

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

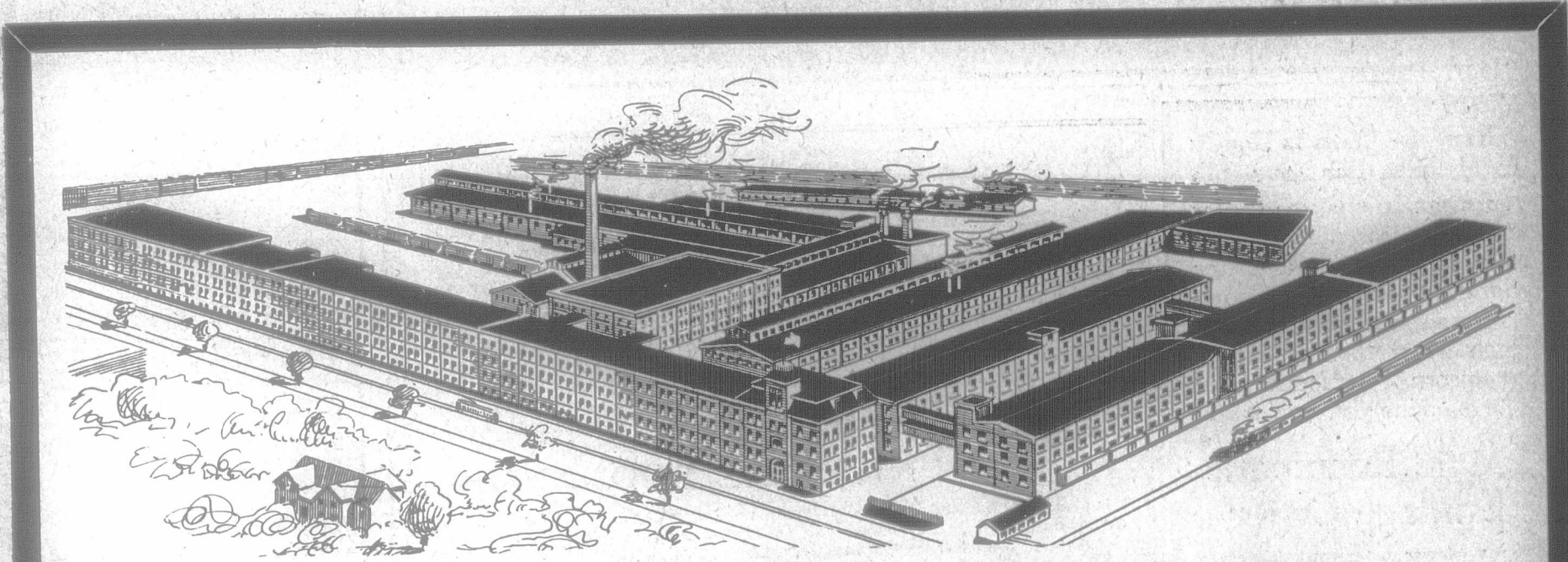
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 9, 1914.

No. 1124

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Dec 31, 14  
Dept of Agriculture



## Ask the Men Who Specify It!

The extensive Massey-Harris establishment shown above is only another instance where careful foresighted business men insisted upon **Brantford Roofing** for their valuable plant. These immense premises represent a heavy investment. To protect their investment the Company's officers specified the tried and tested

# Brantford Roofing

Many of Canada's largest industrial plants are roofed with **Brantford Roofing**. The number of firms who choose **Brantford Roofing** in preference to all others is so large that it means more than mere coincidence. Ask yourself why the great plants of the Dominion are roofed with Brantford Roofing.

Can you do better than follow the example of Canada's shrewdest business men? Use **Brantford Roofing** and you can rest easy that your roof is proof against fire, heat, frost, rain, lightning, acids,--in fact all the enemies of roofing. **Brantford Roofing** costs you no more than ordinary roofing material. Send a postcard for big FREE book on roofing, and samples.

Our new patented appliance for laying **Brantford Roofing** absolutely eliminates any possibility of expanding or buckling. This new method of laying roofing is worthy of your serious consideration.

**Brantford Roofing Company, Limited**  
BRANTFORD - CANADA

Warehouses: TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

# THE AYLMER BRONZE SPRAYER

Won highest award at St. Petersburg, Russia, over all Canadian, French and German Pumps. Also secured first place at Manchester (England), Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax.

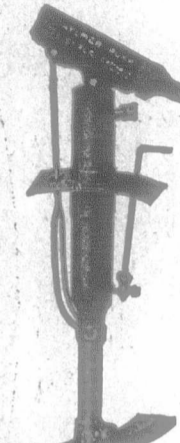
## SPRAYER NO. 2.—OUTFIT D

Being Outfit A, ten feet of hose, with couplings attached, two Bordeaux nozzles, one brass stopcock, one Y, one long iron extension rod, without barrel. Price.....\$15.25  
Extra hose, per foot......12

For lined bamboo extension rod, in place of iron extension rod:  
Add.....\$1.50  
With barrel..... 3.00

## SPRAYER NO. 3.—OUTFIT E

Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel.  
Price.....\$22.50  
With bamboo extension rods in place of eight-foot iron. Price.....\$25.50  
With barrel..... 3.00



No. 2.—Outfit A



Sprayer No. 2—Outfit D

Our Catalogue gives full information as to sizes, capacity, equipment, etc. Write us for one. If your dealer can't supply you, your mail orders will receive our prompt attention.

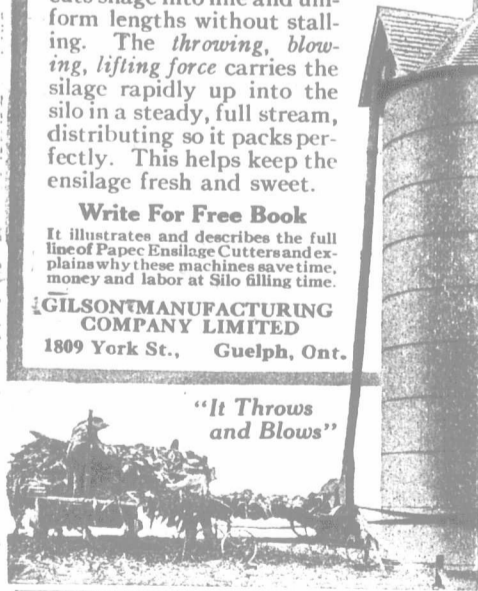
**The Aylmer Pump & Scale Company, Limited**  
AYLMER, ONTARIO

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

## PAPEC Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter

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

**Write For Free Book**  
It illustrates and describes the full line of Papec Ensilage Cutters and explains why these machines save time, money and labor at silo filling time.  
**GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED**  
1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.



"It Throws and Blows"

## Ploughs—Wilkinson

TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coupler. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—strong, long and heavy and through the handles makes it a very steady running plough. The width—special for stony or hard soil. The down turn is beautiful. For more information and narrow broom at low price, write to:



No. 3  
See or  
General  
Purpose  
Plough  
25 inches  
to 30 inch  
beam

## Lightning Conductors Act Two Ways

1. They prevent strokes.
2. They carry the current to the ground when a stroke occurs.

An excellent metal for lightning rod is copper; because it is a good conductor of electricity—about six times as good as iron. Because it is nearly indestructible (do you remember the old copper kettle at home?) and because it is not easily melted.

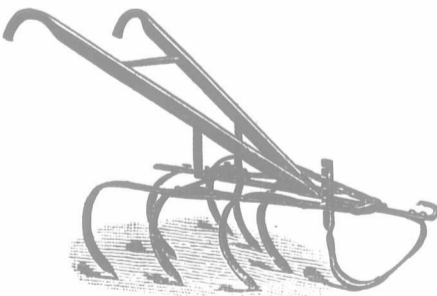
The best statistics available prove that for every 100 buildings now struck by lightning about five only would be struck were they rodless. Rods have an efficiency of 94½ per cent. as a preventative of strokes. This is the report of 18 companies in Ontario, and includes rods of every kind. But should a stroke occur, and sometimes it will, then you must have a good conductor to carry it off harmlessly. The

## UNIVERSAL ROD

has a big conducting surface, with the copper where it is wanted, on the outside of the rod, the sheath, which is fastened with a lock joint. Would you care to see a sample? Drop us a line.

**THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.**  
HESPELER :: ONTARIO

## One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator



HAS NO EQUAL.  
Read the following testimonial:

The One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator I got from you is the best I ever hitched a horse to, it does more than you claim.  
W. P. WILLSON, Union, Ont.

If there is not an agent in your locality handling the One-Horse Spring Tooth Cultivator, write us to-day. Pleased to give you prices and particulars.

**The Hall Zryd Foundry Co., Limited**  
HESPELER, ONTARIO

MAKERS OF PILOT STOVES, RANGES and FURNACES

WE WILL GLADLY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE OF

## Lime

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

**INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION**  
Caledonia Marl Branch  
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When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

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"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.

Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

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

\$47.50



## Free Land for the Settler in New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to

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Director of Colonization  
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**HON. JAS. S. DUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture  
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Send FREE 1914 Catalogue, 80 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.  
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Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co'y Limited**, Dept. B, London, Ontario. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada. 1

## Corn That Will Grow

Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

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**STEEL CORNER GRAIN FEED BOX**  
of heavy steel, well riveted and braced. Clean, sanitary and very durable. Well finished. Price \$1.25 each, F.O.B. Tweed. Write for catalog. **The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd.** Tweed, Ont.

# A Washington Farmer's Good Roads Endorsement

MR. FRANK TERRACE, ADDRESSING THE Good Roads Convention at Tacoma, Washington, gave the following enthusiastic testimony in favor of good roads:

"I am a cabbage grower. I haul my produce to the sauerkraut factory at South Seattle. Before the road over which I travel was built, I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to start on my journey. The limit of the load I could haul with a team of 1800 pound horses was 2500 pounds, and after visiting the factory I would arrive back at my home late in the evening. But look at the difference now that a permanent hard surface has been laid down. I start on my trip about 8 o'clock and need only a team weighing 1400 pounds to haul a load of 5000 pounds of cabbage, which is double my previous capacity. And, best of all, I find on my return to the house early in the afternoon, that I have finished the day's work without the horses having turned a hair."

### Concrete Roads Mean Road Economy

They prevent your road taxes being spent in patching up roads that never will be good roads.

They are the cheapest kind of roads at the end of ten, fifteen or twenty years because they practically eliminate the cost of upkeep. They enable you to haul bigger loads with less effort and less wear and tear on horses and vehicles. They increase land values, better conditions generally, and decrease the cost of living.

Write for, free, Good Roads literature, and learn how good roads will benefit you.

Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited  
816 Herald Building, Montreal



## Give Your Crops a Good Start

PROVIDED you select good seed and plant it in a good seedbed, you can be reasonably sure of good crops.

A Peter Hamilton Cultivator will properly work your soil into a perfect seedbed. It is designed to go over every inch of the ground and till to an even depth. There are several groups of teeth attached to separate frames. Sections are of heavy extra-strength steel. Teeth are amply reinforced and will not go out of action under hard usage. The whole implement is light draft—no neck-weight falls on the horses. There are other good features that, when seen, will decide you in favor of a

### Peter Hamilton Cultivator

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. Dealers

The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

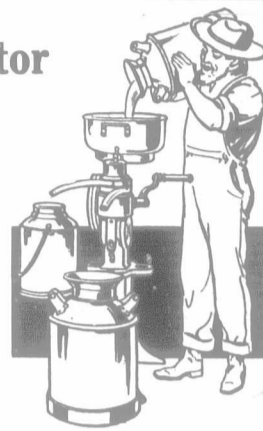


## Take Care of Your Separator

Worn out bearings mean a jarring, shaky separator. You get less cream and less profit. Keep your separator running right with

### STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

It reduces friction to a minimum. Never gums, never rusts, feeds freely into the closest bearings. Lengthens life of your Separator and keeps it running like a watch. For sale at all chief points.

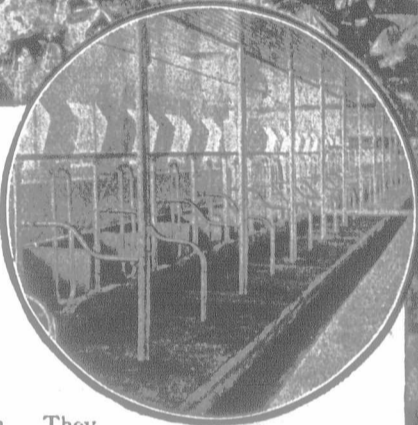


THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., LIMITED

Toronto St. John Montreal Winnipeg  
Halifax Vancouver

## The Strongest Cow Tie on Earth

FIT up your barn with BT Swinging Steel Stanchions. They keep all the cows clean. Line every long and short cow up evenly over the gutter, so no manure gets on the cattle-stand or bedding, or soils the flanks and udders. This saves tons of bedding in a single winter, and abolishes the tedious work of scrubbing down the cows.



BT Steel Stanchions last a century. No cow can break them. They neither rot or burn.

### BT Steel Stanchion

is made of U-bar steel and weighs 17 lbs. It costs no more than a good halter, lasts ten times as long, and has so many time- and labor-saving advantages, that it quickly pays its cost.

No cow can open the BT Stanchion, for it is firmly held by a protected, malleable iron lock. Yet a child can open it in a moment with the thumb and little finger, even when the cow is pulling back. All the cows in the stable can be tied up or released in the time it takes to undo a single chain-tie.

### Comfortable for the Cow

Cows give more milk when tied in the BT Swinging Steel Stanchions, for they have just as much comfort as when out in pasture. They can rest their heads in a natural position, get up or lie down on either side, and tuck themselves on any part of their bodies. There is no weight on their necks, nothing to tug or jerk their heads. Ailments such as big knees and bruised shoulders are entirely prevented.



### Get Stall Book No. 21, and Prices

BT Swinging Steel Stanchions have been a money-saving investment for hundreds of Canadian farmers and dairymen. You owe it to yourself to investigate all the facts about these modern cow-ties and get our prices before you put in your stabling. Send for 64-page Stall Book No. 21, that shows them in actual use in the leading Canadian Dairy Barns; tells about BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Mangers, Water Bowls, Bull Pens.

Also get valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," that tells how to frame your barn at half the cost of usual methods. Both books sent free, just for answering questions in the coupon. Address, to-day, to

### FREE BARN-PLAN SERVICE

Send rough pencil sketch of floor plan of barn you will build or remodel for up-to-date building plans, free. Tell number of cows you will keep and size your barn will be.

Beatty Bros. Limited  
1361 Hill St.  
FERGUS,  
Ontario

FREE STALL BOOK COUPON

BEATTY BROS. Limited  
1361 Hill St.  
Fergus, Ont.

Please send me, free, your illustrated Stall Book No. 21, about BT Steel Stanchions, Galvanized Steel Stalls, and other Steel Equipment. Also send free book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn." I expect to build or remodel my barn in 1914, about \_\_\_\_\_ cows. I will keep \_\_\_\_\_ cows. (If you wish us to make barn plans for you, free, send rough pencil sketch, indicating what you wish to do.)

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ Prov \_\_\_\_\_



**Vitalize your roofs**  
Your roof must have power to resist the blazing sun, the forceful wind, the pouring rain and the driving snow.  
Real life and resisting power come from natural asphalt. We use the natural asphalt from Trinidad Lake to make


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

The natural oils of this asphalt stay in Genasco and make it proof against rot, cracks, and leaks.  
Be on the safe side—get Genasco for all your buildings.  
The KANT-LEAK KLEET makes seams watertight without cement, prevents nail-leaks, and gives an attractive finish. Ask your dealer for Genasco—smooth or mineral surface; several weights. Write us for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

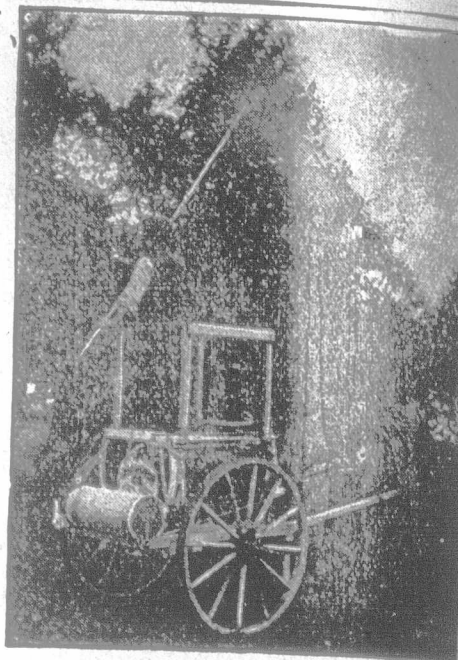
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Largest producers in the world of asphalt and ready roofing.

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**The Spramotor is a Welcome Aid to Practical Growers!**



Leading fruit growers and men who have large tracts of row crops under cultivation find the Spramotor a big dollar gatherer. It earns its cost the first year. Every year thereafter it keeps up the good work and repays its owner over and over again.

**A Spramotor**

is the most efficient spraying machine made, because it has twenty distinct patented features to be found on no other make. We have been at the making of spraying machines for over twenty years, devoting all our thought and energy to the perfecting of the Spramotor. We manufacture every part that goes into our machines, in order to be sure that each is perfect. Every outfit gets a thorough test under high pressure before being shipped.

**Hand Spramotors**

are efficient in orchards up to 500 trees, and on the medium sized farm for spraying potatoes, weed destruction, etc., also for painting. They are moderately priced machines, from \$12 to \$30, yet will do all this work.

We make a bigger range of spraying outfits than any other firm in the world. Prices run from \$6 to \$350, each and every machine guaranteed.

**FREE** Send us a letter containing some idea of your spraying requirements and we will mail at once full particulars of a Spramotor that will do your work to the best advantage at the lowest possible cost. We will also forward a copy of our valuable illustrated treatise on Crop Diseases, WITHOUT CHARGE and without placing you under any obligation whatever.

**B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR**

1737 KING STREET LONDON CAN.

**502.6 Bushels Potatoes**

From One Acre of Ground

**T**WENTY DIFFERENT FARMERS in 20 different parts of New England competed the past year in growing potatoes. The crops were widely separated as to climatic and weather conditions. Each one planted, cultivated and took care of his crop in his own way; but all used

**Bowker's Fertilizers**

*And No Other Dressing*

The winning crop was 502.6 bushels. The average of the twenty crops was 322.8 bushels. The average yield in New England is 131.6 bushels, and for the United States 89 bushels. Our crop-growing contests of the past four years have been so fairly and accurately conducted that they have been accepted everywhere as authentic. Henry Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, writes: "There is no guesswork about them."

Send for our Book of the Contest. Also tell us what your crops are, and your fertilizer requirements and we will send you our helpful book on Plant Food and our new Illustrated Catalogue.

**BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY**  
43 Chatham St., Boston.

Also New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore

**"Ideal" Fence**

**Is Stronger Than The Strongest**

The Weak Exist; But The Strong Live

Strength is what you want in a fence. You want a fence that will live; a fence that will last; a fence that possesses great strength in every wire.

To get strength you must get weight. The heaviest fence contains the most strength. Weigh "Ideal". Compare its weight with any other fence you can buy.

No small weak wires in "Ideal". From top to bottom it's all the same—all No. 9, all hard steel wire and every wire full of strength and properly galvanized to protect and preserve that strength.

Strong unruly animals can look through but not break through "Ideal". It's stronger than the strongest.

Why not buy the fence that possesses the greatest strength—that weighs the heaviest, that contains the most real genuine value. "Ideal" is the cheapest for you in the end.

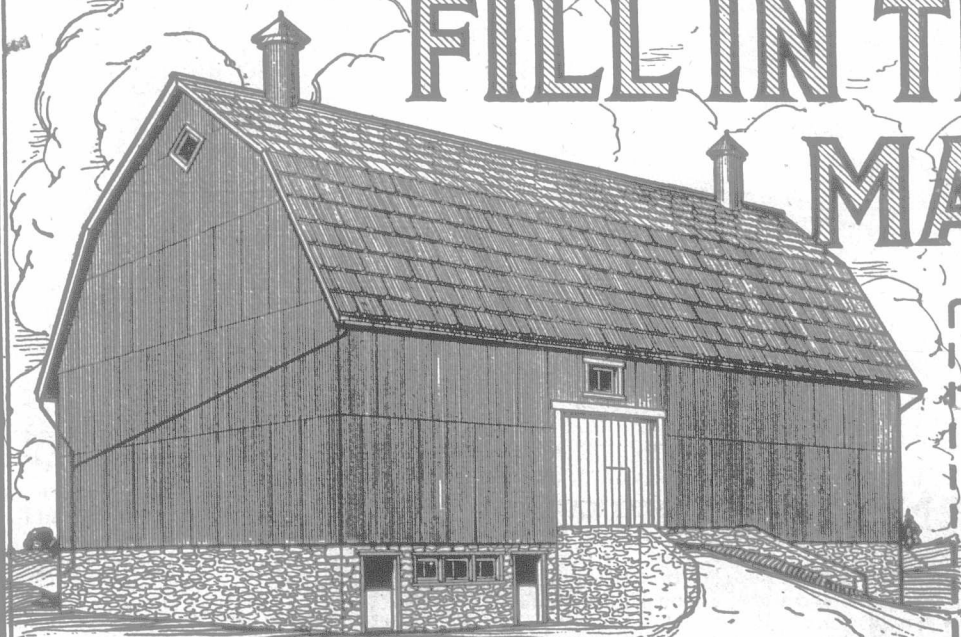
Our "Ideal" representative, in your section, will gladly tell you more about this strong "Ideal" fence. If you do not know him drop us a card. Also ask for catalogue t21

**The McGregor Banwell Fence Co. Ltd.**

Walkerville, Ontario.



