them if he would spend a few days plowing and cultivating the soil in spring.

The bane of it all is the chores. Before breakfast, at noon hour, and after supper chores! It means long days on most farms because the seeding must be "rushed" in, and all hands are needed to work teams, and the teams must do a day's work. When this is so the man does about fifteen hours. Where possible this should be avoided, but it is not always possible. On a fifty-acre farm one man often does all the work outside haying and harvesting operations. He must work long days. On many 100 acre and 150-acre farms two men do the work, and it is necessary to keep two teams going, so the chores fall to the lot of the weary teamsters during seeding as at other times. Some are overcoming this by using four-horse teams and implements exclusively. One man does all the seeding, the other all the chores, and under some conditions it is an excellent practice. On larger farms, of course, more system is possible, and the teamsters should not be required to chore, a stable man looking after this work.

With all its rush of leg-wearying work, and its long hours of field and chores, seeding is the great time of excitement, of health and vigor, of big meals relished and digested—the real beginning of things. Let us have the best seeding on record right now.

Great Britain now has a serious farm-labor problem. The single men are at the front, and many of the married farm laborers have gone also, leaving their families in the farmers' cottages, which cannot be occupied by other married men. The situation is more or less acute, but is being met with characteristic grim determination.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Give the Seed A Chance.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, former head of the New York College of Agriculture, an intensely practical scientist, used to say to the farm men and student workers when they had finished as they thought, preparing a field for sowing, "Better do it all right over again, boys." That little lesson of duplicating the tillage was not lost either on the farmers-in-training or the crop harvested a few months later. Just at this season nothing is more important in farm practice than for us to consider what plants of the field or garden need for a good start and a maximum growth. Without wholesome air about it the plant above ground will not thrive much more than a crop of boys and girls. And before that stage of growth the seeds below the soil require air, and especially what is called oxygen. For instance, a heavy clay soil, saturated with water, becomes so firmly packed or bedded together that the air cannot circulate, and the little germ either rots or struggles almost hopelessly to get up to where it can breathe. If the soil is to be loosened or mellowed the water must be removed by drainage and something of a humus nature added. In setting out garden plants people sometimes pour a great deal of water on the ground immediately about them, and the result is a hard crust that excludes the air and also unduly hastens the evaporation of moisture subsequently needed below to provide through the rootlets what the plant must have to grow its stalk, branches and leaves. If the soil is lumpy and hard the drill will throw the seed in bunches and at uneven depths so that it will sprout in clumps, some grains later than others, and some not at all. This was why Dr. Roberts was so insistent upon a fine, mellow seed bed in order that all the kernels sown would germinate and grow evenly and well. Along with the air, plants require light of course, and most crops,

unless those under the shade of trees or buildings, get enough for normal growth. In order to germinate and grow, the seed demands warmth, though not necessarily a very high temperature, and the mellowing of the seed-bed will naturally tend to promote a sufficient degree of heat for a healthy start. The plant builds up its tissue by means of food which is conveyed in particles of water through the soil where it has been stored through the natural decay of vegetable matter, or by manures or artificial fertilizers added. Water is the great conveyor, and if it is to move freely towards the rootlets to feed the plant sufficiently after it begins growing well, it can do so more readily if the soil is free and mellow, rather than when dead, damp, cold and lumpy. A chemical analysis of the soil would probably not help us at all. There is no such thing as a patent medicine that will cure all the ills of the soil or of any particular crop. Given a fairly fertile bed of earth, whether heavy or light, the all important thing is its physical condition, and this happens to be the very thing we can control by drainage and proper tillage. For the field and garden production campaign of 1915 by this time the best available supplies of seed, let us hope, have been secured, but this is only half the battle. Right, early planting and right tillage under ordinarily favorable weather conditions will win the day. If we have never given the seed a fair chance before let us do so this year. Then if things go wrong we may blame nature but not before.

Getting Workers for the Farm.

The leading editorial in our issue of February 4—"Something Practical Towards Increased Production," suggested that a man be placed in each county during the spring months to bring farmers and city unemployed together and thus in a measure relieve the situation in the cities and furnish at least a part of the necessary labor with which the farmer could increase production. The plan was suggested to the Government and seemingly it has carried some weight, for, while appointments have not been made in each county, a special representative of immigration work, John Farrell, of Forest, Ont., has been sent out over Western Ontario to do what he can to bring laborer and farmer together. He is making stays of from a few days to a week in cities and large towns and the work is meeting with success. In London last week, over 250 men and boys seeking work on farms called at the office of the District Representative, I. B. Whale, B.S.A., where Mr. Farrell had his headquarters, and all were willing and anxious to get work in the country. A very large percentage of the applicants were married men who had previously had farm experience, many being born on the farm. "Not an undesirable in the lot" was the way Mr. Farrell sized them up. This seems like good news to the struggling farmer and the needy out-of-work. Large numbers were placed immediately and others will be sent out as fast as called for by farmers requiring help. The aim is to place the men in the district surrounding the centre from which they come. It is advertised ahead that such an opportunity is open and the response is certainly gratifying. If so much can be done in a few days, a month in each large place would have worked wonders. This is a practical movement worth more than all the talk the platform orators can muster. Keep up the good work.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The Bears are now waking from their winter sleep, emerging from their dens, and wandering forth to dig for roots and to tear into rotten logs in search of dormant insects. One root, or more properly speaking corn, which is eaten by the Bear is that of the Indian Turnip, or Jack-in-the-Pulpit, which on account of its acrid and pungent character seems to be left alone by everything else. The Bear at this season also eats the bark of young trees and the sprouting blades of grass.

The Black Bear has an extremely wide range, being found in wooded country from coast to coast and from Mexico to Alaska. The Cinnamon Bear has often been considered a distinct species, but is really only a color phase, as a Black

mother may have one Black and one Cinnamon cub, or a Cinnamon mother may have Black young. A Cinnamon is rarely, if ever, seen in the East, but in the Rocky Mountains about a quarter are Cinnamons.

The Black Bear has no regular time for retiring to a den for the winter. If deep snow comes early they den early, but if the winter is open and there has been a good supply of beech-nuts and acorns the males may den only for a very short time. Even in open winters the females den in January, as the young are always born in the den. When winter comes on early the Bear makes a comfortable den and lines it with moss so as to make a soft bed, but in late winters it simply crawls into any available shelter. The den is however always in a dry place and where the snow will lie deeply.

The young are born towards the end of January, and are usually two in number, though sometimes but one and occasionally three. A new-born cub is extremely small, only about eight inches long and about ten ounces in weight, smaller and lighter than a new-born Porcupine. The young at birth are blind and covered with very fine black hair, and are kept covered by the body of the mother for about two months. In the spring the mother and cubs come out of the den, and the young soon begin to eat solid food. Young cubs are extremely playful, and box and wrestle like children.

The Black Bear is omnivorous, feeding upon whatever happens to be available at the time—Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Salmonberries, Blueberries, Winter-green berries, Wild Grapes, Mushrooms, the roots and tubers of various plants, grass, the bark of trees, Acorns, Beechnuts, Salmon, Suckers and Frogs, which it catches in shallow water, Mice, Snakes, Crickets, Mayflies, Grasshoppers, Beetles and their larvae, Ants, and honey all have a place in its menu. When very hungry it will eat any carcasses which it comes across, and has been known to kill stock and raid the pig-pen.

Bears have trails which lead to water and from one feeding ground to another, and generation after generation of Bears will follow these paths, which in country where Bears are numerous are well-worn. These trails differ from those of the Deer and other hoofed mammals in that they have less head-room, that they run along logs and not over them, and that a stream is usually crossed on a log. Along these trails are the Bears' sign-posts. These are trees which are much scarred by tooth and claw marks. When a Bear comes to one of these sign-posts, particularly in the mating season in June, it reaches up as far as it can and bites into the bark. At the same time its nose reads the records recently left there by other Bears which have passed that way, and it thus gets information as to the sex and size of these Bears, and by following their tracks can if it wishes overtake any particular individual. Bears are great roamers, but only over a comparatively limited territory, confining their perambulation to a radius of about ten miles. A mother Bear with young cubs, of course, ranges far less than this.

The Bear of popular imagination is a very different animal from the real Bear. It is really a very timid animal, and in the woods the difficulty is not to avoid a Bear but to see one at all. A hundred chances to one its delicate nose scents you long before you see it, and it makes off at a great pace. A Bear is only dangerous under three conditions—if it is wounded, if it is cornered, or if it is a mother with young cubs and you approach the cubs. But if it is forced to fight it possesses both strength and courage, and makes a very formidable antagonist.

The Black Bear is an excellent climber, and runs up a tree almost as easily as a cat.

Compared with some of the conflicts in the fields of France the Charge of the Light Brigade begins to look like child's play. Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Rawlingson's Brigade in their final, severely-harrassed stand before Ypres stood up broken against odds of eight to one, the prime of first-line German troops. Of 400 officers who set out from England only 44 were left, and out of 12,000 men only 2,336! Is it any wonder with such a tragedy so terrible being enacted within a few hours' ride, that some of the great newspapers of England realizing the seriousness of the crisis, should score with the utmost severity the frivolous throngs at foot-ball matches and horse races, even urging their temporary suppression; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer boldly impeaching unabashed, wasteful and degrading practices that are absorbing men who ought to be at the front!

Judging from occasional newspaper headlines lately there has been some apprehension that the war might end prematurely through the supplies of shot and shell running out.

Nature has a way of evening things up. If the sap season is long and good it is not so well usually with the winter wheat.

THE HORSE.

England's Light Horse and Pony Shows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Despite the depression—for these are serious days in England—the usual round of light horse and pony shows have been held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, at Islington, and it must be said that while entries were much smaller, compared with other years, quality was good and the spectators at the gates were many—the majority in khaki. The Hunter show was robbed of the usual big array of geldings that make their appearance at that show. They are on sterner duties—at the front. The champion Hunter in the breeding section was A. J. Dorman's Golf Ball, a bay three-year-old son of Tennis Ball, and a stately, well-muscled-up sort he is, big in the barrel, and standing on the best of legs. F. B. Wilkinson's filly, Repeat II., was reserve for the honor and it was appropriate that the son of Mr. Dorman, a big iron master in Cleveland, North Yorkshire should receive the silver champion cup from the King, attired in an officer's uniform. A number of the officials at the show were in khaki. I will not weary you with details of the breeding classes—suffice it to say that although the war has depleted our Hunter stock, we have much valuable breeding stock left in the country.

Polo pony breeding—now helped by the government with premiums for suitable stallions—flourishes in a quiet way, and the National Pony Show produced a fine array of polo-bred stock, and batches of nice stamps of Welsh, Shetland, Mountain and Moorland ponies—some types you have never seen over in Canada. The champion polo stallion was Stephen Mumford's (Rugby) Spanish Hero, a miniature racehorse and was sired by Kilwarlin, a Doncaster St. Leger hero, who won that race after being left behind at the post and giving quite 200 yards start away. We are breeding our playing ponies on the line of miniature Thoroughbreds, which means that we are raising them for speed. They must have a clean look out, plenty of rein, and stand on good hard bone. The champion polo pony mare was George Norris Medwood's (Chester) Lady Primrose, a blood-like matron throwing quite the right type.

The champion Welsh pony stallion was Mrs. H. E. Green's (Salop) Bledfa Shooting Star, for which she paid 260 guineas at the Gilbey sale, and is sure to earn all that in fees and prizes when the summer shows are resumed. The champion Welsh pony mare was the same lady's Nant-y-ham Starlight and Miss Calmady—Hamlyn, (Devon) provided the champion Moorland pony in Junket, a beautiful stamp of weight-carrying pony with sturdy shoulders and bone.

At the Hackney Pony Show the champion pony stallion in hand was Robert Whitworth's Fusee, a three-year-old bay by Melbourne Fame. This youngster has some rare paces and is well made up, at both ends and has a real nice look out. He beat in the final trial Enoch Glen's ten-year-old Torchfire, which had won the honor twice previously and is a pony with a history, for he has been to America and when in the possession of Judge W. H. Moore won the Hackney pony championship at Madison Square Gardens. Glen brought him back to England and has made him into a sensational goer. It was very hard to be "done on the post" by a short head, as it were by Fusee, which has been bought by Alexander Gemmell, a Scots solicitor, who is not unknown among Hackney men on your side of the water. When trade resumes with abroad it is quite likely that Fusee will find his way to the States.

Torchfire, however, won the £50 cup for pony stallions in harness and he took it home for his owner for good, for this was his third victory in that competition. But Torchfire had to knuckle under to still another in the class for ponies in harness open to all sexes. Here the honor fell to W. W. Bourne's (Watford) Tissington Bauble, a beautiful sort which you could not buy for £1,000 if you tried. Tissington Bauble's motion is perfectly balanced fore and aft, and there is no trick work in her display.

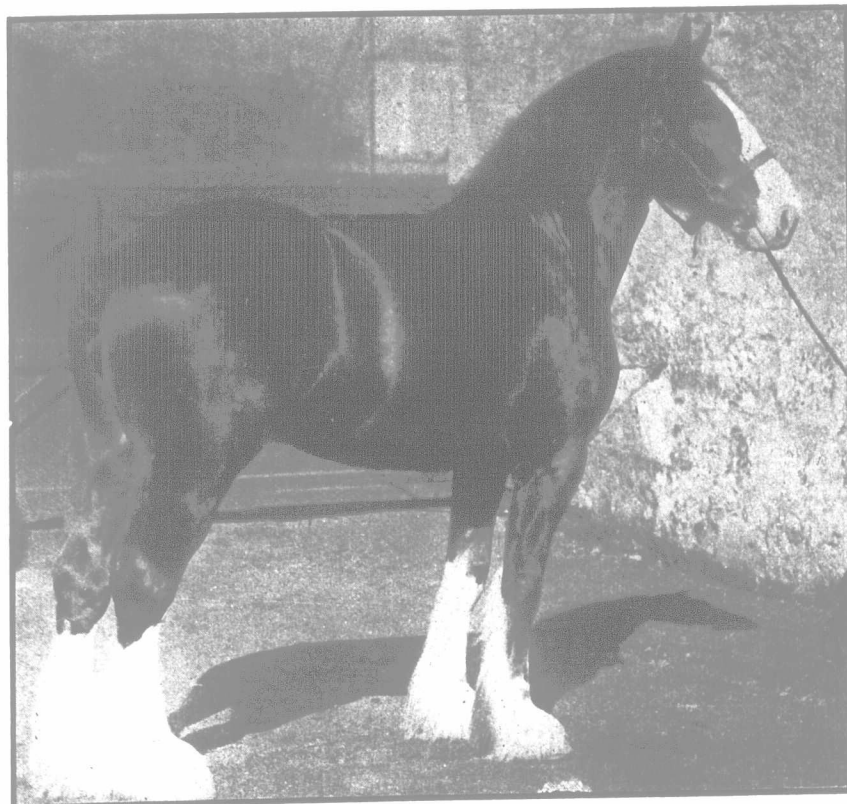
The champion Hackney pony mare in hand was also a Tissington—to wit, Hoiden, a free-moving sort owned by Henry Gilding, a Lancashire enthusiast. So, Sir Gilbert Greenwell bred two of these pony champions. It is to be regretted that he has broken up his stud of runabout horses and ponies. He has gone in for blooded stock i.e. Thoroughbreds and Shorthorns.

And now one comes to the London Hackney show, for which while the prize money was well restricted, a very creditable entry was received. There were not a gay lot of yearlings or two-year-olds out in the breeding classes. The Hackney as he is bred in England to-day seems very slow at developing. However, the champion stallion in hand was a three-year-old to wit, A. W. Hickling's (North) Adholton Kingmaker, a son of King's Proctor from Adholton St. Mary. Now both the sire and dam are double champions in

London and in Kingmaker we have proved to us the value of submitting a mare of real parts to a stallion her equivalent in merit. Breeding (or blood) always will out. Adholton Kingmaker is quite a nice young horse with a smart action but there were those who thought he was lucky to beat, W. W. Rycroft's (Bingley, York) Hopwood King, a five-year-old son of Admiral Crichton. This horse had the greater bulk and at times the nicer action, but the judge went for youth.

The champion Hackney mare in the breeding classes was Sir Howard Frank's (Wimbledon) Terrington Modish, an eight-year-old daughter of Copper King (which is in South America) out of Terrington Modesty, which was a Goldfinder 6th mare. Modish is well-named, for she is full of quality, and was bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall in Norfolk, and although she wants the bulk and sizeness of previous champion mares seen at this show, she fills the eye as a mare of beautiful outline. The reserve was Henry Gilding's Cudham Marjorie, a mare of rugged matronly appearance, and quite one of the wide and hefty old-time kind. She might have her day at this show yet; although the judges are a long time in seeing that hers is an ideal outline.

The champion harness Hackney was Philip Smith's (Cheshire) Adbolton Black Prince, recently bought from A. W. Hickling, who bred him. He is a slashing great goer, and uses himself well at both ends. The champion novice in harness was Robt. Black's (York) Carlowrie, a Lancashire-bred son of Mathias which gave a stylish show. A class-winner in harness was W. W. Bourne's small Hackney Brickett Brilliant, whose action is indescribable. The like of it has seldom been seen in England: it is perfectly impossible to describe the acrobatic motions of the horse.



As Seen in Scotland.

Royal Fern, winning aged Clydesdale stallion at Glasgow, 1915.

In the produce group classes, for three offspring each, the get of Leopard won in stallions; of Beckingham Squire in mares: of Mathias in harness horses, and of Tissington Gideon in Hackney ponies. Leopard is a newcomer as a stallion at this show. He has got some good stock which are now in the United States, one filly, The Whip being a stormer.

This is the last Hackney show that will be held at Islington. The 32nd will be decided in Olympia, next March and towards making it a great show—a sort of spring pup off the International—40,000 enthusiasts have subscribed £4,500 and will do the thing well. The whole trend of the modern British Hackney is towards a harness type—a neat and small-made, quality-like horse that must go like wildfire, flex his hocks and snap his knees like something demented or else the judge will not look at him. Things have changed since the Hackney was a fine, upstanding horse with a noble look out, a well-set-on head and neck, a big body piece and plenty of bone and substance. All these hard-wearing qualities are being superseded by a pretty-as-a-picture kind of gee-gee, which motor car owners have put on to a pedestal to worship. Twenty years hence, we shall be paying wide-eyed-wonder visits to the Zoo or the British Museum to see the last of the race of what was once the world's best roadster and the world's best high-class carriage horse. Well, if it should be so, the breeders are themselves to blame. They have encouraged to a most undue extent, that something called quality and have overlooked altogether that very essen-

tial something else called substance. There is talk in horse circles in England of reviving the Hackney as a remount. Where is the man who can sit upon the back of the modern Hackney with a jumping, stylish action which can only move to the accompaniment of strange yells, and loaded canisters rattled with pebbles?

BREEDING ARMY HORSES.

British buyers of army horses in Canada, having returned and expressed themselves well pleased with the types raised there, and having also spoken particularly flatteringly of the useful mares that are raised in your country, I feel tempted to tell readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" something more about how light horse rearing is conducted, under Governmental assistance, in Britain. As I have said in these columns recently, British army horses required under peace conditions are bought from those farmers and other sport-loving breeders who yearly mate a Thoroughbred stallion to a clean-legged farmer's mare, the offspring being a Hunter, or, if not quite high-class enough for that, an army horse. Such efforts as these are resultant in a sufficient number of high-class riding army horses to satisfy the country's requirements when peace rules. But the Government has long since recognized that it must do something to help these sporting farmers and others who are good enough to attempt the cross-breeding. Fox-hunting is at the back of it all, it is true, but other continental nations are so keen upon these hunter-like army horses that there is never any difficulty experienced in selling army remounts: indeed France, Germany and Russia have cleaned out British breeders for years at about £10 per head better prices than the home governmental buyers give when they are in the market. That is all by the way, and is no business of mine, but I state it to show that if Canada took up remount breeding upon the same lines as it is carried out in England, Canadian farmers need never fear of wanting customers from the continent, the Atlantic, notwithstanding.

The British Government gives stallion premiums to encourage the breeding of Hunters and army horses. A show under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture has just been held at Islington, London, and 50 King's Premiums of an approximate value of £300 each; 12 super-premiums of £100 each, or a sum total of £16,200 was offered for Thoroughbred stallions, to travel England and Wales, while five premiums of an approximate value of £205 each were offered for Scotland, or in all, £17,225 given from the funds of the nation to aid these sporting farmers who dabble in a yearly deal with nature. Under the scheme by which these horses tour the country,

it is possible for the English and Welsh stallions to earn £374 and for the Scottish stallions to bring in £295 to their owners, which is not bad money for horses that have only proved themselves just above the average cut on the British turf. These stallions are old racehorses; one had won the Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket; another had won a big hurdle race at Gatwick; others had carried off minor handicaps, weight for age, at Epsom, Stockton, York and other places. They are full of "breediness" i.e. bloodlike appearance, or Thoroughbred outline and had to have a certificate of soundness in every detail ere they came into the ring. This year they made quite a brave show of big-barrelled, nicely-coupled stallions, hard, flat bone, and eight to nine inches of bone below the knee. His Majesty, the King (accompanied by Queen Mary and Princess Mary) visited the show and presented his gold challenge cup to the owner of the champion stallion. This was Birk Gill, owned conjointly by two cousins, T. L. Wickham-Boynton and H. A. Cholmondeley, whose stud is at Driffield in East Yorkshire, a one-time hot-bed of the Hackney. We are getting better stallions each year at this show and if the Government will further encourage poorer farmers by developing the scheme for loaning out suitable mares, on condition that they yearly produce a foal, the progeny of which the government has first call upon, then the whole principle will be upon a firmer foundation than ever.

I see you in Canada are developing a stallion scheme under governmental auspices for light horse breeding. Each country must work out its own

salvation upon such matters as these, but I do hope when the piping times of peace return, that Canadian lovers of the light horse will turn to the English Thoroughbred stallion for the best means to fill the bill with quality-like, hunter-like riding stock, of an outline which can only be described as "breedy," i.e. bloodlike. You can't get away from the outline of a gentlemanly type of horse—can you? It is one of those things you can recognize but cannot explain. A bloodlike horse is like a natural gentleman: there's a way with both of them you can't put into mere words—is there not?

England.

G. T. BURROWS.

Fitting Stallions for the Season.

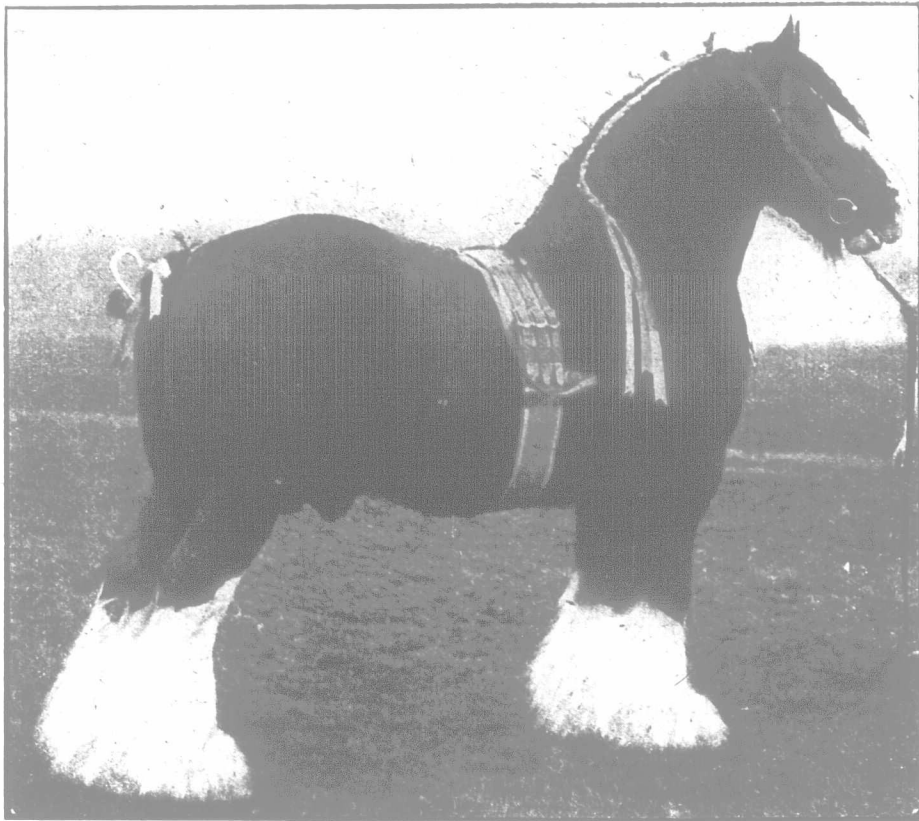
The failure of mares to breed, or the production of weak foals by some that reproduce, is not always the fault of the mares. The strength and vigor of the foal when born is dependent in no slight degree upon the vigor and constitution of the parents at the time of copulation and conception, and not due entirely to the manner in which the mare has been fed and used during pregnancy, nor to her health during that term. In order that a stallion may give satisfactory results in the stud as regards, not only the number of foals he may sire, but also the strength and vigor of the same and their likelihood to live and make useful and valuable animals, he must be in good health and vigorous during the stud season. Unfortunately many sires spend about nine months each year in comparative or complete idleness. The too common practice after the season ceases is to remove the stallion's shoes, turn him into a box stall (often a small one) and allow him to remain there without exercise other than that he can voluntarily take in the stall, the extent of which of course depends largely upon the size of the stall. During this period he receives little or no attention other than supplying him with food and drink. This continues until within a week or two of the commencement of the next season. The owner has no work or driving for him to do between seasons, has probably neither time nor inclination to exercise him simply because he should have it, and either has no suitable paddock or lot into which he could turn him for a few hours daily, or is afraid to do so in fear that he might injure himself in some way. The writer has in mind a highly-bred stallion, of excellent individuality and extreme speed, that was used in this way for many years. This sire was bred to many excellent mares of his class. He was on a route yearly during May and June, and by reason of his individuality, breeding and general characteristics was largely patronized, and while he has sired a few high-class animals the percentage of "good ones" has been much less than the breeding and quality of sire and dams should warrant. A sire that goes practically without exercise during several months of the year cannot have the necessary muscular, respiratory and nervous power and energy that is necessary in order that he may do himself justice in the stud. The writer has in mind another horse-breeding establishment where a number of stallions are kept in the stud. The number is so great that it would not be possible to give each desirable exercise in either harness, saddle or in hand without considerable expense; hence no attempt is made to do it, but the owner has several paddocks of an acre or over, each well fenced, and each stallion is turned into a paddock for a few hours every day that is not extremely rough and stormy. He gallops around and has a good time generally, and it is very seldom that an accident occurs. In this way the constitutional vigor is kept up, and the percentage of foals is greater, and the percentage of weak ones among those produced much less than in the case cited where no exercise is allowed for several months.

It is probable that the experience of all stallion owners or of those whose observations have been directed in this line, will be much the same as the above. If this be the case it can readily be seen that in order to get the best results from sires it is necessary not to allow them at any time of the year to become constitutionally weak, either from want of exercise or the necessary food. Stallions in moderate condition have always proved more potent than those in either gross or low condition. The question then arises, "How are we going to prepare the stallions that have already stood in idleness the greater part of the time since last season to give satisfactory results the coming season?" The answer is, "Get to work with them as soon as possible."

In a few weeks they will go on the road for the season or stand at the owner's barn, as the case may be. Of course, the preparation must be somewhat gradual. Daily exercise should be commenced at once. The manner in which this should be given will depend upon the class of stallion, and the ideas or tastes of the groom. Heavy horses can be exercised on the halter, in a team at light work, or single at light work or on the road. The lighter classes of harness horses will probably be exercised in harness, or, if pre-

ferred, on a line beside another horse under saddle, Thoroughbreds under saddle or beside a saddle horse, or if educated to go in harness, can be driven. If this exercise can be given in doing something that has to be done of course the expense will be less, but exercise they must have in order to give them the necessary tone and power to give satisfactory service. A heavy stallion should be given a couple of hours light work, or six to eight miles walking exercise daily for the first few days, and the amount of work or exercise gradually increased until three or four times that amount is given. The lighter classes should be given about the same amount of work, but if simply exercise greater distances should be travelled. We consider that where work as driving is to be done that the stallions should do a reasonable amount of it during the interim between seasons, except possibly for a month or six weeks after the season ceases, when it is well to lessen the grain ration and proportionately lesser the amount of work.

In preparing horses that have been idle for months, of course, regular grooming is as necessary as exercise, and the food should be of good quality and easily digested and in proportion to the labor performed, and the grooms should always be careful to not allow them to become excessively fat. Violent changes of food, either as regards quantity or kind should be carefully avoided. Stallions that have been idle will no doubt have been given short grain rations, and the amount should be very gradually increased as exercise is increased. This precaution is wise in order to avoid digestive troubles. The food to be given does not differ in kind or quantity to



As Seen in England.

Danesfield Stonewall, winning aged Shire at the London Shire Show, 1915.

that which should be fed to horses being put into condition for any purpose. Hay and oats of good quality, a feed of bran and a little linseed meal a couple of times weekly, and a carrot or two daily gives the best results. The administration of drugs should be avoided. It is a mistaken idea that stallions should be given medicine in the spring, or in fact at any time unless they are ill. The administration of tonics, stock foods, etc., should be avoided. Under no circumstances should a healthy animal, be it stallion, mare or gelding, be given drugs of any nature. If any disease exists recourse should be had to drugs, but the drugs given should be those indicated by the existing disease. Medicines that tend to cause a horse to lay on flesh quickly, give a gloss to the coat, etc., are very dangerous, as they cause fatty degeneration and disintegration of tissue, and if continued for sufficient time to effect the purpose they permanently injure the constitution. Good food, good grooming, good general care and regular exercise are all that any healthy horse should be given to get him in condition. WHIP.

The horse business is still at a comparative standstill, and so far the army demand has made little difference to the enquiry for heavier horses. But it would be folly to allow the trade to stagnate altogether. Demand must arise again, and that before very long. Breeders should not curtail breeding operations, but should plan to produce the best possible colts, as there is going to be no place for the scrub,

Practical Pointers in Selecting A Stallion.

If farmers would pay more attention to their draft stallions of whatever breed, and breed in line and feed for growth, bone and muscle, they would make as much or more on horses as any other kind of live stock. An important reason why the farmer should raise the draft horse is the fact that he is the easiest raised and the most natural animal for a farmer to produce. This is an industry that ought to be carried on to a greater or less extent on every well-managed farm. The draft horse in easy to raise, consumes large quantities of coarse and rough feed, is docile in temperament, and grows and puts on flesh rapidly. When he is partially grown he carries sufficient bone and muscle so that he can be put to work at an early age and earn his living. On reaching maturity he has earned his living, converted coarse feeds into horse flesh, and if he is the right type of horse he can be readily disposed of at a price which will yield a good profit to the producer. Besides the value of the colt the average farmer seldom stops to consider the value of a draft brood mare that works a large portion of the year, besides producing that valuable foal.

Farmers ought to strive to produce heavy horses, carrying as much weight as possible. For every 100 pounds above 1,600 pounds with right conformation adds \$20 to the value of the animal. This ought to be sufficient reason to convince the farmer that the heavy draft horse is the one that will yield him the largest net profit. There are some cases where the colt of a scrub mare of good character looks almost, if not quite, as perfect

in form and quality as his pure-bred sire. This fact demonstrates the prepotency of the sire, that power which a pure-bred animal, from a long line of pure-bred sires and dams, has of transmitting to his progeny his breed characteristics and individual character, traits and quality with a great degree of certainty. It is prepotency of breed that makes it possible for an Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway polled black bull to beget a large proportion of black, polled calves from different colored, horned "scrub" cows. It is this prepotency that enables the individual bull or stallion to transmit not only his breed characteristics but his individual excellence of form, propensity and character.

Prepotency of both breed and individual come only from a long line of ancestry in the breeding of the individual animal. The grade possesses prepotency only in the degree to which he has been bred pure. For this reason no matter how attractive may be the form, character, quality and disposition of a grade stallion, he is likely to lack both breed and individual prepotency. The progeny will, as a rule, favor the "scrub" more than the pure-bred side of his ancestry. Further, it should be borne in mind that true grading up can only be done by means of a pure-bred sire. The offspring of the grade with a grade female makes no advance in breeding.

In all of our pure breeds of horses, breed prepotency is a fixed character to greater or less degree, and, for that reason pure-bred sires should be used. Grade sires, on the contrary, lack both breed and individual prepotency, and should, therefore, not be used for breeding purposes. There are exceptions to this rule, as to others, but, generally speaking, the use of grade sires for breeding purposes has been found detrimental and is not practiced in any country that has originated and perfected a breed of pure-bred horses. It should be discontinued in Canada, and not until this is accomplished can we possibly succeed in producing horses of the highest type and quality.

In grading up native stock with pure-bred sires it is best to avoid extremes. If the mares are small do not mate them with a great big stallion. Nature abhors extremes. Rather choose a medium-sized, compactly built stallion for he will give better results. If one has small mares to begin with it will pay to hasten slowly and lay the first cross foundation securely in a uniform lot of fillies to which a larger horse may be bred and

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size gradually worked to in that way. As size is attained from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds a ton stallion may be used satisfactorily. The same principle applies to all horse breeding, the more divergent the types of parents the smaller are the chances of breeding good horses from them. It is always well to stick to one chosen breed, continually piling cross upon cross. Choose a sire that has both excellence of breeding and individual excellence of form and quality in every respect.