**TEAR THIS OUT**  
**FILL IN THE SIZES-**  
**MAIL TO US!**



**WE WILL PROMPTLY TELL YOU THE COST TO COVER ANY BUILDING WITH "GEORGE" OR "OSHAWA" STEEL SHINGLES, AND-CORRUGATED SIDING.**

**THEY ARE PROOF AGAINST FIRE, LIGHTNING, WIND, RAIN OR SNOW.**

**DON'T LAY THIS ASIDE - THIS DOES NOT OBLIGATE YOU IN ANY WAY ACT NOW!**

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Send me full Particulars:-

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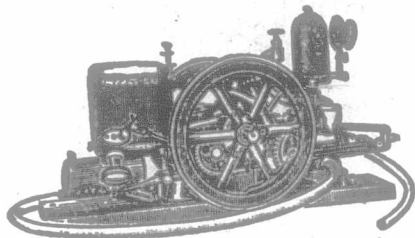
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22 L. F.

London Office: 86 King St., London, Ont.

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**Protect your trees and garden**

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



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

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

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

Address Dept 40

**The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited**

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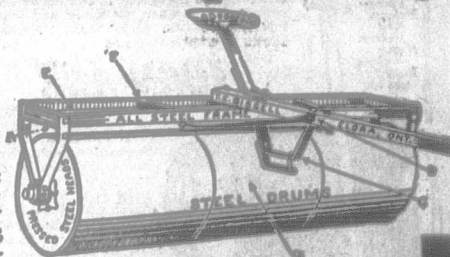
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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

**"Bissell" rollers are a specialty**

The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS. Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."



The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings 1/2 inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

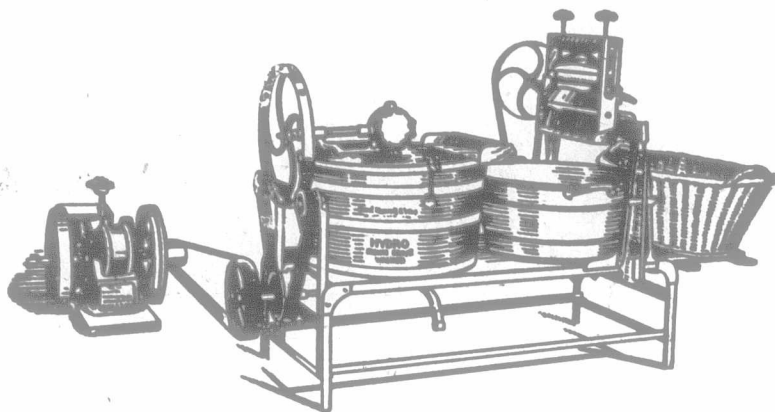
Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. W for free catalogue.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.**

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD., 77 JARVIS ST., TORONTO  
Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

When writing advertisers mention "The Advocate."

Let the Gas Engine help your wife to do her washing



HAS it occurred to you that your other business partner—your good wife—is still using the out-of-date, back-aching methods of years ago—wearing herself out with the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday? If you have a gas engine on your farm you need a

*Maxwell*

"HYDRO" BENCH WASHER

That little 1½ H.P. gas engine that works your churn and cream separator and operates your Pump Jack, Root Pulper and other small implements, will do the clothes washing and wringing for your wife—and do it quickly and satisfactorily. This Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer works equally well by gas power or by electricity, and can be driven by a one-

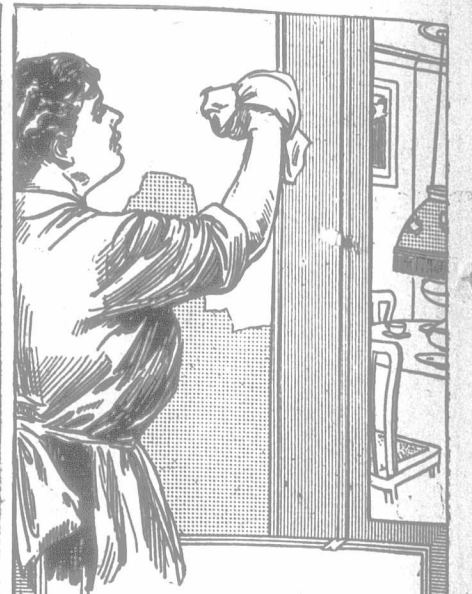
sixth H.P. motor. We make it in one, two and three tub machines, and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent. One of these machines would be a genuine boon to your wife when washday comes round. Make her a present of one—and let your gas or electric power help her to do her part of the work and lighten the burden of washday!

Write to-day for further particulars of this Maxwell "Hydro" Power Bench Washer.

MAXWELL'S LIMITED

DEPT. A

ST. MARY'S, ONT.



Wash Mellotone Walls and They Are Bright As New  
"You can't imagine how much prettier and more cheerful our rooms have been since we took off the wall paper and put on

*Lowe Brothers*  
High Standard  
*Mellotone*

"It is far more artistic and beautiful than wall paper or calcimine. The rich, delicate Mellotone colors—soft as the rainbow tints—are a lasting beauty."

Mellotone saves money because it is so wonderfully durable. It is not easily scratched or marred. The colors do not fade. It makes house cleaning easy. Instead of the muss and work of papering or calcimining, you wash off Mellotone walls and they look bright as new.

There is only one Mellotone. It is sold only by "High Standard" dealers, who also handle "High Standard" paints, varnishes, enamels, etc. If you don't know our dealer nearest you, write and let us tell you his name.

Valuable books Free. Write for "Harmony in Colors," showing the beautiful Mellotone colors. Also our books, "Mellotone" and "Homes Attractive." They are free—write for them today.

Lowe Bros, Limited  
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Easter Holiday Fares

SINGLE FARE Good going and returning April 10 only.	FARE AND ONE-THIRD April 9-10-11-12. Return limit, April 14, 1914.
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(Minimum fare, 25c.)

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

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Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until October 27, inclusive, at low fares. Through Pullman Tourist Sleepers to Winnipeg on above dates, leaving Toronto 11 p.m. No change of cars.

RETURN LIMIT, TWO MONTHS

Tickets and reservations at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

SPRAYERS Are a Necessity and a Benefit.

They save your crop, increase the yield and improve the quality. Our Spray Calendar shows when to spray and what materials to use. Our "Spray" booklet shows 70 combinations of



**IRON AGE**

Bucket, Barrel, Power and Traction Sprayers for orchard and field crops and other uses. Built complete or in units—buy just what you need. Ask your dealer to show them and let us send you our spray booklet, spray calendar and "Iron Age Farm and Garden News" free. The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited, 414 Bymington Av., Toronto, Ont.

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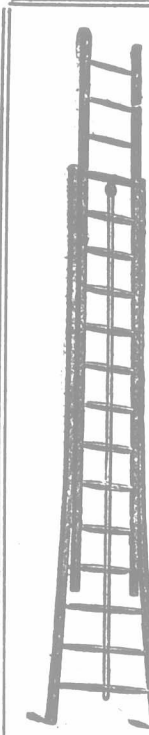
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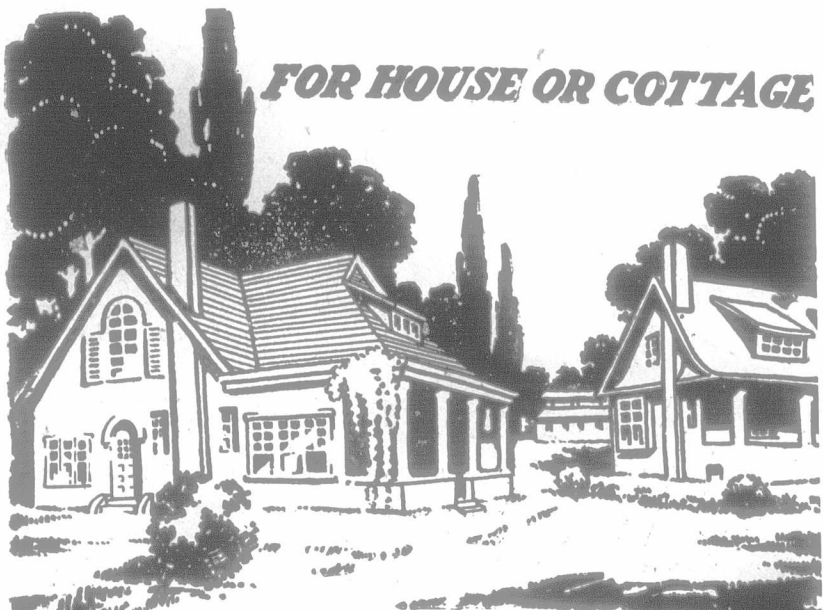
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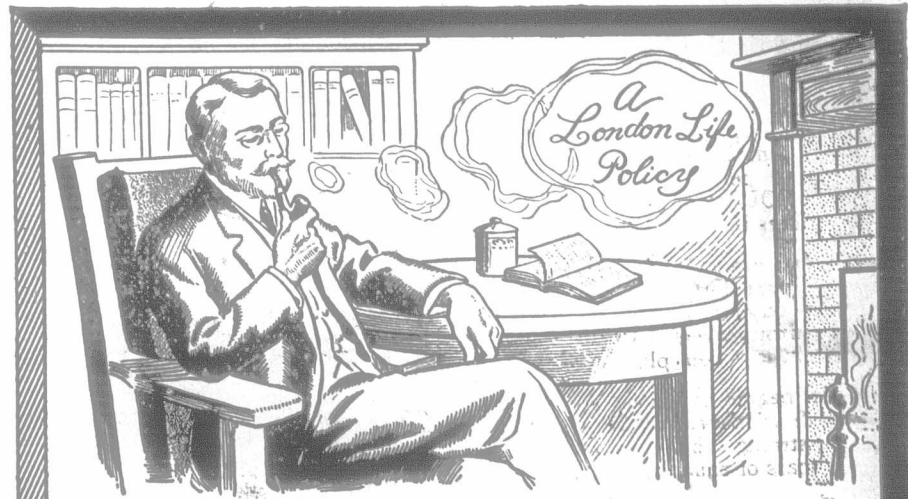
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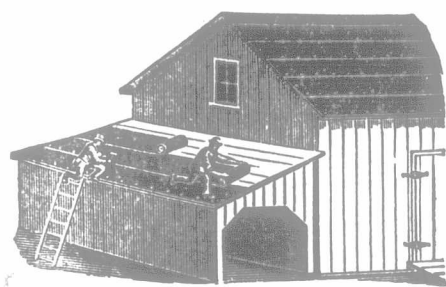
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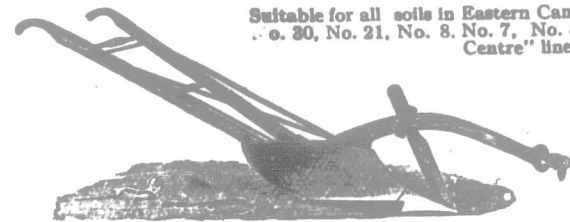
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### You Almost See the Actual Operations

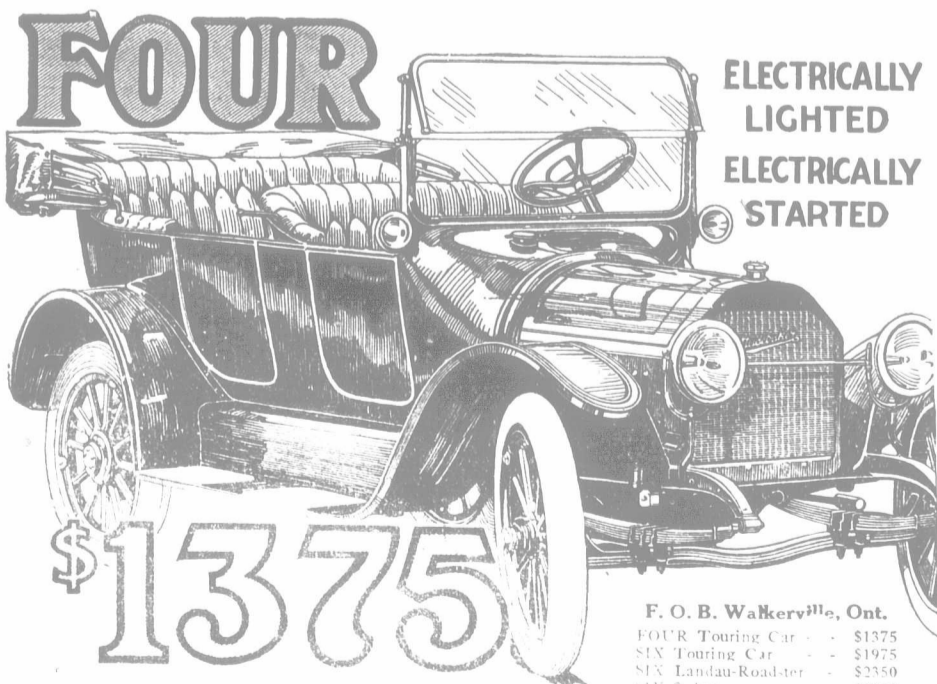
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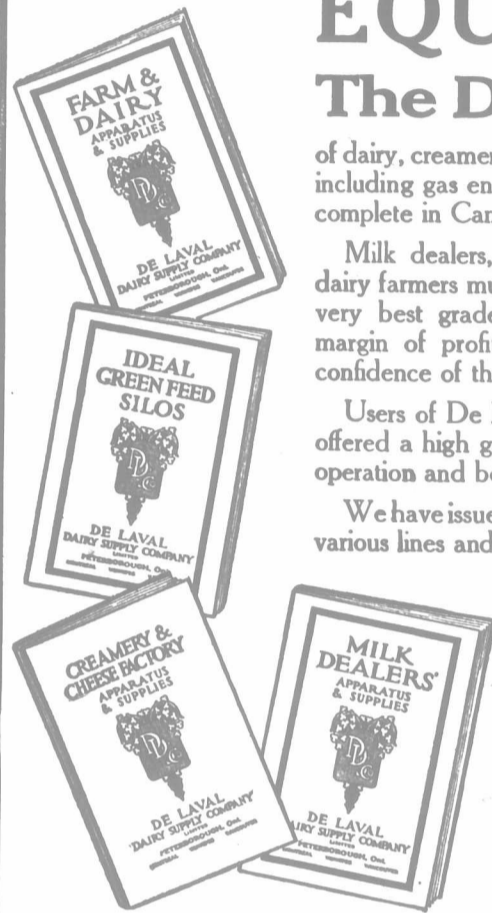
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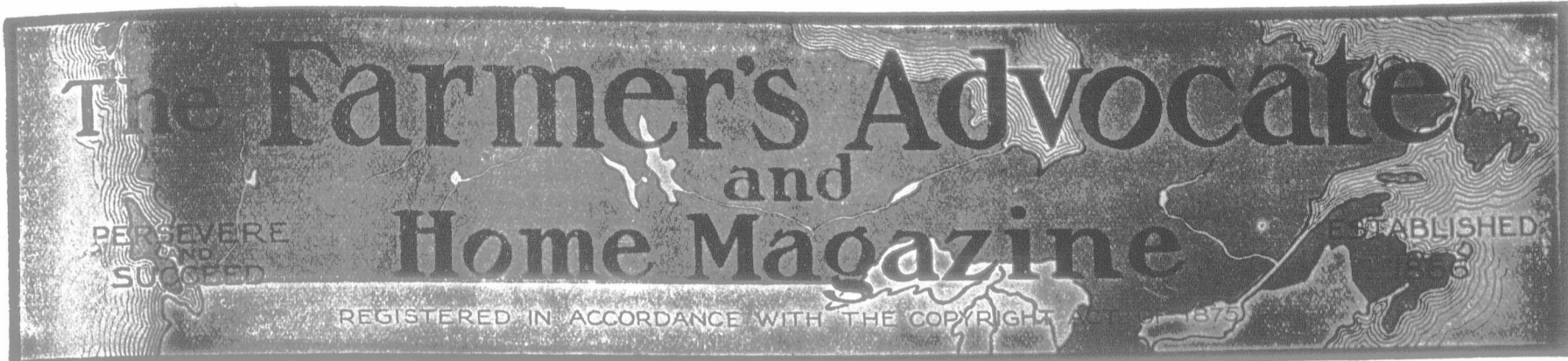
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 9, 1914.

No. 1124

## EDITORIAL

The farmer, is essentially a producer, but he might do far more as a seller of what he produces.

It is said that good politicians never break a promise to a man without giving him a better one to take its place.

Many meadows are injured by "punching" at this season. The place for the stock is in the yards or stalls until grass is plentiful.

The problem on the average farm, is how to get larger yields without increasing the cost, and the answer is, more live stock intelligently managed.

The political crisis in Great Britain suddenly shifted from the Irish question to the army. Militarism is hard to manage, especially the gold-lace variety.

If the hens have not supplied eggs for Easter this season, they should be replaced by workers before another winter. Hatch pullets early and get winter eggs.

If the field is wet and soggy leave it for a day or two. Early seeding is advisable, but "puddling" the seed in the clay is not a good start for the crop.

If the "Good Roads Commission" had been in some districts during the past week or two they might have obtained some very convincing evidence that something should be done.

Keep your eye on the fields. If the land runs together as the germinating grain is coming through and a crust forms, give a stroke with a light set of harrows or roll and then harrow.

The Chicago Tribune recently published the following skit on the financial situation. "The First National Bank of Aurora advertises: 'Money to loan to farmers for feeding cattle.'"

The call of the land is almost irresistible at this season. The mysteries connected with nature's awakening from her long winter rest appeal to all, and there is some excuse for the boy's desire to explore the woods and streams rather than study or clean up the door yard.

Next to harvesting seeding is about the best season on the farm, and if the sower would have a bountiful harvest he must seed well. In no other department of agricultural endeavor are slipshod methods so disastrous.

Better have a small crop and a good one than a large average almost a failure. If the back field is in poor condition, over-run by noxious weeds and growing up to Canadian blue grass, rather than risk a crop on it summerfallow or at least work well up until the season to sow buckwheat or rape. Clean it up, put it in good tilth, and be sure of profitable returns.

Taking chances in the business of farming is seldom advisable. Eliminate "chance" as much as possible by doing everything with a definite object in view and by adopting principles which cannot fail.

### The Men We Get.

The spring rush of immigrants to our shores is again commencing, but of the first ship-loads to land few seem disposed to look for work on the farms. It is reported that early last week eight hundred new arrivals were seeking work in Toronto, but when some of these men were approached by farmers searching for good help at a high wage they replied, "Not for me," and the farmers had to return to their homes without a hired man. It has been so for the past few years. While it is true that many of the immigrants seek and find farm work, (or rather the farmer seeks them successfully) and many of them turn out to be good farm hands, yet a great many more are averse to going to the country, and these latter will take almost any kind of work just to remain in a city. From experience we believe that it is not profitable for the man from the country to try and persuade an immigrant, to whom the very mention of the country is distasteful, to go with him to the farm. Such men are usually failures as farm helpers, and after a short period of from a few days to a few weeks or months shake the country clay from off their hob-nailed boots and hurry back to city rooming houses. If the man loves the city and despises the country leave him there. But this is not the main question. Are we getting the right class of immigrants? We know that some of them are what this country most needs, but are the majority of that class? Not so very long ago we heard a good deal of winter hardships in some of the larger cities. What is the use of increasing these by inducing many more of the same class of people to come to and remain in these cities? There is room and to spare in Canada, but at the present stage of her development she needs men willing and ready to get out and till her broad acres. Our great industrial enterprises have taken all the available men, and many a community has been stripped of its native born as well. Canada needs farmers and farm helpers far more than she requires city loafers.

### The New Middleman.

The general consensus of opinion at the present time is that farmers are handicapped by being obliged to dispose of their goods through too many middlemen. Nearly all those interested recognize that there must be some form of go-between from producer to consumer, but at the present time the agitation centers around the fact that there are too many intermediaries. An extension of the Parcels Post service in the United States to permit of the shipment of farm products in lots of twenty to fifty pounds in ordinary crates and boxes is the new "middleman" which is destined to replace the several which now handle such goods before they reach the consumers' kitchens. Doubtless this or some modified form of it will in a short time spread to our own Parcels Post system. It is operative in the United States over distances up to about 150 miles, and thus enables producers to reach the consuming centers direct. This is true co-operation between the Postal and Agricultural Departments. In time the importance of agriculture will spread to all departments of our Governments.