Undesirable factors in conformation seem to be transmitted with greater force and certainty than those which we most desire. If we use stallions and mares of low grade we are merely inviting the production of doubly inferior progeny. The best stallion will only beget a certain proportion of his offspring good. The inferior stallion will beget progeny, a large majority of which will be bad. There can be no hope of salvation by breeding inferior stallions to inferior mares.

FAT STALLIONS.

The breeding stallion derives no possible benefit from the load of fat that is too commonly put upon his frame by drugging and stuffing. On the contrary, such obesity engenders sluggishness, disease and impotency. We should expect our draft stallions to transmit vim, vigor, activity, power and ability for hard labor. These desirable qualities are not associated with fat and flabbiness and cannot, to any great degree, be transmitted by a stallion in that condition. To give the best results in breeding he should be in muscular condition and have perfect health and vigor. The requisite condition is that which comes from ample exercise or actual labor, and in short savors in every way of that condition and disposition which is desired that every stallion should transmit to his offspring.

As "like produces like" it is reasonable to expect that a stallion capable of efficient work in harness, will be likely to procreate horses possessed of ability in the same direction, while fat, flabby stallions maintained in idleness and luxury will be much less likely to impart the required vim, vigor, power and staying qualities. Stallions exhibited at our leading stock shows and offered for sale throughout the country are often pampered in condition. Many of them, for this reason, fail to beget an average number of foals from their quota of mares, or beget foals that are weak in constitution, deficient in size, crooked in limb when born. The over-fat condition alluded to is not altogether the fault of the dealers who handle such stallions. The average buyer admires, appreciates and demands plithoric condition. Naturally, then, the stallion salesman feeds for polish and plumpness, and the buyer is apt to continue the process at home, with the result that the horse does not give the best of satisfaction in number or strength of progeny. Under the circumstances it is often good policy to buy young stallions in preference to mature ones that have long been pampered for show purposes or sale, and such colts should be so fed as to develop them naturally, and thus favor the best results from their use. These matters require and deserve consideration from all concerned.

There is one quality which I count easily first in betokening promise of prepotence, and that is a high-headed, bold, noble masculine presence. I mark it most important of all when accompanied by soundness and desirable conformation in other points. I never knew a stallion with the head and neck of a mare to be a good breeder. Quality counts for much in a horse that has size, but watch out that it is real quality and not a weakness masquerading under that high sounding title. Every undersized, runty little stallion is dragged up for his quality. Quality will always sell, but weight with quality is the combination that brings the big money. We recognize quality in a general way by refinement of conformation and texture of hair. Quality, even if an intangible attribute, is ingrained in that horse. If a horse has real quality he has it all over him.

No one should buy an unsound stallion, but neither should he buy a sound one if he has nothing else to recommend him. In choosing a stallion outside of actual unsoundness, avoid long couplings, light ribs, weak loins, light flanks, narrowness of conformation, calf knees, sickle hocks, straight pasterns and small, steep, fat, shelly or low-heeled feet, crooked top lines, low backs, drooping rumps, short, straight necks, sour heads, sow ears, small, piggy eyes and also bad tempers. Soundness of wind must be insisted on always. The step at the walk should be straight-forward, each foot being pieced up cleanly, and showing the shoe at each stride. At the trot the movement should be bold and free, the legs carried well together, especially behind, and the legs should be clean, wide and flat. It is a recognized fact that absolutely perfect animals can rarely, if ever, be found, and that few of our breeders can afford to reject breeding stock for small and unimportant defects. There can, however, be not the slightest doubt that it would be to the great advantage of every breeder, and to the horse breeding industry of the country, were all actually unsound and notably unsuitable

stallions to be rigorously rejected.—E. A. Davenport in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

Army Horse-buying Discussed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of March 11, 1915, there appears an able article on the Methods of Buying Army Horses. The trend of which may be very satisfactory to the average city man, but just as objectionable to the farmer or horse raiser in Canada, where to-day there are thousands of sound, young horses which have accumulated during the past two years, suitable for army purposes. True, a large percentage have more size than the average cavalry horse, but would compare most favorably for the Canadian with the rejected American horses left in Canada last fall. It has been plainly pointed out that when the Canadian authorities commenced buying that the Imperial buyers withdrew. Now it would be interesting reading at present to know if they were not asked to withdraw, or what pressure was brought to bear on the Imperial buyers to remain in Canada. Could they not have been allowed a small corner to operate in, say Montreal or Ottawa in the East and Winnipeg in the West, on the same conditions that they are buying horses in the United States at present in competition with France, Russia and Italy? This would have given some outlet for the horses that are standing to-day stagnated in Canada, and their owners would be only too glad to receive for them the prices the Americans are receiving in British gold for horses, without the stamp "made in Canada" on them. If the Imperial buyers had remained in Canada and purchased all the suitable horses, and the war continued long so that the Canadian

pendent pointed out that there are still large numbers of horses needed in Eastern Canada for the Canadian army, and while buyers have scoured every part of the country and are still buying, even more men being sent out, they have only succeeded in getting about one-third the requirements. It is said that 8,000 horses are still needed from Eastern Canada by our own army. The explanation as to why the Imperial Buyers withdrew we think a good one. Even in the United States there is no overlapping, France buys in one part, Russia in another, and Britain in another. As far as we can find out the British authorities withdrew on their own initiative, and were not asked by any one. And as to small dealers selling there can be no objection to that, for they are undoubtedly helping the horse trade to get moving, and do not operate on a scale to corner the market.—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The war drags its slow length along. The question on many lips is: When will it be over? and that is obviously a question much more easily asked than answered. We do not share the optimism of many on this point, and believe the wisest policy for all parties in the British Empire is to act on the principle that it will not be won in a hurry. Meantime there is a good deal of difficulty in knowing exactly what is being done, the press censorship now being abnormally strict. It may, however, be said that the threatened blockade of the British ports, which was announced to begin on February 18, has not proved quite so terrible as was anticipated.

What may have happened does not quite appear, but there is a suspicion that quite a number of the German submarines have not returned to their base. It is even hinted that the British authorities know a good deal more about what has happened to them than they have told. It is at least certain that Great Britain has an amazing command of the sea, and that the day is far distant when that command is to be seriously challenged.

The result of the threatened blockade was to send wheat prices up with a bound. The source of this upward tendency is believed to have been found in Chicago. At the moment, however, there has been a rebound. The hammering at the Dardanelles forts by the combined fleets of the Allies has suggested to speculators the possible release of the Black Sea wheat carriers, and the probable relief of any straits there may be in the food supplies of some of the Allies. Of course, if the Russian wheat supplies are released, Germany will get none of them and Great Britain and her Allies will have enough. Whether the reports of shortage of food supplies in Germany are to be trusted, is a point in respect of which dogmatism would be foolish. It may be intended to mislead, and it should at least be treated in that way. The Allies will come best out of the trouble if they put as little reliance as may be on all reports "made in Germany." The sound policy is to take no risks, and rather over-value than under-value the enemy.

The main shortage in this country is a shortage of agricultural labor. This is likely to handicap farmers in some districts very seriously. When one hears of four pairs of horses standing idle, the prospect of getting more land tillage is not bright. The shortage is not universal, nor is it acute even where it is felt. But undoubtedly there are districts in which the usual agricultural routine of spring work cannot be carried through. A debate on the subject took place in the House of Commons the other day, and the gravity of the situation may be inferred from the fact that the Prime Minister intervened at an early stage. His own constituency of East Fife is one of those in which the scarcity of labor is being keenly felt. Mr. Asquith took up no irreconcilable position with respect to the employment of boy labor, He



Over 3,600 Pounds of Prime Beef.

Two steers of a carload of eighteen such cattle fed this winter by J. Ferguson, of Elgin Co., Ont. They are a carload of the biggest and best-finished cattle ever seen in a Canadian stable.

militia could not get enough suitable horses, could they then not make their purchases in the United States the same as the other Allied armies are doing at present? While every Canadian horse raiser fully appreciates the opportunity he has had to dispose of some of his horses, it would not have been much more of a disappointment to Canadians if the Canadian commission had seen fit to have made all their purchases of horses along with the Imperial buyers in the Republic to the south.

The writer asserts that the buying of horses is done direct from the farmers, cutting out the profits of big dealers. While this may be the case in some districts, it is very wide of the mark in other places. While the large commission men may be cut out with car lots, the smaller dealers or horse buyers are supplying, and have been, a large percentage of the horses bought for army purposes. Unless there are special days set aside for farmers to offer their horses with the horse dealers' strings excluded, there will be fewer horses bought direct from the farmers. Not that the dealers should not have every opportunity to dispose of their horses, for horse dealers and cattle buyers are just as necessary to every community as the country merchant, farmer or other producer.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ARTHUR F. O'NEIL.

[Note.—The article questioned by our corres-

admitted that the ordinary arguments against the employment of boys, aged from 12 to 14, could not be urged under present conditions. The scarcity might in some parts be relieved by a more extended employment of women, and an increase of wages to men might have a beneficial effect. When these remedies have all been applied it remains certain that in many districts there will still be a shortage, and in Northamptonshire the Education authorities have somewhat released the stringency of the compulsory clauses so as to admit under strict regulations of the employment of well-grown boys. A difficulty arises in connection with the housing question. In many cases unmarried men have enlisted, leaving their wives and families in possession of the houses. These houses are, of course, part of the equipment of the farm; while the families of those who have enlisted are in possession of the houses other workmen cannot be put into them. The farmer is therefore shut up to the employment of unmarried men, and these have enlisted in greater numbers than the married men. The farmer is in a curious dilemma; the Government calls upon him to increase the cultivated area of his farm, and at the same time it calls upon his servants to enlist for their country's service. The farmer cannot extend his cropping if his servants are to be withdrawn.

February has been an extremely wet month. The rainfall has been very heavy, and there is reason to believe that the extraordinary cannonading which has been going on during the winter in Flanders and the north of France has not been without its share of responsibility for the delay. Work on the farm is far behind, and this intensifies the labor difficulty. There is an improved prospect at the moment, but how long it may continue or how far it may extend none can foretell. The early potato growers on the Ayrshire coast would like to have had most of their crops in these days, but so far very little potato planting has been over taken. The necessity for securing mechanical planters is being increasingly felt, and we are to have a trial of such on 25th inst. near Edinburgh. All the auguries point to the necessity for increasing the number of mechanical appliances on the farm. Horses are scarce and dear, and many are crying out for a motor plough which will overtake work hitherto done by men and horses. The result of the war undoubtedly will be the supplanting of horse labor by machinery. The horse will go out of use, and once out he will be always out. The military problem will then become more acute even than it is at present, and the provision of an adequate horse supply for the army will require some thinking out.

Allied to this is a present-day controversy regarding the running of the Derby and the Oaks during the war. Lord Rosebery has placed himself in the van of those who demand that racing should go on as usual. He finds himself opposed by quite a phalanx of men of his own standing. Foremost among the opponents of racing, while nations are engaged in a death struggle, is the Duke of Portland. His grace is one of the most successful breeders of race horses in England. His views have been mainly supported by the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Dunraven, as well as other prominent members of the peerage. We do think that in this Lord Rosebery has mistaken the views of his fellow countrymen. No doubt there are many among them who care more for racing and betting than they care for the well-being and good name of their native land. But surely in such a crisis, as we are now passing through, it is not such as these to whom deference is to be paid. There is something strange in the joint when men can contemplate the saturnalia of Epsom Downs going forward at the time when so many of our sons are engaged in a death struggle within a few hours sail of the shores of England. And what is to be said in favor of the gaiety of Ascot amidst the mourning and tears of the victims of war? For the credit of Great Britain it is hoped the views of the Duke of Portland and his followers may prevail. It is well to carry on the legitimate business of the country when at all possible in these days, but pleasures should be foregone, and men should recognize that the future of liberty and free institutions in Europe is at stake as it has not been for centuries. There is a time to laugh and a time to dance, and there is also a time to weep and a time to mourn. This is emphatically a time to pray, mourn and weep, and laughter and dancing should be at a discount.

February and the first week in March is the period of bull sales and horse shows. This year the London Horse Shows have been held under a cloud. Instead of three weeks we have only had two. The Shire Horse Show in the last week of February was quite a successful event. The display of horses and mares was quite worth going to London to see, but with the railways commandeered for military purposes, there were no special trains from the northern and midland counties, consequently the attendance was much smaller than usual. Still, it was a successful show, nothing new was to be seen among the older horses, and the tops in every class were ex-

ceptionally good specimens of the Shire. Judges in the south are discovering that the strong, wiry hair which they have cultivated in the breed is of doubtful advantage, and they are now looking for the soft, silken hair which Clydesdale judges long ago discovered was a necessary accompaniment of a hard, flat, wearing bone. The first week in March was given over to the light horse shows in London and the Scottish Stallion Show in Glasgow. Thoroughbred stallions were shown on Tuesday; Hunters on Wednesday and Thursday, with Polo and Shetland ponies thrown in, and on Friday and Saturday we had the Hackney show. The former shows were well spoken of by those who were present. So far as Hackneys were concerned they numbered fully 200. It was a breeding rather than a driving horse show, although in the afternoon of both days some good driving horses were seen. Ponies were much superior in quality to Hackney horses, indeed the ponies shown on both Friday and Saturday were a phenomenally good lot. Whatever may happen to the Hackney breed, ponies are likely to hold their own for many a day to come. The breeding of the Hackney is, however, a decaying industry. The motor car has fairly driven the Hackney off the road. The harness classes provided a series of triumphs, for Mathias 6473, owned by Robert Scott, Thornhouse, Carlisle. The best in almost every section were got by him. The action of some of his gets, notably a newcomer named Bricket Brilliant, a five-year-old bay gelding, bred by Alex. Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, was something worth considering. The produce of Mathias have, as a rule, hock action possessing a character entirely its own, and in Bricket Brilliant this action is seen at its best. Adbolton Black Prince 11314, a six-year-old black gelding by Mathias, was the champion of the driving section, and another of his sons named Carlowie, won the Novice Class. The leading sires, other than Mathias, as tested by the group prizes, were McCallyaby's Leopard, and Mr. Surfleet's Buckingham Squire. The leading pony sire was Tissington Gideon.

The Glasgow Stallion Show was one of the best held for at least ten years. Seldom have a finer lot of big, well-bred horses been exhibited in a Clydesdale ring. The winner of the supreme honors, both the Cawdor Challenge Cup and the Brydon Challenge Shield, was a new exhibitor, John Samson, Drumcross, Bishopton, with his magnificent big young horse Drumcross Radiant 18323. He was got by the famous breeding horse Apukwa 14567, and his dam Rosetta 21770 was got by Royal Edward 11459. He was first last year at the H. & A. S. Show, and is a very worthy champion. The reserve for both honors was John Pollock's Royal Fern 18078, by the Cawdor Cup champion Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032; dam Silver Fern 21796, by the 1,000-guinea Silver Cup 11184. He won in the class for horses four years old and upwards. In the two-year-old class Wm. Duniop had first with Dunure Birkenwood 18327, another son of Apukwa, and second with Dunure Kaleidoscope 18335, by Baron of Buchlyvie. The former was all but unbeaten last year, and the latter was generally second to him, although at the Glasgow Spring Show he was first. In the yearling class Mr. Brydon had first with a promising son of Bonnie Buchlyvie.

The bull sales this year were quite successful, although in no breed were prices recorded quite as high as was paid a year ago. The feature of the Perth Aberdeen-Angus sales, which came first, was the success of the Harviestoun herd of I. Ernest Kerr, which made an average of £226 16s. for five yearling bulls. Mr. Kerr had the first-prize group of them, and their average was £264 5s. The highest-priced bull was his second-prize winner, Escott of Harviestoun, for which Lord Rosebery paid 310 guineas. At the Aberdeen-Angus sale 341 yearling bulls made an average of £36 18s. 4d. apiece. Shorthorns made much higher prices. The average for 326 yearling bulls of that breed was £64 4s. 1d., and the highest price paid was 1,050 guineas. The youngster which made this money was Clipper Star, which won third in his class. He was bred by Duncan Stewart, of Milhills, Grief, and his buyer was William Duthie, Collynie. The first-prize group of them were owned by Mr. Mastone-Graham, of Redgorton, Perth. Their average price was £322. Milhills had an average of £246 15s. per seven bulls, Redgorton an average of £160 7s. for seven, and Cluny Castle (Lady Cathcart) an average of £145 10s. 7d. for five. Lord Lovat had the next best average, £139 13s. for five. At the Aberdeen sale the best prices were made by the herd of James Durno, Jack-town, Rothie, Norman who got 400 guineas for his first-prize bull Admirable Chief from Mr. James Sidey, an exporter to South America. Buyers from South America were operating at the Scots sales, as they got their cattle shipped direct from Glasgow. The first-prize bull at Perth, Redgorton Camsar, was sold for 620 guineas to go to that part of the world. His buyer was D. MacLellan, the senior of all the exporters in that trade.

Glasgow.

SCOTLAND YET.

More Business Than Usual With Stockmen.

When commercial enterprises are talking hard times the live-stock men of the country go on doing business just the same. In certain months of the year live-stock cars from Toronto are sent West, conveying animals which have been sold to purchasers in the Prairie Provinces or British Columbia. This scheme reduces the cost of shipments, as many individual consignments would otherwise result with considerable expense to the parties interested in the deal. These are known as "Association Cars," and they are in favor both in Ontario and the West. The last consignment was made on March 10, and consisted of three carloads of cattle, horses and sheep. In the memory of R. W. Wade, Chief of the Live-Stock Branch, who has charge of this work, it was the largest shipment that has yet gone forward. Some of the individual animals were billed 100 miles West of Calgary. It requires more than a Kaiser to upset the live-stock industry of Canada.

Important to Stockmen.

Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, writes that the Department is now in a position to favorably consider the issuing of permits for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from any part of the United Kingdom.

FARM.

Preparing Land for Crop Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With exceedingly good soil and favorable weather any Canadian farmer can grow a good crop of almost anything that will grow readily in Canada. But the man who can grow a good crop of the same sort when the soil is poor or when weather conditions are unfavorable is the man who really is a farmer, while how much more deserving the title if, both soil and weather opposing, he still succeeds.

Undoubtedly the greatest factor making for profitable crop production is proper seed bed preparation together with good seeding methods. A careful study of this matter for 16 or 17 years, chiefly at Ottawa but at other points as well, convinces me that a firm bottom and a fine top are the principal requirements on all sorts of soil. These conditions mean easily accessible plant food and well conserved moisture, the one without the other is useless.

Where grain crops are to follow hoed crops our experience is that the less the land is disturbed after the hoed crop the better. To grow a good crop of grain one must have a good, solid foundation. The cultivation given the hoed crop the preceding year is just the thing to put the soil in the right condition for grain production in this respect. Further; the continued working of the surface soil while the land was under hoed crops has a summer-fallowing effect upon this top layer, and makes it the best medium possible in which to start off the young grain, grasses and clover plants. Besides this the continued stirring of this top layer while under hoed crops, having given all the weed seeds an opportunity to germinate, makes it now comparatively free from these troublesome occupants and to turn this layer under and simply put the good soil so well prepared by aeration, cultivation and weed seed germination for crop production down where all value due to its having been under hoed crop the previous year is lost. Hence, it seems to me evident that land under hoed crop for one year should be disturbed as little as possible when being used for grain production, and seeding down to grass seed the next year. Our experience here, extending over many years and including many experiments in this connection, points strongly to a minimum of surface soil being buried after hoed crop and preparatory to grain growing.

The soil prepared, the seeding is the next consideration. Neither a very heavy seeding nor a very light seeding is likely to give the best results. The very heavy seeding might do best on certain soils in certain years; but the same might also be true of the very light seeding. The medium amount has about two chances to one compared with any other quantity as being the best amount to sow in any given year. The seed should be sown about two inches deep, unless the soil is very dry, when it might go a little deeper; and if very damp then not quite so deep. As to the variety and quality, we can only say that it pays and pays well, even though the seed has to be bought, to sow the variety likely to give the best results in yield, and to sow the best seed procurable of that variety.

In our opinion no grain crops should be grown without grass and clover seed being sown at the same time, for our experience goes to show that one year under grain is long enough at any one time; and if a greater production of grain is needed than the rotation commonly followed

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would give under such conditions then shorten up the rotation and grow grain more frequently.

The seeding done, the matter of handling the soil immediately thereafter is the next consideration, and here no hard and set rule can be laid down, but in a general way it is safe to say that land should not be touched if it is at all damp; if dry, or a little on the dry side, then it had better be rolled and immediately gone over with a light slant-toothed harrow,—the first operation to pack the seed in tight and bring the moisture from the lower depths, the second to prevent the moisture evaporating. When the grain is six or eight inches long, should the soil surface be baked or hard, a good practice is to run over it with a roller and so form a mulch, preventing further evaporation and giving the plants a new start. No harm need be anticipated to either the grain or the seeds from such treatment. Some farmers practice harrowing the land after the grain is up. This, however, is, of course, an impossible practice where grass seeding has been done. Rolling is just as effective so far as the mulch formation is concerned, but, of course, has no destructive affect upon the weeds.

Possibly a few words here as to the best method of preparing land for corn would be timely. Where the land is not yet ploughed undoubtedly the best results can be secured by treating somewhat as follows:

Apply the barnyard manure at the rate of ten or twelve tons per acre, scatter as evenly as possible and plough, if possible, when damp from rains more or less recent. If not ploughed until a few days previous to planting and damp at the time of ploughing, the very best results may be anticipated. After the land is ploughed it should be rolled and disked, that is, plough all day until there is just time to roll and disk what has been ploughed before unhitching time at night, and so leave the field in good condition, so far as moisture conservation is concerned. This should be kept up until the whole of the field is ploughed, when thorough disking and repeated rolling, if necessary, should be given until a firm seed-bed is ready with a fine, smooth surface.

No stinting of labor is profitable or, in fact, possible at this time. Thorough preparation means sure success; a poor preparation means probable failure, or at best, only partial success. The seeding done, a good plan is to harrow the land four or five days thereafter. Particularly is this true should rains come and render the surface soggy and wet, in such case harrowing as soon after the rain as soil will permit breaks the crust, forms a mulch, raises the temperature from four to ten degrees and brings up the corn with a rush. Cultivation should continue at frequent intervals, whether needed for weed eradication or not, from the time the corn appears above the ground until the horse disappears among the corn.

C. E. F., Ottawa.

J. H. GRISDALE.

How Long—How Long?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

How long will the farmer stand to be made a fool and tool of when by organization he could become a power that would put agriculture where it belongs, at the front of all professions? Our members at Ottawa, both Liberal and Conservative, know that they are dealing with an unorganized class, and that by throwing them an occasional sop, which has virtue and benefit only in its title, they can keep them in political line and depend on their vote at the next election; no matter what injustice was done them in the meantime. A politician once said to me, "The farmer is the 'easiest' man in the constituency if you know how to work him." There is the secret of the whole matter. The farmer, all over the Dominion, is so well "worked" that year after year he stands patiently and watches the politician make laws that keep his nose to the ground and fatten the non-producer at his expense, largely because of his foolish, short-sighted, hereditary, instilled and ingrained loyalty to party. Would parliament dare to tax the manufacturers as they do the farmers? Not much! They know that this trade is organized, and cares as much about party politics when weighed against yearly profits as a hungry wolf would care for the life of a victim.

When the manufacturers want any help from Governments they demand it, and the Government, no matter which party is in power, gives it to them to save its life. When the farmers want anything they pass a resolution at their annual meeting, their secretary sends it to the proper Department, and the Minister's Secretary is instructed to reply that it will have early and earnest consideration, and the matter is dropped.

I want to live to see the day when farmers will organize all over our Dominion, pledged to vote independent of party, to protect their interests, to send only farmers to parliament, but when I think of the fact that a large majority of these same farmers have been taught by their

fathers, grandfathers and political traditions that it is more dishonorable to vote against the old party than it would be to steal a neighbor's horse, I am led to repeat, How long, how long? N. S. R. J. MESSENGER.

The Automobile and the Farmer.

We once knew a farmer who drove an old gray horse, big and tall, and like all "old" horses in those days he was wild with fright at the sight, sound or smell of an automobile. We met him on the road one day just after he had successfully, but with much difficulty, negotiated the old horse past an extremely noisy old automobile and when he drew up for the usual friendly chat these were his first words "Johnny let's get an automobile and scare some other fellow's horse." He was not afraid of the car but the horse was.

And then at first there were people who were more afraid of automobiles than were their horses. The story is told of an old man and woman who did much driving with one of the quietest and safest specimens of the equine race, and who upon seeing or scenting an automobile threw up their hands immediately, signalled the machine to stop and went into more or less severe spasms of fright. Gradually the old man became accustomed to the trouble and the old mare never even noticed automobiles but the old lady never overcame her nervousness and up would shoot her stopping signal at sight of an approaching "gas wagon." On one occasion her hands were up and the old man was standing at the head of the unconcerned, reliable old mare and in the distance stood a big touring car. One of the occupants of the car approached to help them out of the trouble and attempted to grasp the old mare's bridle and lead her past when the old man exclaimed: "I can manage old Doll all right if you can get the old woman past."

Then there was a third source of trouble—the man or woman with a fractious horse, both horse and driver being afraid of automobiles, the latter legitimately so, for it was no joke to meet a "speeder with a reckless load of joyriders when the horse was unmanageable and there was a danger of there being limbs to mend or funerals to attend. But the older horses are passing and younger animals are or should be brought up accustomed to automobiles.

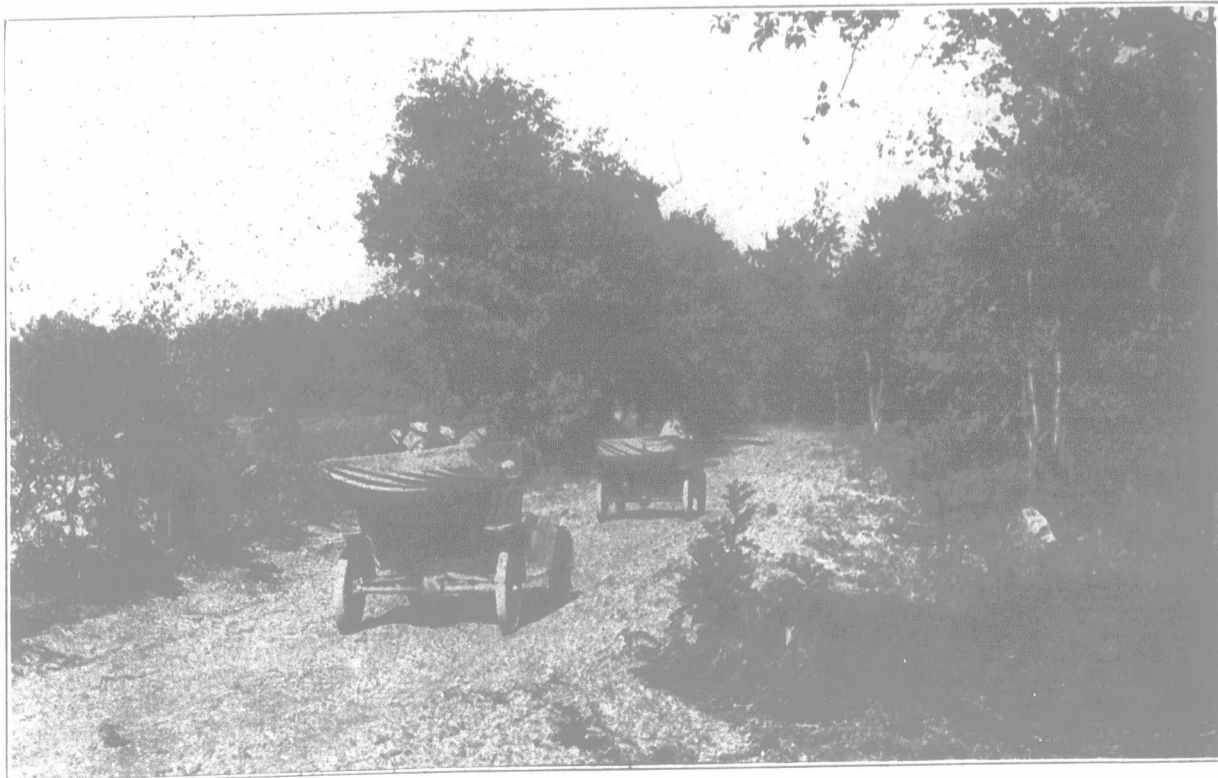
Besides all this there has been and is the dust nuisance. There is no particular pleasure in biting the dust of a speeding auto which has passed with an unusual burst of speed while its care-free occupants laugh in their glee and enjoy the exhilaration of bounding over the best of the road in the face of the balmy summer breeze, which to the occupant of buggy or wagon behind becomes a smothering, nauseating, dust-and-microbe-laden, heavy air. Then there is the damage to crops. The dust hovers over and settles down with its grime upon them. This must be injurious.

Now we have said all that is bad about an automobile operated with common-sense caution. Everything is bad and nothing deserves a good word about the machine operated by senseless joyriders who have no respect for human life or property but happily this is not the fault of the horseless carriage but of the irresponsible at the wheel; fortunately most drivers are considerate and use good judgment in managing their cars.

Let us turn to the value of the automobile to

the farmer. The automobile has lived down much severe criticism in rural districts and has developed into something more than a pleasure car for the millionaire or a thrilling plaything for the sons of the rich. The evolution of the motor car has been rapid, and to-day it stands something more than an instrument of pleasure—a real economic necessity of value to farmers as well as to city dwellers. The motor car has a place on the farm provided the farmer has the necessary means to purchase and operate a machine, and while on this point be it said that as a general thing the farmer is in a better position to own a car than a large majority of city-dwellers who do own them. The population of Canada consists very largely of people engaged in some form of farming and a large percentage of these own their own farms free of debt while most of the others are prospering and paying off gradually any debts which may be against their property. Owners of farms clear of debt are financially in a good position to own a car but the question arises what use would a car be to them? This may be answered in much the same manner as the same question applied to the city businessman. The motor car provides a means of relaxation after a hard day's work in the fields or stables. It takes the place of the driving horse, or what on most farms proves to be a combination driving horse and work animal. This horse in the rush season cannot be driven on the roads because he is already tired when night comes from work in the field. The result is the family must stay home evenings often when it is desired and even necessary to go to town or to a neighbor's some distance away. The car puts the farmer in the suburbs of the city. He is at most only from one-half an hour to an hour from all the city advantages and the car gives him an opportunity to get the best form of recreation. It breaks the monotony and makes agricultural life more attractive by destroying the isolation of the farm. By bringing farm and town together marketing facilities are greatly improved which eliminates transportation troubles so prevalent where farm produce must be shipped by rail or where visits to the market are delayed because the horses are busy. The family situated on the farm where a car is part of the equipment knows nothing of the loneliness and limitations of farm life so often branded as drudgery by those who make it so by depriving themselves of comforts they might just as well enjoy. An automobile is more than a luxury on the farm it may save many dollars in a single season. If machinery breaks down repairs may be had from town in a few minutes; if veterinary or medical help is required and telephones for some reason are not working the automobile fills the gap as nothing else can. It may be used, as previously stated, to market produce to the best advantage and besides all this the man who owns and operates a car well usually benefits from the experience, becomes a better farmer, and through the opportunities which the car gives him improves his knowledge through travel and experience as he could do in no other way. It is a great means of facilitating communication and intercourse and should aid in all community work tending to elevate and improve conditions in the farm home and on the farm.

The farmer financially able to stand the expense cannot afford to deprive himself and his family of the advantages which an automobile gives and as the tiller of the soil is generally a



The Farmer Enjoys His Car.

Automobiling on Kettle Point Road through the Indian Reserve.

man who looks on the dollars and cents side of the question we believe that with the right kind of farming and careful operation of the car it may be made a financial improvement to the farm. There are one-hundred-and-one ways in which it may prove useful and valuable. The larger the farm the greater the need of a car. In the country to the south a large percentage of the automobiles sold are owned by farmers and the percentage is increasing gradually. Over there it is considered that businessmen and farmers are the mainstay of the automobile business. Business men use their cars for profit as well as pleasure; farmers have the opportunity of doing the same thing.

Observers have noticed that in districts where automobiles are common farmers have succeeded in getting the best hired help; and, provided they did not let the automobile run away with their will power were the most up-to-date farmers making the best success of their occupation. As a social factor the automobile has proved a success. Some of the old-time social spirit, when neighbor visited neighbor, when picnics and socials were common has been resurrected by the horseless carriage. The chief reason for the lack of social intercourse in the country has been the want of time; the automobile is a time-saver.

Out in Kansas it is claimed that automobiles are used to run almost every machine requiring power from cream separators and circular saws up to threshing machines. They carry milk, deliver butter and eggs, haul freight to the depot and are making further developments. It has been found there that the auto is a contributor to prosperity not a destroyer of it, and some have figured that it costs them less to operate a car than to keep up a team of horses, and much more work can be accomplished by the automobile than by the horses. Some day a great majority of our farms will support automobiles. Prejudices against them are passing never to return and more and more the horseless carriage is being recognized as just as applicable and just as necessary to farm conditions as it is to city ways. Farmers already have rural free delivery and telephone service; the automobile will complete the system which should leave very little to be desired in farm life. With the automobile should go a greater agricultural efficiency and despite the fact that the snow on the country roads in winter prohibits its use for a part of the year there is a place for the car on the farm and a machine is worthy of the consideration of all farmers so situated as to be able to profitably and without prejudicing their business run a more efficient and time-saving outfit than horse and buggy. The automobile is no more a nuisance, it is a necessity.

A Question of Economy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me to draw your reader's attention to certain flaming posters now adorning Canadian bill-boards. The stoney heart of the passer-by is melted by the evident distress of the poor workman and his family, while the hardest-headed are convinced by the unanswerable logic of the attached legend: "Out of work! Why?" Surely even the untutored mind must realize that, if the 1,350 million dollars spent in buying foreign goods were kept at home and used to pay our own workmen to manufacture these goods we should have both the money and the goods, and the wolf of famine would not besiege our workmen's doors! It is all as plain as a pike-staff!

But wait! Some considerations of importance may have been omitted! Where did we get this 1,350 million dollars? Did we steal, borrow or earn it? Let us put the most charitable construction upon the situation and assume that we earned it; for, even if we stole it or borrowed it we should have to earn it some time. If, then, we earned it, we produced goods which we gave to foreigners in exchange for the money. And then, having the money and wanting to buy goods with it, we gave it back again to foreigners in exchange for what we wanted. Essentially the transaction has been the exchange of goods produced here for goods produced abroad. In fact, under modern conditions practically no money figures in the transaction at all; a record of mutual obligations having been kept it is seen that these obligations cancel one another, and that the net result is the exchange of one set of commodities for another.

Now suppose that we Canadians, instead of earning the 1,350 million dollars by exchanging native productions for the money, had set ourselves to manufacture all the goods we formerly purchased from abroad. Not being able to do two different things at the same time we should have to sacrifice either the actual doing, or the prospect of doing, something in which we had been engaged for the doing of something hitherto performed by foreigners. Take a case in point. We have been paying money to foreigners for bananas. Should we decide that we would establish the banana industry in Canada we should have to withdraw labor from other occupations (actually or potentially), and then it

becomes a question as to whether we are not losing more than we can possibly gain. Under Canadian climatic conditions banana growing is admittedly a costly business, and it is altogether likely that we should be money in pocket by letting the foreigner grow our bananas for us, and by confining our efforts, say, to the growing of wheat, which the foreigner will gladly accept in exchange for his bananas. In fact international trade does not differ in essence from trade between individuals. Both arise, in the process of social development from the division of labor and from the variety and unequal distribution of nature's resources; and both are, by common consent and by universal practice, judged to be of advantage to all parties concerned.

The designers of the aforementioned flaming posters have, however, enunciated a new doctrine; and have implicitly, if not explicitly, called in question the whole practice of exchange. But, before we accept this new doctrine it must be demonstrated that we were unwise in paying out the aforesaid 1,350 million dollars for goods not made in Canada. One would want to know what the goods were for which we paid this money, and then whether or not we could produce them in Canada as cheaply as we could buy them abroad. What would our new economic prophets say of a Manitoba farmer who should neglect his wheat fields for the sake of orange culture! Or of a nation who should set itself to grow or manufacture everything it wanted, irrespective of natural facilities or difficulties!

"Oh, but we don't want to go to extremes," say our new economists, "we want to be reasonable; we admit that there may be some things which it would not pay us to manufacture in Canada. Moreover, see how many idle workmen there are! We must find something for them to do!" Very good; we will be reasonable. How can we determine what industries can be profitably followed in Canada? Obviously banana culture is not one of them. Why not? It could be made quite a profitable business—to the growers—if it was adequately bonussed and protected; of that there is not the slightest doubt. It appears, therefore, that we shall have to re-



Good Machinery for Milk Production.

move artificial support in order to find out which industries are profitable—to the nation—and which unprofitable. Those in which we get the maximum result from the minimum expenditure of labor are the most profitable, while those—like banana growing—in which we get the smallest result from the greatest expenditure of labor are the least profitable. For us to grow one dollar's worth of bananas whereas we might, with the very same expenditure of labor, grow ten dollar's worth of wheat were folly indeed; but less foolish in degree only than the prosecution of any industry which cannot exist unsupported by public subventions. And, so far as the idle workmen are concerned we need only remember that they may be employed growing wheat as well as bananas, and that they will be entitled to better wages in an industry which survives by virtue of its own merit than in one which can only exist by state support.

Therefore, until we know what it was for which we paid out this fabulous sum of 1,350 million dollars, and until we are shown that it would have been national economy for the labor of Canadian workmen to have been diverted to the production of these things, we may safely infer that those who purchased these things abroad considered that they were "getting the worth of their money"; and that the transaction was essentially a profitable one for this country. We may infer also that the maximum economic advantages will be obtained by providing "a fair field and no favors," so as to ensure the "survival of the fittest." Only thus can we discover which industries we can engage in with maximum profit, and which industries are merely a burden upon the whole people. It isn't individual economy for a man to make everything for himself and buy nothing from anyone else; similarly it isn't political economy for a nation to buy nothing from foreigners—notwithstanding anything our flaming poster designers may say to the contrary.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

THE DAIRY.

Best Percentage of Fat in Cream.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For a number of years purchasers of cream, and creamerymen generally, have been urging upon farmers the advantages of skimming a "rich" cream. This is to be commended, as there are many things to be said in favor of a cream containing a high percentage of fat, among which may be mentioned—more skim-milk to feed on the farm, less danger of the cream souring, less cost for hauling or transportation by rail per pound of fat, less room required in vat or churn to hold a given number of pounds of butter. All these are strong arguments in favor of rich cream, but there is a danger now of going to the other extreme. One of the creamery managers reports in a recent monthly letter to patrons that a certain patron was paid \$21.31 for 122 lbs. cream, which is at the rate of nearly 17½c per lb. cream,—not fat. At the ordinary price paid for cream-fat at that time, this cream must have tested over 50 per cent. fat. What we desire to call attention to is the comment of the creamery manager: "We refer to this as being unusually high returns for the weight of cream, still we feel satisfied that Mr. ——— requires to exercise very special care in order to avoid a waste both in his skim-milk and in the separator bowl when producing such very rich cream."

There is a very strong point here for cream shippers or sellers to consider. Among some farmers there is a great rivalry to see who can send the richest cream to the creamery. This is all right up to a certain point, but beyond that the rivalry becomes a useless and senseless competition which is likely to cause a great deal of waste.

With some types of cream separators the waste of fat in the skim-milk takes place with a grade of "rich" cream sooner than with others. This term "rich" cream is a relative one—what one person would consider "rich," another would call "ordinary" or "average" cream. Rich cream is got by increasing the speed of the separator, by decreasing the feed, or by adjustment. As there is a limit of safety in increasing speed, and as decreasing the feed reduces the capacity of a machine, the more common plan of obtaining cream with a high percentage of fat is to adjust either a "cream screw" or a "skim-milk screw." In the former, the size of the opening is decreased

to such a point that very little skim-milk can get out with the milk-fat; or the point of outlet for the cream is made so near the centre of the bowl where the richest cream tends to collect, that only the milk-fat with a small amount of milk-serum or "plasma" can get out. While this is being done, the whole milk is running in at full feed from above and because one of the outlets (cream) is partly or almost entirely obstructed, the natural tendency is for more of the milk, containing more or less fat, to go out the skim-milk tubes or outlets. On the other hand, if it be a machine of the skim-milk screw adjustment pattern, and we open the skim-milk outlets wide in order to get a rich cream, the conditions are also favorable for more fat to get away with the skim-milk than should go there for best results. It is undoubtedly true that a thin cream by adjustment is a favorable condition for "close" skimming and many manufacturers formerly acted on this principle when adjusting their machines. But the cry for rich cream caused them to change, or perfect their machines to produce a cream with a high percentage of fat and we are now running to extremes in the other direction.

Then, too, there is more waste in handling very rich cream—it is more difficult to "flush out the bowl"; and every time such cream is transferred from one vessel to another, more or less of the cream sticks on the inside which is difficult to remove, causing loss of fat in handling. The tendency is to rinse this with water which tends to spoil the flavor of cream for direct consumption causing a "flat" flavor, and if warm water be used for rinsing the pail or can, this starts undesirable fermentations.

Very rich cream is difficult to sample properly for a Babcock test and if the person who does the testing, measures, instead of weighing the sample on a fine scale or balance, the cream shipper will lose about .7 per cent. on 35 per cent. cream, 1.36 on 40 per cent. cream, 2.25 on 45 per cent. cream, and 2.65 on each reading where the cream

Cream.

of cream, turning upon a "rich" as there are cream containing which feed on the less cost per pound churn to butter. All of rich cream, to the other reports that a for 122 lbs. 17c per price paid must have we desire to the creamery unusually still we feel exercise very when pro-

for cream among some see who can try. This is beyond that senseless great deal of

the waste with a grade thers. This e—what one or would call "y" or "aver- cream. Rich got by in- the speed of ator, by de- the feed, or tment. As a limit of an increasing, and as de- the feed re- capacity of e, the more plan of ob- cream with percentage of o a just a "cream or a "skim- w." In the size of the is decreased im-milk can out of outlet centre of the is to collect, amount of While this nning in at e of the out- rely obstruct- of the milk, out the skim- r hand, if it crew adjust- the skim-milk rich cream, le for more m-milk than It is un- adjustment skimming and on this prin- But the cry ge, or perfect with a high running to

handling very (lusi) out the is transferred r less of the difficult to re- The tendency is to spoil the ion causing a be used for a undesirable

ple properly who does the sample cream shipper per cent. cream 45 per cent. ere the cream

tests 50 per cent. fat. This amounts to 47.6 cents on a ten-gallon can of 40 per cent. cream and 92.7 cents on a ten-gallon can of cream testing 50 per cent. fat, when milk-fat is worth 35 cents a pound, as it is at the time of writing this article.

The writer does not wish to throw any cold water on the rich-cream campaign of education which has been so well carried on by Creamery men, Dairy Instructors and Dairy Educators everywhere, but we wish to call the attention of farmers to the fact that it is quite possible to overdo this matter, and that serious losses may result in skim-milk handling, and in testing, where the cream tests 40 per cent. fat and over. My readers are probably ready to ask, what per cent. of fat in cream do you recommend?—which is a fair question and one which we shall endeavor to answer briefly.

Taking all things into consideration, we advise a cream testing between 30 and 35 per cent. fat, preferably between 30 and 32 per cent. of the separator can be controlled so as to give cream within this narrow limit of fat content.

By the way, for years we have been preaching and teaching the great need there is for some simple speed regulator for hand cream separators. We saw one of these lately which, if it proves satisfactory in actual tests on the farms of this country, ought to be a great help in solving one of the vexing problems on dairy farms where cream is produced for sale, namely, a uniform fat content in the cream. Uniform speed of the separator is the most important factor in obtaining uniform fat content in cream.

O.A.C. H. H. DEAN.

John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, informs us that the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, has approved of the alteration of one of the rules governing the Canadian Record of Performance. This rule read as follows:—"In the four-year-old class and the mature class, no cow will be accepted for registration of performance if the beginning of her previous lactation period was more than fifteen months before the commencement of the test." As altered the rule will read:—"In the four-year-old class and the mature class no application will be accepted unless the date of previous calving is given."

HORTICULTURE.

Freight Rates.

By Peter McArthur.

Yesterday we had a meeting of the Glencoe Fruit-growers' Association to discuss the advisability of being represented before the Railway Commission when the application of the railroads for permission to increase their freight rates on apples and other fruits is to be taken under consideration. To most of us the news was a shock. Those of us who have had experience in shipping apples to the West felt that the railroads were already getting all that the traffic would bear. Although we were not in a position to have the authoritative facts we were given to understand that it is proposed to increase the rate to Winnipeg at least fifty dollars on each carload lot. To points farther west the increase will be in proportion. On the other hand the fruit-growers of the Pacific States and British Columbia are not to have their rate changed, although they already have a distinct advantage over the Eastern shippers. This would practically drive Ontario apple growers from the Western market. It was certainly the most discouraging bit of news we have had for some years. We agreed at once to send our President to register a protest before the Railway Commission. It was the only thing we could do. Even if we had wanted to employ the best legal brains that money can buy to present our side of the case they have been employed already by the railways, and will be there to oppose whatever ideas may be advanced by our representative.

I suppose the explanation of this application for increased freight rates is the same as Bill Nye got when he asked the railroad restaurant keeper why he charged two dollars for a ham sandwich? "I know the price is high" said the restaurant keeper, "but I need the money."

The railroads probably feel that they need the money. Not being one of those who think that the chief end of Canadian railways is to produce millionaires I am not convinced that the increase in rates is at all necessary. With the business of the world in the state it is in our great Canadian game of millionaire-making might mark time for a while. In a time of trial like this it is no more necessary that the railroads should declare big dividends, and do business as usual, than it is that the grocery stores and every other little business should be held up to the standard of past prosperity. As I understand it the chief business of a railroad is to give a necessary form of public service, and to enable them to do this our Canadian railroads have been granted

privileges, and given cash assistance to an extent unheard of in any other country. Since Confederation we have given our railroads assistance that has been estimated at over one thousand million dollars. The men building and managing these railroads have accumulated fortunes whose aggregate must equal a large percentage, possibly one-half, of this amount. And yet, at a time of national trial when the ordinary citizen of the country is compelled to shoulder burdens of every kind, our railroads, instead of helping, are apparently trying to increase our burdens so that they may continue their profits. I am afraid that they will get themselves disliked.

I have been wondering what would be the result if the fruit-growers of Ontario applied to the Railway Commission to have a physical valuation made of the railroads so as to get a proper basis for fixing freight rates? I know that this request has been laughed out of Parliament because of the trouble and expense it would involve. But as matters stand we are forced to pay freight rates that are based on extravagant construction, management, and over-capitalization. No matter how the railroads run their affairs they expect to be allowed to charge rates that will show a profit. The producers and consumers have to pay the cost, and the men who carry on this incredible sort of business make millions and win titles. The only check we have on their rapacity is the Railway Commission. It has already done much, but much remains for it to do.

Compared with other questions the case of the fruit-growers may not bulk large, but it comes home to the farmers of Ontario with full force. The apple industry already has so much to contend with that many farmers are talking of going out of it altogether. If the rates are increased so as to rob us of our best markets while those markets are made easier of access to our competitors we may as well give up. I am hopeful that on this occasion the Commissioners will aid the farmers who are to appear before them with their own legal knowledge instead of listening too attentively to the pleas that will be made with every legal resource at their command, by the lawyers representing the railroads.

Canadians Discuss Good Roads at Toronto.

Convocation Hall, Toronto, housed the Second Canadian and International Good Roads Convention and Exhibition from March 22 to 26, 1915. This Association purports to be a Canada-wide organization, having at heart the better construction and maintenance of streets and highways. Four days were devoted to the discussion of public thoroughfares from the remote sideroad, patronized by the humble farmer and his more humble steed up to the busy city street, bright even at midnight and ever noisy with the passing of electric cars, automobiles, transports, hucksters, hurdy-gurdies and pedestrians. Construction, maintenance and finance were the three vital questions under consideration. Engineering skill can quite master the two former questions but the latter remains with the Canadian people and their financial advisors.

FINANCE.

"A great problem regarding the movement is that of apportioning the costs" declared Sir Edmund Walker. "Every city should bear a proportion of the cost for a certain distance beyond its boundaries. It is not so much the farmer who wears out the roads as the people of the concentrated centers of population. The farmer is willing to pay his just share and we must settle very definitely the relative proportions to be borne by the man whose property abuts the highway, by the township, the county, the near-by city, the Province and the Dominion."

The "ways and means" of the movement was given over to S. L. Squire, Waterford, Ont., to discuss. Mr. Squire's address was of a financial nature for as he remarked "the whole matter depends upon the costs." The speaker adopted the report of the Highway Commission which recommended an expenditure of \$30,000,000 in Ontario spread over a period of fifteen years, 40 per cent. of which money should be paid by the Government, 20 per cent. by the cities and 40 per cent. by the counties. With this expenditure as a premise Mr. Squire developed his theme. There were 15,000,000 acres of land in Ontario under cultivation and if the farmer met the total expense it would only amount to 16 cents per annum per acre of cultivated land. If the Government and cities did their part as recommended by the Commission it would then result in a tax of 5 cents per acre of cultivated land. In this wise, Mr. Squire showed that the scheme for good-road construction would not be the unbearable burden that it was sometimes considered to be. The speaker then dealt with the 40 per cent. which the county would be called upon to pay. He considered that \$5,000 per mile would be a high average cost for the gravel, macadam or concrete roads, throughout the country. The counties obligation in this expenditure according

Prompt and Careful Seedsmen.

A reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" writes: "Seedsmen are occasionally subjected to harsh criticism, but my own experience has almost invariably for years been most satisfactory. Recently I sent away for six lots of seeds to Canadian and United States houses, some of them as far away as over 500 miles and all the orders were filled without an error, seeds apparently in the best of condition and all returned within a week from the day I mailed the orders. Considering the immense mail business some of them do at this season, such promptitude and accuracy is deserving of commendation, especially as several of them are advertisers in your columns."

FARM BULLETIN.

A Suggestion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

May I offer a suggestion in connection with the Patriotism and Production Campaign?

The farmers are specially urged to increase their production to its fullest possible extent—a request with which we willingly comply—but the one great obstacle with which we have to contend in our efforts towards this end, is the scarcity of farm laborers. As there are, at present, a large number of foreign prisoners of war detained in this Province, would it not be possible to have these men distributed (in small companies under proper guard) throughout the farming districts, especially such communities as most urgently require help in such work as land-clearing, ditching, under-draining, etc., and have these men employed at this work. It appears to me that if such an arrangement could be made, that this would help to solve one of the farmers' most difficult problems, and would assist materially towards greater farm production.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

J. B. F.

to the 40 per cent. basis would be \$2,000 and of this amount Mr. Squire considered that the municipality or county as a whole should only pay 50 per cent. or \$1,000. There will still be \$1,000 to provide.

Twenty-five per cent. or \$500 should be provided by assessment for benefit. The speaker declared that all property abutting improved highways increased very appreciably in value and it would only be fair to tax this land according to its worth which would be regulated by its location with regard to the road.

The remaining 25 per cent. or \$500 should be met by commuting the Statute Labor. Mr. Squire cited one township where an assessment of \$4,000 on a 100-acre farm called for seven days of Statute Labor. This commuted at \$1.50 per day would realize for the scheme over \$50.00 per mile. If this were capitalized on a 15-year basis and bonds sold at 5 per cent. it would produce over \$600. But only \$500 were required so this move would provide for interest and sinking fund.

Mr. Squire advised 15-year bonds issued by the county and for many reasons thought long-term bonds unsatisfactory.

In speaking on the subject, "State Roads of New Jersey," R. A. Meeker, State Highway Engineer, Trenton, New Jersey, said that no bonds were issued by that State to live for more than 30 years as he considered that the lifetime of any highway. "No road is permanent," said Mr. Meeker, in the sense of being comfortably passable and modern. The "Albion Way" is permanent to view but not satisfactory to travel. Furthermore of financial interest he said that New Jersey collects over \$781,000 from motor vehicle licenses and fines and this is used for the repair and up-keep of roads.

The "pay as you go system" was advocated by H. J. Bowman, Berlin, Ont. One delegate thought that such a system would bear rather heavily upon the tenant farmer but it was pointed out that no road is permanent. There must be repair, maintenance and new construction so each member of the community should meet the debts as they arise.

CONSTRUCTION.

"An improved highway construction is as perfect as its weakest part" said Lucius E. Allen, C.E., Belleville, Ont., "and is it not essential in considering any highway improvement to make a careful study of the traffic and general requirements in connection with that highway, including as a component part the bridges and culverts?" In a consideration of the subject "Bridges and Culverts," Mr. Allen considered a bridge less than ten-foot clear span as a culvert. In dealing with this subject the speaker discussed several points in detail but

it is only possible in the short space allotted to express his thoughts.

With regard to material Mr. Allen touched upon the long-lived character of concrete-arch bridges, some of which were constructed in France nearly fifty years ago and are still in good condition. As an initial step in any highway improvement the speaker said "it therefore seems essential in carrying out any general or special highway improvement work to first adopt some general plan of handling the work projected" and to aid in this he advocated a systematic survey of all the existing bridges and important culverts in the municipality. Such a survey should give attention to the following points: a systematic survey of all bridges and important culverts in the municipality with regard to their name location, construction, character of foundation conditions, present condition, when last painted or repaired; second, the classification should be made of the bridges based on the amount and character of the traffic. This information should be included in a general report to the council of the municipality with recommendations.

With regard to construction proper, Mr. Allen thought it advisable at times to put down a reinforced concrete floor slab which would vary in thickness from 5 to 8 inches at the crown to 4 1/2 to 6 inches at the edge. The addition to the concrete mixture for bridge floors of a small percentage of high-calcium hydrated lime would notably increase its density and durability. In long-span bridges he also recommended spreading on the finished floor surface a good covering of gravel, which in winter time would serve to hold the snow better than a smooth surface and in addition it would protect the concrete from excessive wear. In concluding Mr. Allen recommended that a bridge plate bearing the name of the bridge should be placed on each right hand post of the bridge. They are made of bronze and would cost \$5.00 a pair. Such a system has been adopted in Hastings County.

In a discussion on this subject, Frank Barber, C.E., Toronto, Ont., gave some valuable suggestions without monopolizing time with superfluous language. Following are a few of his suggestions:

It is cheaper to clear away the clay, sand and gravel so the stream at low water will wash both sides of the abutments. This is cheaper than widening the span to accommodate water in time of freshets.

It is not consistent to have a 16-foot roadway on a bridge with a 14-foot approach. It would be better to have the approach a little wider than the roadway. For some reason teamsters do not care to pass on a 16-foot roadway, therefore, it would be desirable to have a 14-foot

roadway for one-way traffic and an 18-foot roadway where traffic is to be carried on both ways at the same time.

In the case of cuts and fills the slope should not be steeper than 1 1/2 to 1. Anything less than this is uncustomary in railroad construction work and unsatisfactory in general highway construction. It might be advantageous to have the slopes 3 to 1 in some cases.

It is often advisable to put old sods on the slope as this will more effectively stand the strain of heavy rain and freshets. The cost is generally about 9 cents per square yard.

The road laws of the Province of Quebec were explained to the Convention by D. Michaud, Deputy Minister of Roads, Quebec City, P.Q. Out of 45,000 miles of roads in the Province of Quebec 15,000 miles of earth roads are regularly and systematically maintained under control of the roads department. The road department owns 58 macadamizing plants, which it rents or lends to the municipalities. It also owns such machinery as rollers, traction engines, road graders, cranes, shovels, etc. 143 municipalities own their own plants. The good road law of 1912 authorized the expenditure of \$10,000,000 which was to be procured by the Government but in the last session of the Legislature the sum was raised to \$15,000,000. A large amount of work is being done along the line of good roads construction in Quebec and Mr. Michaud said that the people were satisfied with it.

MAINTENANCE.

The Convention listened with interest to Major W. W. Crosby, C.E., Baltimore, Md., in his discussion of "Dust Prevention." "Road dust prevention begins with the construction of the road crust by securing proper road metal, by providing proper drainage and making the firmest angular bond that the metal is capable of in the macadam. There is no one best material and no one best method for dust prevention."

Major Crosby then went into a discussion of different materials used for laying dust. Sea water, said the speaker, has some value on account of the salts contained in it, but they are not permanent or powerful enough and they are soluble and soon wash away. A concentrated sulphite liquor is used quite extensively but it is also soluble. Bituminous materials are most effective in dust prevention and in the selection of any materials it is well to remember that the asphaltic oils are superior to paraffin preparations.

The Convention regretted the absence on account of illness of W. A. McLean, President of the Association.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the selection of B. Michaud, Deputy Minister of Roads for Quebec, as President. G. A. McNamee, Montreal, was chosen as Secretary-Treasurer.

War Stamps.

Re one cent war tax on letters and post cards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, United States or Mexico, and on letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally and wherever the two cent rate applies.

A war tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British Possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies, to become effective on and from April 15, 1915.

This War Tax is to be prepaid by the senders by means of a War Stamp for sale by Postmasters and other postage stamp vendors.

Wherever possible, stamps on which the words "War Tax" have been printed should be used for prepayment of the War Tax, but should ordinary postage stamps 1¢ used for this purpose, they will be accepted.

This War Stamp or additional Stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or post card, close to the regular postage so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage.

In the event of failure on the part of the sender through oversight or negligence to prepay the war tax on each letter or postcard above specified, such a letter or postcard will be sent immediately to the nearest Branch Dead Letter Office.

It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The War Tax stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of postage.

All the defects in factory butter and cheese are not due to carelessness or bad management at the factory. Make conditions right on the farm, and then the factoryman and maker will not have the same opportunities to lay all the blame on the milk producer.

Somebody, fond of statistics, has figured out that one large newspaper in New York city uses in one year all the spruce grown on 16,000 acres of land as spruce naturally grows.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 29, numbered 118 cars, comprising 1,829 cattle, 961 hogs, 127 sheep and lambs, 139 calves, and 529 fed-horses in transit. Cattle were steady to strong. Choice steers, \$7.80 to \$8.15; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.85; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5 to \$6; milkers, not many on sale, at \$5 to \$8; calves, \$5 to \$11. Yearling lambs, \$9 to \$12, one deck of 97, weighing 103 lbs., selling at latter price; light ewes, \$7 to \$8; rams and heavy ewes, \$6 to \$6.75. Hogs, \$8.75 weighed off cars, and \$8.50 fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	29	302	331
Cattle	351	3,683	4,034
Hogs	564	9,384	9,948
Sheep	208	325	533
Calves	48	692	740
Horses	75	81	156

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	5	293	298
Cattle	58	3,724	3,782
Hogs	131	7,693	7,827
Sheep	—	1,171	1,171
Calves	—	462	462
Horses	47	226	273

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 33 carloads, 252 cattle, 2,121 hogs, 278 calves; but a decrease of 638 sheep and lambs, and 117 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were moderate in nearly all the different classes, and as a consequence prices were steady and firm. This week, other years, would have seen a large number of cattle that had been prepared for what used to be known as the Easter market. This year, however, there were few cattle offered for the Easter trade, but there was enough, seemingly, to supply the demand. The bulk of this class was bought for the Quebec and Montreal trade. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders, all offerings being taken at steady to firm prices. Milkers and springers, of which there was a moderate supply, sold at about the same values as given in our last letter. Veal-calf deliveries continuing to be light, caused prices to remain firm. Sheep and lambs seem to have reached the limit of high values. Hog prices have been firm, although the packers tried to break values, but did not succeed.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers and heifers of Easter quality sold at \$8 to \$8.25; extra choice butchers' steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good to choice, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.85; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.75, and one bull sold at \$8.

Stockers and Feeders.—Stockers, 500 to 600 lbs. each, sold at \$5 to \$5.60; feeders, 700 to 900 lbs., sold at \$6.40 to \$6.60.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers sold from \$70 up to \$90, and \$95 was paid for two or three common and medium quality sold at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$8 to \$9.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8; common, \$6 to \$7; Eastern, grass calves, \$1 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams, \$5.50 to \$6; yearling lambs sold at \$8.50 to \$11.50; Spring lambs, weighing 60 to 80 lbs. each, sold at \$10 to \$13 each.

Hogs.—Prices have varied slightly, but closed as follows: Selects, fed and watered, \$8.60 to \$8.65, and \$8.35 to \$8.40 f. o. b.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices are much firmer, having advanced two cents per lb. Creamery pound squares, 35c. to 37c.; creamery solids, 33c. to 35c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are plentiful, having declined again this week, and are now selling at 20c. to 21c. per dozen by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 18 1/2c.; twins, 19 1/2c. to 19c.

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

Potatoes.—Per bag, 45c. for car lots of Ontarios, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 52 1/2c., track, Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.60; primes, \$3.30.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 15c.; hens, 13c. to 15c.; chickens, live weight, 13c. to 15c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 13c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 17c.; country hides, cured, 15 1/2c. to 18 1/2c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c.; wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and odds, washed, 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.43; No. 2 northern, \$1.60; No. 3 northern, \$1.57, track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 60c. to 62c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 70c.; No. 3, 68c., lake ports.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 81 1/2c. track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, \$1.15 to \$1.17.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.05, outside.

Barley.—For malting, 79c. to 82c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 82c. to 83c., outside.

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

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.70; second patents, \$7.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7; Ontario, 90-per-cent, winter-wheat patents, \$5.95 to \$6.05, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$20; No. 2, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton.

Straw.—Manitoba, \$26 to \$27 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$28 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$34.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.75 per cwt.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Hot-house rhubarb was scarce last week, and sold at from \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen. There were three cars of Florida tomatoes came on the market, and sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per case.

Apples—Spys, \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel; Rus-

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up - 11,500,000
Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

sets, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$2.75 per barrel; Greenings, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel; American boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$4 to \$5.50 per keg; grape fruit, \$2.75 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; California, \$3.50 per case; oranges, Florida, (Kings), \$3.50 per half-trap; California navel, \$2.35 to \$2.75 per case; Messina, bitter, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; pineapples, Porto Rico, \$5 per case; strawberries, 35c. to 40c. per box; beets, 50c. per bag; new, 85c. to 90c. per dozen; cabbage, \$1.25 per barrel; new, \$3 per case; carrots, 50c. per bag; new, 90c. per dozen bunches; celery, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case; California celery, \$5 to \$5.50 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; Americans, \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 100-pound sack; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag; parsley, imported, 75c. per dozen bunches.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle during the past week were light, and the quality for the most part was poor. Very few choice animals were sent, these being held back for the Easter trade. Choice stock will begin coming in from this forward. Meantime, prices have been holding fairly steady, good steers selling at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb.; medium at 6 1/2c. to 7c.; lower grades ranging all the way down to 5c. per lb. Butchers' cows sold at 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. for best, and as low as 5c. for commoner grades. Bulls sold at 6 1/2c. to 7c. for best, and 5 1/2c. to 6c. for common stock. Demand for lamb was good, at 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. for Quebecs, and 9c. for choice Ontario stock. Sheep sold at 5 1/2c. to 6c. per lb. Some common calves sold as low as \$2, the range being up to \$10 for the best. Hogs were slightly firmer than a week ago, and sales of selects were made at 8 1/2c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Demand for dressed hogs continued active, and as offerings were limited and there was competition for them, the market advanced. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were quoted at 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. per lb., and country-dressed at 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. for heavy weights, and at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for light weights.

Poultry.—Demand for poultry was dull, at 17c. to 20c. per lb. for turkeys, wholesale; 12c. to 15c. for chickens and ducks, and 10c. to 12c. per lb. for geese and fowl, according to quality.

Potatoes.—Green Mountain potatoes were still at the bottom figure, purchases being made as low as 4 1/2c. to 50c. per 50-lb. bags, carloads on track. Dealers think a rise cannot now be long delayed.

Honey and Syrup.—The new crop of syrup is arriving very slowly as yet, but quotations were unchanged. Prices were 75c. in small tins, and up to \$1.15 in 13-lb. tins, while sugar was 10c. per lb. Honey—White-clover comb was 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark

comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Eggs.—The production of eggs increases daily, and as a consequence of this prices continued to decline in spite of the prevailing active demand. Dealers were paying 21 1/2c. to 23c. per dozen here, according to quality. Only new-laid was offered.

Butter.—The market has reached the top, and is now again on the down grade. The approach of the end of Lent and the beginning of the new-milk butter were bearish influences. Finest creamery was quoted at 31 1/2c. to 32c.; fine, 30 1/2c. to 31c., and seconds, 29 1/2c. to 30c. Dairy butter was lower, at 27c. to 28c. for Ontarios, and 26c. to 27c. for Manitobas, per lb.

Cheese.—Ontario cheese was unchanged, at 17 1/2c. to 17 3/4c. per lb. for either colored or white, while Easterns were about half a cent less than Ontarios. Under grades were sold at 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c.

Grain.—The wheat market was generally higher last week. Oats, No. 2 white, 66c.; No. 3, 65c., and No. 4, 64c. per bushel, ex store, Canadian Western were 68 1/2c. for No. 3, and extra No. 1 feed, 68 1/2c. No 1 feed was 67 1/2c., and No. 2 feed 66 1/2c. Ontario malting barley was steady, at 90c. to 92c. No. 3 American yellow corn was 82 1/2c. per bushel; Argentine corn, 82c.

Flour.—Ontario patents were \$7.90 per barrel in wood, and \$7.40 to \$7.50 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.55. Manitoba first patents were \$7.80; seconds, \$7.30; strong bakers', \$7.10 in jute. Millfeed.—Bran was steady, at \$26 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$28. Middlings were steady, at \$33 to \$34 per ton. Moulle sold at \$37 to \$38 per ton for pure, and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—The hay market was dull and steady. No 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$19.50 to \$20 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$18.50 to \$19, and No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.