To show the advantage of the "Farm Products Post," as an American journal terms it, a writer states that food products for which the farmer receives \$3.24 on his farm are retailed in

the city for \$5.55, and under the new regulations the farmer will prepay postage and accept \$4.25 for the articles of food, for which the commission merchants now give him approximately \$3.24, and which they sell to the consumer for \$5.55. The farmer will be the gainer by \$1.01, and the consumer will save \$1.30 on each transaction of this size. Let the new department spread to this country as soon as our new Parcels Post system is ready for it. The Postal Department is about the most efficient middleman we know.

### Taking Better Agriculture to the Farm.

The farmer of the twentieth century demands to be shown. He is a reader and a thinker, and does not care to sit out valuable time even though it be his evenings listening to long addresses intended to teach him better methods. He farms what he thinks very well with the help he is able to get, and prefers to get what further education he desires delivered to his farm. He doesn't feel the need of going after it when he knows that if he stays at home it will come to him, and whether he knows this or not the fact remains that he does stay at home anyway. This is one reason the agricultural paper is so much appreciated. It carries what the farmer wants to know right to his sitting-room table.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been engaged during the past few years in developing and perfecting a system of carrying the work of the Agricultural College to the farmer through District Representatives. This work has met with the approval of the man on the land. The college graduate, a practical man with scientific training, but not so much of the latter that he forgets that all operations must be based on their practical feasibility, carries his knowledge—the benefit of his trained experience to the farmer's field, orchard and garden, to his horse and cow stables, and to his pig and poultry pens, and distributes it without charge, and in so far as is possible demonstrates by actual operation what he explains in theory. He must and does show the man on the land what he desires to know. Each county, each township, in fact each neighborhood is different from any other. Local conditions are studied and recommendations are made accordingly. The District Offices are distributing centers for all government agricultural literature, and the many counties now having the services of one or two men are getting delivered to them, in so far as is possible, the best available information and assistance from the College through the Department.

This work has been watched, and modelled after it similar education, we believe is to be started in some of the other provinces in the Dominion. The undertaking is to be pushed even further in Ontario, and the Department finds that it is one of the most effectual ways in which to utilize the Dominion grant intended to aid agriculture through education. Good work is being done. The best men are needed for these offices. Men having age and practical farm experience to back up their scientific training are required. They must also be good mixers, not afraid of work, and able to apply themselves to the conditions into which they are placed. They must be specialists in the class of farming prominent in the locality in which they are situated. They must fit in. Besides all this a Representative should be a big man—a man capable of grasping the farming situation as it applies to his coun-

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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try—a man of original ideas, and capable of seeing the good in other districts and applying it to his own county. He must have foresight and a knowledge of the needs of the business end of the farming undertaking, and be able to show the producers how to make the most of their products. He must be an organizer, a working manager, and a secretary for things agricultural from production on a large or small scale to marketing by the carload or carton. In short, an all around man.

The success of the movement shows that these men have adjusted themselves to their surroundings, and are filling a need—a link between scientific and practical agriculture. The District Representative idea in some form is likely to cover the country, and it remains for the men in the counties so favored to make all possible use of the Representatives at their disposal. Help the work and help yourself by using the man sent to you.

The most successful men on the land are generally those with whom every season of the year is a busy season. We have heard men say that there is a slack season on the farm just after seeding and previous to hoeing. There shouldn't be. Where is the farm without fences and gates to repair or build, draining to do, buildings to overhaul or weeds to destroy? Keep busy! It means success.

The science of political corruption is one of the sciences of which the average Canadian knows little, but notwithstanding this we are told that it is practiced in our midst so adroitly that we are almost unsuspecting. Perhaps if the light were shed on it in Canada as it is in some other countries we would not find ourselves politically deceived and manipulated at which we almost shudder.

## Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

One of the earliest of our spring flowers to come into bloom is the Hepatica. It is a hardy pioneer of the floral procession, and we find it lifting up the faces of its delicately-tinted blossoms to the sun while the snow still lies on the north side of things. During the previous autumn, the Hepatica is getting ready for an early start. In October, after the leaves have fallen in the woods and the sunlight can reach the ground the Hepatica sends up new leaves. These leaves manufacture food which is stored up in the crown of the plant. The flower-buds also develop in the autumn, and curled tightly up in the centre of the plant they pass the winter and await the first sunny smile of spring. The leaves are evergreen and are three-lobed. In some plants the lobes are rounded, in others they are sharp-pointed, and while the plants possessing these different shaped leaves are usually given as distinct species all sorts of intermediate forms can be found, and they would be far better placed as varieties of the same species.

The flowers of the Hepatica are white, pink and lavender, the colored parts being really sepals, and numbering from six to twelve. The three green leaflets, which form the outer envelope of the flower look like sepals, but are really bracts, as the fact that they are borne a little distance below the flower clearly demonstrates. At night and on dark days the young blossoms close, but when they become old and faded they remain open all the time. Thus the flowers are closed except when bees are likely to visit them; but after they have shed their pollen, they remain open since the stamens no longer need protection.

The leaves which have passed the winter under the snow are purple beneath and mottled green and purple above. At the time the plant is flowering it puts out new leaves, which manufacture food as long as sufficient light is able to reach them between the expanding leaves of the trees under which it grows. The Hepatica is often termed Mayflower, but this name is unfortunate in several respects. For one thing it comes into bloom in April or in very early springs even at the end of March. Then the name is pre-empted by another species, a plant which really blooms in May and which is also called the Trailing Arbutus.

To find the very earliest flowers of spring one must look, not on the ground, but on the trees, and on the Soft Maple we shall find them. All through the winter we can detect the buds swelling, swelling, very gradually. As soon as the early April sun strikes them they burst into flower. The flowers are of two kinds, one consisting of several stamens only and the other of a single pistil. These two kinds of flowers are borne on separate branches and often on separate trees. The Soft Maple is a very quick-growing species and consequently is much planted as a shade tree. Its one fatal drawback is the brittleness of its wood, and in consequence high winds and ice-storms play havoc with it, leaving the ground littered with branches and the trees in a very dilapidated condition. This species is often termed the Silver Maple on account of the pale color of the under-side of the leaves.

As we pass by the bridge on our way to the woods in the early spring a cheerful note greets us,—the "Phre-u-ee—phre-u-ee" of the Phoebe. This Flycatcher has taken very kindly to the works of man, and has in a large part forsaken the rock-ledges on which it used to nest for the girders and timbers of bridges, and the beams and scantlings of out-houses. The nest is built of a mixture of grass and mud, covered on the outside with moss.

The diet of this species consists of ninety per cent. animal food and ten per cent. vegetable food. Among the insects eaten are some beneficial beetles and some parasitic—Hymenoptera (allies of the Bees and Wasps) which are useful because they cause the destruction of other insects, but the harm the Phoebe does in eating these insects is far outweighed by the service it renders in destroying hosts of injurious insects. The vegetable food consists of the fruits and seeds of wild plants—mainly of the fruits of the Sumach, Bayberry, Raspberry, and Poison Ivy. Most of the vegetable food eaten in the winter months when the Phoebe is in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and while with us this species is almost entirely insectivorous.

It isn't the market price of the crops which should determine the acreage of each to be sown on the farms of the East, but the kinds of feed required for the live stock, keeping in mind, of course, the suitability of the fields to produce these crops.

## Save Some Land for Roots.

If there is one thing more noticeable than another in connection with the cropping of many farms, it is lack of system. But a small percentage of the farms of this country are worked under a regular and short rotation of crops. It is not rotation that we wish to emphasize most strongly in this short note, but rather the need of a larger acreage of root, corn or hoed crops, or perhaps if the fields are overrun with noxious weed pests, are in poor tilth, and depleted in fertility, a bare fallow may be advisable. There is generally an over-eagerness on the part of the sower in spring to grain crop as large an acreage of his holdings as possible. In the beginning of the seeding he plans to leave a certain field or certain fields for mangels, turnips, corn, potatoes and such crops. As seeding progresses and his neighbors are getting in "big crops" he decides to cut in a little on his root-crop land and sow an extra acre or two of oats that his grain acreage may compare favorably with that of his neighbor, and that it may require an extra ball or two of twine to tie his crop, or an extra half-hour or so to thresh it. Net returns are not based on the acreage of grain crops, upon the pounds of twine used, or the money paid the threshers, but upon the most economical and profitable utilization of the land at the farmer's disposal. A fortune does not await the Eastern grain farmer. Many fields are in need of a cleaning crop to keep down weeds, which otherwise choke out the grain crops sown. Besides, what more profitable crop would one wish than hoed crops to be used for stock feeding during winter months. How often the man with a fairly large stock and who sows too much of his land to grain is short of winter feed, and loses as a consequence. If any crop acreage on the farm should be larger than is absolutely required, it should be that of the root and hoed crops. True, labor is scarce, and it is not good practice to leave more land than can be well looked after and kept clean, but leave enough for the important and necessary feeding crops.

## THE HORSE.

### The Stallion Act to be Rigidly Enforced.

R. W. Wade, Secretary of the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board is sending notices to stallion owners, these notices being extracts from the Stallion Act. As the breeding season is approaching it might be well if we again brought this matter before our readers. The Enrolment Board are arranging this year for the rigid enforcement of the Act and they request all stallion owners to comply promptly with the provisions of the Act, as advertising a horse which is not properly enrolled is a contravention of the law, so that to be on the safe side any owner wishing to have bills or other advertising matter printed should enroll his horse at once. It is unlawful to stand, travel or offer for use any stallion whose name, description and pedigree has not been enrolled and a certificate of such enrolment procured. Stallion owners must submit to the Board all necessary evidence of breeding and ownership of the horse and when this is done together with the payment of \$2.00 a certificate is issued. It is necessary that all certificates be renewed annually. The renewal fee is \$1.00.

In addition to the enrolment, if any owner desires that his horse be inspected he may have this done for a fee of \$5.00. Every stallion is enrolled in the name of his owner at the time of enrolment. In case a horse is purchased by another, a certificate of transfer is issued by the Board for the sum of \$1.00, provided necessary evidence of change of ownership satisfactory to the Board has been furnished.

After a stallion has reached the age of eight years, the first inspection thereafter is the final inspection. Inspection is good for two years for all horses less than eight years of age. It is necessary that the certificate of enrolment of any stallion form a prominent part of any newspaper or other printed advertisement issued to advertise the stallion. All posters must contain a copy of the certificate of enrolment printed in bold face and conspicuous type and shall not contain any illustrations, pedigree or other matter which is untruthful or misleading. Any person not complying with the Act is liable to a penalty of not more than \$100, nor less than \$25, and a copy of each poster or other advertisement issued or used for the purpose of advertising a stallion must forthwith, after the issue thereof be sent to the Secretary of the Board. If this is not done, the Board may cancel any certificate issued for a stallion. Stallion owners should read these regulations carefully and make all necessary arrangements regarding enrolment and inspection.

**Feeding Work Horses During the Busy Season.**

In feeding work horses or any other class of stock it is not the amount of feed the animals consume that is to be considered, but the quantity digested and assimilated. As the powers of digestion and assimilation of some animals are stronger than those of others, it can at once be realized that a ration which would keep one horse in fine condition for work would not be sufficient to keep another horse from going hungry. Hence it is well to learn the actual needs of each horse and supply the feed accordingly.

A great many people do not realize the difference in size between the stomach of the ox and that of the horse. The rumen or paunch, the first division of the ox's stomach, will hold as much as 40 or 50 gallons, while the stomach of a horse will not contain more than three or four gallons. Consequently the horse must be fed a smaller quantity at a time, and be supplied a ration that is more concentrated. The horse needs only a little coarse food at a time. It takes him longer to eat his ration than it does the ox, because he must do all his chewing before he swallows his food, while the ox relies upon rumination to prepare its food for digestion.

A horse worked steadily and kept in good condition is likely to be in good appetite and to have strong digestive powers. He needs a liberal feed, but should not at any feeding period be given more than he will eat up clean. I believe that most work horses are fed too much rather than too little. About two pounds of hay and grain per day for each 100 pounds of live weight is usually enough to keep a horse in good working condition.

As to the grain portion of the ration to supply I believe oats have no equal, and especially during the hard-working time of the year. Oats contain a larger proportion of muscle-making food than any other, and produce more nerve and spirit, while being cooler to the system. Bran should form an important part of the ration, while good sweet hay should be fed twice a day (morning and night) the amount afforded being less than the animal would naturally consume if left to his own judgment. Best results are not obtained by allowing a horse to stand and eat hay for a long period, because if the hay is palatable, he is almost sure to consume a much greater quantity of it than works well with the functions of digestion. I like to feed my horses a little corn when they are working hard, but I am careful not to feed much of it. As is well-known, corn is a fattening feed and produces heat, and horses intended for work need feed that makes muscle and gives strength and endurance, which feed usually has a cooling influence over the system, a feature to be sought during the warm days of spring and summer.

While oats are the best grain feed for work horses that is no reason why this grain should be fed exclusively. A variety of feed is not only much relished by the horse, but is absolutely essential to his best condition. He will do better on a varied ration, even though it contains no more actual nutriment, because the variety appeals to his taste and that aids the process of digestion. Oats ought to form the basis of the ration and be varied by the addition of bran, shorts, wheat, a little corn and good hay. As to the best kind of hay to feed, I prefer nicely-cured clover and timothy mixed, about two-thirds of the former to one of the latter. Meal is not a natural food for the work horse. It is too concentrated. If used, it should be mixed with chopped hay or other roughage, dampened. If corn meal is fed, it should be in the form of corn-and-cob meal to give body to the ration.

It is a little singular how thoughtless some people appear to be about giving horses water. When the animals are at work they are watered on coming from the field at noon, and they always drink. On being again taken to the field after a dinner of dry feed they are again offered water, and they usually drink. But on being turned out at night they are given water and this has to suffice until the next morning, perhaps after breakfast, when they are taken out to work. It occurs to comparatively few that they would like a drink after a supper of dry feed. My attention has frequently been called to this matter of neglect on the part of those caring for the horses by the horses themselves. I own a team that has the habit of whinnying by way of making their wants known whenever a person goes to the stable. I frequently come home late in the evening and am often greeted by this team in their peculiar way and I always understand it

to mean that the horses are thirsty, and on turning them out to the water tank they always drink heartily, in spite of the fact that the drivers are always told at the outset of this particular need of horses while hard at work during the busy season.

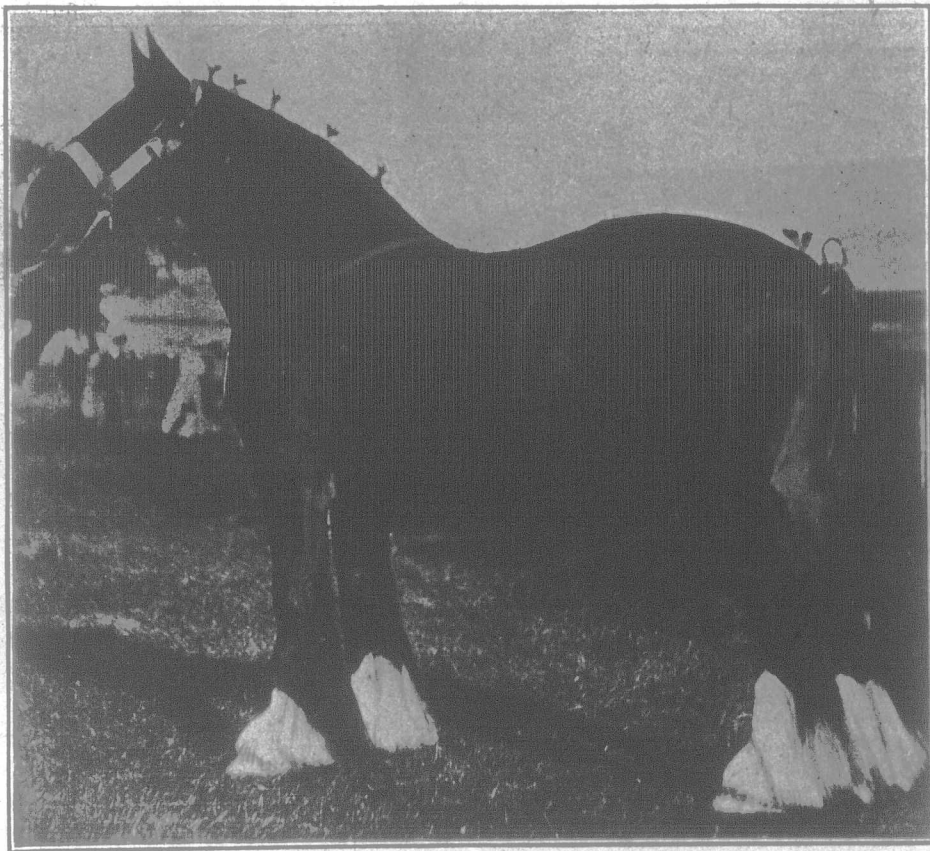
As a rule, horses that are given dry food in the stables will, especially during the rush period, drink after every feed if given the chance, and it is little short of cruel to compel them to go eleven or twelve hours without water after such a meal. Yet on many farms, the horses are compelled to do just this thing, and then perhaps must eat another dry meal before being given water again. Horses and other live stock, too, that are made comfortable by having their needs all provided for thrive better than those that are made uncomfortable by neglect. The most noble creature on the farm is the work horse and it is extremely important that we keep him in the best possible working condition at all times. He very much more than repays us for all the humane treatment we bestow upon him.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

**Prince Edward Island Horse Show.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
The second Provincial Horse Show was held in Charlottetown on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25th and 26th, and was very largely attended. The total number of entries was 53, and with one or two exceptions, all were well fitted and of good quality. The draft horses were shown in the afternoon, and the light horses in the evening. The former were judged by R.



Shire Mare.

Winner at the recent show in London, England.

Robertson, and the latter by W. J. Reid, both of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The building is well suited to the showing of horses, but there is not sufficient accommodation for spectators. The auction sale was held on the 26th. 22 horses, young and old, went under the hammer, and brought from \$125 to \$700, averaging \$323. There were between 600 and 700 people in attendance at the sale.

On Thursday the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association was held. The chief business coming before it was the financial statement, the discussion of the prize list, and the election of officers.

In this Province the fees collected for the enrollment of stallions goes to the Horse Breeders' Association, and the financial statement showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the Association year of \$295.

It was suggested that next year classes should be offered for Clydesdales, Percherons, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, heavy grade mares sired by pure-bred sires, and Roadster mares and geldings, the breeding classes to be shown on the rein and the Roadsters in harness. The officers elected for the present year were W. W. Crosby, Cornwall, President; Jabez Lea, Victoria, and H. H. Acorn, Souris, Vice-Presidents; John Richards, Bideford; T. P. Cass, North River, and David Reid, Victoria Cross, Directors.

**A Fit Stallion.**

The time has arrived once more when the groom will be fitting the stallion for another season's work. The aim in view should be to sire a reasonable number of healthy, vigorous colts instead of mating the horse to a large number of mares with only tolerably satisfactory results. A mare failing to conceive means disappointment and loss to the breeder, while weak, unhealthy foals are as unsatisfactory and undesirable from the stallion owner's viewpoint as from that of the breeder. Healthy, robust get is the best advertisement for any stud, and a horse's reputation to sire the right kind will not only live with him to the end of his days, but it will be used on the card of his offsprings.

To sire foals that are lively and robust at birth the horse must be in a physical condition at the time of service corresponding to that desired in the offspring. What is required is hard muscle, health and vigor, produced in the open air. Blubber is the bane of the business. Lack of exercise, pampering, overfeeding and the use of boiled feeds, slops and molasses may put on weight but they ruin the constitution of the horse, and with certainty lessen his vitality, lead to sterility, and induce weakness in the progeny. The foals of large, gross, over-fat stallions often come dead, or are fat, flabby or puny and weak. The progeny of thoroughly exercised, muscular, healthy stallions, on the contrary, are active, vigorous and robust; strong enough to rise and suck and develop into husky youngsters. This is the type of foal the breeder rejoices to see, and it is the character of get that will bring business to the owner's stud. Exercise cannot be too strongly urged at this period of the season. Eight to twelve miles will not be too far

to walk the stallion now during the season of preparation. The fat should be rendered out by work, and hard muscle substituted by labor and outdoor exercise.

A man that knows how to keep a work horse in good condition can feed a stallion. Oats should form the main part of the grain ration, but bran is almost indispensable. This or that nostrum will not increase the virility or ability of the horse to get foals. Anything that adds to the health, strength and vigor of the horse will increase his sexual power, simply because the sexual organs are in sympathy with and partake of the general tone of the body, whereas, whatever tends to impair the health and vigor of the system will have a detrimental effect on the sexual organs for the same reason. A healthy

horse requires nothing but good food, pure air, plenty of exercise and attention to regularity and cleanliness. With this attention the well-bred horse will be as sure as his mongrel competitor, and his blood will insure a colt that will be serviceable and satisfactory. Many drugs and nostrums which stable lore says are "good for a horse" would be as well thrown to the dogs. A horse requires intelligent feeding with ordinary, common fodder, exercise and work and, with it all, cleanliness and regularity. With this care the stallion will give satisfaction to the breeder and owner alike.