Hides.—Beef hides were 19c., 20c. and 21c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, and sheep skins were \$2 each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 2 1/2c. for crude.

Seeds.—Dealers report demand for all lines active, and prices steady, at \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$7.50 to \$9 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover, and \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike, at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade was given a strong boost on shipping steers last week. Sellers were able to advance prices on shipping steers generally from 25c. to 50c. Best shipping steers offered reached \$8.75, and were nothing like as good as steers selling the previous week at \$8.50 to \$8.60. It was stated by buyers that real prime shipping steers would have brought better than 9c. On butchering cattle, while the trade showed improvement, as compared with the week before, values were advanced not more than a dime to fifteen cents. Few handy steers were good enough to reach \$8, best offered generally running from \$7.50 to \$7.75. On heavy, fat heifers, a small lot of very prime ones went in with steers at \$8.35, and the buyers considered the heifers as good as the steers at the price, while \$6.25 to \$6.50 generally is stopping heavy, fat cows, although now and then real fancy ones reach \$7 and better. On the little, butchering stuff and medium and common cows, it was about a steady deal. No change was noted in the bull trade. The approaching holidays, both holy week and Jewish holidays, are calculated to weaken the demand, and sellers generally are not expecting anything like a red-hot trade for the next couple of weeks. Quite a few well-finished steers are expected through April and May, after which the grassers begin to come in pretty good numbers. Sellers are saying that they cannot remember the time when fat cows were selling as much under steers as at the present period. With steer stuff showing advances gradually, females, and especially good-killing butchering cows, do not appear to have gone ahead. This is explainable in a way by the fact that a medium and common kind of steers have been very draggy and slow sale right along, some

killers taking these at a price, in preference to cows. Receipts the past week were light, there being 2,125 head, as against 5,225 for the week before, and 3,500 for the corresponding week last year. Only a few cars of Canadians offered last week. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8 to \$8.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and coarse, \$7 to \$7.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice to prime handy steers, native, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; good butchering heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75; good butchering cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$3 to \$4; best bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Market last week was erratic, Monday values were declined 5c. to 10c., best grades selling at \$7.65 and \$7.70, Yorkers reached \$7.70 and \$7.75, and pigs \$7.50 and \$7.55. Tuesday's market reacted, Monday's decline being regained, and Wednesday prices were mostly a dime higher than Tuesday, best grades bringing \$7.75 and \$7.85, with York weights reaching \$7.90. Thursday values were declined 15c. to 25c., and Friday prices were still lower, bulk of the sales showing a fifteen-cent decline from Thursday. On the fifth day of the week the general price for all grades, except pigs, which sold at \$7 and \$7.10, was \$7.50, with a few Yorkers bringing \$7.55. Roughs ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.50, and stags mostly \$5.50 down. Receipts the past week figured 20,200 head, previous week there were 22,436 head, and for the same week a year ago the run numbered 27,680 head.

Sheep and Lambs.—New world's record prices were made at Buffalo for sheep and lambs last week. Monday and Tuesday, which were the high days, tops wool lambs brought up to \$11.25 and \$11.35, wool yearlings made \$10.25, best unshorn wether sheep showed a range of from \$8.75 to \$9, and ewes with fleece sold up to \$8.65. Some clipped lambs were offered, and best in this line sold at \$9.85, two loads of fall clips reaching \$10.25. Demand the next three days was not as urgent and prices were mostly a half-dollar lower, Friday's range on wool lambs being from \$10.75 to \$10.85, and clips went from \$9.25 down. Top for yearlings with wool was \$9.80, wool wether sheep ranged from \$8.75 to \$9, and unshorn ewes \$8.25 down. Offerings the past week aggregated 14,000 head, as against 15,249 head for the week before, and 24,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Receipts last week totaled 2,200 head, as compared with 2,100 head the previous week, and 2,125 head for the same week a year ago. Monday and Tuesday tops sold at \$12.50, Wednesday best veals reached up to \$13, and Thursday and Friday the bulk of the choice ones sold from \$12 to \$12.50. Culls ranged mostly from \$9.50 down, and the general spread on fed calves was from \$5 to \$6.

Gossip

R. M. Holtby, of Port Perry, R. R. 4, informs us that he has sold the Clydesdale stallion Acme advertised in these columns. Of 23 enquirers, G. W. Taylor, of Cremore, Ont., was the lucky purchaser. Acme, says Mr. Holtby, is the only horse in America that has stood eighth in the breeding list in Scotland. He should do good work in Simcoe County. He did well with Mr. Holtby, and but for pressure of work with Holstein cows would not have been offered. His new owner is to be congratulated.

When sending copy for a change in his advertisement, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., writes "The Farmer's Advocate": "It might interest your readers to know that the great May Echo Sylvia has just had a calf, as has also her two-year-old daughter. Sylvia is making a new record for herself, the first week running over 36 pounds, almost beginning at 100 pounds of milk a day. A record that perhaps we are most proud of, however, is a three-year-old daughter of our great champion cow, Belle Model Johanna 2nd, who herself having a record of 37 pounds in seven days, and 148

pounds in thirty days, has shown herself to be the only cow in the world that has produced a three-year-old daughter with a record of over 33 pounds. She is still in the test. These cows have been re-tested by Haley & Fraser, who, at my request, have made the strictest possible re-test, taking temperatures frequently. Belle Model Johanna 2nd has well proved her worth and her great record."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Expropriation for Cemetery.

Is an owner of land, who owns property adjoining a cemetery, compelled to sell said property for cemetery purposes?

Ontario. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes; that is to say the cemetery owner has the right to expropriate additional land if the circumstances warrant it, and the proper preliminary steps are taken. See the Cemetery Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 261, and especially Sec. 15.

Boundary Trees—Promissory Note.

1. A and B have land beside each other, the line having been surveyed years ago. B has cut trees across this line. What steps should A take to get paid for such trees? B was notified that he was across this line.

2. What is the penalty by law for cutting trees across the line in Quebec?

3. A gave B a note payable on demand. C buys the note from B, can C hold B liable for payment of said note if A fails in paying it?

4. When does a note drawn on demand outlaw?

5. Can C demand payment of said note at any time? C. A. F. Quebec.

Ans.—1 and 2. Regarding this matter it will be necessary for you to consult a local lawyer.

3. Yes, assuming that B has endorsed the note, and providing that C gives B due notice of its having been dishonored by A, and that he, C, looks to B for payment of it.

4. Six years from the time of demand made for payment or from the date of the last payment on account of it, or last acknowledgement in writing of the indebtedness.

5. Yes.

The New York Times printed an editorial explaining why it would be unwise for women to have votes and it required over six large pages to publish the replies, mostly contra, that poured in. One caustic lady intimates that there are rather too many men in politics better fitted for hoeing corn or selling ribbons than settling the affairs of State or nation.

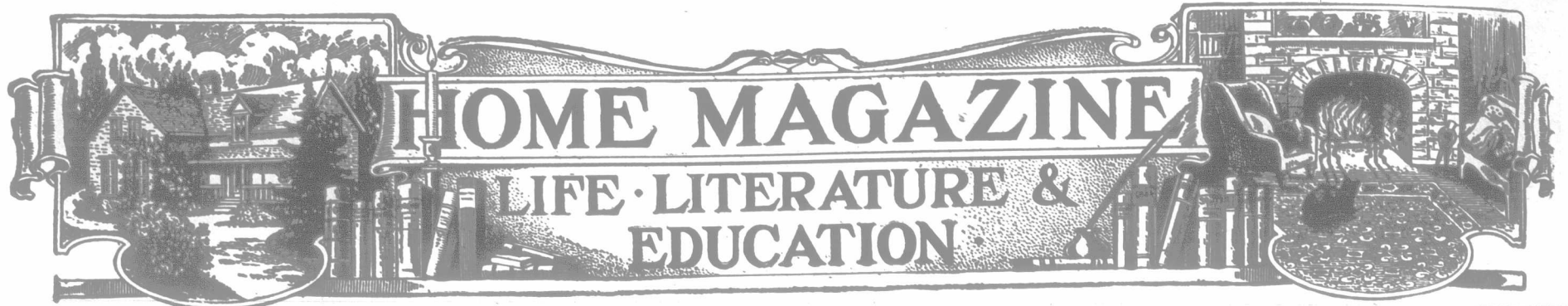
Pat was over in England working with his coat off. There were two Englishmen laboring on the same railroad, so they decided to have a joke with the Irishman. They painted a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat and watched to see him put it on. Pat, of course, saw the donkey's head on his coat, and turning to the Englishmen, said: "Which of yez wiped yer face on me coat?"

Two Irishmen were working on the roof of a building one day when one made a misstep and fell to the ground; the other leaned over and called: "Are ye dead or alive, Mike?" "I'm alive," said Mike, feebly. "Sure, yer such a liar I don't know whether to believe ye or not."

"Well, then, I must be dead," said Mike, "for ye would never dare to call me a liar if I were alive."

There is no place like the House of Commons for a "nice derangement of metaphors." It will be a long time, however, before we have a mixture equal to the outburst of an effusive orator who said:

"The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell!"



Easter Day.

Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer;
Death is strong, but life is stronger,
Stronger than the dark, the light,
Stronger than the wrong, the right;
Faith and hope triumphant say:
"Christ will rise on Easter Day!"

When the patient earth lies waking
Till the morning shall be breaking,
Shuddering 'neath the burden dread
Of her master, cold and dead,
Hark! she hears the angels say—
"Christ will rise on Easter Day!"

And when sunrise smites the mountains,
Pouring light from heavenly fountains,
Then the earth blooms out to greet
Once again the blessed feet;
And her countless voices say:
"Christ has risen on Easter Day!"
—Phillips Brooks.

From The Valley of The Shadow.

O God! I am travelling out to death's sea.
I, who exulted in days of sweet laughter,
Thought not of dying—oh! death is such waste of me!—
Grant me one comfort: Leave not the hereafter
Of men to be black, as though I had died not—
I, who in battle, my comrade's arm linking,
Shouted and sang—the life in my pulses hot
Throbbing and dancing! Ah, let not my sinking
In dark be for naught, nor my death a vain thing!
God, let me know it the end of man's fever!
Make this last breath a bugle call, carrying
Peace o'er the valleys and cold hills, for ever!
—John Galsworthy, in The Nation

How Some More of Your Money is Being Spent.

In opening the Dollar Chain movement for helping the needy in Europe's Great War, or because of it, we stated that the amounts received would be apportioned equally among the funds for Belgian Relief, Soldiers' Comforts (in charge of the Canadian War Contingent Association), and Red Cross hospital work.

This apportionment has been faithfully carried out, cheques of \$50.00 having been sent to each of the three Associations according as the money was received from you.

In previous issues we have been privileged to give you messages from directors of the Belgian Relief Fund, thanking you for your generosity, and showing how money sent to that department is being spent. Today we are equally pleased to give you a paper kindly sent for you by Mrs. Bowker, of the Canadian War Contingent Association.

You will be both pleased and interested to know just how your Dollar Chain is helping in this branch of the great work. Our own soldiers—our own Canadian boys—are now in the trenches, needing shirts, socks, bandages, and all sorts of first-aid materials, things that save life as well as give comfort. Mrs. Bowker tells of it all,—what is being done, what needs to be done—and seconds the President of the Association, Mrs. C. R. Somerville, President of this division, in thanks to you, delivered personally at this office by the latter, for the help that your money has afforded, so far, in procuring necessities.

May our Dollar Chain never cease adding links while the cry for pity and assistance goes up from stricken Europe. Mrs. Bowker's letter is as follows:

NEWS OF THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

When the Canadian War Contingent Association was formed in London, England, last November, and accounts came to this country of its organization, and of the work it was to do, the news was not three days old before a branch had been formed in London, Ont., and a cable received from Sir George Perley, ratifying its organization here.

A week later the National Service League was formed in Toronto, which does exactly the same work, and ships to the Canadian War Contingent Association in England.

London retains the distinction of being the only Branch of the parent Society, and is the recognized collecting center for Western Ontario.

The C. W. C. A. is, in England, the only officially recognized channel for reaching our Canadians at the front.

Special arrangements have been made for forwarding a constant supply of field comforts—as a supplement to the Government supplies—to our men abroad from the offices in London, England, and it behooves this Branch to see that it contributes its fair share to the Overseas Contingent.

This can only be ensured by the energetic co-operation of the western part of this province. Since the organization of our Branch, parcels have been sent in from St. Thomas, Windsor, Stratford, Clinton, Glencoe, Ridgetown, Crediton, Melbourne, Belmont, Wyoming, Highgate, Blythe, Wilton Grove, Delaware, Denfield, Crumlin, Lambeth, Longwood, Kingsville, Hutton, Muncey Reserve, Byron, Lobo, Melrose, Komoka, Bruce-

comforts that have been forwarded from here.

Mrs. McLaren Brown, Hon. Sec. of the Ladies Committee of the C. W. C. A., England, writes:

"The collector for a regiment tells me that the men on active service need a new shirt and a new pair of socks at least every two weeks to keep them comfortable." Certainly, they NEED what they want, when they want it.

This Branch has standing orders for wool with all the wholesale firms of this city. While these are filled as fast as possible, we are not always able to supply the demand. Large quantities have been bought from the retail stores also, and big orders have been filled direct from the manufacturers. In fact, everywhere that wool could be obtained to supply the knitters, it has been gotten for them by the Association.

Many people buy the wool outright, and turn in the finished article as a donation. In this way some of the buying is financed. Others take out the wool, and return it made up, but unpaid for, as Association work.

Fifteen hundred pounds of wool were given out at Hyman Hall, between the time that this Branch was formed and the 2nd of February. Thus it will be easily seen that much money for materials is necessary. So far, shipments have been made at the end of each month. Up to the end of February there had been sent forward from this Branch:

1,000 scarfs, 200 Balaclava caps, 500 cholera bands, 60 pairs of pyjamas, 120 undershirts, 350 day shirts, 650 pairs wristlets, 50 pairs bedsocks, 25 hospital shirts, 500 handkerchiefs, 20 pairs mittens, 100 pairs underdrawers, 2,500 pairs of socks.

This is exclusive of the stuff sent through this Branch, or obtained by us,



field, Varna, Centralia, Glanworth, Kintore, Tilsonburg, Iona Station, Clendeboye, Ekfrid, Florence, Hyde Park, Zurich, Newbury, Maple Grove, Thames Road, Maundamin, Hutton, Seafarth, Arva, Camatachie, Mt. Brydges; and from Boston, Mass., and Santa Barbara, Cal.

Many of these places are sending in regular monthly shipments to Hyman Hall.

Western Ontario is certainly awake to its obligations! But there is still room on the list for more names to be added.

Our Branch has received several letters from the Board in England congratulating us on the number and quality of the

to make up any deficiencies in outfits for the soldiers of the two contingents in training here.

Now that the warmer weather is coming the work is being reorganized somewhat. Socks and knee-caps are the only knitted articles required at present. Khaki handkerchiefs are always welcomed. Gray-bannel shirts are in continual demand.

Then the smaller, but not necessarily lesser comforts, i. e., chocolate, tobacco, chewing-gum, foot-powder, etc., are always in demand (and for these, subscriptions are always gladly received by Mrs. H. L. Gates, St. James street).

Many people are promising 50c. per month till the end of the war to this special fund. But there is still room for many more subscribers on this list to make up the amount needed.

The C. W. C. A. has also organized a hospital of 50 beds, at Shorncliffe, England, which is known as the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, and which was gladly accepted by the War Office. It is staffed entirely by Canadian doctors and nurses, Dr. Donald Armour being one of the former, justly celebrated at home and abroad, who has given his services. The accommodation, at the request of the British War Office, is now being increased to 125 beds, and to meet this need, special subscriptions are being asked for. Twenty-five dollars installs a bed, which may be named as the owner wishes.

(Subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Hodgins, 291 Central Ave., London, Ont.)

In a letter received last week, we are told that at present the patients in this hospital are almost exclusively Canadian.

Subscriptions and supplies for the hospital have been constantly sent forward, since last December, for this Branch.

There are still many people who hardly seem to realize that the Red Cross Society and the C. W. C. A., so far from being looked upon as antagonistic, should be regarded, let us say, as a well-assorted husband and wife working shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of their sons. The Red Cross, perhaps, the more masculine, takes charge of the great toll of sufferers from the battles, cures their ills when possible, sets them on their feet, and gives them a fresh start for the great fight. Meanwhile, the C. W. C. A., that devoted helpmate, called into being by the necessity of keeping each member of the family fit for his job, provides comforters to tie under their chins, chocolates and smokes to cheer and sustain them, mother-made socks for wet and weary feet, and many other useful articles of decidedly feminine manufacture.

So please remember that we work side by side, in the columns of the press, in the rooms at Hyman Hall, and in our own homes, for the Red Cross, and for the War Contingent Association.

War has produced many terrible conditions. But in one of its softer moments it created these two Societies, with their gifts of work and healing, their co-operative spirit, help and encouragement.

Surely no human inventor ever achieved so great a paradox.

"Dollar Chain" List.

The following is the list of contributors to the "Dollar Chain," from March 19th to March 26th:

Amounts over \$1.00:—
"Subscriber," Branchton, Ont., \$5.00;
Andrew Amos, Woodstock, Ont., \$2.00;
Mrs. H. R. Mooney, Inverness, Que., \$5.00; Mrs. C. Guelph, Ont., \$5.00;
Thomas Soybrook and family, London, Ont., \$5.00; "Subscriber," Ormskirk, Que., \$5.00; "E. and L.," Toronto postmark, \$5.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each:—
"Toronto"; From Bloomfield, Ont.; Mrs. J. E. Miller, Wilton, Ont.; M. Mulcaster, Essex, Ont.; Jane C. Manson, Galbraith, Ont.; J. A. Beattie, Glanworth, Ont.; "A Country Girl," Clarksburg, Ont.; W. A. Locke Jones, Pownal, P. E. I.; "Playter Boulevard," Toronto; Mrs. Ellis Sheppard, Sutton West, Ont.; "A Friend," Brussels, Ont.; Robt. A. Young, York.

Ont.: Mrs. John Edmonds, Silver Water, Ont.; Mrs. Robt. Murray, Avening, Ont.; "Reader," Cromarty, Ont.; "An Advocate Reader," Stanley, Ont.

Miscellaneous Amounts: Mrs. Chas. Wall, Branchton, Ont., 50 cents; Robt. Coxe, Milton, Ont., 50 cents.

Previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30th to March 19th.....\$ 986.63

Total received to March 26th...\$1,035.63

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

A WELCOME ADDITION.

Since the above list was made out, a welcome surprise has come in the form of \$35.00, forwarded by the teachers of S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid, Ont., to be added to the "Dollar Chain."

This brings our total up to \$1,070.63. The following letter explains how the money was raised. All honor to S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid! Thirty-five dollars will do a great deal of good to someone in need.

Appin, Ont., March 26, 1915.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Dear Sir,—The pupils of S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid, held a small patriotic concert and bazaar in the Town Hall, Appin, on St. Patrick's evening, March 17th. They were assisted in the programme by a few of the ex-pupils. The members of the Women's Institute served the lunch. It was decided to send the proceeds, thirty-five dollars (\$35), to the "Dollar Chain," and so help in the relief work. WINNIFRED GALE, LEWIS PAYNE, Teachers.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Jesus Met Them.

As they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying: All hail. And they came and held Him by the feet, and worshipped Him. Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell My brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me.—S. Matt. xxviii.: 9, 10.

I said, "I will find God," and forth I went To seek Him in the clearness of the sky, But over me stood unendurably Only a pitiless, sapphire firmament Ringing the world, blank splendor; yet intent Still to find God, "I will go seek," said I, "His way upon the waters," and drew nigh An ocean range, weed-strown and foam-bespent: And the waves dashed on idle sand and stone, And very vacant was the long, blue sea; But in the evening, as I sat alone, My window open to the vanishing day, Dear God! I could not choose but kneel and pray, And it sufficed that I was found of Thee. —Edward Dowden.

The quest for God is as old as humanity, it is a primal instinct of the human heart: but the quest of God for man is older still. Even when man, in shame and fear, tried to hide from the Presence of God, it is written: "The LORD God called unto Adam, and said unto him, where art thou?"

A few days ago I was talking to a young woman who said she had been for years seeking the Living JESUS and yet had failed to find Him. She seemed to think that historical proof was all she needed, for she said, "I believe in God, but I am not even sure that JESUS ever lived in the world at all."

That remark only proved—what she afterwards admitted—that she had never studied the history of the first centuries of our era. No one who has studied history with any thoroughness can deny that the Christian Church, which now numbers its members by millions, began in Palestine less than 2,000 years ago, and has from the beginning traced its existence to JESUS Christ. Even the men who deny His Divinity and refuse

to believe in His Resurrection, must own—if they have any knowledge of the history of those times—that the Founder of Christianity was put to death by Pontius Pilate. Pilate was appointed Roman Procurator, or Governor of Judea, about A. D. 26, and his rule lasted for about ten years. Our Lord was crucified about A. D. 33, and the words "Suffered under Pontius Pilate," in the Apostles' Creed, bear witness to the fact that we "have not followed cunningly-devised fables," as St. Peter says, "when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Name. (Acts iv.: 13-22). Their belief in these facts only increased their wickedness in refusing to follow Christ.

Our Lord, after His Resurrection, only revealed Himself to those who really wanted to know the truth in order to follow it. He showed Himself alive to some who were slow to believe the witness of others, and He even offered the physical test demanded by St. Thomas, but these "many infallible proofs" of the Resurrection were only granted to those who wanted to do the Will of GOD and were eager to know the truth.

There are two kinds of unbelief. One

revealed Himself to them? They fell at His feet in joyous worship, and then were sent on to deliver their message—the same message the angels had given them—that the Lord would meet His disciples in Galilee. St. Matthew tells us that the eleven disciples obeyed the command to go into Galilee, that there they saw their Master and worshipped Him, "but some doubted." To them also was the commission given to go and tell the good tidings. This command was embedded in two encouraging declarations. The first: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." The second: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

The Living JESUS does not usually reveal Himself in blinding glory, as He did to Saul of Tarsus. These women, who were hurrying to pass on the good news they had just heard, were met by the Lord Himself. Because they tried to be missionaries, giving light to sorrowing hearts, they received more light.

The Easter message must be passed on. We have no right to keep to ourselves the good news that our Master Lives and has conquered death. But those who would convince the world of His Living Presence in our midst to-day, must show by their words and actions that His service has power to uplift the soul and rejoice the heart. If professing Christians are unlovely in their lives their witness will not be believed, and they will drive men away from Christ instead of attracting them to Him.

Jowett says: "Some years ago, in a certain northern town, I saw a street lamp exceedingly dirty and dingy, from which there hung an inscribed index hand, pointing the way to the municipal baths! And we have seen its analogy in the Christian Church. Unclean lives proclaim the powers of the kingdom of purity and light, and the defiled garment puts the Saviour to shame. The messenger is not worthy of the message, and therefore the message itself is treated with derision and contempt."

We, who claim to be Christ's disciples, must not bring shame on His Name by carelessly indulging habits of selfishness, conceit, or bad temper. If one of our soldiers at the front should deliberately torture a wounded German or helpless child, his action would bring shame and dishonor on the whole Empire. So a professed soldier of Christ, if he acts disgracefully, can do more harm to His Master's cause than any outside enemy.

Each day should be an Easter Day to us. Every morning we should meet our Living Lord, should kneel at His feet and accept our orders for the day. JESUS Lives! He is

"No fable old, nor mythic lore, Nor dream of bards and seers, No dead fact stranded on the shore Of the oblivious years: But warm, sweet, tender, even yet A present help is He; And faith has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee." DORA FARNCOMB.

"It's Better Further On."

By J. W. Bengough.

Take heart of hope; look up and trust: "It's better further on!" The clouds will pass for pass they must; "It's better further on!" Though life be hard and dull to-day, With leaden skies of dismal gray, Look up, and sing along the way, "It's better further on!"

Remember when your foes assail, "It's better further on!" Remember, when you try and fail, "It's better further on!" The summit may be dim and far, But o'er it shines Hope's radiant star; Then bravely cry, "Excelsior!" "It's better further on!"

Drop not beneath the wand of Age; "It's better further on!" You still may write life's brightest page; "It's better further on!" Make your last years your noblest, best; In fruitful toil still find your rest; Still sing, as glows life's golden west, "It's better further on!"

—Christian Endeavor World.



In Shorncliffe Canadian Hospital.

Of all the difficulties which people find in believing, the fear that the story of the Life and Death of the Founder of Christianity is a myth is most easily set at rest. Any sceptic who uses that idea as an argument against belief in Christ is simply proclaiming his own ignorance of the ordinary facts of history.

But, though the overwhelming evidence for the Life, Death, and even the Resurrection of our Lord cannot be disproved by anyone who honestly studies the early

is the unwilling unbelief of those who love the light and are earnestly seeking for it, as St. Thomas was. The other is the willing scepticism of men who want to do their own will, and who refuse to examine any of the proofs of Christianity. Those who are seeking for the light need not be discouraged though the quest be long, for those who seek shall find. Our Lord has promised to manifest Himself as the Divine Teacher to all who will obey the Will of GOD.—St. John vii.: 17. Those who are earn-



Canadian Nurses at Shorncliffe.

records, that evidence can only convince the mind—it cannot change an unbeliever into a Christian; for, as St. Paul told the Romans, it is only with the "heart" that man can believe unto righteousness. Faith is dead and worthless if it fails to uplift the life. The Jewish rulers did not attempt to deny the fact of the Resurrection of Lazarus, but they wickedly plotted to put him again to death. They could not deny the fact, the healing of the lame man at the gate of the Temple, but they tried to put down by threats any preaching in Christ's

estly seeking God, with the full purpose of serving Him when found, will not be left in the darkness of uncertainty for ever. If the sheep stray helplessly in the wilderness, seeking for the Shepherd, they will be found by Him.

On Easter Day the women were running to tell the good news they had heard, eager to announce to the disciples that their Master had risen, when JESUS Himself met them. They had sought Him at the tomb and failed to find Him. What did their short failure matter, if only He found them and re-

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

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



8586 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8487—Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8578 Empire Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8584 Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8599 Eton Jacket, 34 to 42 bust.



8596 Long Waisted Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8610 Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8575 Blouse with Full Fronts, 34 to 42 bust.



8541 Dress in Military Style for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8519 Redingote Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8572—Blouse, with Turn-over Collar and Cuffs, 34 to 44 bust.

Rules for communications: (1) All communications should be addressed to the Editor, The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. (2) All communications should be accompanied by a real name with a street address. (3) Closing a letter with a stamped address is not necessary. (4) Allow one month for the return of questions to correspondents.

Flowers

Dear Inquirer:—I promised you something in this department, and I get right to work, considering the soil, if we think for a moment, it spells drudgery. It may be poetical, but really as you know, it is a sheer joy, a full thing, a thing, are, out of the "time when" highest upon you; fields, and stemmed in above the golds; you far-away meadow—sparrow; face, and all, and a Then, are you be up a rhyme?

Oh, the time! The sweet odor! And how As you pot the queer and yellow shape and future and be when the growth here, sweet crimson. Vegetables nourishing the finish of your h takes into they show

That th be yours, as little sible comm that is n one that excuse. anywhere Plenty of (if needed forbidding "old" ma new manu garden in burn the do more lizer ha to be su fluences some so resolved that on; supply just

Then, d garden pl men are counts, b of food, of pleasur that gard time for and roll is inest inowadays enough so in long with a This grea ous weedi and don't quickly, a ed, an op on the fla preferable always t shallow s of good g and it fo

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I think I promised you a practical article on gardening this time. After all, we must get right down to choosing seeds, and considering manures, and delving in the soil, if we are to have results, but don't think for a moment that any of this spells drudgery. Every moment of it may be pleasure. Even though you be poetically minded, you can think poetically as you work, for, it seems to me, sheer joy, mingled with love of beautiful things, is always poetry.—There you are, out under a blue spring sky, in the "time when lilies blow, and clouds are highest up in air"; the sweet breeze is upon you; you see everywhere greening fields, and, away beyond there, the red-stemmed marsh all bursting into leafage above the masses of golden marsh-marigolds; you listen to the noisy chorus of far-away frogs; you descry the song of meadow-lark, and bobolink, and song-sparrow; you rejoice, and lift up your face, and feel that in all, and through all, and above all the All-Good reigns. Then, are you not a poet, even though you be unable to scan a line or devise a rhyme?

Flowers and Vegetables.

Oh, the beauty of the country in spring-time! The sights of it! The pure, sweet odors of it!

And how your imagination is at work! As you potter with the soil, and cast in the queer little seed—black, and brown, and yellow, and infinite in variety of shape and size—you are looking into the future and seeing your garden as it will be when the miracle of germination and growth has been accomplished.—lilies here, sweet mignonette there, banks of crimson, and gold, and snowy white! Vegetables, too, beautiful as well as nourishing and health-giving! You see the finished story, the fruit of the labor of your hands and your intellect.—For it takes intellect to make plants grow as they should grow.

That the full joy of the garden may be yours, navigate so that there will be as little unadulterated drudgery as possible connected with it. Choose a spot that is mellow and easily worked, not one that is hard, and bakes on every excuse. If there isn't a favorable spot anywhere within reach, have one made. Plenty of old manure, with some sand (if needed), will transform very hard and forbidding soil.—Please note that word "old" manure, and remember this, that new manure should NEVER be put on a garden in spring. It is almost sure to burn the seedlings and tender roots, and do more harm than good. If the fertilizer has not been applied in winter, so to be subjected to the mellowing influences of wind and weather, procure some so old that it is almost, or quite, resolved into rich, black soil, and put that on; the borders of the barnyard may supply just what is needed.

Then, don't try to dig over the whole garden plot yourself. . . . Yes, yes,—the men are in the fields, and every hour counts, but think of the money's worth of food, and more than money's worth of pleasure, that are to be derived from that garden. It really takes very little time for any man to plough, harrow, and roll a garden, and the benefit, later, is inestimable. Indeed, very wise folk nowadays often have the plot long enough so that the seed may be put in in long rows that may be cultivated with a horse off and on all summer. This greatly reduces the worry of laborious weeding. . . . Don't make high beds, and don't run to drills. They dry out quickly, and make watering, when needed, an operation of exasperation. Plant on the flat; hollows about the stems are preferable to mounds. . . . And remember always that constant cultivation—fairly shallow surface cultivation—is the price of good growth. It keeps down weeds, and it forms a dust-mulch that conserves

the moisture about the roots. It is a true saying that "tillage is as good as a rain." This holds good except in time of extreme drought, and for a few days after transplanting, when plants need an unusual amount of moisture.

If you are anxious for extra early vegetables and flowers you have probably started a few of the seeds in boxes in the house, or in a hot-bed, early in March. Some more may be started in April, and so a succession may be kept up. To "harden" them and have them sturdy, the seedlings are usually transplanted from the house or hot-bed to a

Corn, cucumbers, squash—anything especially tender—may be planted out of doors, in rich, mellow soil, early in June. Melons may be started somewhat earlier in the bottom of sods, placed, upturned, on a manure-pile, which will supply under heat. When transplanting, move sods and all.

—May one emphasize the need of richness of the growing-bed for nearly all plants? Tomatoes, it is true, when planted in soil that is too rich, have a tendency to run to tops rather than fruit; beans, too, will do fairly well on rather poor land.—like other members of the leguminosae order, they possess the power of extracting nitrogen from the

spur for tall vases, tall antirrhinum, and even zinnias if of rich color; but the list may be greatly extended. Sweet peas are beautiful just after being cut, but very soon lose their color.

For bright color in the garden, phlox drummondi and scarlet phlox may be added to the above list, with plenty of white nicotine, candytuft and sweet alysum as separators, to prevent clashes in effect, and mignonette and heliotrope for perfume.

For very early spring flowering, bulbs, and perennials, must, of course, be depended upon, the bulbs, with the exception of montbretias, gladioli and summer-flowering hyacinths, being set out chiefly in fall. Perennials and biennials (roots) may be set out in spring, but cannot be greatly depended upon for effect until another year. In this list may be recommended: (1) Bulbs—Snowdrops, crocuses, scillas, grape hyacinths, hyacinths, daffodils, narcissus, tulips. (2) Perennials, roots and tubers—Peonies, Sweet William, perennial phlox, perennial larkspur, Oriental and Iceland poppies, bleeding heart, anemones, meadowsweet, golden glow. (3) Biennials—Hollyhocks, foxgloves, antirrhinum.

Many plants which self-sow, really annuals, biennials, and perennials, e. g., foxglove, hollyhocks, and poppies, are practically perennial.

Most shrubs and vines do best when set out in spring, as they have not then the rigors of winter to contend against before becoming established.

Popular shrubs are: Forsythia or golden bells, japonica, weigelia, the lilacs, syringa, barberry, smoke tree, flowering plum, red-bud or Judas tree, almond bush, magnolia stellata, and the spiraeas. Among vines may be mentioned: The various species of clematis, climbing roses (the hardy varieties), wistaria, trumpet vine, and Boston ivy. Among quickly-growing vines, invaluable for screening unsightly objects and views, are morning-glories (some of the new varieties are very beautiful), Alleghany vine, canary vine, scarlet runner, coccinea scandens, aristolochia, Japanese hops, and wild cucumber.