After some bad snowstorms during the closing days of winter, a large horse sale firm in New York City, received the opinions of twenty-six large firms using horses and auto trucks regarding the relative efficiency of these two means of transporting heavy loads. In all the firms use 5,275 horses and 180 motor trucks. In no case were the horses inefficient, but every firm which operated motor trucks reported loss and delay, and many of the trucks were entirely out of business. One man stated that it costs as much to run a truck as it does eight horses, and the general tone was satisfaction with the horse. The big drafter is not yet crowded off the walk.

## LIVE STOCK.

Keep the pigs off the meadows unless they have been ringed to prevent rooting.

This is the season when the barnyard fence should be kept up and all gates closed.

It is often possible and also profitable, where a small flock of sheep are kept on the farm, to have them out early in the spring grazing in the fence corners of the cultivated fields. They nip off the early weeds, and clean the fence corners out considerably.

During the slack weather just previous to seeding or on days after heavy rains which have halted operations, is a good time to set the posts and get the fences up around some paddocks for the calves and pigs during the summer. Nature never intended that these animals should be kept housed in close-confined pens in summer.

### The Hit-and-Miss Breeder Loses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are still so many of our farmers who breed animals without any definite object in view, that I thought it might be helpful if I gave my experience in that line. In the years previous to 1907, I sometimes used a Jersey bull, sometimes a Shorthorn, sometimes an Ayrshire and sometimes a Holstein, always raising the heifers from our best cows. In that way, we got some fairly good milkers, but a very mixed nondescript class of cows. In the spring of 1907, I bought a registered Holstein bull, from Record of Merit dam. We kept that bull for three seasons and I think raised fifteen heifer calves from him, and then we bought another pure-bred Holstein bull and kept him for two seasons and then we bought a third, pure-bred Holstein sire and he is serving his third season. We have raised heifers from the best cows until now we have a fine herd of grade Holstein cows, quite a number of which will give as much milk as many pure-breds, and if the herd were put up at auction, they would average at least \$25 per head more than the kind of cows that we started with would. We weighed each cow's milk three days a month, and had the samples tested, and weeded out the poorest and kept the best. We have found that although a calf from a good milker, generally turns out to be a good milker, yet there are exceptions to this rule. We had an Ayrshire grade that was a heavy milker, quiet and easy to milk and several of our best cows are descended from her, and yet the last heifer that we raised from her, although a fine looking cow with a fine udder, turned out to be a poor milker, hard to milk and a kicker besides. We kept her for two seasons, and then turned her off for beef. She would have brought more money, sold as a milk cow, but we never intend to sell any animal unless we can recommend her. The safest way is to turn poor cows into beef, and then they will not harm anyone.

There is no doubt a prejudice against Holstein cattle for beef exists. But I have been paid nearly, if not quite, as high a price for Holstein beef as I could get for beef of any other breed. If you have them fat enough, they will sell all right. Either grade Holsteins or Ayrshires, are I think, well suited to produce milk for the cheese factory, the condensing factory, powder milk factory or for the city trade. When I started, Holsteins were not so high in price as they are now. I think that I paid \$50 for the first bull, \$60 for the second and \$70 for the third, and I suppose to-day, that I would have to pay \$100 for the same quality. We fattened the first two and sold them for \$80 each. Where do you think that the expense came in? I got \$50 more for the first two than I paid for them, and I had about twenty-five nice heifers and cows from them, and I was only out the bulls' feed. We should never be so particular about what we pay for an animal; but we should figure out very carefully what we are likely to gain by the transaction. I could no doubt have bought a scrub bull for \$20, but what would I have saved? The balance would certainly have been on the wrong side of the ledger.

I worked on the same principle with my horse breeding. I bred to a heavy horse and perhaps the next time to a light horse. This as I have proved is great folly. It would pay every farmer who has been breeding in that fit and miss fashion, to sit down and very carefully consider what breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs or fowls, he would be likely to succeed best with and what breeds will suit his market condition and tastes best; and then when he has decided, he should stay right with the chosen breeds and use the best purchased males obtainable, never changing from one breed to another, and

in ten years the advantages will be plain. I am satisfied that if I had followed this plan forty years ago I would have been several thousand dollars to the good, to say nothing of increased satisfaction. "It is better late than never", but it is just as true that "it is best never to be late". Now I earnestly ask the young farmers who read "The Farmer's Advocate", to profit by my experience. I have no interest or profit in "boosting" any particular breed of either, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs or fowl. Each breed has some peculiar characteristics, and perhaps each young man has some particular fancy for certain breeds. Just study out the breeds that you like the best the breeds that you think will suit your soil and the breeds that you think will pay the best, and when you have thoughtfully made your decision, stick by it and always keep the best females. Do not sell them at any price until better are raised to take their places.

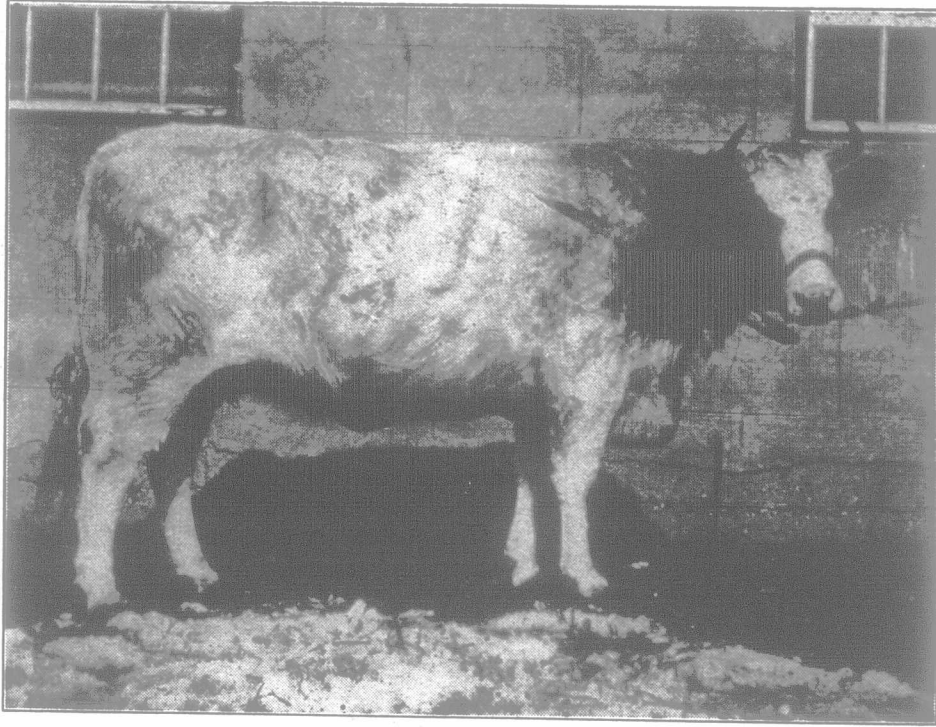
Oxford Co., Ont.

D. LAWRENCE.

### Findings in Steer Feeding.

At the Purdue Experiment Station experiments have been carried on for several years in the feeding of steers. The work was advanced the past winter, and from a summary of a bulletin recently issued we take the following findings.

The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay decreased the grain consumption 2.38 pounds, and the hay consumption 7.84 pounds daily per steer. The substitution of corn silage for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay, reduced the corn consumption 2.25 pounds daily per head. The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed



Daisy Belle—89339—

Shorthorn cow, rising five years, to be sold at the Meadowbrook Farm Sale, Whitby, Ont., April 14.

meal and clover hay did not greatly affect the rate of gain on the cattle. The substitution of corn silage for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay reduced the rate of gain .11 pounds daily per steer. The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay reduced the cost of gain \$1.18 per hundred pounds. The substitution of corn silage for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay reduced the cost of gain \$1.26 per hundred pounds. It was also found that corn silage detracted slightly from the finish of the cattle. Cattle receiving a grain ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal returned a profit, including pork produced, of \$10.98 per head with clover hay alone for roughage; \$18.50 per head with clover hay and corn silage for roughage, and \$15.41 per head with corn silage alone as roughage.

The amount of grain required to make a pound of gain was greatest in the lot of steers which received no silage, and the least in the lot receiving silage and hay. This is in accord with previous work done on the subject. It has been found on several occasions that it required larger quantities of corn to produce a pound of gain where no silage was fed. It requires also less dry matter to produce a pound of gain when a succulent feed is used. When the cost of gain was considered cattle receiving no dry roughage made the cheapest gains. There is a marked increase in cost of gain where hay was fed without silage.

At this Station there was also carried on again during the same winter experiments with corn silage and oat straw against corn silage and

clover hay for fattening steers. Results of this experimental work proved that the substitution of oat straw for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn silage did not produce any marked effect on the appetites, gains or selling values of the cattle, but reduced the cost of gain 42 cents per hundred pounds, while cattle fed a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn silage returned a profit, including pork, of \$18.50 per head as compared with a profit of \$19.05 per head from cattle fed on a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, oat straw and corn silage.

Some work was also done in regard to the proportions of cottonseed meal in rations for fattening steers. It was found that where shelled corn, cottonseed meal, oat straw and corn silage were used in the ration that keener appetites and more rapid gains were made when the cattle got in proportion of 2.5 pounds of the meal daily per thousand pounds live weight than when receiving 4 pounds daily per one thousand pounds live weight, and that the smaller quantity produced gains 82 cents per hundred pounds lower in cost than the higher feeding, with no difference in the finish. Cattle fed on the smaller quantity returned a profit, including pork, of \$19.05 per head as compared with \$15.06 per head in the lot fed the larger proportion of cottonseed meal.

Soy bean meal, used to replace cottonseed meal, was found to reduce the amount of feed eaten and the gains made by the cattle. Cattle fed bean meal made gains at \$7.89 per hundred pounds, while those fed cottonseed meal made gains at \$7.74 per hundred pounds, and when finished were valued at 15 cents per hundred pounds less than the cottonseed-fed cattle. The soy bean meal was found to act as a laxative with full-fed cattle.

Some work was also done with short-fed vs. long-fed cattle, in which it was found that the short-fed cattle returned in profit \$2.10 per head less, including pork, than the long-fed cattle. Short-fed cattle increased 90 cents per hundred pounds in value in six months, while the long-fed cattle increased \$1.20 per hundred pounds in value during the same period. Full-fed cattle gained 2.85 pounds daily per head for the first seventy days, while cattle fed on cottonseed meal, oat straw and corn silage alone gained 2.01 pounds daily during the same time. Corn was withheld from some of the cattle for the first seventy days, and these gained 2.2 pounds per head daily for one hundred and eighty days as compared with 2.41 pounds daily by the long-fed cattle.

### Methods of Feeding Swine.

If a saving of \$1.00 a head on every hog fed in the Province of Ontario or the Dominion could be procured it is hard to estimate the total value to the agricultural industry, but this is not aiming too high for experiments at the present time bring out the fact that even greater savings than this accrue from the intelligent compounding of rations in the piggery. The terms protein, carbohydrates and fats have been removed from the scientific sphere and adapted to the average farmer's vocabulary and understanding, yet more recent experimenters inform us that even a conception of the term protein is not going far enough. There are different elements entering into the composition of protein, and some of them are of little value in feeding. A particular instance may be cited in the case of corn where over one-half the total protein is considered useless for feeding purposes.

A recent bulletin by the Agricultural Experiment Station in the State of Kentucky, compiled by Edwin S. Good, brings out this fact in connection with several other interesting experiments. Just in passing it may be interesting to note that the feeding of runts is sometimes discounted, but to obtain information nine runts were put together for feeding purposes when they averaged 18 pounds per head at two and one-half months of age. After being fed 228 days these pigs averaged 182 pounds per head.

Results of this substitution of a ration of 20 lbs. of clover hay and 20 lbs. of corn over the ration of 40 lbs. of clover hay and 40 lbs. of corn. The results are shown in the following table:

In regard to the gain, the ration of 20 lbs. of clover hay and 20 lbs. of corn gave a gain of 10.42 lbs. per head, while the ration of 40 lbs. of clover hay and 40 lbs. of corn gave a gain of 10.08 lbs. per head.

The cottonseed meal ration gave a gain of 10.08 lbs. per head, and the cottonseed meal ration with alfalfa gave a gain of 10.08 lbs. per head.

The work was done with 20 lbs. of clover hay and 20 lbs. of corn, and the results are shown in the following table:

In addition to the experiments in connection with the feeding of exclusive grain and grain mixtures several trials were executed on pasture and forage crops, and the conclusions arrived at were, that it did not pay to pasture young swine on any of the forage crops without an addition of grain to the ration.

Corn was used in the same amount as the clover and alfalfa, and the results are shown in the following table:

### Wine.

Every hog fed on clover pasture and a ration of 20 lbs. of clover hay and 20 lbs. of corn, and the results are shown in the following table:

In the last field to be sown is very often the poorest field of the spring's seeding, and oats are the stand-by relied upon for a paying crop.

making an average daily gain of .735 pounds per pig. It required 4.24 pounds of grain for one pound of gain. Every bushel of grain fed these runts cost 76 cents, and produced 13.2 pounds of pork. It can thus be seen that these runts were fairly economical producers of pork, but the greatest drawback in the feeding of runts is their slow maturing qualities as compared with normal pigs. Owing to the slowness in maturing this one bunch was sold at a price of 50 cents per cwt. less than the normal hogs from the same litter.

It is not only in rare instances that cornmeal is fed exclusively to pigs. In former years it was exceedingly common, but a more general knowledge of the feeding value of the different foods is displacing this old-time, wasteful practice. Another experiment brought out the fact that pigs fed exclusively on cornmeal realized a price of \$0.293 per bushel of grain fed, while with a mixture of cornmeal, one part, and middlings, one part, \$0.874 for each bushel of grain was realized through the gain of these pigs. In another experiment where cornmeal was fed exclusively to one lot, and another lot received cornmeal, green alfalfa and alfalfa hay, the corn-fed pigs returned a price of 82 cents per bushel of grain, whereas those receiving a supplement of alfalfa hay returned a value of \$1.03 per bushel. It may be noticed here that these two different lots of pigs, fed entirely on corn, returned different values for the corn consumed, but the explanation is that the pigs in the latter lot were older and nearer maturity than were those under the former conditions. The results of these experiments are summed up as follows: pigs weighing 64 pounds at the beginning and fed cornmeal for 125 days made an average gain of 86 pounds at a cost of 6.39 cents per pound gain, while pigs of similar weight receiving cornmeal supplemented with green alfalfa and alfalfa hay and fed for the same length of time, gained 142 pounds per head at a cost of 5.3 cents per pound gain.

Ground wheat itself is not a balanced ration, and consequently does not produce economical gains. However, compared with exclusive corn feeding ground wheat fed to pigs was found to produce 40 per cent. larger gains in the same length of time than did cornmeal alone. When pigs have attained some size before being finished for market, corn and wheat are generally considered to be of equal value as far as rapidity of gain is concerned. Figuring pork at \$8.00 per cwt. the experiment with exclusive wheat feeding returned a value of 95 cents per bushel for the wheat fed.

In addition to the experiments in connection with the feeding of exclusive grain and grain mixtures several trials were executed on pasture and forage crops, and the conclusions arrived at were, that it did not pay to pasture young swine on any of the forage crops without an addition of grain to the ration. Two pigs weighing 63 pounds each were turned on young rye where they were kept for 42 days, and they did not maintain their weight, in fact, they lost five pounds in that time. In another experiment four thrifty shoats weighing 82 pounds each were turned on a pasture consisting of young, fresh clover and blue grass without grain. In 52 days these pigs averaged 90 pounds per head, or netted a gain of 8 pounds in 52 days. The experiments of the Station, however, prove that full-grown, thin brood sows not rearing pigs will take on flesh while running on a good pasture with plenty of shade and pure water to drink. The reason for this is that mature hogs have secured their growth, and, having large, matured digestive capacities, can handle larger amounts of coarse feed to better advantage than younger hogs.

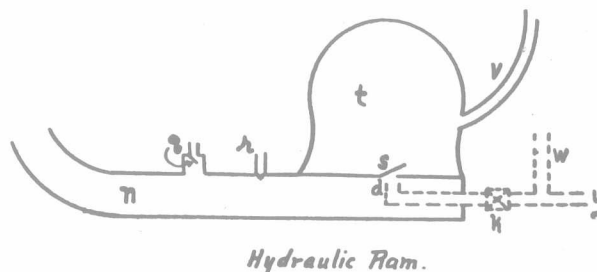
To ascertain the advantage of a clover pasture for swine and to determine the relative financial values derived from a clover pasture compared with the feeding of exclusive corn in a dry lot, it was shown that it cost \$6.39 to produce one hundred pounds of pork with cornmeal alone in the dry lot, and that \$4.47 produced one hundred pounds of pork where cornmeal was added to clover pasture. At the same time in the dry lot the pigs made a gain of 10.24 pounds for each fifty-six pounds of grain consumed, whereas the same amount of grain produced 14.65 pounds of pork on the clover pasture. It was furthermore noted in this experiment that the bunch on pasture receiving cornmeal made 73 per cent. larger gains per pig than did the bunch receiving cornmeal alone in the dry lot. The use of pasture also increased the appetite of the pigs, for they ate 22 per cent. more grain per pig daily than did the bunch receiving corn in the dry lot. In addition to the increased gains on pasture the droppings from the pigs are scattered over the land, whereas in a dry lot they are frequently lost to the farm.

The last field to be sown is very often the poorest field of the spring's seeding, and oats are the stand-by relied upon for a paying crop. Many such fields are operated at little profit. Why not try a mixture of one bushel of barley and one bushel of oats per acre on such fields. It gives a higher yield and makes good feed.

## THE FARM.

### The Hydraulic Ram and Ram Pump.

While almost every farmer is somewhat acquainted with the hydraulic ram, few know the ram-pump at all. The latter is a device with a principle of operation the same as the ram but the pump uses impure or brook water to operate it while at the same time pumping pure or spring water to the desired place. To understand how it can do this without danger, we shall first have to study the way in which a ram does its work.



All rams have, as shown in the sketch five principal parts, the drive pipe "n", the waste valve "v", the chamber valve "s", the air chamber "t", and the delivery pipe "y", which is usually half the diameter of the drive pipe. Water flows from the spring, down the drive pipe, and out of the waste valve until it has obtained quite a velocity. The waste valve is shut by the rush of water. This causing such a sudden stopping of the stream, makes the water deliver a hammer blow to the valve "s", just as the sudden closing of a faucet gives such a shock to any piping. The valve "s" opens and admits water to the air chamber, slightly compressing the air already in there. These alternate opening and shutting motions of the valves continue as long as a supply of water is delivered to the ram, causing the continued clacking or "bleating" which is heard when the ram is going. Every time the water gains headway, the waste valve shuts and the chamber valve opens. Then, as soon as the water slows down a little, the chamber valve shuts and the waste valve falls open. At each pulsation a small amount of water is admitted to the air chamber even though the air in there has been compressed to a considerable pressure for the blow on the chamber valve when the waste valve shuts, is a very sudden blow and the air in the air chamber compresses slightly under the shock. If there is no air in the chamber the chamber valve will not open and the ram will stop pumping water to the storage tank. This happens quite frequently with "old style" rams because the water in the chamber absorbs and carries out most of the air after the ram has been used awhile. To avoid this, a small hole may be drilled at the point marked "r" in the drawing. The suction of the water flowing through the pipe will be sufficient to draw a small amount of air into the air chamber with each stroke of the ram.

The ram pump has, in addition to the other parts, the parts shown by dotted lines in the drawing. They are a stand-pipe "w", a pure water supply pipe "y", a check valve "k", and a mouth or nozzle "d". The operation is similar to that described above. The drive pipe "n" is connected to the source of undesirable water such as a brook, while the pipe "y" is connected up to the drinking water of the stream or spring. The brook water flows out of the waste pipe until it has gained sufficient velocity to close the waste valve and is suddenly stopped, causing the hammer blow on valve "s". The latter opens but the pure water from the mouth "d" located just below the chamber valve, flows into the air chamber. In fact the ram-pump is so designed that sufficient pure water is supplied to fill the end of the ram way up to the waste valve and some flows out of the waste valve. In this way the impure water never gets near to the chamber valve, the latter being always surrounded by pure water. The pure water in the pipe transmits the pressure caused by the waste water, of course, so a check valve has to be placed in the pure water pipe so that it will not be forced back up the pipe when the hammer blow is delivered by the closing of the waste valve and stoppage of the waste water flow. The stand-pipe "w" is placed where it is in order that a constant pressure may be applied to the pure water sufficient to keep enough pure water in the ram to hold the waste water away from the chamber valve. Otherwise, as the pure water supply pipe is small, the flow might not be sufficient at all times to maintain the pure water needed. The ram-pump is very desirable, of course, where the supply of pure water is small or the fall is slight and there is a convenient source of other water. The ram

wastes from one-half to nine-tenths of the water delivered to it while the ram-pump wastes but a very little of the pure water delivered, the entire waste being the impure water which is not wanted anyway.

Nova Scotia. R. P. CLARKSON.

### Watching the Political Game.

By Peter McArthur.

Isn't it too bad we are having such a late spring? Not because of the crops—dear me, no. The crops will probably be all right. I am thinking of the effect of the weather on politics. If the spring work had started with a rush everyone would have been too busy to care what was done in Ottawa. But with the east wind blowing and spring still sitting in the lap of winter, country work is largely at a standstill. People are half idle and some of them are not in the best of humor and they all have time to read the papers and talk and the more they consider the exhibition of railway politics we are having the less they like it. According to the Ottawa despatches, some of them are writing to their members and that is embarrassing. If the spring work had started with a rush, the Canadian Northern guarantee could have been put through quietly and smoothly, but with everyone watching, the matter has become unusually difficult. It has been a rule of politics since the days of Themistocles, or earlier, that if you want to put through a slick deal you want to have the people thinking about something else or at least looking in another direction. For instance, Plutarch records that it was by fomenting the anger of the Athenians against the Aeginetans that Themistocles was able to put through his scheme for building the navy that he afterwards used gloriously against Xerxes. And political methods have not changed much since the days of ancient Greece. When a statesman wants to do one thing, he pretends to be doing another, or he works his will when the people are occupied with something else. If the spring work had commenced at the usual time, the course of politics would have been much smoother, but here we are, all sitting up and taking notice and asking questions. And few of us are satisfied with the answers we are getting.

Sir William MacKenzie and other apologists for the Canadian Northern have insisted strongly that the enterprising knights have not received undue profits from the construction of the Railway. They avoid stating the profits of the Northern Construction Company, which is owned by MacKenzie and Mann, and which has received large contracts from MacKenzie and Mann of the C.N.R. One newspaper estimated the profits of this subsidiary concern at not less than twenty millions of dollars, and very properly asked if any of this profit had been used to push the construction of the road. But it is not necessary to deal entirely in conjectures regarding profits that the promoters are drawing from the C.N.R. In the Report of the Railway Commission for 1911, I find a statement of the affairs of the Canadian Northern Express Company, which operates under a contract with the new road. The following is an extract from the report:

"This company was incorporated in 1902 with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000; \$300,000 was issued, \$5,000 paid in cash and \$295,000 paid up stock issued to the following stockholders: William MacKenzie, Esq., 1 share of \$100; D. D. Mann, Esq., 1 share of \$100; Z. A. Lash, Esq., 1 share of \$100; R. J. MacKenzie, Esq., 1 share of \$100; Estate of A. W. MacKenzie, Esq., 1 share of \$100; MacKenzie, Mann & Co., Limited, \$279,500; The property of the company, consisting of General Equipment, amounts at its estimate of \$38,393.

The total net earnings are \$284,316, or 25.5 per cent. gross revenue, averaging \$39,053, increasing from \$18,995 in 1902-3 to \$57,432 in 1907-8."

If the business of the company has increased at the same rate in the six years that have elapsed since the report was made, MacKenzie Mann, Co., must now be drawing at least \$100,000 a year from this concern, whose chief asset is its transportation arrangement with MacKenzie and Mann of the C.N.R. In the face of this one report, how can Sir William and his friends dare to send out such a statement as the following: "Neither Sir William MacKenzie nor Sir Donald Mann has ever utilized the funds of the companies in the Canadian Northern system, for their personal benefits. They have not even drawn on the company for salaries or travelling expenses. They have been prepared to confine any benefits they may receive entirely to their interest in the common stock of the company." (W. H. Moore, Sec. C.N.R., in the "Canadian Courier".)

Of course they do not utilize the funds of the Company directly. That would make their names appear on the books with a vulgar frequency that might be objected to by an impartial investigator. But in the hands of men entirely great

subsidiary companies can be used like a patent milking machine to drain the resources of a railway built with government support. Now that the affairs of the C.N.R. are to be investigated for the government by Mr. Masten, an eminent Toronto lawyer who has been employed by MacKenzie and Mann from time to time, it is to be hoped that he will also investigate all the companies with which the C.N.R. has dealings. Others of these may be owned by MacKenzie and Mann as well as the Northern Construction Company and the Canadian Northern Express Company. The companies that furnish supplies of all kinds for railway construction and operation should all be investigated to make sure that they are not owned by MacKenzie and Mann and proving as profitable as the Express Company. It is quite evident that the noble knights are not without a touch of the sagacity of Themistocles. While ostensibly building the C.N.R. as a great public enterprise they are deriving ordinary sordid profits from companies that depend on the railway for their existence. But if the spring work hangs off for a few days longer, public opinion may assume such proportions that their prosperous progress may be checked. More people may write to their members of Parliament.

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While I am not enthusiastic about the proposals to start a new party that will represent more fully the opinions of the farmers of the country, I am compelled to admit that such a party could find a sufficient platform in the things that the existing parties seem unable to deal with.

We need control of the railways and a careful supervision of the moneys expended on their construction. Neither party seems disposed to deal with this question.

As "The Farmer's Advocate" has pointed out, we need Government inspection of the banks, but both parties united in voting down that reform. If it had gone through it is probable that some of our banking institutions would not now be in the position where they are forced to use all their influence to put through the guarantee of the bonds of the C.N.R. Government inspection would have prevented them from being so deeply involved in the affairs of that company and the allied MacKenzie and Mann interests.

We are also in need of a party in parliament that will investigate the trusts and mergers and put an end to combinations in restraint of trade that enrich their promoters and entrench themselves by unloading watered stock on the public. Neither party has given convincing evidence of a sincere wish to put an end to this form of robbery.

Then there is the question of electoral corruption which both parties cover with "saw-offs", and the naval question regarding which neither party represents the true opinions of its own supporters. Reviewing the political situation as it stands, the purpose of the two political parties seems to be to defeat public opinion, rather than to voice it. Although the usual result of starting a third party is to get the reformers organized so that they can be hood-winked and cheated in a lump by the adroit men who make politics a profession, there are cases on record where new parties have accomplished much for the public good. Perhaps the time is at hand for the organization of such a party in Canada. A number of very important questions are pressing for solution and we are in need of a lot of free-handed men in parliament who will not be afraid to undertake the work.

### How Silos are Built in Simcoe County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing so many articles in the Advocate, on silos, I am describing a stave silo which is giving good results. The hoops are made of one-half inch elm, four inches wide, by making a form of blocks fastened usually to a level barn floor. Material is usually 12 feet long. First one single hoop is made of one thickness, then a second is added, nailing together with shingle nails, then a third, and a fourth are added, nailing the last two to the first with three-inch nails, and in every instance the joints are well broken. Clamps are used to hold the pieces tight until nailed. This results in an elm hoop two inches thick, of great strength.

When hoops are made they are placed in position by tacking temporary boards on the inside. A concrete foundation is nearly always used.

When enough hoops for twelve feet high have been placed in position, sheathing inside is commenced. One inch hemlock is the most popular. It is best planed on one side, but in the majority of cases this is not done, care however should be taken to dress the edges in order to have them fit snugly. After applying the first course, say twelve feet long, a second course is commenced, say six feet high, applied inside the first or outer course, breaking the joints as well as possible and nailing thoroughly to the hoops. More

hoops are placed, another twelve feet erected, and then twelve-foot stuff used for the next inside course so that the joints are broken, continuing as high as necessary. This makes a solid, strong yet light silo which may be moved if desired.

The material is easily procured, it can be quickly and easily erected. Ninety per cent. of the silos in this district are of this make. It has given better results and is far less expensive than the ordinary stave silo.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

W. J. GALBRAITH.

### Sizing up the Situation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

How to make the farm more profitable is or should be the aim of every farmer. We hear so much from our city friends who make themselves so ridiculous about the large profits that the farmer makes, and with so little effort, that the farmer who aims for greater profits is liable to be thought of as rather "hoggish," or somewhat of a grabber. But convincing replies from farmers themselves have shown that the farmer does not get nearly his share of what his products are worth or sell for. His profits are proportionately much lower than those of the middlemen. I purposely use the plural word "men" because I mean the combined profits of all the men that

much time, much expense, as well as added profits of middlemen. But it is not the purpose of this article to discuss the high cost of living (or perhaps grumble about) but rather how to increase our profits under existing conditions.

If we wish to enjoy better times in the future we must begin by laying the foundations now. We cannot expect good times in the future and shirk our present duties. We cannot sow thistles and expect a crop of figs. Neither can we be careless or indifferent in our management of the farm and expect to make it a success. The "law of compensation" is active in all departments of life. The wise saying, "As we sow so we shall reap" is just as applicable to farming as to the higher phases of life, and as true now as when it was written. We are constantly building for the future, and the harvest will be according to our efforts in the present. All farmers think that they are following good methods, but few of us will say that our methods cannot be improved. There is always room for improvement, and the farmer who sees his mistakes and improves his methods is the one who is surest to succeed. We must go about our work with our eyes open to see the flaws in our own methods and advantages in the methods of others. Many a farmer because of prejudice will stick to his old-fashioned way of doing things and at a loss too, rather

than admit that someone else had a better way. Prejudice is one of man's greatest enemies. Fear, in its many phases, is a close second. Being afraid to try something new lest it may end in failure has prevented many a man from achieving great success. Although it is a mistake to let prejudice keep us from admitting our mistakes, it is just as big a mistake to try to imitate others. The imitator is always dependent on another, and will never arrive at independence. We should always be willing to learn from our neighbors, but we should always try to have some originality of our own. A mere imitator loses his self-respect.

We have no direct power in setting the prices of our products, so if we wish to increase our profits we must try to improve, and change our methods in order to keep more of our income as profit. To do this we must stop all leakages and lessen expenses. Much value is lost every year by imprudent caring for and storing of machinery. Machines under shelter and properly taken care of will last twice as long as machinery exposed to all kinds of weather.

Success on the farm cannot come without the application of energy. Work is necessary to accomplish anything, and the man who neglects the work of the farm for some other enterprise need not expect a rich harvest from it. Neglect of farm work not only loses what the work would accomplish, but the farm itself suffers because of that neglect. So it can be easily seen that work is doubly profitable. But work alone without intelligent direction will not produce the best results. It would be like a ship without a rudder, having no definite aim. We must know why we do this or that. Farming is becoming a business, and a business without good management is doomed to failure. A farmer should study just what crops his land is best able to produce, and then grow enough of these crops to produce a well-balanced ration. Different soils and the lay of the land have a good deal to do with producing good crops of certain kinds. Experience teaches us not to sow fall wheat on an undrained, swampy piece of land, and that some soils produce better crops of certain kinds than others. Try to make a specialty of a certain line of



One of Nature's Beauty Spots.

stand between the producer and the consumer. That there must be some go-between, between the producer and the consumer, is evident to everybody, and to advocate the entire removal of the middleman would be as disastrous as the present system is expensive.

Touching on the high cost of living I would say that the cause is our expensive system of getting our products from the producer to the consumer. They pass through too many hands. It is often proposed that the producer sell direct to the consumer without the agency of the middleman, but this I do not think would work out satisfactorily. The producer is generally too busy to hunt up consumers, and the consumers too busy to hunt up producers, so it seems that a middleman is necessary for the satisfactory working of a practical scheme. Could not the government, the producer or the consumer create an office in certain prescribed districts whose work it would be to receive orders for produce, and notices of supply in that district, and then connect the supply with the demand? This would allow the producer to do business direct with the consumer, and save much double transportation,

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produce. Let it be seed oats, seed potatoes, pure-bred stock, fruit, or anything else. Aim to produce the best in that particular line, and if you make it known you will always have a ready sale at a good price for your products. Produce only a choice article, and finish it before you place it on the market. An important item to help increase the profits of the farm is the selection of seed grain. Just as we cannot get pure-bred stock from scrub cattle, so we cannot raise good grain from small, light seed. It is not enough to put the grain through the fanning mill to blow out the blind hulls. There are many grains that are small and light, and these will produce an inferior plant. To get a strong, healthy plant producing abundance of good grain, it is first of all necessary to have a large, vigorous, healthy parent seed. Seed grain to produce maximum crops should also be well matured. To insure this we must make our selection while it is still standing in the field. Another and a better way of improving the strain of seed is to select individual plants in the field which stand out well, have tall straw and good heads. Keep this seed and sow separately next year, and again select best plants for seed for next spring. Do this three or four years, and use the last crop to seed your fields. A man in Quebec increased his oat crop thirty per cent. by hand selecting it for four years. Another man in Sweden is said to have produced 93 bushels of wheat per acre by using this method for a few years.

Much time can be saved by the shape of our fields. Much time is wasted in plowing, cutting, etc., in turning at the ends so that long, narrow fields would be an advantage. A systematic, short rotation of crops with clover is a great help for many reasons. It tends to keep down weeds. It keeps the soil in better workable condition. The frequent plowing down of clover enriches the soil, and gets more vegetable matter and humus incorporated into it, the former of which is so necessary for the proper growth of nitrifying bacteria, while the latter is necessary for the best results from artificial fertilizer. Draining often yields a profit of one hundred per cent. with land that was unproductive before it was drained. The increased crop on drained land will pay for the draining in two years. One man claimed that the pleasure of sowing in soil instead of mud and water paid for the draining in the first season. Always work for the future. Always have a purpose in view, and a reason for doing a thing.

Controlled marketing is going to be a big problem for the farmer to solve. Up to the present time he has devoted his time to production, but the problem of profitably marketing his products will demand his attention in the future. In parts of America where people depend principally on one crop, such as potatoes, tobacco, cotton or corn, in the United States and wheat in the North West, the farmers are already far advanced in the solution of profitable marketing. They store their product and market it gradually. One of the dangers of modern farm marketing is the glutting of the markets. The crops are rushed on to the market as soon as harvested, and the over-supply causes a fall in the price. The lesson to be learned is to put our crops in storage and feed the demand gradually, thus receiving a good uniform price for the whole crop. Our farmer makes a half a cent or perhaps only a quarter cent a pound on beef, but how does that compare with the profit made on beef after it leaves the farmer's hand? Just take your pencil and figure it out. Although at present we have no solution for this problem, yet it is a problem that will have to be solved and the sooner the farmer recognizes this the better. There are too many middlemen who make their living off the farms, and their profits are too big compared with the profit of the farmer. We must have some sort of medium between producer and consumer, and the problem is to simplify the system.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. E. WAHN.

### Where Sweet Clover is Troublesome.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the articles and queries regarding the growing of white sweet clover for hay. Those asking for information about the plant, appear to be so altogether unfamiliar with it, that I thought it my duty to give a word of warning. Between twenty-five and thirty years ago, a bee-keeper of this neighborhood sowed some of the sweet clover seed along the then newly-built line of the C. P. Railway. It made an excellent pasture for the bees, but as it began to spread to the adjoining farms and roadways, an effort was made to exterminate it. Every year the sectionmen cut the clover along the railway and leave it a few days to dry and then burn it. In this way they have been able to keep the clover in check. In fact, they have lessened the amount of it along the track, but it continues to spread along the roadways, and patches of the unsightly, shall I say weed, may be seen several miles back from the railway.

I do not know of anyone in this locality trying to cure sweet clover for hay. It would, in my opinion, make very coarse, woody fodder, unless it were cut so very green and sappy that it would be very difficult to cure. Those who can grow red clover or alfalfa at all successfully I would not advise to grow sweet clover, but where these cannot be grown, a trial of sweet clover might be made if care be taken to keep it from getting a foothold along fences and roadways. Those sowing sweet clover for a bee pasture will naturally be prejudiced in its favor as a fodder or hay crop and their efforts to boom it as such should not be taken too seriously.

York Co., Ont.

A. J. REESOR.

### Successful Clover Culture with the Aid of Top Dressing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The first essential in successful clover growing is a perfect seed-bed, it must be fine and warm. This is not easily obtained by using the spring-tooth cultivator in breaking up the fall plowing. This is followed by rolling, discing, and lastly with harrows and rolling. The amount of cultivation needed depends totally upon the field.

The grain crop (oats or barley) is drilled in, and the clover may be sown before or after drilling or behind the drill at the same time if desired, but we have found the most successful method is to roll the field after drilling. Lift up the discs, shoes, or hoes as the case may be, and proceed to broadcast the field, using the grass seeder only. Follow with the harrows. This method takes a little longer but it pays.

It is now ready for top-dressing, and for this nothing surpasses barnyard manure. Be it fine or coarse it is torn to atoms upon leaving the beater of the spreader. Six loads to the acre is an average application, more may be applied, and I have seen results with three, but it is too light, inasmuch as fields vary and in lapping and turning more than the registered amount is usually applied.

The results of such treatment are obvious. The manure lies on the ground in particles, and with each passing shower the liquid manure feeds the tender plants, the grain as well as the clover. It is especially successful in spring seeding, but I have seen successful seeding with Siberian millet late in June on very sandy soil. The millet heads were plump, long and well filled, and the clover was high enough to be cut and bound in the sheaf bottoms. The farm is rapidly covered with manure by this method, and the clover sods form an excellent foundation for wheat and corn, and sandy soil will not readily blow. I have not seen one failure by this method in six years.

Oxford Co., Ont.

LEVI E. GARRETT.

### Corn—Thick or Thin?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your paper some time ago an article in reference to thick or thin sowing of corn that is intended for ensilage, also asking for a discussion on the subject, but thus far no one has taken it up. About five years ago I decided to build a silo, providing I could get one erected by filling time; but not being sure of this I was at a loss to know how to plant my corn. I decided to plant two and one-half acres in hills 36 by 42 inches with about four or five grains to a hill. I also sowed four acres in rows three feet apart and five pecks per acre. Both pieces did well, the former growing large and earing well, and the latter growing thick and fairly tall.

I built my silo, and just when the grain on the thinly-planted corn was glazing I cut it, also the other which had become yellow about half way up the stalk. Three days later I filled the silo, putting the fine corn in first and the thinly-sown corn on top. The latter when being put in showed a good mixture of grain, and I was at that time a believer in big corn and lots of ears. On the first of December I began feeding silage, and, of course, was well pleased, but I also noticed that the hens were well pleased too, for each day as the stables were cleaned the hens were always ready to meet the wheel barrow at the door; and what was the reason? Simply this, that glazed corn passed through the cows without being digested.

This was a circumstance I had not thought of before and it aroused my curiosity, so when we got down to the silage that was made from the thickly-seeded corn I could see that the stock relished it better and that there was a perceptible increase in the quantity of milk, and since that time thickly-sown corn has been winning its way into my favor.

The next three years I planted part of my corn thinly and part I sowed thickly, and each year has proven to me the advantage of corn without ears. Last year I sowed all my corn in drills three feet apart, and at the rate of three pecks per acre. Very few ears formed on it except around the sides and ends, and my silage I think is second to none. Is it not reasonable to believe that a corn stalk that has nearly ma-

tured from one to three ears must have given to those ears a great deal of material that a stalk without ears retains? Then, if that matured or nearly-matured grain passed through cattle in its whole state, will not the animals receive more benefit from the corn that has grown no ears? Take a slice off a stalk of corn that has grown ears and we find it woody and inclined to be bitter to the taste, whereas a slice off a stalk without ears is softer and very, very much sweeter, showing us, I think, exactly the difference it must be to the cows.

Thick sowing has other advantages over the thin method. A thickly-sown field of corn smothered out a great many weeds which otherwise would have to be cut out or else left to mature seeds. Thick corn aids in preserving moisture, by protecting the soil from the hot sun. There is less danger in losing a crop on account of inferior seed. Damage by crows is nil in a thickly-sown field. More tons are grown on the average per acre, and it is more easily handled in the sheaf. The stubble causes less annoyance in after crops than is the case where great chunks of roots of hill corn come to the surface.

Perhaps some one will ask, what I mean by thick sowing. I mean thick enough to prevent earing to any great extent. The quantity to sow depends on the size and quality of the seed. I try to have four or five stalks growing to the foot. Hoping this may start a discussion in your columns, I remain,

Wentworth Co., Ont. H. O. PATTERSON.

### Peoples' Banks in the Province of Quebec.—III.

In the former articles of this series, the origin and general structure of the co-operative banks established by Mr. Desjardins were described. We shall now outline the exact worth and relations of these banks to the community.

The cornerstone of the whole system is mutual self-help. No state aid is asked for or desired. Mr. Desjardins himself says on this point: "I do not believe in state spoon-feeding; there is nothing to be gained from such a weakening regime. It tends to kill that all-powerful stimulus of self-help, so strong an educator in a young democracy such as ours. The movement has never received, and will never receive while I am living and enjoy any influence, one solitary cent of either direct or indirect help from any government or public authority." Some of the articles of association may be quoted as follows:

1. To aid members by a wise and provident system of credit in the shape of loans, the proposed employment of which must be communicated to the association.
2. To enable persons devoid of fortune, but who are honest and laborious, to form part of the association by granting them facilities for paying up their shares in the capital stock by means of small weekly payments.
3. To combat usury by means of co-operation.
4. To foster a spirit of enterprise, and to promote local works by a provident use of the savings effected in the district covered by the associations.
5. To teach members to respect their engagements, and to exhibit the advantages derived by those who faithfully meet their obligations.