All of these may be obtained from any dealer in seeds and plants.

It is quite possible, however, to have a very attractive garden by calling upon the plants of our own woods. Indeed, many people nowadays are making a fad of so protecting and developing our native flora, and a very beautiful bulletin has been issued in Illinois which strongly advocates doing this very thing. "The Illinois way," it says, "is to have ninety per cent. of the planting composed of trees and shrubs that grow wild in Illinois"—a method that may be extended indefinitely, of course, far beyond the borders of that Prairie State.

The advantages of the plan are not far to seek. The expense is less; the planting, especially when massed, as in nature, is sure to be effective and harmonious; and, lastly, indigenous plants and trees may be transplanted more rapidly and are much more likely to grow than those brought in from a distance and native to a very different soil and climate.

In the matter of such planting, it is only necessary to specify a few examples to suggest endless possibilities. Trees—Elms, maples, beech, oak, native spruce for windbreaks. If the house is small, have smaller trees about it; apple and crab-apple trees are as good as any.

Vines—Wild grape, wild clematis, bitter-sweet.

Shrubs—High bush cranberry, dogwood, wild cherry, wild crab-apple, wild rose, red elder, common barberry, sumach, Juneberry or shad bush, witch-hazel.

Flowers—Hepatica, dog's-tooth violet, spring beauty, trillium, Indian turnip, bloodroot, Solomon's seal, wild phlox, wild columbine (aquilegia), cardinal flower, blue lobelia, meadow rue, herb Robert, violets, wild asters, Joe Pye weed, boneset, ferns, mandrake, cone flower.

In making use of any of these for the home garden, study first the conditions under which they grow naturally, then supply the same conditions as far as possible. The presence of shade trees, and a damp spot in any part of the garden, will usually supply a habitat in



One Should Love to Enter Here.

cold frame, which can be covered at nights, then, finally, to the garden.

Seeds for later vegetables and flowers may be sown in the open ground—in a rich, deep, mellow, finely-worked up root-bed—early in May, and even up to the 24th of May, for tender, easily-frozen plants. Peas, lettuce, beets, carrots, parsnips, parsley, salsify and onions are among those that may be sown thus out of doors; directions will be found on all the packages.

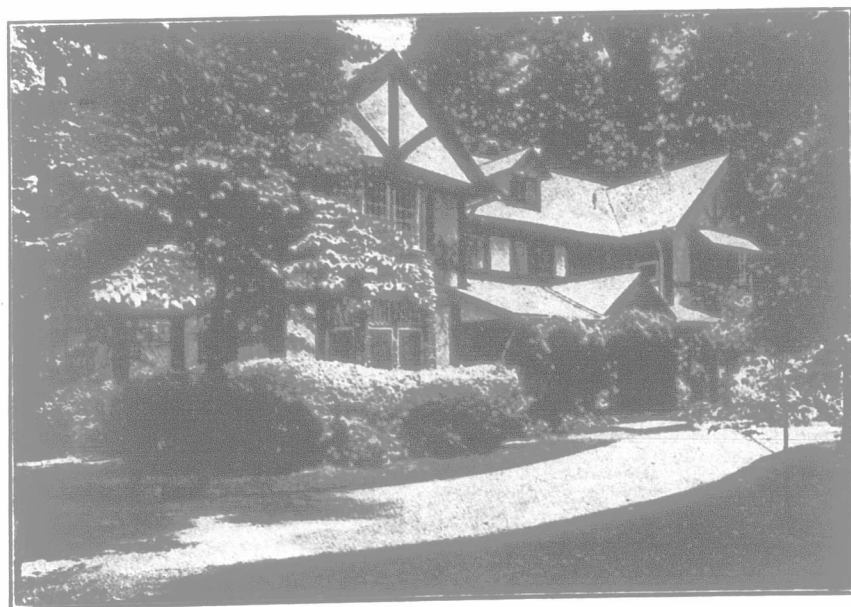
Tomatoes, eggplant, asters, etc., have to be started in-doors. If you have not so started them, better buy the plants from a grower. When setting plants out, first make a hole for each large

air and confining it in tubercles on their roots, actually enriching the ground they grow in.—but most plants do better in rich soil. If you want to be convinced of the truth of this, put a few seeds in poor soil and watch the difference.

At all events, have a vegetable garden, and train the family to like vegetables of all kinds. They are at once food and medicine, and, by their variety, provide endless possibilities for dinners and suppers for the whole year.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many people have a few rows of flowers for cutting, in the vegetable garden,



Shrubbery Conceals the Foundations of the House.

enough so that the roots may be extended gently (it is better if they have been left with a solid ball of soil about them) in all directions, sift the soil, firm it down, water thoroughly, and finally cover the whole surface that has been moistened with a dust-mulch of dry soil to conserve the moisture. Setting out should be done in the evening, or on a damp, cloudy day. Should the sun be bright and hot, a shelter of shingles or other protection, left on for a day or two, will be greatly appreciated by the plants.

where they may be cultivated with the horse whenever the rest is being done. Others, however, choose to have them in the back yard, where their bright faces may be seen every time one steps out of the kitchen door or peeps out of the kitchen window.

Fewer flowers are needed for the front lawn, where flowering shrubs and perennials in borders may be depended upon for a touch of color.

Among the very best species for cutting are the following: Nasturtiums, asters, coreopsis, gaillardia, gypsophila, lark-

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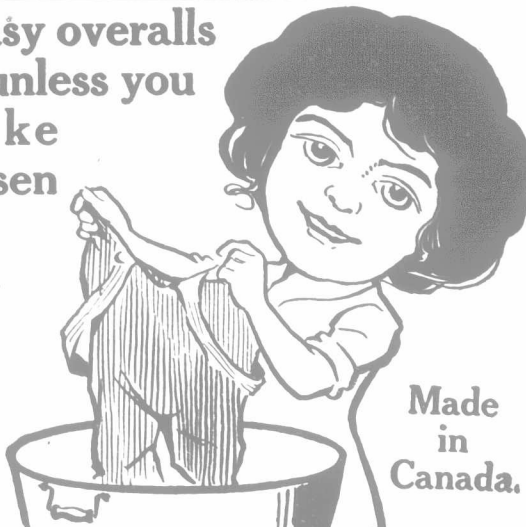
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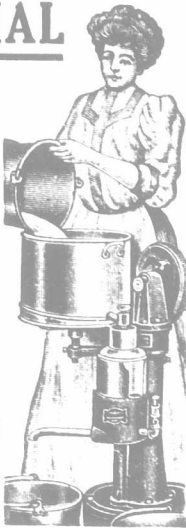
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which most of the native plants will respond splendidly. Dig them up carefully wherever they grow in the woods, taking plenty of soil and disturbing the roots as little as possible; set them out before they have time to dry at the roots, and, as a rule, they will give little further trouble.

Remember always that massed planting is always the most effective, and that, in a front lawn, borders are better than beds. "It dawns upon us," says the Illinois bulletin, "that any beginner (I think it means 'any old' beginner," to be expressively slangy) can put flowerbeds in the middle of the lawn, and that every beginner will try to make each dollar stand up on edge where everyone can see it. . . . Thus, we come to hate show, and to care more for privacy, permanence, dignity, peace, restfulness, out-door living, winter comfort, views, a playground for the children, old trees, cut flowers in the house all the time, and low cost of maintenance." . . . If the borders are irregular, all the better, unless when they run along a straight walk.

In planting trees and shrubs, remember, also, to avoid dotting them about indiscriminately. Place them in irregular borders and masses, leaving an almost open sweep before the house. Trees may, however, be used as a direct background for the house, and enough of them provided somewhere between house and road to form a partial screen. "A glimpse of the farmhouse is usually better than the whole thing." It gives an air of mystery, of something more to be found out, which is always alluring.

And don't forget to hide the foundations of the house with vines and shrubbery. The greenery forms a connecting link with the ground, and gives an air of permanence that can be gained in no other way.

... Beautifying the home pays, in hard cash, if one wishes to sell, as well as in the unending pleasure of living among beautiful plants and flowers. To quote once more from "The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm,"—"Nobody can afford to have bare and ugly home grounds. It is bad business."

So much this time for gardening.

JUNIA.

HOUSE-CLEANING QUERIES — NUT MACAROONS.

Dear Junia,—Have received so much help from your column, but am still in need of some more. House-cleaning time will soon be here again with all its work of painting and papering. I have one room that has always had Muresco on it, but I notice the ceiling has started to peel off in two or three places. Do you know of anything to stop this? I'm afraid if I scrape it, it will make it look patchy when the next coat is applied.

I have one little room that we always put lime on, but the lime runs off so much. Do you know of any way to make the whitewash that it will not rub off? Now, I hope I have not been too much bother. Will send a recipe for nut macaroons which I have found very good.

Nut Macaroons.—One and a half cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 3 cups flour, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla or almond flavoring, 10c worth chopped nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered pan.

A FOREST FAIRY.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Would advise you to write to the Muresco Manufacturing Company for the answer to your first question. You will find the address on the package.

The following whitewash is recommended: Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water, covering the vessel during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add 8 quarts of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 2 1/2 lbs. of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; 1/2 lb. powdered Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well. Next put the mixture in a kettle set into a larger one filled with water (a sugar-kettle is good), and put over a slow fire. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand for a few days covered from the dust. Re-heat before applying. Coloring mat-

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No. 1 Ontario grown - - - -	17.00
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White blossom, unhulled, per lb.	20c
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Prices for Seed Grain include bags and Railway freight in Ontario and Quebec if your order amounts to \$25.00 or more.

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on cob (70 lbs.) - - - - -	\$1.50
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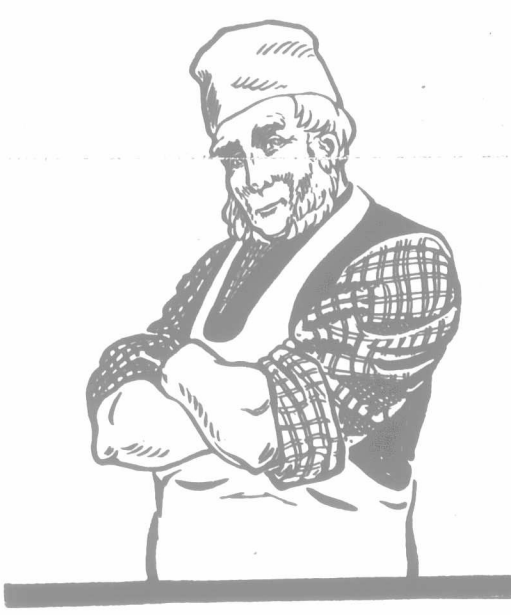
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ter, with the exception of green, may be added. This, of course, makes a rather large quantity, but you can use half or quarter as much, as desired.

Things to Eat.

Swiss Steak.—Select a slice of round steak cut about 2 inches thick, and pound into it on both sides as much flour as it will take up. Brown the meat on both sides in bacon or salt-pork fat, cover with boiling water and let simmer about two hours. Peel an onion for each person to be served and let cook five minutes in boiling water, drain, rinse in cold water, and set about the meat to cook. If the meat is browned in an iron frying-pan, finish the cooking in an earthen dish.

Potted Beef.—Boil the beef, take off all fat and chop the rest very fine. Season with salt, pepper, allspice and a little sage. Melt enough butter to knead the meat together. Pack it in bowls and pour melted lard over it to keep it. This will keep at least a week in a cold place.

Swedish Rolls.—2 cups scalded milk, 3 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 yeast cake mixed with the white of 1 egg in 1/4 cup water, 6 cups flour. Knead and let rise once. Knead again and add currants and cinnamon. Make into rolls, let rise again and bake.

Corn Toast.—Cook in a pan 1/4 tablespoon of finely-chopped onion with 1 1/2 tablespoons butter for 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add 1 1/2 cups canned corn, 1 pint thin cream, salt and pepper or paprika to taste. Let simmer 5 minutes, pour over toast, garnish with parsley, and serve hot.

Drop Breakfast Gems.—Mix and sift 1 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour, 3/4 teaspoons (level) of baking powder, and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Work in 3 teaspoons lard with the tips of the fingers, then add 1-3 cup milk and 1-3 cup water, mixing quickly. Drop by spoonfuls into buttered hot-gem pans, and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes.

Orange Salad.—Cut four oranges thin and dress with a plain French salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Orange Jelly.—2 tablespoons powdered gelatine dissolved in 1 cup boiling water, 2 cups orange juice, 2 cups whipped cream, 1 cup sugar and yolks of 3 eggs beaten well. Add the cream last. Put in a mould to stiffen and garnish with sections of orange before serving.

Prunes.—1 heaping tablespoon powdered gelatine, 2 cups water, 1/2 lb. good prunes, 3 tablespoons sugar, and strained juice of 1 orange. Soak the prunes and take out the stones. Cut them in two and put them into a saucepan with the water and sugar, and cook very slowly until soft, then add the gelatine dissolved in hot water, and the orange juice. Pour into a wet mould. When firm, serve with whipped cream.

Spiced Liver.—Split a calf's liver, and parboil. Scoop out the centers and mince this, adding one onion, a little sage and browned salt pork, bread-crumbs and salt and pepper to season. Fill the cavities, sew the edges of the liver together and put in a pan. Baste occasionally with water mixed with vinegar and spices while baking.

Potato Soup.—Fry a dessertspoon of minced onion in 2 tablespoons good dripping, dusting it as it cooks with a tablespoon flour. When well cooked add 1 quart milk or stock. Let it cook up, then add 6 or 8 large boiled potatoes mashed fine. Season and serve with a little chopped parsley on top. A little celery may be boiled with the soup, if liked. Serve with bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

Quick Breakfast-Muffins.—Sift together in a bowl 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 rounding teaspoons baking-powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Beat an egg well and add to it 1 cup sweet milk. Stir this quickly into the dry mixture, beat, then add 1 tablespoon melted butter. Beat again. The batter should not be stiff; add a very little more milk if necessary. Butter tin gem-pans, and fill them two-thirds full of the mixture; bake for about 15 minutes in a hot oven. This will make a dozen muffins.

Graham Nut Bread.—Pour 1/2 cup of hot water over 1/4 cup brown sugar, then add

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"It used to be mouse gray, and I quickly became very tired of it and felt that it was the most homely suit that I had ever owned. I dyed it a deep blue with DIAMOND DYES, and now I think it is one of the handsomest suits I have ever worn."

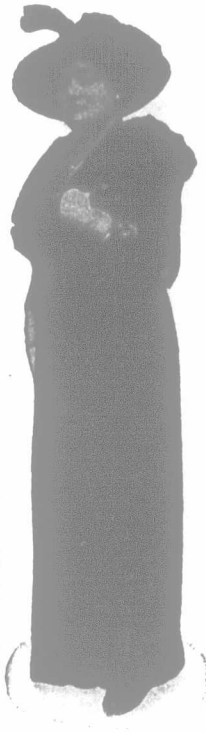
"The operation of recoloring it was simply and easily accomplished. I shall use DIAMOND DYES frequently in the future."

Diamond Dyes

"A Child Can Use Them." Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Mrs. S. E. Camerson writes:

"I had a plaid gown that got on my nerves. You know how it is sometimes—things will just annoy you until they almost drive you frantic. I have often thought that I should have better sense than to let a garment effect me so. I was going to give the gown away, although the material in it was of very high quality, and it really was just as good as the day it was bought. I saw one of your advertisements, and it made me think how stupid I was not to dye the gown. I did dye it with 'DIAMOND DYES for Wool and Silk,' and it is now a very handsome solid black. You can publish my picture if you wish."



Plaid gown dyed black

Truth about Dyes for Home Use

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 usually 60 to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color animal fibre fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color vegetable fibre fabrics, so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

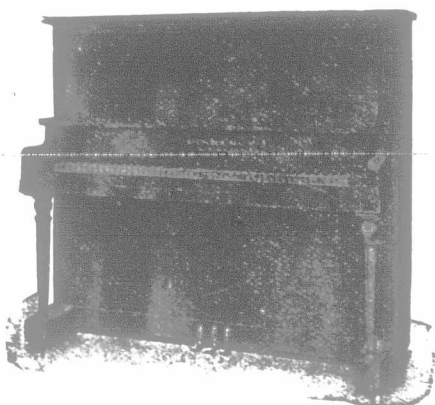
Diamond Dyes sell at 10 cents per package. Valuable Book and Samples Free.

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. LIMITED
200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada

Sherlock-Manning Instruments Sold Ten Years Ago Are As Good As Ever!

Everything is there to make them last and retain their superb singing tone. The action is the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, the strings are of the finest quality wire; the hammers are guaranteed by a world-famous house known for its superior product. All these quality features are found only in high-grade pianos, and are standard parts of proven excellence.



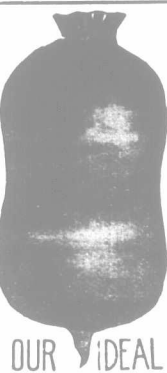
Chippendale—Style 75.

A piano takes fully six months to go through our works from start to finish, and is carefully inspected all the way. By installing the most modern machinery and the newest time and labor-saving devices we are able to economise at every step in the building process. That is why we can offer you in the **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano**,

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Every piano we sell is guaranteed for ten year's. There is not a better instrument made in the country than the **Sherlock-Manning**, although in many cases you are asked to pay a hundred more. We give you the value-equal of any strictly high-grade make and sell it to you for fully \$100 less. Write Dept. 4 for our handsome art catalogue L and see the various styles illustrated.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.,
London, Canada
(No street address necessary)



OUR IDEAL

MANGEL

"Our Ideal"

Per lb. 40c.

Postage 10c. per lb.

WE ARE THE PIONEER CANADIAN

seed growers, and grow quantities of the different varieties that can be grown in Canada. If you want

SEEDS

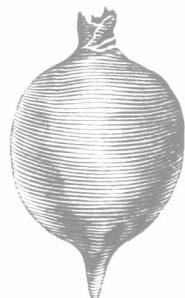
that will give you entire satisfaction, give us a trial. We only supply one quality, whether home-grown or imported, and that is

THE BEST

Our two "Ideal" Turnip and Mangel are the finest and best yet on the market.

Write for catalogue, or have one of our collections of vegetable and flower seeds: 12 varieties 25c., 18 varieties 50c., 31 varieties \$1, postpaid. These are the cheapest and best value obtainable.

Ontario Seed Co. Successors
Waterloo, Ontario



OUR IDEAL

TURNIP

"Our Ideal"

Per lb. 35c.

Postage 10c. per lb.

MILTON BRICK

Build with Milton Brick. It will give you best value for your money. Write to-day for our Free Book which tells why Milton Brick is the best.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO.
Dept. "F." Milton, Ontario

Furniture Direct from Factory

Our method of supplying directly from factory to buyer leaves out all useless expense, bringing the furniture to your home at least cost possible. Write us for our large

FREE PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7

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

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Mix 2 cups Graham flour, 1 cup white flour, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder, 1 1-3 teaspoons salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda. Combine the mixtures and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meats cut in rather large pieces. Turn into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Eggless Corn Muffins—Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup milk and when well mixed 2 tablespoons melted butter. Fill buttered muffin tins two-thirds full of the mixture and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

Rice with Cheese—Wash 1 cup rice and cook in 2 quarts boiling water, boiling hard all the time to keep the grains separate. Drain well in a colander, and set in the oven a few minutes to dry out. Put a layer of cooked rice in a buttered baking dish, cover with a layer of grated cheese, then a layer of white sauce made by melting 2 tablespoons butter in a pan, adding 2 tablespoons flour and stirring until smooth, then pouring in 1 cup of milk and boiling 5 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Add alternate layers of rice, cheese and white sauce until all is used, then cover with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are browned. A very nourishing dish which may take the place of potatoes.

Coffee Cakes—When your bread dough is light and fluffy cut off small pieces and roll as big as your finger, 4 inches long. Fold and twist to two inches long and fry in deep fat. Serve with coffee.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding—(a good recipe to use when eggs are high in price)—Work three tablespoonfuls of butter until creamy and add two-thirds cupful of sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add one egg, well beaten. Mix and sift two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, four and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add alternately with one cupful of milk to first mixture; then add two and one-half squares unsweetened chocolate melted in a small saucepan, placed in a larger saucepan containing boiling water. Turn into a buttered mold, adjust buttered cover, place on a trivet in a kettle containing boiling water, having water come up to two-thirds the height of mold, cover closely and steam two hours, adding more water as necessary, never allowing the water to reach a lower temperature than the boiling point. Serve with Cream Sauce.

Cream Sauce—Work one-fourth cupful of butter until creamy and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add one-half teaspoonful vanilla and one-fourth cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff.

Dundee Marmalade—Wash the oranges and slice thin, both peel and fruit, removing the seeds. To each 12 oranges add a bitter Seville orange and the juice of a lemon. Cover with cold water and let stand over night in an earthen dish. Boil gently the following day until the rind is entirely tender; then add a pound of sugar for each pint of fruit, and boil until transparent. This should form a firm jelly.

The Scrap Bag.

ON BIRD PROTECTION.

Birds are omnivorous destroyers of insects. For this reason it is to the interest of every farmer to protect them. As they decrease in numbers the continual fight against insects in farm, garden and orchard increases. A good book on the subject is Heisemann's "How to Attract and Protect the Wild Birds," sold for 50 cents by the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York.

TO SOFTEN BOOTS.

To soften fine boots that have been hardened by getting very wet, clean them at once and rub them with castor oil.

POLISHING HARD WOOD.

A hard polish may be obtained on hard wood by the following method: Fill the wood with any good filler, to be bought at a hardware or paint shop, let it dry, then apply two or three successive coats of good varnish. Rub it down with powdered pumice stone, then with rotten stone, and finally finish with whiting, all in water, applied with felt or flannel.

Chiclets

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

MAKE A CORNER COSY

Collect the Cushion Cover
Coupons with every
Chiclet Package.

Chiclets

MADE IN CANADA

CLOVER SEEDS

Government Standard

We are situated in a heavy fertile, clay belt in County of Haldimand, where a great deal of Clover Seed is grown. Our aim is to buy direct from farmers, and sell direct to the farmer who sows. We mail you samples of our seeds on request. You send cash with order, and if seeds do not entirely satisfy you on arrival you ship them back at our expense, and we refund money. Bags are 25c. each.

- RED CLOVER—No. 1 Government Standard \$12.50
 - RED CLOVER—Almost as pure as No. 1, and splendid color, we recommend this. Grade No. 2 11.75
 - ALSIKE—Good color and clean. Grades No. 2 Purity 10.00
 - TIMOTHY—Very bright and clean. Grades No. 1 for Purity 5.00
 - ALFALFA—Homegrown—Known as Ontario Variegated etc. Grown here for over 30 years. Grades about No. 2 for Purity. Supply limited. 15.00
 - ALFALFA—Northern—Sown here quite a lot and entirely suited to the climate and soils. Grades No. 1 12.00
 - SEED OATS—Silver Mine and Regenerated Banner. Ask for prices.
 - O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY—Ask for prices.
- All prices are per bushel and are good until next issue of this paper.
- THE CALEDONIA MILLING CO., LTD.**
Caledonia, Ontario

FIELD FARM

BEST SEEDS.

ESTD 1856.

CATALOGUE
FREE ON APPLICATION

SIMMERS

J.A. SIMMERS,
TORONTO.

BEST RESULTS

GARDEN FLOWER

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Easter Excursions

SINGLE FARE, good going Friday, April 2nd, 1915, return limit Friday April 2nd.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, good going April 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1915, return limit April 6th.

(Minimum charge 25 cents).

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

Geraty's Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Will stand a temperature of ten degrees above zero without injury and mature heads fifteen to thirty days earlier than hot-bed or frame-grown plants. They should be planted in the field a month or six weeks earlier than your home-grown plants. The land freezing or plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow will not injure them. We want to have the merits of our plants tested by every person growing cabbage for home use or market. We will give, free of charge, 25 plants, postage paid, to any person who will write a postal for same. If you want a larger quantity, our price by parcel post, postage paid, is 100 plants for \$32; 500 for \$1.25; 1,000 or more at \$2.25 per 1,000. Will have hardy, field-grown tomato and sweet potato plants later on.

WILLIAM C. GERATY CO., Box 1, Yonge Island, S. C.

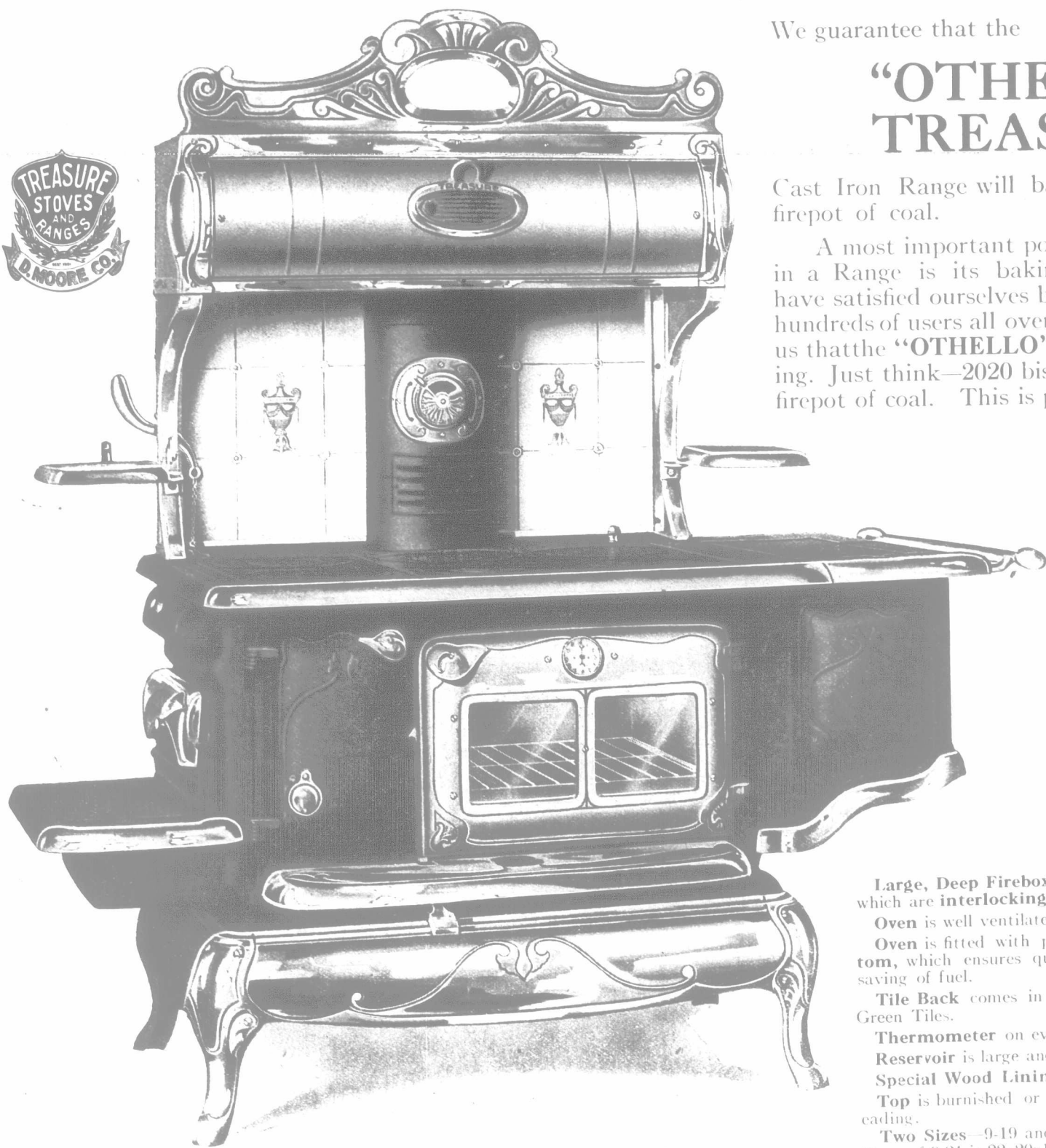
AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Two richly-bred bulls out of 50-lb. a-day cows. Also a few females.

G. S. McINTOSH, R.R. No. 5, Seaford, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Bake All Day With One Firepot of Coal



Reservoir—Tile Back—High Closet—Glass Oven Door.

We guarantee that the

“OTHELLO” TREASURE

Cast Iron Range will bake all day with one firepot of coal.

A most important point to be considered in a Range is its baking capabilities. We have satisfied ourselves beyond all doubt, and hundreds of users all over Canada testify with us that the “OTHELLO” is a marvel for baking. Just think—2020 biscuits baked with one firepot of coal. This is proof that it is

The
Most
Economical
Range
in
Burning
Fuel
on the
Market

A few specifications:

Large, Deep Firebox, with straight sides and ends, which are **interlocking** and **interchangeable**.

Oven is well ventilated.

Oven is fitted with patent cold-rolled **Steel Bottom**, which ensures quick and even baking—and a saving of fuel.

Tile Back comes in two designs—either Ivory or Green Tiles.

Thermometer on every Range.

Reservoir is large and made of copper.

Special Wood Lining, takes wood 28 inches long.

Top is burnished or polished. No need for black-cading.

Two Sizes—9-19 and 9-21, with six 9-inch covers. Oven of 9-21 is 22x20x13.

Ask your dealer to show you the “Othello” Treasure or write us for booklet and particulars.

THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN CANADA

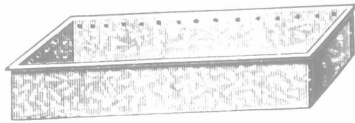
SAVING LAUNDRY.

A tablecloth may be made to do duty even after unsightly spots have appeared upon it. Simply rub a piece of chalk over the spots, thereby concealing them. If the spots are of grease, the chalk absorbs them so that when the cloth at last goes to the laundry it is impossible to tell where they were. If stains have become set in the cloth, spread them with a mixture of egg-yolk and glycerine and expose them to bright sunlight, then rinse out and wash as usual.

SPRING GREENS.

Do you know that very young dandelion plants afford most excellent greens, appetizing as well as medicinal. Cook them just as you would spinach, in as little water as possible, drain, season with salt, pepper, and butter, and serve

Galvanized Steel Pans



Galvanized Pans for sap boiling are clean and sanitary. We manufacture them in any size desired out of heavy steel. They will stand the work and last indefinitely.

If your dealer does not handle the Wayne Line, write us for prices, and we will quote you promptly.

Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Company, Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

very hot, either with potatoes and meat or on rounds of buttered toast.

AN EXCELLENT FLOOR PAINT.

Soak 2 ounces of good glue for 12 hours in cold water, and then melt it in thick milk of lime (prepared from 1 lb. of caustic lime), heated to the boiling point. To the boiling glue stir in linseed oil until it ceases to mix, about 8 1/2 fluid ounces will be enough for the above proportions. Too much oil is corrected by adding a little more of the lime paste. Mix this with any color not affected by lime, and dilute with water if needed. For yellow-brown or brown-red colors, boil in the ground color a quarter of its volume of shellac and borax.

PUTTING AWAY FURS.

Hang furs outside in bright sunshine

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Friday, April

April 2nd.

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lb.-a-day cows.

Seaforth, Ont.

's Advocate."

THE LISTER MILKER
BRITISH BUILT
Follows Nature

IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT
but a thoroughly efficient, simple and reliable machine—Over 1000 in successful operation. Never beaten in competition—

INSTALL THE LISTER MILKER AND SAVE MONEY, TIME AND LABOUR
Reproduces as nearly as possible the action of the tongue and mouth of the calf by its gentle reciprocating action which is quite harmless and natural.

THE COWS LIKE IT!
Write for Catalogue with photos of the Lister Milker in use on Canadian Farms to Dept. "G."

R. LISTER & CO. LIMITED.
TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST. JOHN, N.B.
HEAD OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—STEWART ST. TORONTO
WORKS: DURSLEY, ENGLAND.

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

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

CANADIAN wants employment on farm; inexperienced; total abstainer. Box L, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

MAN and wife wanted on farm—No children. Apply to H. A. M., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

MARRIED man wishes situation to take charge of pedigreed or good stock; thoroughly experienced. Apply R. Clark, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ont.

WANTED—Manager for stock farm, married man, able to take entire charge; must understand handling men, farm accounts, etc. Would want him to come on at once. Give full particulars, experience, family, salary expected; first letter. Permanent place for proper man. Apply Box 2, Brockville, Ont.

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

WANTED—A position as manager of stock farm, thoroughly capable will furnish references. Box B, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

J. VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT & C.E.
Now is the time to have your building plans and specifications prepared and save money by getting competitive estimates. Send rough sketch of your ideas, whether house, church, school, etc.
Address Bank of Toronto Bldg., London, Can.

5 SHORTHORN BULLS—For Sale: Five bulls, of good colors from 11 to 15 mos. of age. Two are extra choice and all are of good individuality and richest breeding. Prices easy. Write or phone, John McLean & Son, R.R. No. 2 Rodney, Ont.

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
West Toronto, Ont.