The borrowing feature is not alone emphasized, but also the saving. Interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent. on deposits. A children's savings bank department, where deposits as small as two cents are received, forms a part of the scheme also. During the six years that this department of the bank at Levis has been in operation, young children have deposited some \$9,225.

The balance sheet of the Levis Bank on January 31st, 1914, reveals the total assets exceeding \$266,000, with strong Provident and Reserve funds. From a further study into the history of the bank it will be seen that the loans are on the average, for small sums only; but this is precisely the kind of business that supplements that of the chartered banks. Not only so, but it inculcates such habits of thrift and economy that farmers finally become prosperous, and bring business to the chartered banks which otherwise would never have been secured. An important fact to bear in mind is that the interest charged to borrowers is reasonable and fair, about 6 per cent. They are not only given accommodation on their personal security, which they otherwise could not have obtained from a chartered bank or a reputable money lender, but they are kept out of the hands of usurers.

In Ontario there is a certain feeling of superiority assumed towards our fellow citizens in Quebec. We are prone to regard them as being "behind the times." In this instance, at any rate, they have something valuable to teach the farmers of this province. They have co-operated for mutual service in a field where we have as yet done comparatively nothing.

Kingston, Ont.

W. W. SWANSON.

## A Water Supply in Buildings.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking through "The Farmer's Advocate" of the last year, I found several questions about "water supply", so I thought I would give my plan for the benefit of others. Windmill power is used for pumping. Of course other powers may be used, but I believe this the cheapest. The well is not far from the house and this saves a lot of piping. A force pump is used and a pipe run underground into the cellar, from there up to the second story where a one-hundred-gallon tank made of galvanized-iron receives the water. The water is then taken from this tank by another pipe which draws it from near the top so the tank remains within three inches from full if pumping is stopped. Taps are placed in the pipe, leading from pump to tank, so that water can be with-drawn both in cellar and first storey, while another pipe takes water from tank to kitchen. One-inch pipes are used, (except the one last mentioned, which is three-quarters inch inside diameter) for I believe this the best size, because smaller ones, if water is forced through, have to take the water away too fast, consequently requiring more force, which is hard on the pump packings, while larger ones are unnecessary as well as putting more weight on the pump which forces irregularly making the stroke harder.

To prevent pipes freezing, it is necessary to put them in to the depth of four feet or more, especially where no snow remains on the ground. Laying pipes in saw-dust is advisable, because it not only reduces the likelihood of freezing of the pipes, but it also adds years to their life.

For a float in the trough, I placed a common stop-cog on the pipe. A piece of steel was litted to the tap handle of the cog which made a lever about six inches long. On the outer end, I placed the float and weighted the lever, so as to pull the cog open when the water in the trough falls. I may say that since I have used this kind of float device, I have only had the trouble of the trough running over, once, which happened while a piece of wood stuck in the cog which prevented it from closing. I have used several other cheaper devices before this but never had such a perfect float.

A cement tank is placed inside of the stable, and the outlet of the galvanized-iron tank in the house leads to this tank. One inch from the top of this four-hundred-gallon tank a pipe leads to a drain. This is so arranged that the water flows over a water fan which drives a bell. When the tank is full, this bell starts to ring, a sign to stop the windmill. The tank last mentioned, is in the stable at a convenient place. It is only the height of an ordinary trough, so it serves well for watering cattle on very stormy days, without letting them run out where they generally do some mischief in such weather. The tank in the stable has its drawbacks for, if not securely covered, moisture and dirt settle on the water. But it has quite more advantages; it keeps the water from freezing in winter, while it keeps it cooler in summer than tanks in the open air.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

YOUNG FARMER.

## Notes from Australia.

### ELECTRIFICATION OF SEED.

A couple of years ago a young man in the Telegraph Department, who had learned something about the electrification of seed in plant life, made some trials and found out a few things. He wrote to the Agricultural Department of New South Wales to ascertain if they knew anything about a process which he described as "Faradization." A curt reply followed, to the effect that they knew nothing. A farming friend of the electrician, however, looked into the matter, and offered the young man a job on his farm with every facility to carry out all the tests he wanted to prove the case for his theory. The result is that after a bulk trial the farmer, J. T. Noble, of Enngonia, and the electrician, W. F. Simmons, are well satisfied with the year's work. It is rather significant at any rate that the Government Department is now very anxious to learn the methods which have been employed in faradization, while several firms are prepared to engage Mr. Simmons. The young man, however, thinks that he should stand by the man who gave him his chance, and he has turned all offers down up to the present.

What is faradization? The inventor claims that the system is so successful that it promises to revolutionize the whole wheat industry of the world, though, of course, he admits that the idea of applying electricity to seed is not new. The details which have been made available appear to be as follows, though naturally the young experimenter is keeping a few things up his sleeve. After the wheat has been graded, a couple of bushels of grain are placed in a bag and plunged into a two per cent. solution of bluestone, where it is allowed to remain for about five minutes, in order to kill the smut

spores. The grain is then placed in an insulated wooden rack to drain. The rack is insulated from the earth by placing a piece of glass under each of the four legs which support it. After the wheat is drained for two or three minutes the electrodes are applied. The "kathode" is driven through the bag and left stationary while the "anode" is passed slowly over all parts of the bag. This operation is continued for four minutes, when the seed may be sown at once or allowed to remain for five days unplanted if necessary. As to the action which takes place, he explains that when the wheat is placed in the bluestone solution the effect is very severe on the germ, sometimes killing it out right. But when the electrodes are passed through the grain for the specified time the process acts as a precipitant, and on the kathode being withdrawn the grain will be coated with pure metallic copper, while the anode will be coated with sulphurous acid, thus leaving the seed free from bluestone and perfectly clean. He claims that this is proof of electricity being a satisfactory precipitant. He also says it has been proved that the process adds to the germinating strength of the grain, the result being that it will sprout much more quickly than untreated seed. There is the advantage, too, that the cost is practically nil after the installation. Leclanche cells, used for ordinary household calls, are powerful enough to supply the current. Cabbage seed, usually slow in germination, will show up above ground in four days after this treatment. Bunyip wheat was sprouting to view in 28 hours, while untreated plots side by side took several days. The season was exceedingly dry, and indeed very little rain fell between the time of planting and harvesting, but, despite that, treated plots of 20 acres yielded seven bags of grain to the acre. The farms around did not average two bags to the acre for the season. The test is to be continued during the coming season on a much larger scale.

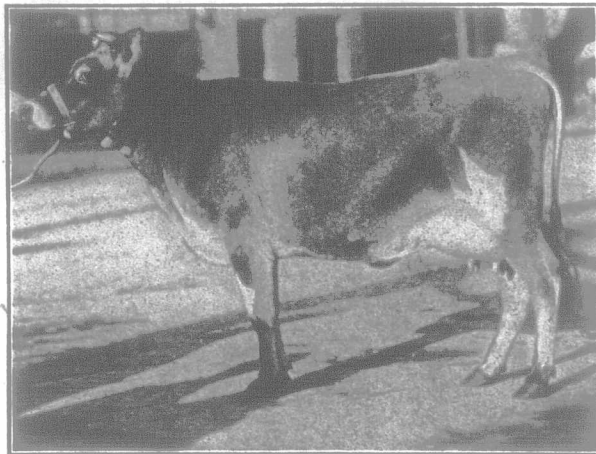
Sydney, Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.

## Believes in Home-mixed Fertilizers

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My attention was called the other day to a fertilizer advertisement in which a District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture allows his name to appear as sponsor for the result of an experiment, which, we are asked to believe, proves the superiority of a factory-mixed over a home-mixed fertilizer. One



A Winning Jersey.

wonders what could have induced this man, who is a graduate of an agricultural college, to lend his name to such a statement, which might mislead unsuspecting farmers or to insult the intelligence of those who know something of the principles of fertilizers. Do Canadian agricultural colleges impart no instruction in the subject of fertilizers, and on the essential conditions required for comparative tests? In order that a fair test be assured, it is necessary that the plots should be located in the same field, and that the soil conditions throughout are in every respect similar, yet the test, cited in the advertisement, was conducted on two different farms. On one farm 600 lbs. of a home mixture, composed of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 300 lbs. basic slag, and 200 lbs. potash (presumably muriate or sulphate of potash) together with 8 loads of manure per acre were employed, while on the other farm 500 lbs. of a "factory-mixed" fertilizer, analyzing 3-6-10, supplemented by 6 loads of manure per acre, were applied.

Now, the same amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, contained in 500 lbs. of this 3-6-10 mixture, could be supplied in 400 lbs. of a mixture compounded of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 100 lbs. muriate of potash, which, according to ton-lot prices on the separate materials, as quoted to me, would cost \$7.00 or \$8.00. It appears quite

obvious then that, besides the necessity of having equal soil conditions, it would also be essential to supply in the home mixture amounts of plant food corresponding to those in the factory mixture, if the experiment is to be of any value as such.

Again in one instance 8 loads of manure per acre were used, while 6 were used in the other. The nature of the two soils was not mentioned, but doubtless the dissimilarity was as pronounced in this as in other respects. So glaring, in fact, are the inequalities of conditions in every direction that one is forced to the conclusion that a fair test was intentionally avoided. This is perhaps perfectly natural, on the part of those responsible for the preparation of the advertisement in question, since they are themselves conscious of the fact that in 99 cases out of 100, given "fair field and no favor" the indisputable advantages of home mixing would be demonstrated. Is it not a significant fact that in Europe, where fertilizers are most extensively employed, home mixing is almost exclusively practiced, and do not all experiment stations and agricultural colleges, both in the United States and Canada, advocate the practice?

Ordinarily I should not trouble to comment on such exaggerations, which not infrequently appear in advertisements, but I must confess surprise at seeing the statements (misleading in the extreme) supported by a representative of the Ontario Government, whose duties, as I understand them, are to give the farmer reliable information on all agricultural subjects.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

JAS. HUNTER.

## THE DAIRY.

### At What Age Should the Heifer Freshen?

The age to breed dairy heifers has for years been a debatable question in the minds of dairymen, but the majority have held to early breeding and many have carried the practice so far that we believe the growth and vitality of the stock in some cases has been impaired. There is no getting away from the fact that developing a foetus and afterwards putting all energy possible to the production of milk for the maintenance of the calf, the milking propensities generally being stimulated as much as possible by the feeder anxious for large records draws upon the reserves of the body of the heifer and must work against the best growth and maturity of the animal. Some of the best breeders now believe that a heifer should not, if she is to be used as a valuable breeding acquisition to the herd, drop her first calf until she is at least twenty-eight to thirty months of age. We must have robust breeding females as well as high-producing junior two-year-olds. In fact, the country is in greater need of the former than the latter. A few extra hundreds of pounds of milk in the year's record of the junior two-year-old are dearly bought if by breeding three or four months too early and by pushing her for milk at the expense of her constitution and development, she never reaches the size she should and never shows the amount of vitality and the value as a breeder that she otherwise would have done. The most valuable cow produces large quantities of milk; but this is not all; she also produces heifers just a little better than herself, and bulls of the type suitable to head the best herds. A good cow has two outputs, milk and calves.

Just now when we hear so much of the dual-purpose cow, and when so many are taking up the breeding of these cattle is a good time to sound a note of warning. There is a tendency in the race for milk records with these cattle to forget the beef end of the game, and many in their haste are breeding their heifers at a very early age, so early in fact, that their growth is sure to suffer. True, they should not wait, as the beef breeders sometimes do until the heifer is three or three and one-half or perhaps four years of age before she drops her first calf, but they should not jump to the other extreme of having her milking before she is two years of age. We have in mind two very good Shorthorn heifers of the dual-purpose order. Each is two years of age. One has had a calf, and is giving a little over twenty pounds of milk daily. The other has just been bred. At present, there is no comparison in the growth and size of these heifers. The one that is milking is a fair size, but she is not doing well in growth, nor could she be expected to, while the other is a great big, sappy heifer sure to make a heavy, strong-constitutioned, good-breeding cow. Dairymen say the heifer that is milking will prove the heaviest producer in the end. Perhaps she will, but will she give enough extra in milk to replace the damage breeding too early has worked? Remember these heifers are dual-purpose and meat counts as well as milk, and in the end the value as breeders outweighs either. It will be interesting to watch



the development of these heifers. In the meantime, we would be careful about breeding heifers, especially dual-purpose youngsters too early in life.

**The Dairy Situation.**

True it is that the production of milk and cream from the producers' stand-point, looks to be the important item, but if the dairymen of this country are to maintain the industry on such a condition that it will work out to their advantage, they must look beyond their paddocks and cow stables and get a conception of the dairy situation in Canada.

At the time of the Eastern Dairymen's Convention in Cornwall, last winter, it was emphasized, that during the formative stages of the dairy industry in Ontario, our exported products of the best quality, met the products from New Zealand and foreign countries on the markets of the world. Under these conditions, the best grades were always exported, as is true in most lines of agricultural exports, but this system is now reversed and we find Canada importing products from New Zealand and Australia. The result is that Canada's dairymen are meeting the best grades shipped from foreign countries into Canada with their own product, good, bad and indifferent. The outlook under these circumstances is favorable to the foreigner.

Another phase of the situation is revealed in the percentage of salt in the butter manufactured in Ontario. In Western Ontario, the average per cent. of salt contained in butter manufactured by the creameries is 3.35; in Eastern Ontario, it ranges from .60 to 6.86, with an average of 2.88 per cent. Now it should be remembered that the New Zealand product is very mildly salted, averaging about 2 per cent. salt and the Western cities, the cities of the Maritime Provinces, as well as Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, have come under the influence of this mildly salted butter and their tastes have been educated in that direction. It is incumbent upon the manufacturers in Ontario to cater to this changed market and give it what it desires.

Recently a buyers' organization in Vancouver, expressed themselves as dissatisfied with Ontario butter and said "the butter handled by the Alberta Government is the kind we want," and in this connection it is a significant fact that the Alberta industry is controlled by the Government. They have a complete system in operation for the grading of cream and when this system comes into vogue in Ontario, as no doubt some day it will, there will be a marked change in the output of the factories.

The quality and flavor of the butter is produced largely in the dairy stables and encouraged on its way to the factory. Anything that producers can do to improve the quality and flavor of the butter will improve the industry at large. Farmers and factory men alike, should look into the future and so far as possible mold their policy that it may be permanent and favorable to the Canadian dairy industry. To do this, the first step is for the dairymen to produce high-quality cream, free from bad flavors, and the creamery man must follow this up with a finished product suitable to the consumer.

**Five to Two.**

That it pays to keep a few good cows much better than a large number of inferior quality, was brought out in an article in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal", of Winnipeg, Man., recently when a correspondent cited the case of two farmers of his acquaintance, both shipping milk to the nearest creamery. One of these farmers keeps fifteen cows and the other three, but the man with the fifteen is able to ship only double the quantity of milk that the farmer with the three does. The correspondent's ideas as to the best means of increasing the output of the dairy, especially in sections where good sires are not available, was to interest a number of the farmers in the community and to get them to co-operate in purchasing a sire from high-producing stock. There are many communities in the East which could profit by this advice.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**The Cabbage Maggot.**

Many a good field of cabbage and cauliflower has been laid waste by the destructive insect known as the maggot. Some inexperienced growers might confuse this name with the cabbage worm, but that particular insect works upon the head of the plant, while the maggot confines its depredations to the stem and roots.

The adult of the cabbage maggot is a small fly, smaller even than the common house fly, which emerges from its winter quarters during the first warm days of spring, and deposits its eggs on the stem of the young cabbage plants near the ground. The eggs are not all laid upon the cabbage plant. Any weed or plant near akin to the cabbage will become a depository for the eggs, and some may even be laid upon the ground. The early plantings coincide more closely in time with the laying of the eggs, and consequently the late crop may not be so seriously affected as those set at an early date.

The egg hatches into a small, white, footless maggot or larva. The young creature at once proceeds to the stem or roots where it attacks the plant with its hooks, which take the place of jaws. Breaking into the structure of the young plant and living on the sap, the maggot causes the whole plant to wither and drop. When full grown the larvae form their reddish-brown puparia in the soil near by, and from these a second brood of flies soon emerges. The greater part of the life of this insect is spent beneath the ground, which makes it difficult to combat.

The fly is not known to migrate any great distance, so any efforts spent in destroying rubbish, practicing clean cultivation, and removing and burning all sources of infestation will be instrumental in controlling the number of eggs laid. All possible precautions should be taken to avoid trouble, but the one means of safety lies in preventing the fly laying her egg within

It may be necessary in some cases to level the ground slightly around the plant before applying the card, but withal it is a practicable operation and thoroughly efficient in controlling the damage done by the cabbage maggot.

**Tobacco Culture.**

Kindly describe the kind of land suitable for tobacco and how it should be planted and cultivated. What kind of seed would you use in Ekfrid Township, Middlesex Co. A. L. H.

It is not too early now to make preparations for the tobacco crop. The young plants will have to be started in a bed and reset after the danger of frost is past. It is customary to use a hot-bed with a cotton cover or a cold-frame covered with glass in which to produce the seedlings. Many growers are now partial to the glass-covered cold-frame, but the beginner would perhaps have equally good results with the cotton-covered bed. The structure of hot beds has been discussed in these columns in previous issues, but it should be borne in mind that a light, loamy soil containing leaf-mold, should be used if possible in the surface layers of the bed. On an average it requires about 42 days to produce the plants in the beds. Some plants of course will be ready to set before others, but that number of days is a safe estimate of time upon which to base the seeding, for the plants should be ready to set when danger of frost is past in that particular district. It is a custom with some to partially germinate the seed before sowing, for with this start, they will gain a lead on the weeds in the bed. Others sow the dry seed, but in this case it is not unwise to allow the weed seeds to germinate so the small tobacco seed may have undisputed possession of the bed. One teaspoonful or one-seventh of an ounce of seed to 70 square feet of bed will be a safe quantity to sow. This may be applied more evenly by mixing it with corn-meal or something of that nature that the small seed may be separated.

Loam or sandy-loam is the preferable type of soil for the production of tobacco, but many good fields of tobacco may be seen on soils that strongly resemble sand, provided some clover or leguminous crop has been produced, prior to the crop under consideration. A clover sod is the most satisfactory field upon which to produce tobacco and it is a crop which profits by a rotation.

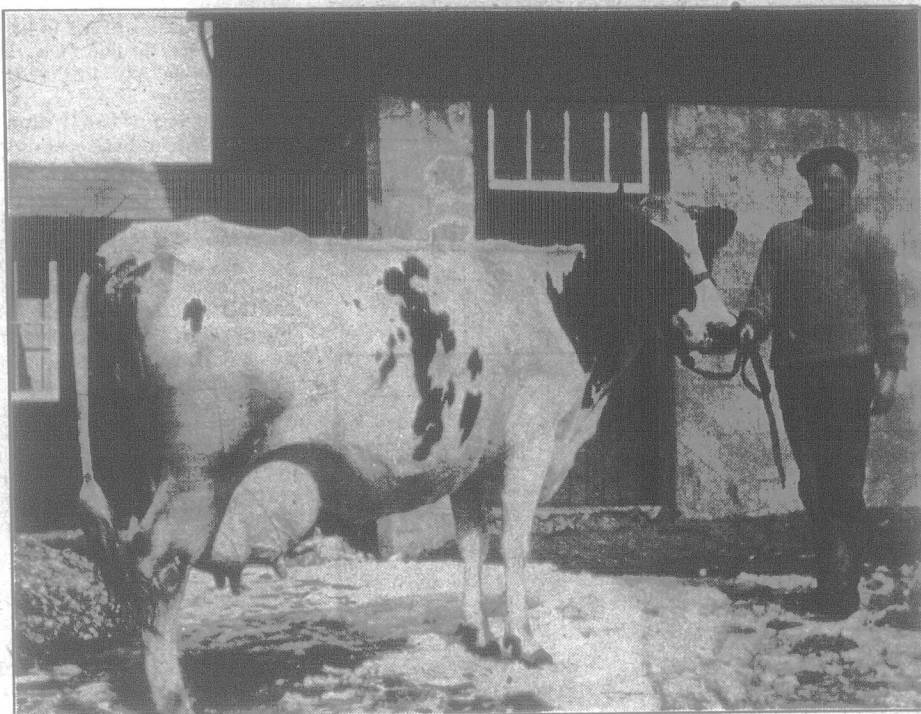
As soon as the danger of June frosts is past the young seedlings may be transplanted into the field. They are set 3 1/2 feet by 3 1/2 or 3 1/2 feet by 2 1/2, while some favor 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. The distances they are set depends largely upon the strength of the soil and the variety used. As soon as the planting is finished, cultivation should begin, for there is no crop that more benefits by thorough cultivation. It should continue until the broad leaves are broken by the horse or cultivator, and then the hand-hoe should be brought into service.

Long before the cultivation is done, the tobacco worm will be getting in its work. They are long green worms, similar to those often seen on the tomato. Spraying has been and yet is practiced to combat this pest, while some resort entirely to picking them off. Ducks are now run in the field, and two ducks per acre will do much to rid the field of worms. In fact, one grower in Essex County, Ontario, kept a twelve-acre patch quite free from worms with a flock of twenty ducks which were disposed of to good advantage when their labor was done; they are the cheapest form of help obtainable.