LOUDEN Barn Equipments
SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR—SAVE EXPENSE
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

CLAY TILE
SIZES 3 INCHES TO 16 INCHES
Prices and quality right. For prices on sorted car-lots, write
WM. DELLER
R.R. No. 4
Thorndale Ontario

The Empire Touch

Firm and gentle massage of the teats by natural atmospheric pressure. That's the Empire way. It makes even nervous cows give down quickly and in many cases even increases the milk yield. Costs less to install. Does the work perfectly from the start. Double or two-cow unit takes care of 20 to 30 cows per hour. One man can operate 2 double units.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

Nearest to Nature
The secret is in the Empire Teat Cups. No compressed air used. There can be no chance of sore or inflamed teats or udders, as the massage is firm and natural, never harsh and quick.

Empire Cream Separator
The machine that has already helped put so many dairies on a paying basis. Easy to clean and operate and outdoes all others in results. Let us send you full description and pictures of Empire Milkers and Empire Cream Separators that are making good in many fine dairies. Ask also for our offer on the Empire Sta. Rite Engines and Empire Feed Mills. Write for catalogue.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto and Winnipeg

\$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billet, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.)

\$4.00 Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-welded head chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.

CL Griffith & Son Stratford

Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales

We have sell a few good Percheron Stallions and Mares left, one Champion Belgian Stallion, one good Clydesdale mare, coming 4 years, due to foal in June. Those wanting a good stallion or mare, now is the time to come along, as they are going fast. Prices extra low. Terms to suit buyer. As I said before, we are renovating and building and must get rid of our stock. Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa. C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. Three trains daily each way. Bell telephone.

J. E. ARNOLD - - - GRENVILLE, QUEBEC

"Empire" Corrugated Iron

is sold direct to farmers at low prices. British made through and through. No Keystone or other foreign material. Write to-day for latest prices.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto

for an hour and beat thoroughly but gently to remove all possibility of moths, then put at once into bags and tie up so tightly that not the tiniest moth can get in.

SMOKING MEAT.
This is grandmother's way, where there is no smoke-house. Get as many barrels as needed for the pork and set a pan of coals in the bottom of each, putting dry corncobs on the coals. Hang the meat from sticks placed on top of the barrels, and cover. Keep the smoke going rather constantly for two days, when the meat should be nicely cured.

TO CLEAN TINS.
Put tins to boil in strong borax water, and then rinse in hot water and drain dry. They will come out bright and clean. Iron kettles, etc., may be boiled in lye water. Do not put your hands in the lye, but scoop the articles out with a stick and put in a tub of clear water.

TO RENEW SILK.
Silk that has become dingy may be treated in this way: Soak some ground soap-bark in cold water over night, then strain it. Sponge the goods with this liquid until clean, rinse, and just before it dries iron on the wrong side.

MENDING GLOVES.
When the fastener comes off your glove, pull out the other half and work a buttonhole. Next run a piece of tape under the other side and sew a button on in place.

REMOVING CAKES.
When cakes stick to the pan, turn the pan upside down and lay on the bottom of it a cloth wrung out of water. After about five minutes the cake can be removed without much trouble.

USES OF SOAPSTONE.
A warm soapstone makes an excellent iron-stand when ironing, as the iron will keep hot twice as long. It may also be used instead of a hot water bottle, and for placing under the pan in which bread dough is rising.

A USEFUL TRAY.
The top of a round cheese box can be made into an attractive tray. Sandpaper it smooth, then coat all over with two coats of varnish or enamel paint. Stencil a pattern around the edge, if you like, and attach handles. Finally, cover the back with felt to prevent the scratching of table surfaces.

JUICY CROQUETTES.
Croquettes made with a bowl and chopping knife are better than those made by putting the meat through a food-grinder, as the juice is not squeezed out to so great an extent.

About Carnations and Others.
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
It has often struck me how very few people with window gardens give the beautiful and fragrant carnation a place in it. Possibly flower lovers think that the carnation is only for the garden or the green-house. This is not so. The carnation, if given any care at all, will live and bloom continuously through the long winter months when very often other plants refuse to send forth a single bloom.

In order though that it be a success it must be started early, else if it blossoms at all in the garden it is very apt to get nicely loaded with buds just as the first frost comes, and the owner is very apt to regard it as a failure, as I did or was tempted to do the first year I grew them. I had them started in window boxes in March, and by the time setting out time came I had a nice lot of thrifty plants. I tended them carefully all summer, giving them plenty of water in the hottest months, as I had read that this was a necessity. Just before the first frost came the buds began to appear, but never got any further, as the frost finished them all

except one plant that was hidden in a sheltered spot where the frost did not strike. I did want to get even one bloom from those carnations, so when I found this one plant I potted it carefully, and with a good many misgivings as to the result, gave it a place in a sunny south window of our living-room. The potting of it stopped any growth until about November, when new leaves and shoots began to appear, and by Christmas time it was literally loaded with buds in various stages of growth. From that time till it was again put in the garden it was indeed "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," for its perfume filled the house with fragrance, and the beautiful sea-shell pink blossoms were the admiration to all who saw them. Now I have them in bloom almost the year around, for the old plants bloom well for some time after being planted out, and I always try to have new ones started early enough to take their place when the old plants are through blooming.

With regard to other house plants, at this season of the year a well-regulated plant ought to be well over the case of sulks that it contracted when moved into the window garden in the fall.

With increasing length of days comes renewed activity of growth and the majority of palms, geraniums, etc., should now receive extra attention. I make a practice to give my growing and blossoming plants all the water they require. My rule is to saturate the soil thoroughly when I water them, and then wait till dryness is apparent before watering again.

Moisture in the air is always desirable. The plants should be showered frequently and moisture in the air provided by having a pan of water set on the register or stove. In the kitchen the tea-kettle will keep the air in good condition. I always shower the plants and clear up the windows the day I sweep. I put the plants in the sink, and give them a thorough washing with water not quite cold. I remove every particle of dust and always add a little more water than I think is enough. In this way one is sure to be thorough. The only exceptions I make is with the primroses and rex begonia, as they should not be subjected to such vigorous treatment.

It has always been a theory of mine, which I have proved by practice, that insect enemies can be kept from plants

by beginning at the beginning and not allowing them to gain a foothold. Go over each plant once a week, or as often as you find it necessary, and remove every scale and mealy bug, using a small blunt instrument like a pen. Thus if none are allowed to stay on a plant they cannot multiply and force you to insecticides, syringes, etc. Of course, if one keeps a lot of plants this advice is not practical.

Red spiders cannot flourish where the air is moist, and since these little pests are among the worst that the flower-grower has to contend with, a plentiful supply of moisture should be provided. Not only should the air be kept moist, but in order to swamp the enemy the foliage should also be drenched. A high temperature and a dry atmosphere are conditions most enjoyed by the red spider.

All plants that have weathered the first two months of the year without being nipped by the frost will be putting forth their best efforts through March and April, and should be getting lots of fresh air, for fresh air is quite as essential to plants as to people. Before allowing it to strike the plants it should be gradually mixed with the

warm air of the room. Keep dead and dying leaves and withered blossoms carefully removed from the plants, as the plants may be made attractive even without blossoms if kept neat and tidy. Stir the soil around the plants occasionally with a table fork. Stick a number of sulphur matches, head down into the edge of the flower pots to destroy the white worms so often found around the roots of plants. N.

Character.

My character to-day is, for the most part, simply the resultant of all the thoughts I have ever had, of all the feelings I have ever cherished and all the deeds I have ever performed. It is the entirety of my previous years packed and crystallized into the present moment. So that character is the quintessence of biography; so that everybody who knows my character—and there is no keeping character under cover—knows what for years I have been doing and thinking. Character is, for the most part, simply habit become fixed.

Campaign Is Succeeding

along the lines urged by the Advocate—that is, farmers are going to PRODUCE MORE by a more careful selection of seed varieties. We can tell by increased demand for the bigger yielders. These are fully described in Catalogue "A." Write for it to-day.

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Ltd., Box 1282, London, Ont.

GET BACK TO THE LAND---it pays
Two bargain farms we have on our lists

No. 7040—100 acres Burford Township, Brant County, clay loam, 50 acres tile drained, fences fair, 1½ story brick house, cellar under house with cistern in. Bank barn, cement floors, silo, 1 mile to school, 4 miles to Eastwood, rural mail delivery, Telephone in house, \$5,500.

No. 6640—144 acres Bentinck Township, Grey County, limestone clay, loamy land, natural drains, fences fair, 1½ story house, stone cellar, n.w. bank barn and also other good barns, other outbuildings, 1½ miles to school. Price \$4,500.


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D. Campbell's Consignment of
HOLSTEINS
To Western Ontario Consignment Sale at
London, Wednesday, April 7, 1915

Includes six cows and their calves. The cows are from three to eight years old, with records from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Parties wanting something extra good on producing lines should pay particular attention to this consignment, which includes some of the best cattle Mr. Campbell has ever offered at public auction, and the breeding of the cows and calves is all that could be desired.

D. CAMPBELL - - KOMOKA, ONTARIO



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It is the best on the market and costs less to buy and construct. Are you throwing away profits? If you have not already built a silo your feed bill is at least 33½% higher and 75% poorer quality. Ensilage now-a-days is the one best and cheapest cattle food. Save your waste crops—store them in a silo.

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is the only silo to build, because we manufacture right in our own factory each and every part of the ADIRONDACK. Because it is made on the "Sturdy Stave" principle, which is the strongest and most durable. Because every piece of lumber necessary to construct the ADIRONDACK is treated with our special preservative process, which makes them 100% more durable, free from decay under all weather conditions. BECAUSE THEY COST YOU LESS MONEY.

Illustrated catalogue sent FREE on request.

It will pay you to investigate the ADIRONDACK "Sturdy Stave" before deciding on the kind of silo to build.

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Owned and Operated by
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When Writing Mention The Advocate



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All methods and directions are simple, concise and clear; nothing left to guess at. All ingredients and proportions can be depended on as accurate, as they have been compiled and checked by competent authorities. Not an extravagant recipe in the Book; just the everyday favorites of over 12,000 women throughout Canada.

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Please send me the Moffat Standard Canadian Cook Book for which I enclose 25 cents (Stamps or Cash).

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In order that every woman in Canada may take advantage of securing this Standard Canadian Cook Book, the price has been fixed at 25 cents, which barely covers the cost of producing it. Write for your copy to-day.

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130 Egg INCUBATOR
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR \$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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A GENUINE breed of Game birds—Silver Duck-wings, Red Pills and Black-breasted Reds, from two to five dollars each. Also eggs at two dollars. Elgin Armstrong, Drayton, Ont.

ANCONAS, S-C, dark, vigorous, free range birds; greatest laying strain of Large eggs; hatching eggs guaranteed. Harvey Gamp, New Hamburg, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL pens of bred-to-lay Single-Comb Reds, Partridge Rocks and Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per fifteen. Reuben Batho, Kenilworth, Ont.

BARRED Rock cock for sale—Choice birds—large, well-bred, splendid stock getter. Will ship on approval. T. Sherwood, Fergus, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, Pittsfield bred-to-lay strain; \$1.25 per 15. Order now. P. C. Gosnell, Ridgeway, Ont.

"BEAUTIFUL" strain of White Rocks. Trapped the year round. Only hens as breeders that proved worth while pullets. Eggs \$2 the 15. J. A. Butler, M.D., Newcastle, Ont.

BEULAH Farm White Wyandottes—America's greatest laying strain; winners at the principal International Egg-Laying competitions. Hatching eggs two and three dollars per setting. Catalogue free. McLeod Bros., Box 4, Stoney Creek, Ont.

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

"BUFF ORPINGTONS," pure bred cockerels, \$3.00; hatching eggs, \$1.00; satisfaction guaranteed—H. A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY, prizewinning White Wyandottes. Eggs per 15, \$1.50. Splendid Utility, 75c. Indian Runners 75c. per 11 eggs. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS. Am offering choice stock at right prices. Eggs for hatching. First winners at Toronto, Hamilton and London Shows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

DOLLARS and sense and satisfaction by buying Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Single-Comb White and Brown Leghorns from Huron's Utility Poultry Farm, under scientific management; best principles of breeding followed. Fully-matured Rock pullets started laying at 5 1/2 months—excellent winter layers. Buff Orpingtons specially bred-to-lay. Eggs from selected pens \$2 and \$1.50 per setting; \$8 per hundred. Leghorns—ever-lasting layers—\$1.75 and \$1.25 per setting; \$7 per hundred. Returned infertiles replaced once. R. Seller, B.Sc., Blyth, Ont.

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

EGGS from choice Single-Comb White Leghorns. \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ernest Charlton, Denfield, Ont.

EGGS For Sale—Pure Bred Barred Rocks, fancy show stock, two dollars for thirteen. J. H. Trestant, R.R. No. 3, Bothwell, Ont.

EGGS from imported single comb brown Leghorns; persistent layers, mated with choice cockerels, as high as 68 eggs a day from 82 hens. Have free range. Price \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 45; \$1.00 per 100. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont.

EGGS for hatching—Barred Rocks exclusively, choice, purebred birds, well barred, winter layers, \$1.50 per fifteen; infertile eggs replaced free. Sam Cordingley, Streetsville, Ont.

EGGS for Sale—From Ontario Agricultural College pedigree bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks; trapped stock with flock average of 176 eggs. Pen sired by son of 256 egg hen. Supply limited; \$1.50 per 15. E. C. Foreman, Box 884, Collingwood, Ont.

EGGS from Barred Rocks with world's record flock of them—281 eggs. Three dollars per 15. Also White Wyandotte, R.C. Reds, Jas. W. Coker, Cainsville, R. 3, Ont.

GOLDEN and Silver Wyandotte eggs from both varieties \$2.00 per sitting of fifteen eggs. Peter Daley, Box 12, Sedburgh, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS Barred Rocks. The old reliable strain—that lays nearly the whole year round. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. R. A. Cowan, R.R. No. 2, Streetsville, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Fine heavy birds, bred from prize stock. R. G. Ross, Galloway, Ont.

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O.A.C. Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$7.00 hundred. Ancona, Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.50 setting, \$8.00 hundred. From laying strain. Cecil Schuyler, Englewood, Bradford, Ont.

OUR noted Barred Rocks—Eggs \$1.25 for 15; \$3 for 50. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

PURE-BRED R. I. Reds, utility birds, fine winter laying strain. One dollar per fifteen. Address Miss Sarah Lary, Shelburne, Ont.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching; select pens, bred-to-lay, one-fifty per fifteen. B. Armstrong, Collingwood, Ont.

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING

LET US SHOW YOU THE RIGHT WAY

Would you appreciate the advice and experience of practical poultry men? Men who know what to do and when to do it. Men who can save you years of experimenting and start you into Poultry Raising on a profitable basis?

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Doubtless last winter and spring you said you would start raising chickens, and meant to do so, but you did not. Since then you have seen eggs go up out of reach, and you wished you had. There is a right and wrong time to start, as also a right and wrong way. Are you willing to make this your opportunity to start on the road to prosperity? If so, send to-day for our book on Poultry Raising and enclose 4 stamps for postage. Advice given free. Mail to address nearest your home.

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TORONTO PEMBRROKE

This Free Book Will Save You Money

It will start you on the right road to profitable poultry raising. Show you how to obtain the experience of successful poultry raisers. How to build your own brooders at small cost. The best Hoyer. The kind of feed to use for growth and winter eggs, and "Reasons Why" the guaranteed

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hatch the greatest number of strong, healthy "chicks that live." It tells you where you can dispose of all the poultry, eggs and butter that you can produce, at the highest cash prices. Write for the Book today.

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HOW TO HATCH CHICKS THAT LIVE

Prairie State Incubators Poultry Supplies

RHODE Island Reds are heavy winter layers. Send for mating list. W. A. Chant, High Park Ave., Toronto.

REDS, Black Rock Wyandottes, Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Indian Runner, Rouen and Pekin Ducks; Toulouse, Embden and African Geese. S. R. Copland, R. 1, Harrison, Ont.

S. C. White Leghorns—Our "Rosehead Strain" S. of Beauty and Utility are heavy winter layers; having for years been bred for egg production. Mammoth incubator now running. Book your order for baby chicks or hatching eggs. F. R. Oliver, Rosehead Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for S. hatching, \$1.00 per setting, from big vigorous, beautifully-marked birds, heavy layers, very profitable; also cockerels \$1.50, W. Darlison, Bradford, Ont.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per setting baby chicks fifteen cents each; cockerels \$1.50 from choice winter layers. W. Darlison, Bradford, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and Barred Rock cockerels, from Favers; low prices for quick sale. Ernest Elindall, Brighton, R. No. 2, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes, McLeod Eggs, Beulah Farm strain, mated with cockerels imported from Tom Barron, England. For exportation the two best known strains in the world; \$2 for fifteen. Send for mating list. Neil McMurtry, King, Ont.

WHITE Indian Runners, S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per setting, 40 cockerels \$1 each. Winners in Canada and United States. John Ammer, Tilbury, Ont.

WHITE Wyandotte Stock and eggs for hatching; prize winners; heavy layers; very profitable. H. R. B. Boshart, Ont.

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

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

W. H. FURBER, Dunganon Poultry Farm, Cobourg, Ontario

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EXPRESS PREPAID—all the standard breeds of Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. HIGH-CLASS STRAINS. Write today for catalog describing breeds—also poultry supplies. IT'S FREE.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62
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Canada's Champion

Barred Rocks Single Comb Reds and White Wyandotte cocks and cockerels \$3 and \$5 each, also yearling hens and pullets, all varieties \$2 and \$3 each. First come best served. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and Almanac for 1915 has over 200 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All-out breeders, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. L. SHOEMAKER, Box 504, Freeport, Ill.

Ontario County Farm for Sale

Eighty acres, Whitby Township, clay loam, topsoil, good dwellings, bank barn, horse barn, driveway, poultry house, and pigery, two acres orchard, ten acres bush, maple and beech, spring of cold water, 1 1/2 miles from highway depot, 35 miles Toronto, 1 1/2 miles from S. G. S. road, no encumbrances, 1200 quality one-dollar per acre.

JOHN FISHER & COMPANY
Lumsden Bldg. Toronto

For Sale This horse tread power, second-hand. Price \$20. Apply Box 101, Fergus, Ontario

News of the Week

On March 24th an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for war purposes was made by the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

Major Gault has taken charge of the Princess Patricia's in place of Col. Farquhar, who was killed in action.

It has been learned that men from Eastern and Western Ontario, as well as the Princess Patricia's, participated in the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

During the week the Turks were defeated in an attack on the town of Suez.

Germany has been requested to make explanations to Holland in regard to the sinking of the Dutch vessel, Medea.

Despatches state that the Russians captured at Przemysl 120,000 Austrians, and over 2,400 guns, of which 1,000 are heavy cannon. Famine, sickness, and lack of hospital accommodation, all contributed to the capitulation of the city.

During the week serious fighting has again taken place along the Yser, and also in the Vosges district, where the French, after several days' fighting, have succeeded in taking Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, a commanding position which will be useful for heavy artillery in opening a way to the Rhine. . . . Farther to the eastward a terrific battle has been raging in the Carpathians, midway between Dukla Pass and the Uzkok Pass, and the capital of Bukovina, Czernowitz, has been evacuated by the Austrians. It is said that, owing to the fact that there are thousands of bodies unburied in the mountains, there is grave danger, as soon as spring opens, that an epidemic of cholera may rage in the plains and valleys of the Carpathians. . . . From the Dardanelles, at the time of going to press, there is nothing of great moment to report. Under Rear-Admiral Robeck's new plan of attack, mine-sweeping operations are still in progress, and land forces are being landed to co-operate with the fleet, and to oppose the Turkish forces which are concentrating on both sides of the straits. Twenty-six thousand French troops have also been landed on the coast of Asia Minor to attack Smyrna from the land side.

The Beaver Circle

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

In April.
Nonsense, Pussy Willow,
Put your muff away!
Fair is out of season
When the sun has come to stay.

Robin has a tailored suit,
The latest shade in red;
The way he eyes the spinsters birds,
I'm sure it's turned his head.

The river wears, for houthonniere,
A sun-gleam on his breast;
And even I am out to air
A brand-new coat and vest.

The giddy spring is in the veins
Of every living thing,
The tramp goes singing down the lanes,
As happy as a king.

So—nonsense! Pussy Willow,
Put your muff away!
Fair is out of season
When the sun has come to stay!
—Ernestine Coburn Beyer.

Funnies.

Three-year-old Willie, while eating his dinner, was asked if he would have some pudding.
"I don't care for any now," said he, "wait until my next appetite."

Triple Benefit Policies

Protection Under a MUTUAL Endowment Policy the Company undertakes to pay the amount stipulated in the contract instantly upon receiving proof of the policyholder's death.

Savings Should the assured survive a specified number of years, the MUTUAL will pay the amount of the policy to the policyholder himself. It is like withdrawing savings.

Investment If a participating policy for MUTUAL will, if desired, accumulate the dividends for the assured. In this way our policyholders have withdrawn sums equal to their premiums with 3 to 4 per cent. compound interest.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Four Years (in Sunday school)—We've got a new baby at our house. Rector (not recognizing him)—And who are you, my little man? Four Years—I'm the old one.

"I'd hate to be an octopus." Said little Willie Green. "And have to wash eight arms and hands. And keep 'em nice and clean!"

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Beavers,—Here is a letter from a little boy in far-away Chili. I am sure you will all be pleased to read it, and that you will send our new friend in South America kind letters:

Dear Beavers,—Please send to me some directions from Beavers with whom I could change letters. I like to converse with a Canadian boy. Also, I should like to change Chilean with Canadian stamps. I beg you to excuse the trouble caused you and remain, thanking you in anticipation, yours faithfully.

GEORGE HEIMANN.

Santiago (Chili), February 2, 1915. Casilla 57 D.

Dear Puck,—You will think me very slow in thanking you for the prize which I was very surprised and pleased to receive. It makes one forget all about one's hard work and trouble when one gets a prize. I am very grateful that you give us a Garden Competition, as it has been so instructive to me also in many ways. Again thanking you. I remain your Beaver, Fort Erie, Ont. RUBY BREADNER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading it very much. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten years, and likes it very much. I am going to school and like it. We had a debate which was "Resolved that country life is better than city life." I was captain for country life, and we won.

I have two pet hens which will sing for me. I have also a cat and a puppy. The puppy we got last week. We call him Teddy. He is a hound and likes to have company. I like reading books very much, and have read half our school library. I am continuing school this winter. Last fall I took first prize in the plowing match. As this is all I will close with some riddles.

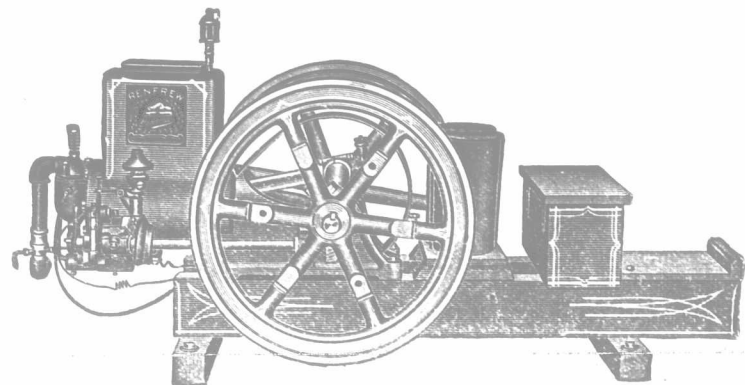
Which tree has no leaves? Ans.—A doubletree. What winds in and out and always goes down hill? Ans.—A river. What is the difference between the north pole and the south pole? Ans.—All the difference in the world. Yours truly, VARDON S. LATSCH. R. R. No. 3, Berlin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your circle. As I did not see the first one in print, I thought I would try it again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite awhile. We all enjoy reading it. I go to the new Avon school in Stratford nearly every day. I like my teacher; her name is Mrs. Moore. I have two sisters; Lottie is 11 years old but Ruby is five. Lottie is going to the collegiate; she has not missed one day since school started. We live on a farm three and a half miles from Stratford. We have the rural mail. Now I will close hoping to see my letter in print. I will try to do better next time, so good-bay. VIOLET KLEIN.

RIDDLES.

I saw a tree with apples on it. I took no apples, off nor left no apples on. Ans.—I took one apple off. As I was walking through a field I found something, and I set down to look for it and I couldn't find it, and I ran home with it. Ans.—A thistle.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am writing to tell you of our annual rural school



Easy to Run—Takes Little Fuel

You need a gasoline engine on your farm. Old, back-breaking methods are too expensive and laborious. They waste too much time. And time is worth money to the busy farmer.

Renfrew Standard It starts without cranking

The RENFREW STANDARD is a swift and willing worker. It's always "on the job." It costs very little to run. It is built especially for farm use. Strong, sturdy, with the metal so well distributed that the engine needs no anchoring. Smooth running. All working parts machined with utmost accuracy and care. Search the continent over, and you'll not find a better engine, or one that gives you more for your money. And we guarantee it—and stand solidly back of the guarantee. Satisfaction is assured every purchaser.

Engine catalogue free on request. Write for it.

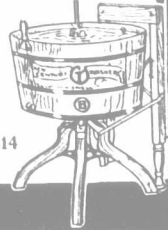
The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

New Century HAND

THIS MACHINE has been for years and is still THE Hand Washing Machine. No machine of its class is so easy to operate, does quicker or better work, or lasts longer than this "OLD STANDBY"



Ask the woman near you who has one. They're sold everywhere. SUMNER - DOWSWELL, Limited. 17-14 Hamilton, Ont.

MAYPOLE SOAP The Easy Home Dye

MAYPOLE SOAP cleans and dyes at the same time, cotton, silk, woolsens, satin, velvet, lace, feathers. Colors are even—free from streaks—absolutely fast—no waste—no mess—safe, quick, easy, clean.

Make over your last summer's things—dye them with MAYPOLE SOAP—and they will be as good as new.

24 deep, rich, fadeless colors—10c a cake—Black, 15c. At your dealer's or postpaid with booklet, "How to Dye" from

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL. 131

Richard's QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP MADE IN CANADA

Advertisement for OK Canadian Potato Machinery. Includes a coupon: "Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited, Galt, Ontario. Send me Potatoes. I will send you a FREE Book, 'Money in Potatoes.' What Potato Machine Do You Now Own?" and an illustration of a man digging a potato.

Advertisement for Bruce's Special "Big Four" Field Roots. Lists products: Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet, Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White Carrot, Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel, and Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip. Includes prices and contact information for John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

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"Do you wear Penmans too?"

"Why, yes! It's the only underwear I buy, since I found it made my clothes fit better. That isn't tall, either. This underwear is knit in some special way so it keeps its shape. It's smooth and comfortable, too, and, My! how it stands washing. You couldn't hire me to wear any other."

Penmans Underwear is made in all styles and weights for men, women and children.

Penmans Limited
Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters
Paris, Ont.

Penmans Underwear

All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

fair. It is organized by R. S. Duncan, of Port Hope, and his assistant. In the spring they come around to the school with eggs, corn and many seeds and vegetables, which they give to the pupils. I took eggs but had only seven hatched out and one the hen tramped. But the time soon came for the fair, and a few days before we got word that we must send in all our entries, and the school fair would be held on the fair grounds, Millbrook, September 24th. Of course I took my chickens, and besides that I took half a dozen biscuits. I went and had a great day. I got second prize on my chickens, and first on my biscuits.

Well I must close and leave some room for the other Beavers.

From your Beaver,
Ida, Ont. HELEN STAPLES.
(Age 8, Sr. III. Class.)

Honor Roll:—Doris Sandy, Evelyn Bailey, Greta Piercey, Donald McDonald.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my first letter in print I thought I would write another. I have started to go to another school, and our teacher's name is Mr. Norman Weir. My father came home from out West on the 22nd of December for Christmas. My nephew and I have lots of fun in the snow. For pets I have a pair of guineas. I have read a few books. Their names are: "Animal World," "Red Children," "Stories for Children," and "Maple Land." I hope this will escape the hungry w-p. b. I will end with a riddle.

How many feet have twenty sheep, a shepherd and his dog? Ans.—Two feet.

ELLA D. PAMPLIN.
(Age 9, Class Sr. II.)

Harley, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck,—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. As I did not see my letter in print last time I thought I would write again. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. For pets, I have a kitten named Bessie. I have two sisters older than myself. Their names are Evelyn and Myrtle. I have two miles and three-quarters to walk to school. My teacher's name is Miss Oliver. I take music lessons from Grace Edmons. Well, I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

Why is 7.45 a number like an Irish leg of mutton? Ans.—Because it's a quarter to eight (ate).

LUELLA BAILEY.
(Age 10, Jr. III.)

Theford, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to the Circle. My grandpa takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not be without it. I enjoy reading the letters. I have three little sisters and one little brother. For pets I have a cat; her name is Fussy. We have a mile to go to school; our teacher's name is Miss Adams. The last time I saw my name in the Honor Roll. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.

INEZ BARRER (Sr. II.).
Eau Claire, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to your Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for four years. We have seven horses, and our little colt's name is Prince. For pets, I have two cats and a dog. I am eight years old. I have two miles to go to school. As my letter is getting rather long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

MAYME MacARTHUR.
Ailsa Craig, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Riddles.

What is the difference between a kiss and a sewing machine? Ans.—One sews seams nice, and the other seems so nice.

Sent by Evelyn Bailey.

Father, mother, sister, brother, run all day and can't catch one another. Ans.—The buggy wheels.

Sent by Donald McDonald.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."



Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking. You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without waiting 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, frays 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 night.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

E. H. MORRIS, Mgr.,
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357
Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto.



THE BLOOM OF YOUTH

may be yours if you will remove those lines and wrinkles, and fill out those hollows by feeding the understructure of the skin with

Princess Skin Food
Transforms soft, flabby muscles into good, firm flesh. Nourishes the hollow face and neck just as good foods nourish the system. Makes a tired face look years younger.

Write To-day, enclosing 5c. for postage and packing, and we will send you a generous sample box of Princess Skin Food, together with our new Beauty Book describing our method of removing superfluous hair by electrolysis, and containing many hints on the care of the hair and complexion. Address:

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College St., Estab. 1892, Toronto, Ont.

COUPON
I enclose 5c. for booklet and sample box of Princess Skin Food as advertised in Advocate.

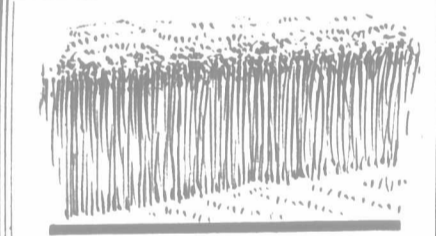
Name.....
Address.....

Running Water on Every Floor!

Write us to-day for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Durable, efficient, no trouble to operate, costs little. We make hand, windmill, gasoline and electric outfits.

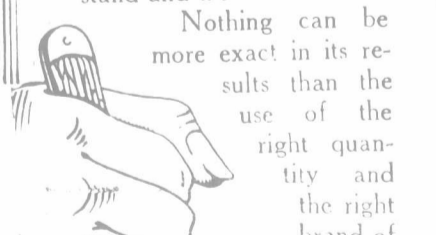
EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
1200 Dundas St. LONDON, ONT.

Mention The Advocate



Well Fed

Plants get the greatest part of their feed, and their growth, from the soil. If you give the crop you sow the exact Plant-Food it requires to grow and ripen, you can count on a strong stand and a rich harvest.



Nothing can be more exact in its results than the use of the right quantity and the right brand of

Gunns Shur-crop Fertilizer

B
GUNNS LIMITED,
West Toronto.

I am interested in GUNNS Shur-Crop Fertilizer.



Starved

If years of cropping have used up the Plant-Food in the soil, you must supply commercial Fertilizers to replace it.

Do you understand how to do this profitably?

"Bumper Crops" is just the book to show what Plant-Foods to use for each crop and how to use them, to get the best returns.

FREE if you use this coupon.

Gunns Limited
West Toronto

BUMPER CROPS

Gunns Limited
West Toronto

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

CANADA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS CAIRNBROGIE STOCK FARM



Lord Gleniffer (14238).

The above is typical of what you will find at Cairnbrogie. Our Clydesdales excel in weight, quality, style, action and fashionable breeding, for the past ten years outranking all others at the leading shows of America. Showing conclusively that the best stallions from the British Isles are to be found in our stables, and frequent importations guarantee at all times a large selection and satisfactory choice. Safest guarantee, reasonable prices. Remember that whether you want a mare or stallion, colt or matured animal, Cairnbrogie is today and always has been headquarters for the best.

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers meet on this continent in quest of their

Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Show-yard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1914 National Exhibition, Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently-imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years and over.....	1st and 5th
Stallion 3 years and under 4.....	1st and 2nd
Stallion 2 years and under 3.....	1st and 2nd
Stallion 1 year and under 2.....	1st, 2nd and 3rd
Mare 4 years and over.....	1st
Mare 3 years and under 4.....	1st
Mare 2 years and under 3.....	1st
Mare 1 year and under 2.....	1st
Best five Stallions, any age.....	1st
Best five Mares, any age.....	1st
Champion Stallion, any age.....	1st
Champion Mare, any age.....	1st
Grand Championship Mare, any breed.....	1st

CANADA'S WINTER LIVE-STOCK SHOW, GUELPH

Stallion 4 years and over.....	1st
Stallion 3 years and under 4.....	1st and 2nd
Stallion 2 years and under 3.....	1st and 4th
Stallion 1 year and under 2.....	1st and 2nd
Mare 4 years and over.....	1st
Mare 3 years and under 4.....	1st
Mare 2 years and under 3.....	1st
Mare 1 year and under 2.....	1st
Stallion 3 years and under 4, Canadian-bred.....	1st
Champion Stallion, any age.....	1st
Champion Mare, any age.....	1st
Grand Championship, all breeds competing.....	1st

GRAHAM BROTHERS, Cairnbrogie, Claremont, Ontario, Canada
LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE STATION C. P. R.

Gossip.

A profitable day during the Easter holiday season could be spent at J. Lloyd-Jones' sale at Burford, on April 6. There will be cheap rates on the railroads, too.

On page 559 the Zenner Disinfectant Company enumerate a few of the uses to which Zenoleum may be put, and offer to send free of charge their Live Stock Life Insurance Policy.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of a dispersion sale of Shorthorns, bred by G. & W. Parkinson, Guelph, Ont., to be held at the farm, five miles north-east of that city, on Friday, April 9. Though the herd is not large, it contains some splendid individuals of the breed. The stock bull, a two-year-old, is in show form, as are also some yearling heifers and senior calves of both sexes. Their breeding is also of a very high standard. If wanting something good, apply for a catalogue, and plan to attend this sale.

FIELD NOTES ON STOCK IN LONDON CONSIGNMENT SALE, APRIL 7.

Wm. Waldie contributes two fine yearling daughters of his splendid breeding bull, Imp. Newton Friar 86055, one an excellent representative of that popular Scottish tribe, the Bruce Rosewoods, the other a beautiful roan that would make a strong showing in the junior class next fall.

J. D. Brien contributes Rosemarys, Cruickshank Mysies, and Miss Ramsdens. This is a thoroughly useful lot, comprising a number of heavy milkers that are carrying calves to the show bull, Sea Foam 87888, reputed to be one of the best bulls in Canada, several having calves at foot by him. Woodburn Ramsden, a junior yearling by Sea Foam, won wherever shown last fall. She should be a desirable acquisition to any herd. There are other good heifers in this lot that have been consistent winners.

J. T. Gibson sends two good daughters

ANTHONY FENCE

A DOLLAR'S WORTH



FOR A DOLLAR

We know your requirements and we will submit you a price that is right.

THE ANTHONY WIRE FENCE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

Live agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

We make but one grade of fence and THAT is the BEST.

It will pay you to investigate before placing your order. THE ANTHONY is made from a full gauge No. 9 wire of the best quality, (there are no light wires used in the construction of the Fence), as

The Line Wires are No. 9 Wire
The Stay Wires are No. 9 Wire
and The Knot Wires are No. 9 Wire

All No. 9 Wire
Throughout

We are not giving a free excursion to Middlemen nor making you a present of a dollar for every dollar's worth of fence you buy from us, but we are giving you full dollar value for every dollar invested and a fence that will satisfy you for all time to come. Let us know your requirements and we will submit you a price that is right.

THE ANTHONY KNOT



BEST ON EARTH

Primer Stock and Lower Feed Bills

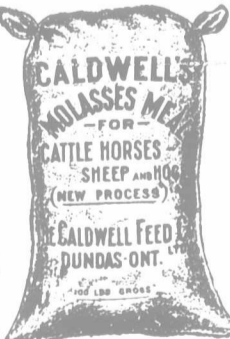
You can have your stock in better condition and reduce feed bills at the same time by using Caldwell's Molasses Meal.

CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

It furnishes valuable feed elements lacking in ordinary diet. is 84% Pure Cane Molasses and 16% Edible Moss. Its use will make your cattle, horses, sheep and hogs digest their other feed better, get more value out of it and like it more.

The sooner you feed Caldwell's Molasses Meal, the sooner your stock will show the benefit and you reap the returns. Write for free booklet to-day.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.



CENTRAL NURSERIES

For reliable Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Evergreens, Hedges, etc.—good ones, too. Also Seed Potatoes.

We ship direct to customers. Our new price catalogue will interest you. Note our offers—they are dependable and O. K.—35 years at it. No agents for us.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ontario



of his Clipper bull, Baron's Pride 72491. The older one is a good-coated, straight, smooth heifer of the Wimple family that has produced many winners at the Royal English Show, the other a promising yearling of the ever-popular Mina family.

The feature of the Springhurst contribution is the extra lot of young heifers by the present herd bull, Blarney Stone 86798, who is valued fully as highly as any of the notable bulls that have done service at Springhurst, such as Gold Drop 43723 (imp.), Knuckle Duster 28868, and the champion Abbottsford 19446. All the older heifers by Blarney Stone are entered in this sale in order that he may be retained longer in the herd.

N. S. Nicholson puts in a very desirable roan yearling Nonpareil heifer and a choice young bull, both by the very successful herd bull, Best Boy.

Hugh Thomson, of St. Mary's, who has been associated with good Shorthorns for a longer period of time than perhaps any other breeder in Canada, lists two splendid young bulls, both got by Roan Prince, a son of the famous Uppermill Omega, and out of a daughter of the celebrated Highland Society champion, Cornerstone. The bull list contains a number of other good prospects, and the breeder looking for a good herd-header or the farmer wanting a desirable bull to improve his stock, will not need to go away disappointed. In Holsteins there is a small but choice selection, with milk records up to 15,000 pounds in a year.

The Western Ontario Consignment Sales Co., Ltd., is composed of representative stockmen of Western Ontario, who believe that Western Ontario is capable of producing as good live stock as any other portion of the American continent, and that producers of such stock should have before them definite selling periods, at which they would dispose of their surplus stock. Owing to the fact that the fair buildings are at present occupied by "the military," the Company has felt compelled to limit the present sale to about fifty head of Shorthorns and Holsteins.

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Every Floor!
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for country homes.
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), LIMITED
LONDON, ONT.

Advocate

Fairbanks-Morse Engines have unlimited possibilities

There is practically no end to the profitable uses to which F-M Engines can be put,—bolted to a pump or belted to a threshing machine, they will produce the power required with less attention and at smaller cost than is otherwise possible.

"MADE-IN-CANADA"

They are built in several sizes to meet individual requirements and farming conditions. They are strong, convenient, simple in construction, easily operated and economical in fuel consumption.

They are reliable under the most severe conditions and **"Guaranteed for Life"**. Type H. is made in 1, 2½, 5 and 7 Horse Power. Send for our Free book "Power on the Farm". It will start you on the road to power economy.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

Address, 31 Fairbanks-Morse Building nearest branch.

ST. JOHN, HAMILTON,

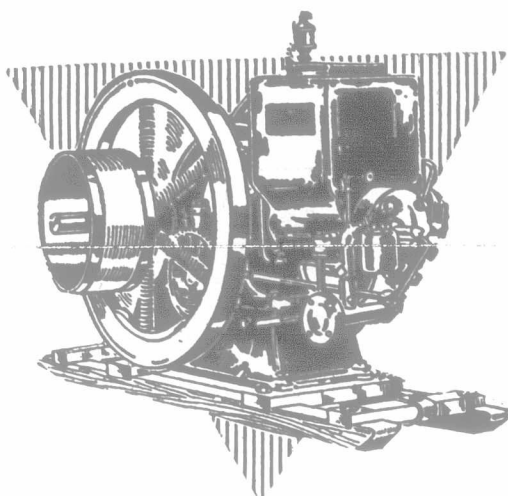
QUEBEC, WINNIPEG,

MONTREAL, CALGARY,

OTTAWA, SASKATOON,

TORONTO, VANCOUVER.

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods



Type H-5 Horse Power.

Price \$150.

f. o. b. Factory Toronto.

Gasoline engine on iron base equipped with speed regulator,—fuel tank, dry battery and battery box. Skids extra.

NO DIFFICULTY IN STARTING

"While I hear of others in my vicinity who experience difficulty in starting engines manufactured by other companies, I must say that my Fairbanks-Morse Engine never causes me the least trouble. I have found it most satisfactory in every respect."

W. G. TOURISS, Athens, Ont.

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

Made in Canada

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

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

WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for **Good Quality Cream**. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us. Toronto Creamery Company, Limited Toronto, Ontario

Cream Wanted

We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R., C.P.R., or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa. We furnish cans and pay all express charges. Write for Particulars. Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited 319 Sparks Street, Ottawa

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED
MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St. Established 1856

Mention this Paper

A Spray That Reaches Every Part of Bark and Foliage

The Sprayer must be just right to do the work just right. Remember, that the Aylmer Sprayer is a standard of its kind, and is used by seven governments. It keeps the solution stirred up, and delivers the stream in a fine mist, with great force, which makes it penetrate to the hiding place of every insect.

Thousands of Successful Orchardists and Gardeners Use **AYLMER SPRAYERS**

It is made strong and durable, and contains features that no other Sprayer has. Don't fool around hunting for something else, decide on an Aylmer Sprayer right now. Shipped to you freight prepaid to any station in Ontario on receipt of price.

The Cost of This High Efficiency Sprayer is Trifling

You can pay more as you can pay less, but you will never find any other sprayer so good for the money. Prompt shipment a specialty. Send Post Office Order, Bank Draft or Check for the price..... **\$15.25**

Write for Instructive Folder "How to Spray"

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd.

422 Water Street, Aylmer, Ontario



Lloyd-Jones Unreserved Sale of FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

AS FOLLOWS:

Horses, Welsh Ponies, 20 Pure Bred Shropshire and Southdown Sheep; 20 choice young Dairy Cows and some choice Young Cattle. Sale at one o'clock, Tuesday, April 6th, 1915, at "The Oaks," Burford, Ont.

(Cheap rates on Railroads)

Write for bid of sale. See gossip page 505.

J. LLOYD-JONES, Prop., - - - BURFORD, ONT.

Questions and Answers.

- 1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Castration.

Calf ten months old has but one testicle. Would there be any greater risk in castration than if he were normal?

G. E. M.

Ans.—There might be some trouble to get the second testicle, which is likely present up in the abdominal cavity somewhere.

Likely Tuberculosis.

There is some trouble among our hens. They get pale in the head, sit around and get light. On opening one found enclosed. It was between the gizzard and neck, but not attached to anything. The liver was enlarged, pale in color, and very dimly spotted. The spots were not raised. I opened the second with the same symptoms, but could find nothing.

J. E. B.

Ans.—We think this is tuberculosis.

Cutting Ash—Seed Law.

1. When is the proper time to cut prickly ash so it will not grow again?
2. Is there a law to prevent a farmer from selling clover to a neighbor without first having it government tested?

S. T. K.

Ans.—1. We do not know that there is any "proper" time. Cut them now and keep them down.

2. Seed sold by one farmer to another for seeding purposes must come under the "Seed Control Act," a copy of which you can get from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Treating Oats for Smut.

1. I have purchased a quantity of formaldehyde, 40-per-cent. solution, to treat my seed oats for smut. What proportion should I use, and what is the best method of applying it?
2. Is there any danger of damaging the seed if too much formaldehyde is used?
3. I intend to sow a quantity of corn in drills, on light soil. When should it be harrowed with a dressing harrow to keep down the weeds, and how often?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. See article on treating grain for smut in our issue of March 11, page 384.

3. Harrow just as the corn is coming through, and once or twice afterwards if required.

Miscellaneous Queries.

1. Is there any reliable way to tell when a cow is with calf?
 2. What is the cause of young calves having white scours, and what is a good remedy for it?
 3. I would like plans for a poultry house about 14 x 24 feet.
 4. What is a good plan for a home-made brooder? Also, what is the best feed for young chicks?
 5. Where is there a Canadian poultry paper printed?
- J. F. S.
- Ans.—1. No more than general indications and continued absence of oestrus.
2. See article in issue of March 25, page 479.
3. See article, "A Satisfactory Hen-house," issue of March 25, page 485.
4. See answer to E. A. M., issue of March 18, page 458, and article on "Feeding Chicks," March 18, page 437.
5. Toronto and Grimsby.

Gossip.

The advertisement of B. Rothwell, of Ottawa, Ont., in this issue will interest all horsemen. Hackneys and Clydesdales, the kind that demand attention, show-ring individuals, are offered at prices to attract the most careful buyers. A proven Hackney stallion, a young imported Hackney mare with foal, and two extra choice imported Clydesdale mares with foal are offered as a specialty. Many other good ones are for sale at these barns. See the advertisement and make enquiries.

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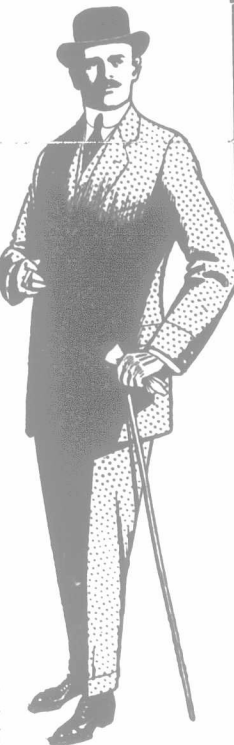
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LOOK HERE

MR. READER OF THE Farmer's Advocate

Why pay \$25 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure and what is more, guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25?



THE PROOF!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself. Remember, Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire. If you want to know anything more about us, ask the editor of this paper. He will tell you that we guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back.

The "Burlington" \$12.50 duty free and carriage paid right to your door from Catesbys of London.

You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

MESSRS. CATESBY'S LIMITED
(of London, England), Dept. 4,
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.
Full Name.....
Full Address.....
Farmer's Advocate

\$19 Per Set
Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario.
28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/8-inch tire made to fit any axle.
Geneva Metal Wheel Co., Geneva, Ohio

Write for catalogue to
NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington St. East Toronto, Ont. S5M

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the author.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write to-day for our FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 77, Galesburg, Kan., U.S.A.

Wanted—15 to 20 Holstein Calves.
Write for day prices, to
OTTO HEROLD
Willowdale Farm
Beamsville, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Shoeing A "Tender" Horse.
How can I shoe a valuable horse which is thin in the front feet so he will not go lame? Have tried bar shoes.
A FARMER.

Ans.—About the only thing we know is to place some kind of pad (rubber is good) under the shoe.

Mixing Oats and Barley.
Would you kindly inform me, through your valuable paper, whether, in mixing O. A. C. 21 barley and Daubeney oats for sowing, the oats and barley should be mixed, a bushel of one to a bushel of the other, by weight or by measure. I ask this as the Daubeney oats I have are a very heavy sample.
J. H.

Ans.—Mix by measure.
Seed Box for Cultivator.
I have a cultivator, but no seeder, and I would like to know whether a seed box put on the cultivator would be as good as a seed drill? I have seen the cultivator and seed box used, but have had no experience myself.
D. O.

Ans.—A seed box on the cultivator gives good results. We have worked them, and know that they do good work. Of course, only broadcasting can be done with them, and nowadays it is believed that drilling in the seed gives a little better returns. It is a question for yourself to decide. Either will sow the seed. The seed box may save a little time, while the drill may give a little better crop.

Fertilizer for Strawberries.
I saw an inquiry in "The Farmer's Advocate" re strawberries. I should like to know what time to put on the ashes, and what amount of bone-meal to mix with the ashes? What time would you sow it, when they are dry or when they are damp?
J. G.

Ans.—Forty-two bushels of hardwood ashes, unbleached, as they come from the house, will contain about as much fertilizer ingredients as 300 lbs. of the ordinarily mixed, complete fertilizer. If 30 bushels of ashes and from 100 to 150 lbs. of bone-meal per acre were applied, it would be a fairly liberal dressing. This should be sown in the spring or in the fall. It will not be too late after this answer appears to sow the ashes broadcast on the patch, without regard to moisture or climatic conditions.

Hunters.
1. Which size of Hunter is the most valuable—16, 16 1/2, 16 3/4 or 16 1/2 hands high—providing all are equally well proportioned?
2. What should be the weights of Hunters of the above heights, respectively?
3. Does weighting to develop higher action for carriage purposes, impair their value for saddle purposes?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Any one of the four sizes, "up to carrying different weights," would be of as much value as another, provided all were equally well put together and sound.

2. Ten to eleven hundred and fifty pounds, according to condition.

3. High action is not desired in saddle horses, and it might to a slight extent.

Alsike Prospects.
I own 100 acres, and have 10 acres in wheat. It was alsike-clover sod and it might seed itself again. I have 11 acres fall plowed which I intend to sow with oats, and intend to put a ton of fertilizer on it and seed it down. I bought alsike seed to seed it with, but now I don't know which would be the better, to sow it, or change it and sow red clover instead. If the other field would catch, that would be enough to risk for seed, as we don't reckon much on alsike for hay. And the question is: How will the price of alsike seed be effected after another year on account of the war? Is America likely to use the seed for coloring purposes if Germany does not? The price of alsike seed is good enough yet.
R. W.

Ans.—We make no attempts to forecast seed prices. Growers must take a chance. The war may be over long before the seed crop of 1916 is harvested. Prices may be low or high. Ten acres would seem a fair amount to risk unless it is extra good alsike land.

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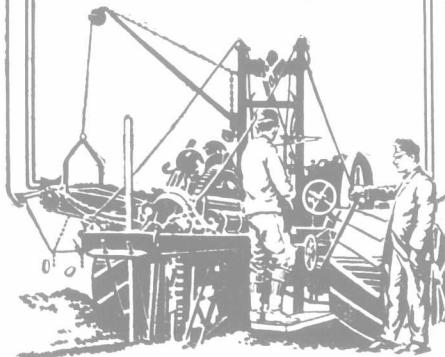
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Misthose Mac [14501]
Bays, stripes, three white legs, three years old, closely bred, good size and a bad getter. Inspected and broke to harness.

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Long distance telephone

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Goats.

I thought I would come for some help, as I was thinking of purchasing a couple of goats from a neighbor. Could you tell me what they are worth each? They both are with kid. I am sending you a sample of their wool. What is it worth a pound, or is it of any use?
J. A. H.

Ans.—Knowing nothing about the goats we cannot quote prices. Send a sample of the "wool," as you call it, to John Hallam's, Front street, Toronto, for price quotations. A goat should be worth as much as a good sheep. Angora goats are worth more.

Potato Fertilizer.

I planted a field to potatoes last year. Soil is a light-red loam. I manured with stable manure, thirty tons to the acre. Now I wish to plant same field with potatoes again and I have no manure. Please advise what fertilizers I should use, and how much to the acre. Would you advise me to sow it broadcast, or spread it in the row?
C. W. F.

Ans.—With last year's heavy coat of manure, you should not require so much this year. If you can get it at a reasonable price, and want a heavy coat, try nitrate of soda 130 lbs., acid phosphate 370 lbs., and sulphate of potash 80 lbs. per acre. The potash will likely be hard to get. You might put on a little nitrate and a little phosphate, or you might try wood ashes and lime, or perhaps a better plan would be to buy some specially-prepared fertilizer advertised in these columns. Sow broadcast and work into the soil.

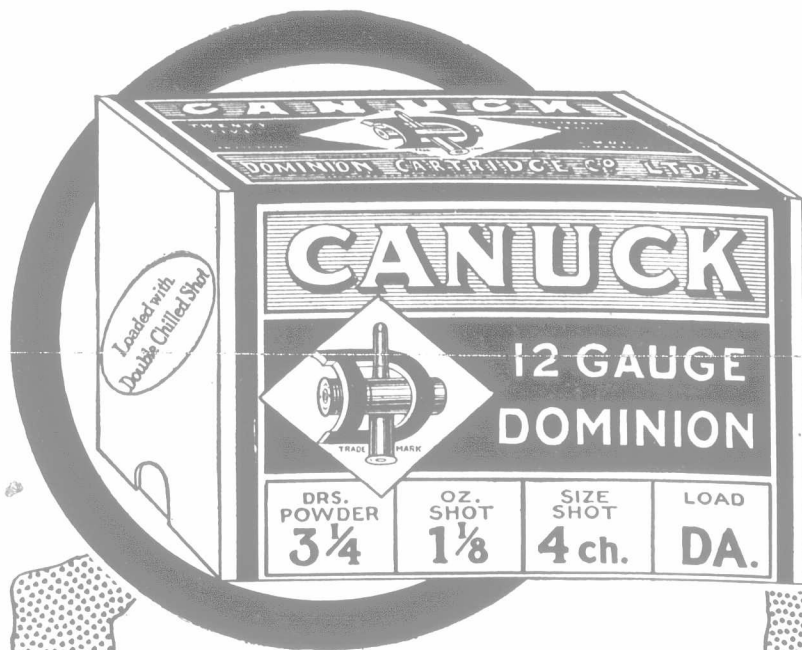
Crop-bound.

I shall be obliged if you will answer, through the columns of your paper, the following question: Give cause and treatment of hens suffering from being crop-bound. I might add that the hens have been laying well all through the winter without any sign of sickness until a day or two ago, when four of the hens were suffering with hard crops. I gave them a little castor oil, but it does not seem to relieve them. They get wheat once a day, in the mornings; oats in the evenings. Two or three times a week I give them potato mash. They also have dry bran, and plenty of grit.
A. D. H.

Ans.—The condition of crop-bound is often caused by birds eating old grass until their crops are full. It is especially common at this season of the year when the new grass is not yet started and there is plenty of old grass where the hens have access to it. The only thing to do is to give the birds a teaspoonful or a dessert-spoonful of castor oil or raw linseed oil, and knead the crop well so that the oil will get mixed with the old grass or whatever is causing the obstruction. Ordinarily they will come all right with this treatment. In some cases an operation is necessary if the bird is extremely valuable. If you wish to operate, cut the crop open on the upper side, and by means of a silver spoon or clean, wooden ladle, remove the contents of the crop, then sew the membrane together, being careful not to sew the outer skin with the inner skin. After this, feed only on soft mash. Relief may sometimes be given by filling the crop full of warm water and kneading well, and then inverting the bird and the contents can be removed.

Gossip.

It is estimated that the losses sustained from smuts in Ontario grain crops amount to \$2,720,000 annually, about two-thirds of which occur in oats, wheat being the next greatest sufferer. To cope with this danger Bulletin 229, entitled "Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops," prepared by J. E. Hovatt and R. E. Stone, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for free distribution to those who may apply for it. This very practical bulletin gives fully the cause and cure of smuts, and also, and in a number of ways, of the best means in order to avoid or prevent smut in grain crops from these causes. Practical farmers will find it very valuable as a reference regarding relief from these two common grain troubles.



Dominion Shot Shells

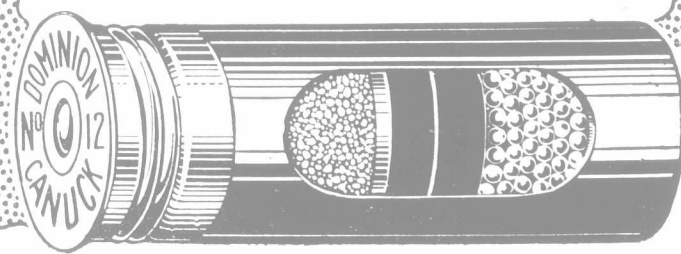
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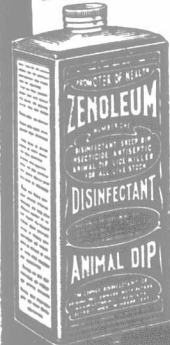
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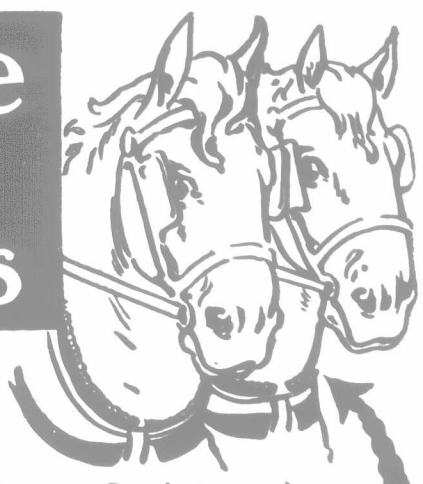
It cures sores, calf cholera, cuts, galls, ring worm, stomach and intestinal worms in cattle, hogs and sheep and kills lice and fleas and cures roup, diarrhoea, hen cholera, gapes, pip in poultry.



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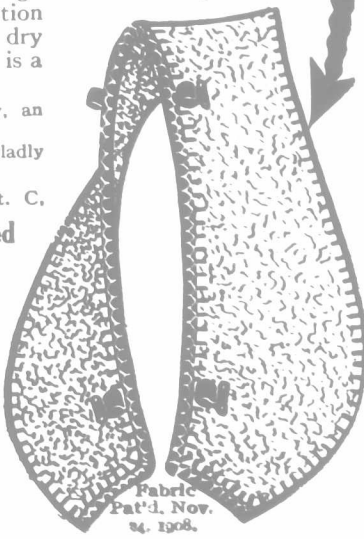
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Get ready for that increased acreage you have planned by outfitting your horses with VENTIPLEX pads; your horses cannot work with sore shoulders caused by ill-fitting collars. Ventiplex pads are ventilated and allow a free circulation of air under the collar which keeps the neck dry and comfortable. Ventiplex is not a felt. It is a specially constructed, five-ply porous fabric.

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The mares are black. The stallions are gray and black. The stallions weigh 1950 to 2100. All inspected by the Government and have Number One Certificates. These stallions must be sold. Now is your chance to get a cheap stallion. Any reasonable offer will not be refused. Write: J. B. HOGATE, - - West Toronto, Ontario



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Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp. We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Silo for Three Cows.

We have three cows, and may possibly keep four, but no more. What would you suggest as regards size of silo? I was thinking of building a silo 8 x 20 feet? Do you think that would answer? Or one 10 x 16 feet? Our buildings are very much sheltered. I have never seen a silo as small as that. J. W.

Ans.—Silos are seldom a success with so few cows. We have never seen an eight-foot silo, but believe that it would be better than a ten-foot for your purpose. Build a small diameter and a high silo is good advice, but for four cows the scheme seems scarcely practicable. You might succeed, but it is a question.

"Cluckers" Wanted—Goose Eggs.

1. Do you know any way to make hens want to sit? They have been laying since the middle of January. I want them to sit on goose eggs.

2. How long can goose eggs be kept safely and not do them harm for hatching, and how treated?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If your hens are so persistent layers, encourage them in this good fault and buy some "cluckers" from a neighbor not so fortunate as yourself.

2. We have seen them kept a month and hatch all right. Keep them in a room of even temperature, around 50 degrees F. Stand them on end in a pan of bran or chop, and turn them every day.

Cows Lose Calves.

We have ten head of registered Jersey cattle, fed on good silage, clover hay, roots, bran, and oat chop. In October last we had a cow lose her calf through being hooked. On Dec. 7 we had another lose her calf, date of service unknown. On Jan. 5 another one lost her calf, not due till March 20. On Jan. 12 cow lost twins, due March 1. On Jan. 28, Feb. 1 and Feb. 3, we lost three more due March 10, May 18 and July 29, respectively. Two cows went their full time and had good, healthy calves, and one cow is due on June 7. The cow that gave birth to twins died two weeks after freshening. We opened her and found womb partly inflamed, and also the parts of the stomach and intestines that the womb came in contact with were a little inflamed, but did not seem to be bad enough to cause death. One kidney was soft and flabby, like fat, and just the same color. One half of the other kidney was natural looking, but the other half was like the first. The afterbirth was taken away from her, and she got an injection twice a day for the first week, and once a day after till she died. We gave her the best tonics that could be had, and when she got down we fed her oat gruel, whiskey and eggs three times a day. She did not seem to be in pain, but just got weaker all the time till she died. The afterbirth in all cases was in different stages of decomposition, excepting the first, and in two of the cases the afterbirth came away semifluid, two hours after calving.

1. Had we contagious abortion?
2. If we had contagious abortion would it be possible for those two cows to go their full time?
3. Could you explain what the cow died of? Was it the kidneys?
4. If so, what should the treatment have been?

5. What is the best treatment for the cows to make them carry their full time? We have not bred any of them yet, but all discharge has now stopped, and would like to breed them now. A. S. C.

Ans.—1. We think so.
2. Yes. They might not have contracted the trouble.
3 and 4. We do not know. Possibly inflammation of the womb, or blood poisoning, due to decomposition of afterbirth. Flushing out well with a warm disinfectant solution and feeding a little carbolic acid in the feed is recommended.
5. Try feeding methylene blue or Bluets. The former may be fed one teaspoonful in the feed once a day for five weeks. The latter is given in the form of tablets advertised in this paper. They are more easily administered, and prevent waste.



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- (1) The many times champion Hackney Stallion, Dainty Duke of Connaught (imp.) = 353 = (8809); sire, Garton Duke of Connaught; dam, (1071) Dainty, by Denmark (177); Reg., Approved, Form 1, Enrolment No. 764.
- (2) Imported Hackney Mare, (22342) Towthorpe Applause, = 846 = dark chestnut, 4 years, sire, Beckingham Squire 9, sire Polonius, with foal to Dainty Duke of Connaught.
- (3) Black Clydesdale Mare, Lady Nell (imp.), (31465) [29100], 4 years coming May, sire, Silver Cup, with foal to Dunottar (imp.).
- (4) Dark Bay Clydesdale Mare, Shotton Beauty, (imp.) (31462) [29099], sire, King's Pilot, by Silver Cup, with foal to Dunottar (imp.).

The above horses are all of show calibre, and have won many prizes. They are in ordinary, but good breeding condition. The mares are all with foal.

The Hackney Stallion is a son of the great Garton Duke of Connaught, out of the famous champion and show mare Dainty by Denmark; as his breeding would indicate he is a sire of marked prepotence and a very sure foal-getter. I am offering him because I have owned him seven years and most of the eligible young mares of the district are his daughters. The mares are offered because of lack of room. Many other mares to select from, and I am offering them at a price that, having the prospective future of the horse market in view they ought to prove a profitable investment.

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R. R. No. 1, - - Ottawa, Ontario

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No capital required. Write to-day for full particulars. Palmer Medical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

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Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints etc., and absorbs the bunched matter, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick-pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons, most powerful absorbent known, guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents, J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists 171 King St., East Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION Golden Ray (11886) (15655).
Dam—Islay Queen (23833); by Loch Sloigh (11398), by Hiawatha (10067), by Prince Robert (7135), by Prince of Wales (673).
Sire—Golden Chief (13011); by Fickle Fashion (10546), by Earl of Knockdon (10190), by Prince Alexander (8899), by Prince of Wales (673).
Will be sold reasonably, as we are quitting the stallion business; guaranteed sound and sure foal getter; enrolled and inspected; can be seen at John Rawling's Farm, Forest, Ontario.
McKinley & Rawlings, Props.
Apply to: JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE Black Chestnut Registered Belgian Stallion
Foaled Oct. 1910. Good size, plenty of bone, sound and perfect in conformation and disposition. Correspondence solicited. JAMESON BROS., 240 Pearl Street, Somerville, Mass.
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Asparagus.

Will you please, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me some hints about the raising of asparagus from seed? Also, what causes rust on asparagus, and how to prevent it?

T. A. M.

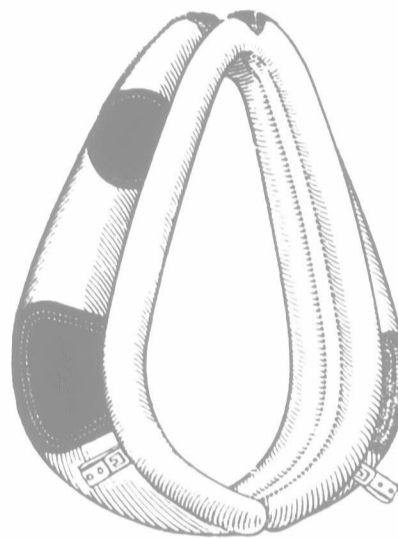
Ans.—There is no difficulty in growing asparagus plants from the seed, as the plant grows very readily, and if sown in rows in the garden where they can be cultivated they should make good strong plants in one to two years. It is usually best to set out two-year-old plants. Locate the asparagus bed in a warm place. We do not advise readers to grow their own asparagus plants. These may be bought from firms advertising in these columns, and it is generally advisable to buy enough plants for the bed. The following is a bit of good advice on the preparation and care of a bed of asparagus:

Asparagus plants should be set out early in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work. The ground upon which they are planted should be thoroughly prepared beforehand, as the bed usually becomes more or less of a permanent plantation. There are a variety of opinions as to the proper distance for planting. A good plan is to set in rows, three or four feet apart, for convenience of cultivation, and if it is desirable to cultivate both ways, the plants may be set three or four feet apart in the row; but for economy of space, it might be better to plant, say, two feet apart in the row. This will allow for good development of the plants, and, at the same time, fully occupy the land. The depth to which plants should be set may vary according to the nature of the soil. On light, sandy soil, it is well to plant deeper than on heavy soil to guard against injury from drought. Some advise planting part of the plantation shallow, and the rest deeper, in order to have the shallower plants come on earlier in the spring. On an average, the plants are set with the crowns four or five inches below the surface. The plantation should not be cropped for one or two seasons after planting, and good cultivation should be given throughout the season to keep down weeds and encourage vigorous growth. At the end of the season, after the tops die down, they should be cut and burned. It is well to make a liberal application of barnyard manure every year or two to keep up the fertility of the soil. The best time to apply this is after the last cutting of the crop, early in the summer. At this time the manure may be worked into the soil, which stimulates a vigorous growth of top, and the storing up of plant food in the roots for the formation of large sprouts next spring. The plan so frequently adopted of applying a heavy dressing of manure in the fall is objectionable, as it tends to retard growth of plants in the spring, and makes the crop necessarily late. The plants are perfectly hardy, and require no protection of this kind.