In order that all the substance of the plant shall be devoted to the production of leaf, it is necessary to remove the blossom bud while it is yet small. This is done when the plants have from 10 to 15 leaves, and the operation is known as "topping." In compliance with nature's law to reproduce itself, the plant at once proceeds to send forth a blossom sprout from the axils of the leaves, and they in turn, must be plucked out. This is known as "suckering" and necessitates considerable labor.

The proper time to harvest is known only to the experienced grower. The appearance and feeling of the leaf are the points by which this must be decided and good judgement comes from experience only. At maturity, the leaves are slightly yellow and spotted. Another test is to bend that part of the leaf between the ribs and if it breaks freely, the plant is fit for cutting. It is then cut down and allowed to wilt for a couple of days when it is threaded onto lath and suspended in the barn to cure.

Burley is the popular variety grown in Western Ontario for the main crop. In some instances where bright tobaccos are grown for cigars, the Havana leaf is produced, but this variety necessitates special kilns for curing and is not very widely grown.



Jennie Pos'h Princess (9'6). One of the females in the Meadowbrook Farm Sale, Whitby, Ont., April 14.

an inch or inch and one-half of the young plant. Any greater distance than this the young larva will not be able to cover, and the plant will be spared. With this object in view many have used lime to form a crust about the plant, and close up the holes in the soil so the young larvae cannot get down. If the maggot is at work on the roots of the plant a decoction of pyrethrum insect powder will sometimes curtail the damage. Mix a quarter of a pound of the powder in two gallons of water, and pour half a teacupful around each plant. This method is not practicable on a large scale, but it might suffice to save a few garden plants.

One system of fighting the maggot, which is practicable and efficient, is by the use of the tarred felt-paper disc. This card need not exceed two and one-half to three inches in diameter, as one inch will be a long distance for the young maggot to find its way through the soil. Felt-paper is a necessity as the ordinary tarred paper will lift and curl up, allowing the fly to lay her egg close to the plant. For economical purposes it is advisable to make the discs with six sides, for with this shape there is the least waste when cutting them from the roll of paper. A slit is made from one side to the center of the disc. This allows it to be slipped onto the young plant, and so closes around the stem that neither the maggot nor the adult can get below it. The man with the discs should follow the planter, and adjust the cards before the adult deposits her egg on or near the newly-set plant.

### The Peach Situation in the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There was a time in which every man desirous of obtaining things used physical force and got them—if he were strong enough—and because the individual working alone made use of force to gain his end, these individuals as groups did the same. We find that later men of one religious persuasion tried by force to make their neighbors think as they did. At length it became apparent to them that they could force their neighbors to worship a certain way, but that did not change their minds at all. Consequently religious wars became a thing of the past. Soon it will be that all wars requiring physical force will be unknown. But it will be many generations before we see the sharpest thinkers give up the battle by which they sacrifice the rights of others to thereby enrich themselves. Just now there is a great war on in the West; a war of wits which is having a terrible effect, and unless something drastic is done people in Western Canada, in ten years, yes probably in five years, will not be able to buy a peach at any price. Acre after acre of peach trees is being pulled out in the Western States. In 1913 the growers in the State of Washington got 24 cents per box, and had to pay all the charges out of that, such a price is not fair compensation, and the growers started pulling out their trees.

In British Columbia most peaches were planted as fillers and last year orchard after orchard was cleaned out, and no one even dreams of planting more. The growers in Yakima have pulled out 40 per cent. In Wenatchee they have pulled out 60 per cent.; these are the results of the war. Who is fighting? The Jobbers and Producers of fruits. The growers are keen enough thinkers, but they are not making use of their thoughts to get the best of the jobbers, and the jobbers are practically killing their peach orchards, or if you will, making them valueless. Well, you say they are killing themselves, for when the peach trees are pulled out they will have nothing. True, they will have no peach trade, but they lived fat while they had it and can and will try something else.

You say what is the solution of the problem; surely the people of Canada and the United States are not, for the sake of a few jobbers, going to be deprived of one of the finest fruits now known? That is just what is going to happen. It is a big task to keep the growers together, they hate to co-operate, it is an immense problem to force them to do so, and unless the governments of these two countries step in and compel the combines to cease restraint of trade and thus protect their city people, the growers will simply start growing other things, and who can blame them? It is easier to change the kind of produce grown than to fight for a market.

There are two solutions to the problem if the growers must solve it, for the present wholesale business is a farce and unless the growers sell direct to the consumers there is nothing in it for them, and the consumers must pay a big price to get even poor stuff. One of these solutions is that wherever co-operatives are organized they must sell to retailers, and if they are put out of that by the wholesalers then start a mail order business and sell direct to the consumer. The other solution is for growers to have none but choice varieties, and a limited quantity of them, and market themselves direct to scattered retailers that it will not pay the combined wholesalers to molest. There is a splendid thing in this but it must be carefully prepared for. One thing, where the growers are contemplating this last method they should push the postal service for all it is worth, and it will allow them to secure bigger prices from the consumer than they can now, and will enable them to give the very finest quality of fruit.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

A. H. MacLennan, B. S. A., Demonstrator in Pomology, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has been appointed Lecturer in Horticulture at Macdonald College, P. Q., succeeding F. M. Clement, B. S. A., who has recently been appointed Director of the Vineland Experiment Station, Ontario. Mr. MacLennan graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1908, and for the past four years has been connected with the Horticultural Department at that institution where he has had charge of the vegetable work, in which he has had a very wide experience. He has been closely identified with the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, and has done much valuable work for them in experimental investigation, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the staff of Macdonald College.

A few scions cut at this season before the buds begin to swell may be stored away in the dark in damp sawdust or moss. They should be taken from heavy-producing trees which are known to produce a good quality of the variety you wish to propagate.

### Shaping the Young Tree.

If the advice that it is best to bring a young man up in the way he should go is good, then the same injunction is doubly wise as applied to young trees, for they are not so liable to depart from it when they become mature. It is not claimed that it is a weakening or devitalizing practice to prune large trees and mold them into the desired shape, but there is always a danger that the wounds may become a seat for canker or access for borers. Pruning a large tree often

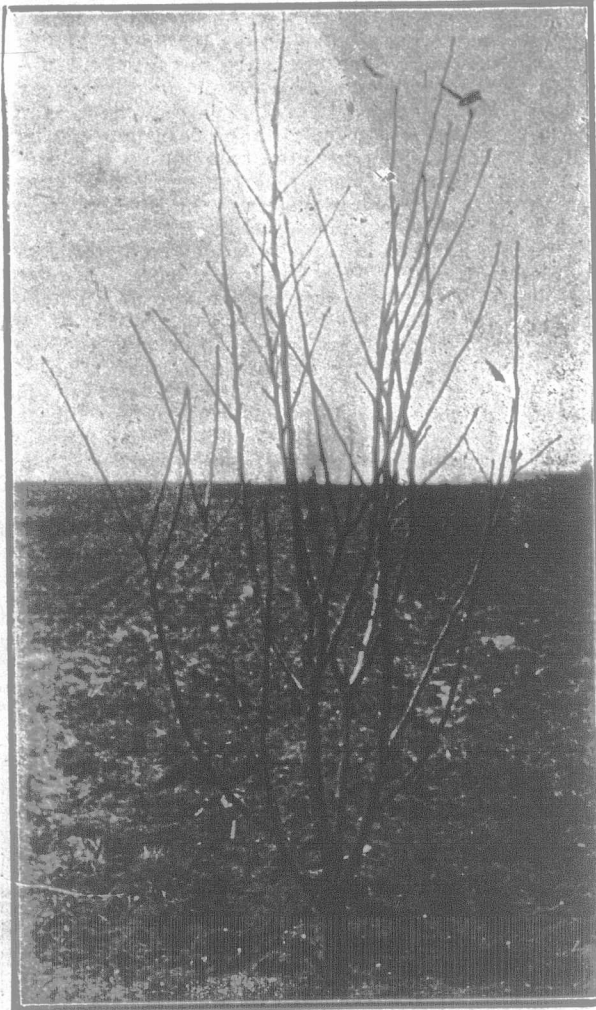


Fig. 1—Before Pruning.

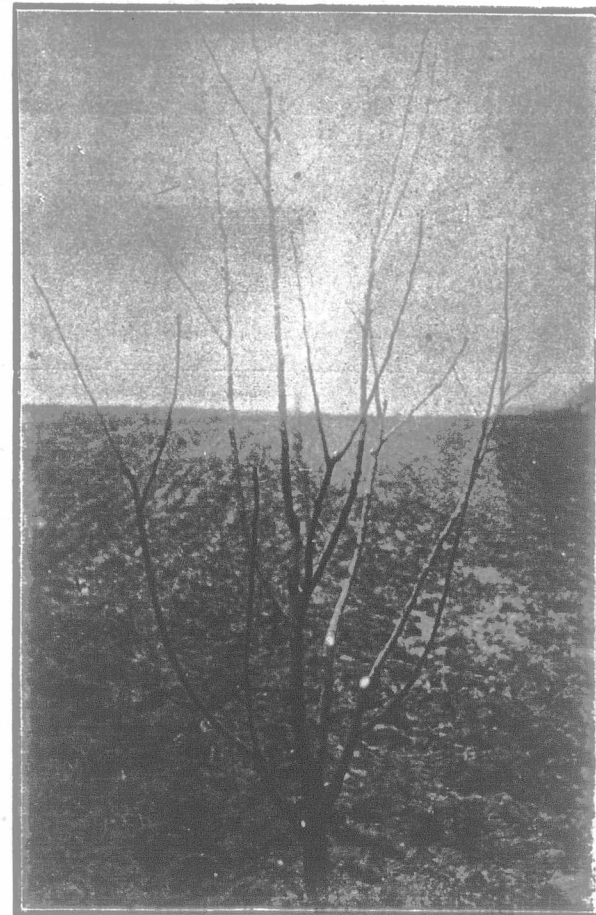


Fig. 2—After Pruning.

adus new vigor and stamina which is evidenced in the additional growth of wood and green foliage, but if this be true with the old tree it is true with the young tree, and the growth encouraged by pruning has taken place in the limbs and branches that will ultimately bear the fruit. There can be little doubt in the minds of any that it is wise to prune and fashion the trees while still young, consequently, let us proceed to a discussion of the desired form.

Before one goes into the orchard with the

pruning tools he should get an idea, should get a conception of what each tree and the whole orchard should look like when it has arrived at the bearing age. Then work with that end in view. Under present conditions, with fruit and land fairly high in value, labor scarce and expensive, and the general tendency of growers to concentrate their operations on as small an area as possible, it is wise to form a top that will be strong, extensive, open and, at the same time, as near the ground as convenience will permit. If this stamp of tree interferes with the convenience of cultivation the grower should remember that land free of trees altogether will be the easiest tilled, and let him adapt himself to methods that will give him the largest yield per acre of high-quality fruit. Inferior-quality produce is an encumbrance to the market.

There are two types of forms to which young trees may be fashioned. One is the "vase" top where from three to five branches are allowed to project from the main trunk; and since there is no leader extending upwards through the tree the future development of fruit-bearing wood depends upon these foundation branches. The height of the tree will, of course, depend upon the distance from the ground that the young branches may first form, and the upward-projecting limbs ultimately produced. This system of top-forming is advocated by some leading horticulturists, but another system is more to our liking and will be described more in detail.

Without entering into a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems of pruning, we may proceed to describe the "pyramidal" form of head which commends itself to us. Figures one and two represent the same trees in the Weldwood orchard before and after pruning. This orchard was set in the spring of 1912, and received only a slight pruning in 1913. It must be admitted that this particular tree was a fit subject for this style of pruning, but most types will lend themselves to this system more or less satisfactorily. The younger the tree when set the better are the chances to form the top to each grower's particular taste. The disposition of the branches will be seen plainly in figure two. They are left three in a stage or story, but that is not all. They are so located on the trunk that there will be no crotches, and the limbs in each story are left in a position where they will drop into the gap below. No limb over-shadows another. Inward projecting twigs are removed, and the end of each shoot is cut back to a bud that points in a direction that may be lacking in wood or foliage. In figure two, two stories are plainly marked, but there is yet a third deck at the top represented by four small branches. These different groups of limbs should be about eighteen to twenty inches apart, at least, to allow the air and sunshine to enter.

When a tree is young the branches mostly point upwards, but the foliage will ultimately bear them down or the fruit at a later date will bring them into a more horizontal position. Hence, no limb should be left directly above another, for, if it does not eventually fall down upon the lower branch and injure the fruit, it will so shade the lower limbs that the fruit will lack in color. Furthermore, the prevailing winds should be taken into consideration when removing any limbs that the side towards the wind may be left comparatively heavy. However, the morning sun has an attracting power, and this may detract from or augment the influence of the winds.

The pyramidal system cannot be applied to every tree; neither can the vase system of pruning, but the man at his work should have an idea that will best suit each particular subject and prune according—not one or two years, but until the tree has acquired age and size, when the pruning will consist in removing superfluous and crossing branches.

## POULTRY.

### Geese are Profitable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I think it is very safe to say that nine out of every ten of the farms throughout this county are without geese. Some may think that they are not money makers, but let me ask, have they given them a fair chance? We have kept them for a number of years, and find that when the grass comes in the spring they do not look for any more dry feed until the frost comes in the fall. The pen for geese should be well supplied with straw to make their nests, for when the goose lays in one place she should not be moved to another. I prefer setting the eggs under hens, but they must have good attention for the four weeks of incubation. When the eggs are hatched the goslings should be placed outside with the hen if the sun is warm, but should not receive any food other than that they may pick off the ground until the second day; when they may get bread and soft food. After the birds are two or three weeks old they might be let run with the geese. Last year our goslings were fed no

more grain after they got the most of their feathers, and we never had better birds at killing time. Sometimes the old birds try to get through the fences and into the crops, but last year we overcame that trouble by making a collar or yoke for each of them. A shingle with a hole cut in was used. Our old geese stay in an open shed all winter, and are fed nothing but pulped turnips. We find that if they get grain they become too fat.  
Simcoe Co., Ont.

"MAC."

**Poultry Pointers.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The welcome "peep peep" of newly-hatched chicks is already to be heard in the larger poultry plants. Contrary to the well-known proverb the incubator man can usually count his chickens before they are hatched—if he is reasonable. No practical man expects his machine to take the place of Mother Nature. The old reliable hen can often bring off eighty to one hundred per cent. hatches but the incubator seldom manages that. The average for an incubator is around fifty per cent.

Suppose we wish to raise one thousand pullets to laying age this season. How many eggs shall we need to incubate? The answer, according to Prof. W. R. Graham, of the O.A.C., will be six thousand eggs. Early in the spring, he says, half of the eggs will either be infertile or the germs will die so that only three thousand chicks will be hatched. Roughly one-third of these may be expected to die or be killed by vermin during the summer and of the remainder half will be cockerels and the other half pullets. These thousand pullets will reach laying age.

While early chicks are desirable, to make winter layers, they must not be hatched too early. If early chicks have not good care, shelter and warmth their growth will be checked and they will probably never make good layers. Under ordinary conditions it is better to hatch them later when the weather is more favorable.

Under any circumstances it is better to hatch the lighter, early-maturing breeds such as the Leghorns fairly late. Otherwise they will commence to lay too early in the fall in August and September and will then moult as winter is starting. If this occurs, not many eggs will be obtained during the first winter from such birds.

The feeding of newly-hatched chicks must be done with care. They should not receive any food until at least forty-eight hours old. The yolks of the eggs which they absorb before hatching is sufficient nourishment and any extra food upsets them at the outset. It is mistaken kindness to feed chicks before they are two days old even though they appear to be hungry.

The first food may consist of a mixture of chopped greens, shorts and hard-boiled eggs. Infertile eggs taken from incubation on the seventh day are as good as any. This may be fed twice a day and three feeds of good chick food should be given besides. This generally consists of a mixture of pinhead oatmeal and finely-cracked wheat and corn. The best drink is sour skim-milk. It keeps the digestive system in order. Young chicks must have tender green food in abundance and nothing musty or fermented should be given. Mouldy foods or litter, send thousands of chicks to an early death—the mould grows in their lungs. So that even the straw they sleep in should be well looked to.

The old hen with growing chicks needs a fairly large coop for her family. Small stuffy coops are a fruitful source of roup in chickens. The chicks catch cold just as humans would under the same over-crowded conditions.

Prof. Graham, by careful observations has found that pullets getting their feathers first, make the best layers. In other words, the early-maturing bird is usually the egg-producer. Let the women-folk mark their early-feathering pullets at five or six weeks of age with a band around the leg, and then find out for themselves whether this holds true.

Each hen has more eggs inside her than most people imagine. The number which can be counted with the naked eye or a common reading glass, varies from about fifteen hundred to more than thirty-six hundred. The eggs are all right—more than she can ever lay—and the problem generally is to make her lay them at the right time. It is quite according to Nature for pullets to start laying in the fall providing their growth is completed. They will lay soon after maturity if conditions are right. The successful poultry-keeper gets his pullets to maturity just before winter sets in, and does not allow their development to be checked then or at any other time. Checks or adverse conditions at any stage will affect egg production much more than growth, because the reproductive organs are the most sensitive part of the body.

While most people complain of lack of eggs in winter, Professor Graham has trouble in the opposite direction. Many of the O.A.C. hens, particularly of the bred-to-lay strains, produce eggs

faster than they can lay them. That is to say, the yolks are formed inside the hen faster than the oviduct can place the whites, membranes and shells around them. The oviduct then becomes deranged and the hen soon dies. More mature hens are lost at the O.A.C. in this way than in any other. It seems as though Nature has thus placed a limit on production.

It has also been noted that the best layers do not produce the best layers. They are too often debilitated by the strain of egg-laying so that their chicks have not the vigor necessary for good layers. Only vigorous chicks having a steady development from hatching give any account of themselves as egg producers.

Just a word in conclusion to those who intend to set hens. Choose well-shaped eggs with strong shells and see that the sitting nest is clean and free from vermin. It will always pay to dust the hen with insect powder when starting to hatch, to destroy lice so that they can not multiply and make her restless. Many dust her again twice during the hatch to make sure the chicks will be free from lice. Only hard grain should be fed to sitting hens and fresh water must be accessible. The freshest eggs usually produce the strongest chicks.

To get profits from poultry, the work must be done thoroughly and intelligently. A lesson may be taken from the experience of a city woman who went in for chicken raising without knowledge of the subject. On enquiring as to how long it took for eggs to hatch, she was told "three weeks for chicks and four weeks for ducks". She set some hen eggs and as no chicks appeared on the twenty-first day, she took away the eggs, with the remark that "she wasn't going to have ducks".

Wellington Co., Ont. S. H. HOPKINS.

before she is intrusted with a valuable setting of eggs. If she does not take to her new nest readily in that time discard her and try another hen.

**THE APIARY.**

**Methods for Introducing Queens.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Possibly there is nothing of more importance, and nothing that is so much neglected by the average beekeeper, as requeening, and the reason for this is that the average man who keeps bees looks upon the raising of queens as something beyond him, and when he sends to some breeder for queens he so often loses them, when he introduces them to the colony, that he does not like to incur the expense and bother. Before foul-brood enters a neighborhood, a beekeeper may get along very well with the black bees, but it is very important that every man Italianize his yard as soon as possible, if he wishes to keep his bees.

There are many different methods of introducing queens, and any one of them is fairly successful with the man who has studied that particular method. These different methods are divided into two classes: the direct and the indirect method. To introduce a queen by any method, it is necessary that the colony be queenless, and that no queen cells are started. For that reason it is better to wait until the new queen arrives before removing the old queen.

The queens as they come from the breeders, are confined in a small wooden cage, with a screen face, covered with paper. A hole is bored in each end of the cage. One end is covered with

a small piece of perforated tin, while the hole in the other end is plugged with candy and a piece of pasteboard tacked partly over the candy. All it is necessary to do is to remove the old queen from the hive and after tearing the paper off the face of the cage, place the cage face down, on top or between the frames. The bees find the candy, and after tearing off the pasteboard eat out the candy plug, thus releasing the queen when all is quiet, and if the colony is left alone, for a week, the queen will generally be found quietly attending to her domestic duties.

Now as to direct methods of introducing, some beekeepers simply remove the queen in the morning, and in the evening quietly release the new queen on the bottom board, allowing her to run in with the bees returning from the field. All is quiet at that time, the bees inside have found out they are

queenless, and almost always accept the queen.

I have never tried that method, but I have tried the next, which is known as the Miller smoke method, under very trying conditions and so far, with one exception which I will explain later have had no loss.

The past summer, I had sent for two dozen queens, to be delivered at a certain date. The day before that date, I received a card, saying he would not be able to send the queens on the date named. However, the next day at noon the queens arrived. I at once went into the yard, and made up twenty-four nuclei, by taking out one frame of honey and two of brood, from twenty-four different hives, putting them into new hives and closing up the entrances which I did with grass. When finished, I took the smoker and removing the grass at one corner of the hive, gave the inmates two or three good puffs of smoke, and immediately closed the entrance again. After going over the lot which I suppose took about five minutes, I took the queens in their cages and pried open the wire face giving her a puff of smoke, as I did so. Then I turned the open space down close to the entrance and as the queen ran into the hive, I gave another good puff of smoke and closed the



Spring.