For asparagus rust, see "Prairie Calendar" in our issue of March 25th.

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Order size smaller than in leather collars.

Ask your dealer for them, or write T. I. THOMSON, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont.

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Bell 'Phone 18

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I did not exhibit at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time. 29 head: 17 Clyde Stallions and 4 Mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, P.O., G.T.R.
Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance 'Phone.

Stallions Imp. CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

We have just ended the season's show circuit with a practically, clean up of everything worth winning and can show intending purchasers the biggest and choicest selection of stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred, and ever had. Champions and Grand Champions at common horse prices.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
Myrtle C.P.R., Brooklin G.T.R. and Oshawa C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

JUST LANDED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS JUST LANDED
I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what he wants; a visit will convince. WM. COLOUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

The Germans Missed Them Clydesdale Stallions And They Landed
Yes, they landed at my stable in Markham all right. This is the year to buy if you want one. Mine are toppers of highest quality, character and breeding. Come and see them. JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from. I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants. R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT. Long-Distance Telephone.

The House
Beautiful is the House Sanitary

when Alabastine is applied to the walls. This beautiful modern flat-toned wall finish is sparkling alabaster rock, ground to a fine-grain powder. It has natural antiseptic qualities that destroy disease germs and banish vermin. Alabastine can be put on by anyone, skilled or unskilled, covers well and spreads evenly without brush marks. Painters and decorators like to use it because of the pleasing effects obtained and all 'round satisfaction it gives. Modern standards of taste require soft, flat tones—that walls constitute what they are intended for, suitable backgrounds. Here Alabastine is ideal and gives results superior to the most expensive methods at far less cost. We furnish users of Alabastine with complete plans of interior decoration and stencils, free. Our artists also advise individually when desired, without charge. Let us tell you more about Alabastine. Just send a postcard with your name and address and we will mail you our booklet "Modern Wall Decoration" free.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
86 Willow Street Paris, Ont.
CHURCH'S Cold Water
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Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, Limited
J. T. GIBSON, President S. R. McVITTY, Secretary

BREEDERS' SALE IN
London, Ontario, Wednesday April 7th, 1915

Shorthorns, Holsteins
Clydesdales

Forty Shorthorns selected from some of the best herds in Western Ontario. The get of such well-known sires as Sea Foam = 87858 =, Newton Friar (imp.) 86055, Blarney Stone = 86798 =, Best Boy = 85552 = and Baron's Pride = 72491 =. Twenty bulls to suit all classes of buyers. Twenty females—choice show-ring prospects. Choice cows with calves at foot.

Holstein cows with records up to 15,000 lbs. per year. Young bulls from ancestry that are demonstrated producers.

A small but choice selection of Clydesdales.

FOR CATALOGUE WRITE TO :
HARRY SMITH, Manager of Sale, Hay, Ontario
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer

PROTEINA
100 Lbs.
MORE MILK
DAIRY FEED
MADE IN CANADA

Low Priced AND Extra Value

Protein 16%
Fat 3.5%

Prices on application.

The CHISHOLM MILLING CO. Limited
Dept. A
Toronto, Ont.

Oakland 62 Shorthorns
Two fine roan bulls left, one 13 months old and one 10 months, both of good milk strain. If you want good dual purpose females, any age, of the prolific kind, we can supply you.
Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ont.

Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair = 84578 = a Clara bred son of Waverly. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.
G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW, P.O., WESTON, STATION

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep.
The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns Have for sale several well bred young bulls and heifers also some young cows of thick fleshy type. Write for prices.
F. W. Ewing, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.
BELL PHONE C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd-header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butterflys and Lovelys. Marr Roan Ladies and Cinderellas from 7 to 18 months of age.
MILLER BROS., R. R. NO. 2, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO
Claremont C.P.R. Pickering G.T.R. Greenburn C.N.R. Station

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =; also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.
A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, - L.D. Phone - STRATHROY, ONT.

Gossip.
A HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLION.

The Clydesdale stallion offered for sale by G. M. Forsyth, of Claremont, Ont., is one of the best Canadian-bred stallions in Canada to-day. He has plenty of size for his age, and his underpinning is good and full of quality, with well-sprung ankles, big, wide feet, and true, straight action. He is a show horse from the ground up. He is a brown, rising three, sired by that famous sire of prizewinners and champions, Gallant Carruchan (imp.). Anyone wanting a Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion that will take a big lot of beating in any show-ring in Canada should get after this one.

CAIRNBROGIE CLYDESDALES.

Every Clydesdale breeder and fancier in Canada who keeps posted on the Clydesdale lore of the country is familiar with the unparalleled success of the entries from the Cairnbrogie stables of Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., for very many years past. All that, up to the fall of 1914, is past history, and not particularly interesting just now, but what is of vital interest to intending purchasers is the show-ring records of last fall. Again, all that is required is to consult the history of the 1914 Toronto National and Guelph Winter Fairs, which will relate the great unbroken series of winnings made by the Cairnbrogie entries, and these same winners are the stallions, mares and fillies that are for sale for the 1915 trade. An enumeration of all those on hand would require too much space, but those we shall mention are only representative of the entire lot. The stallions range in age from one to ten years. The first to mention will be the Toronto and Guelph first-prize aged stallion, Baron Minto, the big brown quality son of the renowned Baron's Pride. His dam is by Mains of Airies, and his grandam is by Darnley. The superior character, type and quality of this great horse are too well known to need comment. He is a brown, eight years old. At a long price, Graham Bros. have recently re-purchased that superb quality horse, Lord Gleniffer, first at Toronto, and first and champion at Chicago in 1912. He is a brown, nine years old, sired by Sir Ronald, dam by Lothian Again. He was pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best Clydesdales ever seen in a Toronto or Chicago show-ring. A massive, big horse of great scale and character is the bay nine-year-old, Chester Prince, by Rathellell, dam, the Fawdor Cup champion, Chester Princess, by Baron's Pride. He is a proven sire of sterling worth. Another very big horse of great character is the bay six-year-old, Percy, by the great Baronson, dam by Gallant Poteath. One of the plums of the stables is the black five-year-old, Promoter, by Crossrigg, dam by Royal Peer. He is smooth to a turn, with great style and superb quality. British Gold is a bay four-year-old, by British Time, dam by Glenzier. This fellow is one of the best of underpinning. Among the three-year-olds is the Toronto and Guelph champion, Baron Ascot, a colt of phenomenal style, quality and action. A close second to him in merit is the Toronto second-prize and Guelph third-prize, Lord Malcolm, by the great Mendel, dam by Prince Sturdy. Several others rising three and four years are of equally high standard of quality and breeding. The selection is the best ever seen in these noted stables. In mares and fillies there is a big selection whose breeding and individual merit are high, many of them being winners at the big shows.

Trade Topic.

The well-known Manchester firm of Righton's, Ltd., is offering a choice selection of dress, costume, blouse and coat materials. When one knows Righton's undoubted reputation for solid value and sees the dainty coloring and designs of their smart fabrics, the advantage of accepting their offer to mail patterns free to any reader of this paper is at once apparent. Readers should write stating requirements to W. Righton, Ltd., Canada Dept., All Saints', Manchester, Eng.

APRIL 1,
GIBBY BROS.,
Doctor of Veterinary Science,
Doctor of Medicine.
DR. B. STOCK
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CLARENCE HESS, Doctor of Veterinary Science, Doctor of Medicine.

Save All Your Chicks—Put Stamina Into Them At Babyhood

The annual loss of young chicks in the United States is staggering. More than one-half the yearly hatch die before reaching pullet age—die through leg weakness, gapes and indigestion. Talk about conservation—think of the millions of dollars that poultry raisers could save by saving most of these chicks. Yes, most of them can be saved—saved by starting them on

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Not a Stimulant, but a Tonic

right from the very first feed. During my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, a veterinary scientist and a successful poultry raiser, I discovered that, by using a certain nerve tonic and appetizer, leg weakness could be absolutely overcome: that the use of another certain chemical that is readily taken up by the blood would cure gapes, by causing the worms in the windpipe (the cause of gapes) to let go their hold and helping the chick throw them off. By combining these ingredients with bitter tonics and laxatives, I found that I could control and invigorate the chick's digestion.

My Poultry Pan-a-ce-a helps put stamina into the chick, strengthens and cleanses its system and sends it along the road to maturity, hardy and robust. Most of the biggest poultry farms in the United States, where chicks are hatched out by the thousand every day during hatching season, feed my Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the result of my successful poultry experience and scientific research in poultry culture—there is no guesswork about it. Ingredients printed on every package. Now listen to this:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy, make your hens lay, and help your chicks grow that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I say, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Sold only by reliable dealers whom you know—never peddled. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs., 85c; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50 (duty paid).

Send for my free book that tells all about Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

DR. HESS & CLARK - Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC
A fine tonic for hardening and conditioning stock for spring work. They need this after the long siege of dry feed all winter. Makes stock healthy—expels worms—guaranteed. 25-lb. pail, \$6.25; 100-lb. sack, \$7.00; 5 small 11-er packages in proportion (duty paid).

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER
Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or if kept in the dust bath the hens will distribute it. 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., 85c (duty paid).

Gossip.

J. B. HOGATE'S PERCHERONS.

One fact thoroughly established resulting from the destructive European war is that the exportation of horses for breeding purposes from those countries engaged is a thing of the past for several years at least. This is more particularly true of France, for every Percheron at all fit for war purposes, and that will require the big ones for heavy artillery purposes as soon as spring opens, will be taken, and there will be a demand from that country for breeding Percherons as soon as things get settled away. This country and the United States is their only available source of supply, therefore, good judgment would seem to indicate to any man wanting a Percheron stallion or mare that this spring is the time to buy, for there will be no other opportunities so good for a long time. The stallions and mares offered for sale by J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., are the kind that the country wants. They are grays and blacks, weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds, full of true draft character, on the very best kind of underpinning. Several of them are Toronto and Guelph prizewinners, and now is the time to buy, as the prices are sure to advance before many months.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS.

Exceedingly high in quality, bred in the most aristocratic lines of the breed, the fifty-year-old Maple Shade herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., holds a most enviable position as one of the world's greatest herds. Stronger than ever before in individual excellence, the eighty-five head that now constitute the herd are all in prime condition, and must present a fascinating sight to intending purchasers. Very many of the big, thick, breeding cows are imported, and represent on blood lines such fashionable and popular tribes as the Cruickshank Butterlys, Nonpareils, Marr Bessies, Roan Ladys, Missies, Floras, Jilts, Lancasters, Brawith Buds, Lady Fannys and Lady Edens. Very many of these cows will average 1,700 and 1,800 lbs. in weight, and many of them are exceptionally heavy milkers. At the head of this great herd is the wonderfully-fleshed bull, Archer's Hope 80017. He is white in color, five years old, and weighs 2,600 lbs. He is a show bull from the ground up, and is one of the best individual bulls and one of the best breeding bulls of the day in this country. He has been shown twice; last fall at Toronto and London, where he was first at both shows. Archer's Hope was sired by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), dam Rosa Hope 16th, by Royal Prince (imp.), grandam Rosa Hope 15th. He is registered in both the Canadian and American books, and was bred by Peter White, of Pembroke, who says his dam was the best breeder and the best milker he ever owned. A close second to him in individual excellence is a yearling son, Rare Sort, out of the Goldie-bred cow, Goldie of Byres 2nd, by Prince Favorite (imp.). Last fall he was third at Toronto and second at London as a junior yearling. Watch him top the two-year-old class next fall. The several young bulls ready for service are sons of the old bull. Two are Lancasters, one a Cruickshank Secret, one a Brawith Bud, one a Jilt, one a Lady Fanny, and every one of them is a high-class young bull, beautifully fleshed, true in his lines, and carrying abundance of masculine character. For parties wanting a younger one there are a rare lot from which to select. One that will make things interesting next fall is a roan Missie, six months old. Look out for him. In heifers, there are a grand lot of one- and two-year-olds, also got by the old bull, an aggregation of young things of both sexes of a quality and fleshing that stamp Archer's Hope as one of the greatest sires alive. For parties wanting a high-class herd-header, or some high-class cows or heifers, the Maple Shade herd contains a selection that for numbers and quality is seldom equalled.

"He is a self-made man, is he not?"
"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."



YOU WOULDN'T PUT AXLE GREASE ON YOUR WATCH

THAT would be ridiculous—yet no more so than to use ordinary farm oil on your cream separator. This delicate mechanism requires a lubricant made especially for it. You must use

Standard Hand Separator Oil

if you want the bowl to run smoothly and swiftly. It is made especially for separators—does not gum and is of just the right body to reach the finely adjusted bearings. Don't impair the efficiency of your separator by using any kind of lubricant. Get Standard Hand Separator Oil made for the purpose.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

SHORTHORNS

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations.

Shorthorns For Sale

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary. James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec. Caledonia Paris, R.R. No. 2

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Leg-Reg. Banner Oats for sale. Three choice young roan bulls, high-class herd-headers and females of different ages. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2. L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size: cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy. Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

R.O.P. Shorthorns, Prizewinning Yorkshires I can supply young bulls bred the same as the Guelph Dairy Test Winner this year and out of R.O.P. dams. Young sows bred or ready-to-breed; also young stock of either sex. A. Stevenson, Atwood, R.R. No. 4, Atwood Sta.

SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS For this season we have some extra nice thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also cows and heifers. DR. T. S. SPROULE Markdale Ontario

THREE SHORTHORN BULLS and a number of heifers, all choicely bred and grand individuals. They will be priced worth the money. Newton Friar (Imp) = 86055 = (112,854) heads the herd. Inspection solicited. L.D. Phone Wm. Waldie, R.R. No. 2, Stratford, Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

6—SHORTHORN BULLS—6

From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country. Two are from Imported dams. Write at once for particulars. J. M. Gardhouse, G.T.R., C.P.R. Weston, P.O. Street Railway and Long Distance Telephone.

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

"Thistle Ha" Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices. JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Picking Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

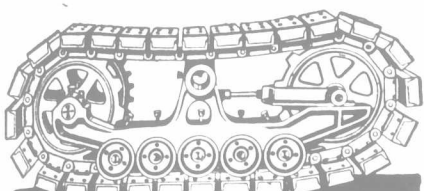
SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the Spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age. JOHN MILLER Myrtle, C.P.R. & G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONT.

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell Telephone. Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO C.P.R. 1/2 mile from station.

Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or weaver stock bull, Climax = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega. R. Moore, Manager GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDAILE, ONTARIO

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO



Farm Drainage Simplified

CLEAN, smooth trenches, true to line and grade, dug fast and economically, make the laying of drain tile easy. Every land owner knows that tile drainage of land that needs it will make it produce more every year—will increase its value per acre. But tile drainage used to mean a big crew for weeks and months—boarding and bossing and paying them.



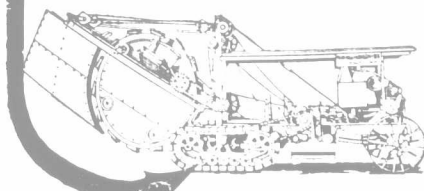
Farm Drainage Excavator

has done away with all that. It has good ground traction because of the "P & H Corduroy Grip," illustrated above. It really travels on its own track, which it lays and takes up as it goes. These self-cleaning excavating wheel handles sticky and gumbo soils as well as those more favorable to machine work. There's ample power for all occasions.

If you have land to drain, write for Farm Drainage Excavator Bulletin FA.

Pawling & Harnischfeger Co.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Herbert A. Dickson, Wallaceburg, Ontario, Canadian Representative.



Holsteins—This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, whose dam is a jr. 3-year-old produced 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 24.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st as a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and as a jr. 3-year-old 24.32 stamp her as a sure 30-lb. cow. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each.
James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario

CLOVER BAR

Sires From R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams. We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count Mercedes Ormsby (sired by Paladin Grand) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 lbs. milk with 661 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write or come and see them.
P. Smith, R.R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario

There is a vast difference between keeping Holsteins and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO or three ordinary cows. You save in food, housing, risk and labor. Holstein Cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins.

W. A. CLEMONS

Sec'y H-F Association, St. George, Ontario

The Faiveux Holstein Herd
Offers ready-for-service ones of Homestead Colantha Prime, 3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week, also daughters from FRED ABBOTT. Mosley, R.R. No. 1

Ridgedale Holsteins—A bulls ready for service, also one bull calf sired by our great bull, "King Segis Pontiac." Dams are out of a high producing dam. A 3-year-old herd-head at a reasonable price. R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont., Manchester, G.T.R. and Myrtle, C.P.R. Telephone.

The Maples Holstein Herd
Offers ready for service ones of Prime Aggie McWhille from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sires and Champion Duchess W. and Emily 2nd, Canadian Champion Duchess and other butter in R.O.P. 167.14 lbs. milk with 100 lbs. butter. Write: Walburn Rivers, P.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

"Is your wife entertaining this season?" asked one of the sun-looking man of another. "Not a bit," replied the other.—George Ade.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Note for Sewing Machine.

Will you tell me what is best to do? I bought a sewing machine over a year ago with the understanding from the agent that he would bring his man that represents the company which manufactures the machine, an expert, and give us full instructions how to use the different attachments, and to fix the attachment that winds the bobbin. It would not work right. The agent could not fix it. He says he will make it right yet, free of charge. I gave him a note, to be paid last December. It bears interest after due. Have not paid it. I told the agent I did not think I should be expected to pay it until the machine is made right, as he guaranteed he would do. He told me I did not need to do so if I did not want to. Can he collect the interest on note, or could I take any steps to protect myself other than by paying the note?
Ontario. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think that you could be legally compelled to pay the note—interest as well as principal. Better write or see the manager of the company and arrange the matter with him.

Seed for Meadows and Annual Pasture.

1. I have a piece of light-clay soil I cleaned last summer. I want to plow it this spring and seed it down. How much grass seed should I sow to the acre?

2. What kind of grain could I sow that would make pasture this summer for cows, and how much per acre? C. B.

Ans.—1. It would be well to introduce clover to this field as soon as possible, and we would advise sowing 10 pounds of red clover and about five pounds of timothy.

2. An annual crop for pasture which has been found successful in many districts of Ontario consists of 51 pounds of oats, 30 pounds early amber sugar-cane, and 7 pounds of common red clover. The pasture will be ready to use in about six or seven weeks if climatic conditions are favorable. The oats will be the first to afford pasturage, then, during the heat of the summer the sugar-cane will be useful, and red clover will exist on into the fall. Last summer we had occasion to visit a farm where sorghum was used alone. This was sown in drills 28 inches apart, with 12 pounds of seed to the acre. Fourteen cows had been on this field, which consisted of eight acres, for over five weeks, and they did exceptionally well. If they are taken off for a time, the sorghum will sprout up again and afford new pasturage.

Hens Die Suddenly.

We had fifty pure-bred Rhode Island Red hens, one and two years old. The latter part of January they started to die. We lost eight in a couple of days, then no more died until two weeks ago. We had twelve die in four days. These hens are fat and laying well, and get the best of care. We are feeding wheat and soft feed occasionally. They have all the clear water they want, and plenty of grit and oyster shell. The only symptom we see is that they become stupid about a day before they die, and the heads of some turn purple. Some die while eating, and several have fallen off the roost dead, indicating that they die very suddenly. Is this a disease, and is it contagious? Would it be tuberculosis, and what will we do to stop it? Are they all liable to die? Would it be any use of having one dissected, and where would I send it?
D. R. D.

Ans.—From the symptoms given in the query, it would appear that perhaps each living is at least one of the causes of the death of a large number of this flock. I do not think, however, that it would account for all the cases, especially as some of the birds die so soon after they show symptoms of illness, and also because such a large number die within a short space of time. It might be that something of a poisonous nature has been fed the birds. A little too much salt, or food which has been kept in exposed tin cans, etc., would likely cause trouble of this nature.
A. C. M.

Your cows can't show the profit they should unless you feed silage

NO DAIRY CAN PAY THE profit it should without a silo.

THE AVERAGE HAY CROP is less than two tons to the acre and hay is a dry feed and contains but very few milk-producing elements.

THE AVERAGE SILO CROP is about fifteen tons to the acre, and corn silage is a succulent feed and is very rich in milk-producing elements.

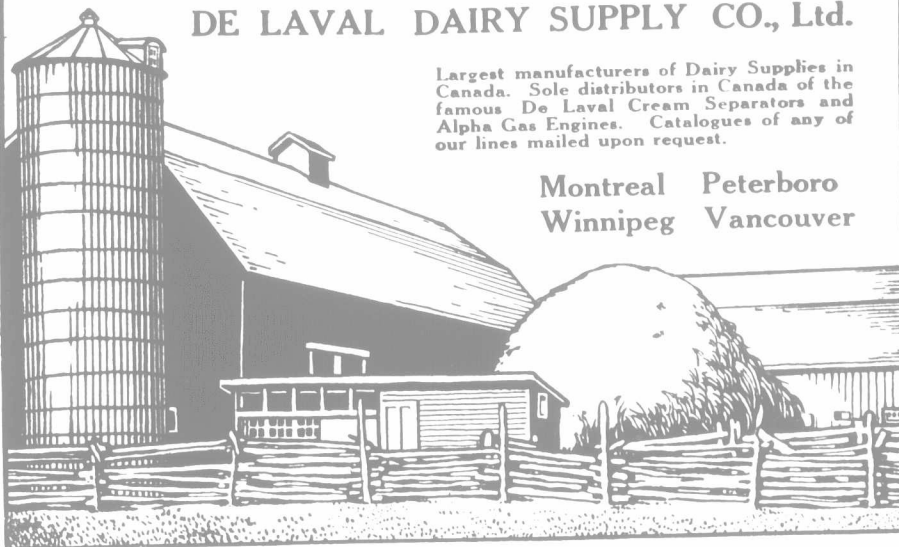
NOT ONLY IS SILAGE A better feed for dairy cows than hay, but it is much cheaper.

FURTHERMORE, IF SILAGE is fed twice a day, your hay and grain ration can be cut down while the production of milk will increase.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE more money out of your cows you must feed them silage and now is the time to make your plans for silage next season.

The best and most economical silo for you to buy is the Ideal Green Feed Silo.

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All sired by our great SON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS. We want to hear these before our sale. Everything GUARANTEED just right.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Trimming Cedars.

Would you kindly tell me through "The Farmer's Advocate" the proper time for me to trim my cedar trees. H. S. L.

Ans.—Cedars should be pruned early in the spring, before growth commences.

Crude Oil, What is It?

A "Retired Farmer," in March 11th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," says he uses crude oil on sores and cuts of stock. Does he mean crude carbolic? J. R. S.

Ans.—By this crude oil is meant the oil as it is pumped from the earth before refining.

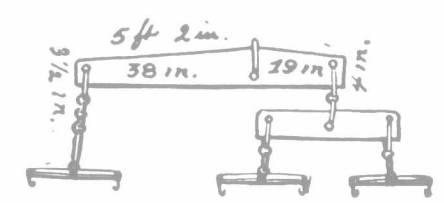
Spreading Frozen Manure.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In your issue of March 11, "A Subscriber" wants to know how to handle frozen manure. Just spread the best you can, then, in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the manure, put on the smoothing harrows. Two strokes will make as good a job as a manure spreader. It should be done when the manure is wet on a drizzly day. H. J. McLENNAN.

Grey Co., Ont.

Three-horse Enever.

Can you or any of your readers, through "The Farmer's Advocate," give me a plan and measurements for a three-horse enever, to be used with or without the tongue. I cannot seem to get it set even, as one horse seems to have



Three-horse enever.

more to draw than the other. A. G.

Ans.—The accompanying illustration of a three-horse enever will explain the dimensions. The length of the arm to which the single horse is attached should be twice the distance of that to the coupling for the two horses.

A Crop of Hay for Sheep.

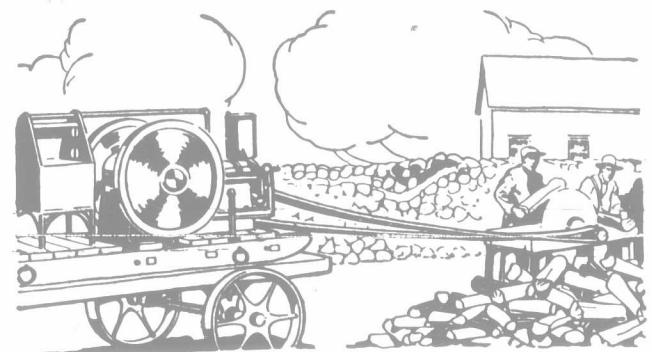
I would like some information in respect to growing vetches or crimson clover for hay, to feed to sheep next winter, as the drought killed all of our new seeding last year.

1. Which would make the best hay for sheep?
2. Would either do well on sandy loam, or would I have to grow them on clay loam?
3. How much of each kind should be sown to the acre?
4. Would vetches be better sown alone or mixed with something else? I. R.

Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. From our knowledge of crimson clover, we could not recommend it in such a case. It grows best in cool weather, and we fear that by the time it would be fit to cut the season would be so far advanced that the harvesting of it would be difficult. When used, 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre are used, and it should be sown on fertile land. Vetches alone would lie so flat on the ground as to be impracticable. A good winter hay for sheep could be grown from a mixture of peas, oats and vetches. They will mature early, and the land could then be sown to rape, which would afford good fall pasturage for sheep or other live stock. Five or six pecks of oats, two or three pecks of peas (depending on the size of the peas), and four or five pounds of vetch, would make a good mixture. Too many peas and too much vetch will tend to drag the oats down and cause them to lodge. If the land is in good condition, one might risk a crop of peas alone. When threshed, one would have the peas, and the straw would make excellent fodder for sheep.

Johnny—Say, paw, I can't get these "rithmetic" zamples. Teacher said something 'bout we'd have to find the greatest common divisor.

Paw, (in disgust)—Great Scott! haven't they found that thing yet? Why, they were hunting for it when I was a boy.



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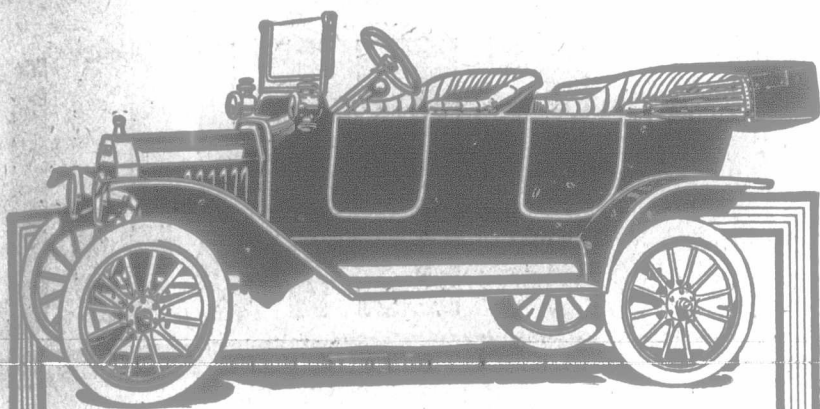
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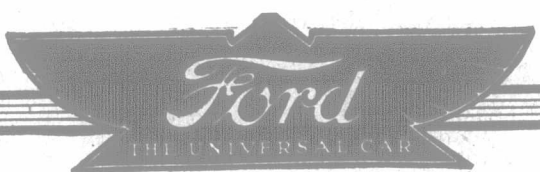


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On the left is a healthy ear of wheat full and sound—the kind that makes money for you—on the right is an ear, drawn from a photograph, absolutely eaten up with that fungus spore called "smut"—there is no money in that. Some farmers, through no fault of their own, have had all the profit knocked out of their crops by "smut". Something must be done to stop it because it spreads.



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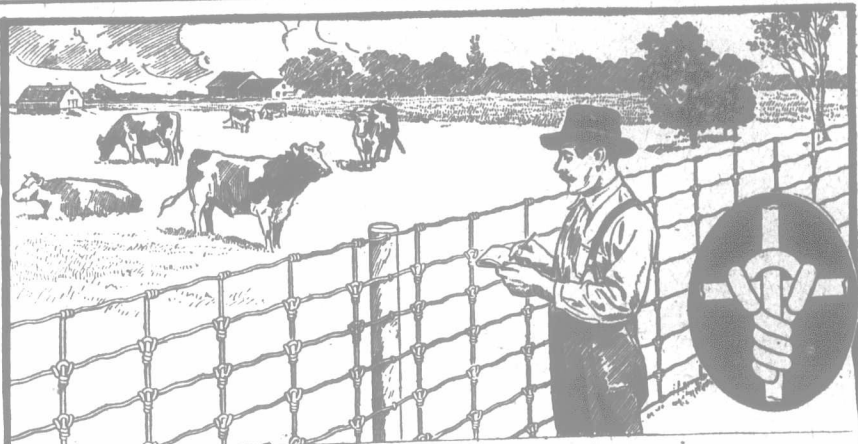


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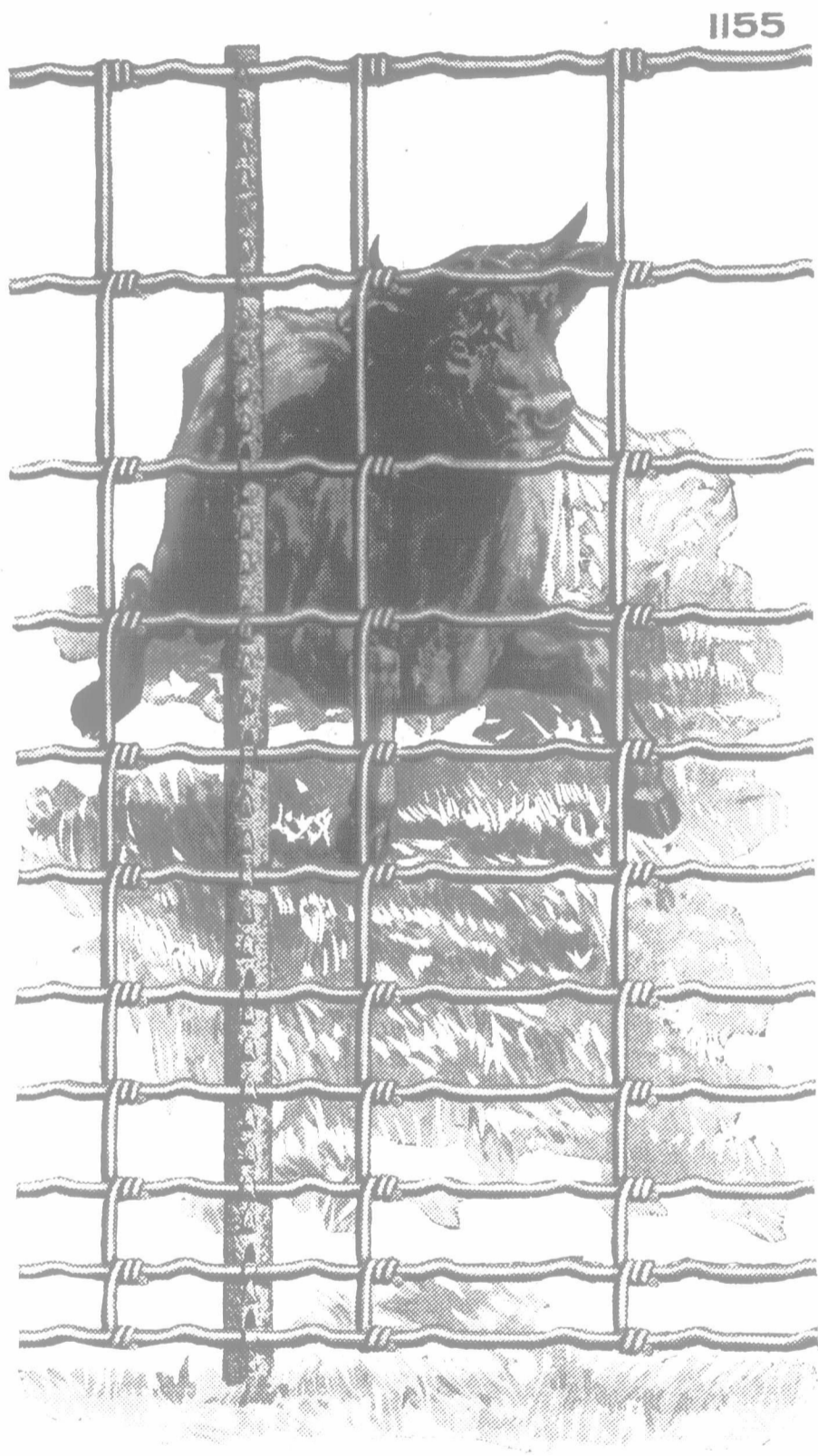
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