**Choose the Quiet Broody Hen.**

Much of the success which attends raising poultry on the average farm is due to the kind of hen which is chosen to incubate the eggs. Under no conditions should a wild, noisy flighty hen be intrusted with eggs for hatching. One of the best ways to select a hen, according to an American authority, is to visit the hen house at twilight, lift the hens that are on the nests, showing an inclination to become broody by the feathers of the back, and any that fly from the nest and squawk are not the kind desired. It is possible though that somewhat nervous birds may settle down in two or three days, so if sitters are scarce it would be advisable to wait a day or two and give the hen another trial. The hen which after being lifted from the nest is quick to resume her place and shows signs of resentment at being disturbed generally makes a success as a brooder. In setting hens, it is generally wise to remove them to a position in some secluded place, and after they have become accustomed to their new surroundings give them the eggs. Be careful, however, not to put the eggs under them too soon. About three days should elapse with the hen in the new quarters

entrance again for a few minutes. Out of the twenty-four queens I found twenty-three safely introduced. The one exception was where I had over-looked the old queen. I have tried this method many times since with full colonies, even where there was a queen in the upper story, above an excluder, and it is so simple and successful that I would strongly recommend its use entirely.  
Elgin Co., Ont. JOHN LUNN.

### Experiments in the Apiary.

No reader can honestly speak in a deprecatory tone of the work done by the Experimental Union throughout the Province of Ontario. Superior varieties of grain have been introduced, tried out and, if good, disseminated widely by the experimenters. Cultural methods have been tried and substantiated, while groundless theories have been exploded. There is just as broad a field for apiarists and the same opportunities to learn by their own trials and the experiments of others. Under the Provincial Apiarist, Morley Pettit, Guelph, the Apicultural Branch of the Experimental Union will carry on nine distinct experiments in connection with the apiary.

These experiments are divided into groups, according to the various branches of operations covered in the apiary. In the Swarm Control Group the four following experiments will be conducted: (a) Prevention of natural swarming in extracted honey production by holding the colony together; (b) Prevention of natural swarming in comb honey production by artificial shaken swarming; (c) Prevention of natural swarming by manipulation of hives instead of combs; (d) Prevention of natural swarming by removing the queen. In the Spring Management Group there are two dealing with the management in the apiary during the spring season: (a) Method of spring feeding to stimulate brood rearing; (b) Method of packing bees when taking them from the cellar.

In addition to the two foregoing groups, there are three other experiments which may be conducted in conjunction with one of the other experiments (a) The smoke method of introducing a queen to full colony, and this will be tried out under two different operations; one where the old queen has been removed and the other without removing the old queen. This system of introducing queens was never advocated until the season of 1913, but if it is generally successful it will prove one of the greatest discoveries of the century in bee management. (b) Shipping and introducing combless packages of bees. (c) Wire cloth bee escape board for removing bees from supers.

These are experiments that will furnish considerable information for the experimenter and his brother beekeeper. Any beekeeper will be doing himself and the industry considerable good by conducting one of these experiments.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Cattle to Answer as Settlers' Duties

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, is bringing in a Bill in the Dominion Parliament to amend the Dominion Lands Act. The proposed changes in the Act will interest many of the settlers in the West. Under the present law a settler taking up 160 acres of free grant land in the West has the privilege of pre-empting a second 160 acres at three dollars per acre payable in six years at five per cent. The Government in the new Bill proposes to abolish the interest charge if the money is paid within three years and where the land holder is not able to pay the bill until the end of the six years he will be charged only three years' interest. Chief of the changes is that referring to the regulations governing the working of the land. The agitation about the scarcity of cattle must have led the Minister to make this amendment. A homesteader instead of having to work the land may, if this land is of inferior grade, place cattle upon it, the number being five head the first year, ten the second and sixteen the third, and in the case of pre-empted land it is necessary that twenty-four head of cattle be on the place at the end of the third year. This is intended to encourage mixed farming. Crown lands adjacent to water powers are withdrawn from homestead entry, in order to reserve the power rights to the Crown.

A bill is to be introduced in the British Parliament, providing that all imported meat must be marked "colonial" before being shown. The British farmer is responsible for this new regulation which is not likely to affect Canadian meat very seriously, as we are consuming most of our product on this side of the Atlantic. One and for all imported meat is not enough.

### Oleo or Butter, Which?

The new Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and entitled, "The Dairy Industry Act," was given its second reading last Friday, and was passed on to the Agricultural Committee. We understand that it is to be up for its third and final reading this week. As was expected opposition to the Bill was brought forward at the second reading, and it is more than likely that this will be carried into the Committee and a strenuous fight put up in the interests of oleo and butterine.

A member representing one of the best dairy sections in Ontario, in a speech against the Bill, stated that he could see no reason for preventing the sale of oleomargarine, which was made of beef suet and thus was wholesome. Knowing that advances were to be made to the Government to let down the bars which excluded all imitations of butter from this country, "The Farmer's Advocate" has given considerable space to a fair statement of the case, and in the interests of this country there is absolutely no reason why oleo or butterine should be allowed a place in our manufactories or on our markets. Imitation butter has caused an endless amount of trouble in the United States where its manufacture and sale are permitted. It would do the same here if the Government of this country would give it the opportunity. We are surprised that representatives, especially those from dairy districts, could line themselves up upon the side of imitations, which, if they were given the opportunity, would do all within their power (and this would be no small amount) to demoralize the dairying industry of this country. It is about time to put an end to political toying with the farming industry of Canada as a whole or any branch thereof. Farmers are awakening and are ready to back up the men who are willing to stand behind anything which places their operations on an equitable and fair footing. Our dairymen have fought many hard battles to build up and maintain an industry which is one of the mainstays of our agriculture, and they will not sit idly by and see the imitator undermine their very foundations. There will surely be a day of reckoning if serious opposition, based on the wishes of the oleo and butterine interests, is brought up against this good Bill which was explained in last week's issue. Party politics should be dropped in a cause which means dollars to the country, and members on both sides should cast their votes "yea." Farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific have voted "yea" already.

### Activity in Essex Union District.

Editor "The Farmers' Advocate":

Increasing interest is being manifested in the onion-growing industry on Point Pelee marsh this season. Owners of property are busy parceling out their lands to prospective growers. Many natives of Belgium (some of whom are fresh arrivals) are seeking opportunities to engage in an occupation for which their past life has apparently prepared them. So far as vegetable growing is concerned Belgians have proven successful.

Homes are being erected all over the onion-producing district. Where a few years ago might have been found ducks, geese and rats in abundance, now looks like some prairie town. Subdivisions of property are still taking place, the tendency being to acquire only what can be easily and successfully cultivated.

With price of onions so extravagant, and the increasing demand upon the market, prospects are exceedingly bright for the average grower.

One great need is being strongly emphasized, that of better roads or extension of present radial systems to reach the marsh.

A. E.

### Believes Sweet Clover a Pest.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On page 676 of the April 2nd issue J. A. H. enquires about yellow-flowering sweet clover, and I would like to give a word of warning to him and others about this. You will never be sorry but once if you sow the yellow sweet clover, and that will be always. I know a farm that was leased several years ago, and the tenant got this clover in mistake in his grass seed. The owner brought action in the courts for bringing foul seed in the farm, and before they got through it cost them nearly \$1,000.00. They have been fighting this pest ever since, and still it thrives even in the grain. The farm changed hands two years ago at a loss of \$2,000.00 on account of the pest. I don't care how you cut it, it will produce seed and lots of it, if you cut it every ten days with a lawn mower it will blossom so close to the ground that your mower will not get it, and the seed will ripen and you are sure of a good crop the following year, then your neighbors will get it from you by the seed being washed in spring freshets and by the birds.

As for the white variety my father sowed about half an acre for bee pasture, and I think

here you have its proper place. As a bee pasture it is fine, but for feed for stock I could never starve an animal down to it when cured as hay. When it is young they will eat it if there is nothing else. My advice would be to try a very small piece and that on very poor soil, and then start to fight it and keep it there if you can.

Lennox Co., Ont.

LENNOX FARMER.

### The Greatest Dairy Class Graduates.

The results of the examinations at the Dairy School operated in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, have just been announced. The attendance at the various courses of this School for the season of 1914, was the largest in history taxing the accommodations in all departments of the work to the very limit. In the twelve week's course, seventy-two were registered. In the course for cow testers, thirty-eight formed the class. In the special course for ice cream makers, there were nineteen students, and in the special course for instructors, seven availed themselves of the opportunity to get the necessary qualifications, making a total all told of 136. At the end of the long course, 54 students took all or part of the examinations. The list of those passing is too long for publication in this issue. In the factory class, W. F. Jones of Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ontario, headed the list with 968 marks out of a possible 1200. The successful students made a fairly high average and nearly all of those who tried got over 50 per cent., many running up to over 800, and a few to over 900 marks out of the possible total. In the farm dairy class, G. Ellingham of New Liskeard, headed the list with 868 marks, out of a possible 1000. In this class, there were students from England, South Africa, and Scotland as well as those from Ontario. Of the class in cow testing, 30 passed their practical and written examinations. This is a very good showing all the way round, and shows the keen interest which is being taken in the Dairy School at Guelph, by young people wishing to improve their knowledge of the various branches of dairying.

### The Best Endowed Horse Show.

England's best-endowed Show is that held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture and financed by them to the extent of £11,260. This huge sum is given in 50 King's Premiums of an approximate value of £200 each, and 12 super-premiums of £105 each. The horses chosen for these monies are Thoroughbred stallions, invariably old race horses with goodly records. Let me explain these King's premiums. Their average value is £197 12s. 6d., paid by the Board as follows - Premium of 100 guineas-half paid at the time of award, and the other half after the close of the service season, £105. Service fee of £1 1s. a mare (average number 65), paid after the close of the service season £68 5s. Foal fee of 12s. 6d. a foal (average number 39), paid after the close of the foaling season, £24 7s. 6d.

In addition, a service fee of £2 a mare (average number 65) is chargeable to the owner, £130.

Fees are paid by the Board in respect of (but not exceeding) 90 mares, and earnings of a stallion serving that number would be approximately £410.

Every stallion must be registered under the Board's Registration scheme before he can be accepted for entry at the Show, and must not be under four or over twenty years old. A stallion will not be registered or retained on the Register unless he is certified to be sound for breeding purposes, and is free from the usual diseases.

The King—who again attended the Show along with Queen Mary—gives a gold cup and medal to the champion stallion, and this honor fell to Eustace Barlow's Birk Gill, a 16-hands chestnut, foaled in 1908, by Marcion, out of a mare going back to Tetrarch on her grandam's side. Bred by Johnny Osborne, the old-time jockey in Yorkshire, Birk Gill did not do anything startling on the race track, but he is a horse of rare substance and quality combined, stands on the best of steel-like limbs, and is the beau ideal sire for getting bloodlike hunting horses, which is the fundamental duty of most of these sires, when they are turned adrift in the country, though of course a lot of their stock are also bought for army remount purposes. Other winners of these King's Premiums were Gilgandra (a rarely-bred one, combining Gallinule and Albert Victor blood), Sysonby, Sanglamoire, Renown, William Rex, Indian Runner (one of the fleetest hurdle racers of the past decade), Just Cause (who has been siring the best of hunter stock in Cheshire), Bachelor's Charm (bred on the same lines as that smashing horse Bachelor's Button), Chanteur a most beautiful son of Vitez, and a winner at the best meetings, to wit, Newmarket, Doncaster, and Newbury), Vedanta (yet another Doncaster and Hurst-Park winner), Gallas (a





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a jobbing way, prices were 20c. to 25c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

**Honey and Syrup.**—New Syrup was offered in fairly large quantity, at about 7 1/2c. to 8c. per lb., in wood, and 80c. in tins. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10 1/4c. to 11 1/4c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7 1/2c. to 8 1/4c. per lb.

**Eggs.**—Prices of eggs were lower, owing to the increased offerings. Last week the price was down to 21c. to 23c. per dozen, and this is stimulating consumption.

**Butter.**—The market for butter is likely to hold firm for a week or two to come. Choice creamery was 28c. to 29c. per lb., wholesale; fine, 27c. to 28c.; while second grades were 25c. to 26c. Dairy butter was firm, at 23c. to 24c. per lb. for Ontarios, and 22c. to 23c. for Manitobas.

**Grain.**—Oats were steady in price. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 43 1/2c. to 44c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots; No. 3, 43c. to 43 1/2c., and No. 2 feed at 42 1/2c. to 43c. No. 3 American yellow corn was 78 1/2c. for kiln-dried, and 77 1/2c. for No. 3 ordinary.

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

**Millfeed.**—The market for millfeed was steady. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25, in bags, while middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

**Hay.**—Prices of hay were a shade on the easy side. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$13.50 to \$14, and No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.

**Seeds.**—Demand for seed improved. Prices were: Timothy, \$10 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs., Montreal; red clover, \$22 to \$24 per 100 lbs., and alsike, \$20 to \$24 per 100 lbs.

**Hides.**—The market for hides was unchanged. Quality improved slightly. Beef hides were 13c., 14c. and 15c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 17c. and 19c., for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins, \$1.20 to \$1.25 each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1 1/2c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6 1/2c. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

**Cattle.**—Lower cattle trade at Buffalo all of last week. Conditions were weak for the dressed-beef trade. Continued receipts of Argentine beef, Jewish, and the last days of Lent, all played a depressing effect on the trade. Quite a few loads of Canadian cattle here the past week. Shipping steers from across the river sold from \$8.25 to \$8.60, while a load of young heifers that came over as stockers in November last, and were bought on an average of \$5.72, weighing 480 lbs., were offered as fat heifers, averaging 736 lbs., and bringing \$8.05, being taken early in the session by a Buffalo packer. Here is a tip for the feeder. There were forty of these heifers, and they made a large profit. Local demand at Buffalo calls for the light, handy, tidy, very fat cattle, either steers or heifers, and stuff of this kind can be sold at good, strong prices, at any time of the year. These heifers were picked up on the yards and a car made up of them, and they were shipped into Michigan, where they were fed corn. They showed wonderful improvement from the start, and finished up in such shape as to attract a buyer during the early session. If Canadians would finish up their cattle younger, instead of the older-steer stuff, they might obtain better profits. The demand of the times now is for young and light cattle—stuff on the baby-beef order. These can always be used, and there are many sources of outlet for them, whereas, with old and heavy steers, there is necessarily a larger supply and more competition. The feeder of the light heifers was delighted at the results and expects to feed more of them. Canadian steers, for some reason or other, do not show as large a percentage of beef when hung up, as the natives. It is stated that they are heavy fillers when they reach American markets, that is to say, they eat a lot of hay and drink a lot of water, which gives them a heavy fill, and which reduces their killing average. But Canadian steers sold well the past week, and they were all cleaned up early. It would pay Canadians to keep in touch with the market regularly on their kind of cattle, and the high prices paid for the well-finished natives must not be taken as an index to the value of theirs. Top steers the past week ranged from \$8.60 to \$9, three loads bringing the last-named price, and prices looked generally on all grades of cattle, 15c. to 25c. lower. At no time during the week was the trade any good, and some authorities are predicting a weak and bad market throughout April and May, June being guessed as the high month for strictly grain-fed that are prime. Demand is strong for stock and feeding cattle, dehorned kinds finding much better outlet than the horned ones. Orders are on the books for quite a few loads of all kinds of stockers and feeders. Canadians are bought readily, as they show, usually, good breeding. Medium kinds of bulls ruled lower the past week, and it was an unsatisfactory market on milkers and springers. Several loads of Canadian cows have been coming over lately, and some have not withstood the test applied by the Federal Government, as to health. Quotations:

Heavy steers, good to choice, \$8.25 to \$9; heavy steers, medium to good, \$8 to \$8.25; butcher steers, good to choice, \$7.60 to \$8.25; butcher steers, medium to good, \$7.25 to \$7.60; butcher steers, common, \$6.75 to \$7; best cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75; fair to good cows, \$5.50 to \$6; culler cows, \$4.50 to \$4.75; canner cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; good to choice heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; fair to good heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; light and common, \$5 to \$5.50; best stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$7.25; fair to good, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stock bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bologna bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; fat bulls, \$7 to \$7.25; best milkers and springers, \$50 to \$80; common, \$30 to \$40.

**Hogs.**—Hog market was very satisfactory all of last week, starting from a \$9.20 market on Monday, and winding up with a \$9.40 market for packer's grades and good Yorkers Friday. Heavies the past week, \$9.05 to \$9.30, and pigs, \$9 to \$9.15; roughs, \$8.25 to \$8.50, and stags, \$7 to \$7.50. Receipts the past week, 25,240, as against 27,680 the previous week, and a year ago, 31,200 head.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Values struck the highest level of the season the past week, best wool lambs on Monday selling generally at \$8.85, with one load at \$8.90. Yearlings on the opening day reached \$8, best wether sheep \$7 to \$7.25, some two-year-olds \$7.50, and wool ewes \$6.50 to \$6.65. Lamb market was lower the next two days, top wools dropping to \$8.40. Friday followed with a reaction, best selling at \$8.50 to \$8.65; one load \$8.75; culls \$8 down. Best shorn lambs the past week \$7.50 to \$7.65, these prices being secured Monday. Clipped lambs, with the weather unfavorable, were lower the past two days, buyers getting choice ones down to \$7.15 to \$7.30. A load of shorn wether sheep sold Monday at \$6.25, and clipped ewes made \$5.75. Receipts the past week, 25,000; previous week, 24,400; year ago, 28,400.

**Calves.**—Calf prices were up the past week, Monday's trade being fifty cents higher, tops selling at \$11, and on Friday best veals reached up to \$12. Culls mostly \$9 down, and fed calves \$5 to \$6.50. Supply the past week, 2,750; previous week, 2,125, and a year ago, 3,975. Outlook is for strong demand on eve of Easter.

**Chicago.**

**Cattle.**—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$7.20 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.40; calves, \$7 to \$10.50.

**Hogs.**—Light, \$8.75 to \$8.95; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.95; heavy, \$8.45 to \$8.90; rough, \$8.45 to \$8.60; pigs, \$7.60 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$8.80 to \$8.90.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Sheep, native, \$5.40 to \$7; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, native, \$7.35 to \$8.30.

**Gossip.**

**STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

April 9th.—P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.; Holsteins.

April 14th.—T. Cussion, Whitby, Ont.; Shorthorns and Holsteins.

The four-year-old Ayrshire cow, Dairy-maid of Orkney, owned by Harman MacPherson, Orkney, Ont., gave, during her last milking period, 15,496.75 lbs. of milk and 733.75 lbs. fat.

At a three-days' auction sale of Shire horses at Peterborough, England, the middle of March, 1914, the highest price was 400 guineas, for Headington Bros.' two-year-old filly, Cippenham Monica, by Dowsby Forest King. The highest for a three-year-old stallion was 200 guineas, for T. P. Horn's Heckington Crown Prince, by Leek Friar. For a two-year-old stallion, the highest was 270 guineas, for L. G. Dawson's Cockerington Fear None, by Norbury Menestrel, and a yearling filly, by the same sire, sold for 84 guineas.

The dispersion sale of the Polled Hereford herd of the Mossom Boyd Co., of Western Canada, held in Chicago, March 27th, was a great success, the highest price attained being \$2,025, for the two-year-old show bull Bullion 4th, taken by Renner Stock Farm, Indiana. The second highest was \$1,350 for the yearling bull Gemination 2nd, purchased by G. A. Pettigrew. The highest price for a female was \$500. The 19 bulls averaged \$445, the 60 females \$234, and the 88 head \$280.

At a sale of Herefords, March 24th, by Ben Broughton at Lake View, Iowa, 52 head of both sexes sold for an average of \$256, the highest price being \$950 for the two-year-old show bull General B, and the highest for a female \$475.

**Questions and Answers.**

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**Poultry Houses.**

Can you give me some idea regarding plans and arrangement of a henhouse for 300 to 500 hens on a farm for winter-egg production?

AMATEUR POULTRYMAN.

Ans.—This is rather extensive for an amateur poultryman. You had better change your first name to "Experienced" before you go into the game too extensively. The open-front house is very satisfactory for a flock of one hundred hens, but with three to five hundred, you would require more of them, or a long, continuous one. Considerable information regarding houses is contained in Bulletin 217, prepared by Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C. This will be sent free of charge upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**Condemed Cow.**

Cattle buyers came to my barn and bought a fat cow; price, \$50. I delivered her to G. T. R. cattle-yards, and they paid me the price agreed on. On March 19th, they demanded the price of cow back, saying she was condemned by Montreal inspectors. They claimed she had tuberculosis. This cow was apparently in good health, and had never been sick a day. They had a cow hide with a numbered tag attached that they brought from Montreal which they claimed was the skin of my cow. They want to keep the skin for their trouble, and want me to refund the price of cow, \$50. Can they oblige me to refund the price of cow? They say if I do not refund by the first of April they will sue me for it. C. M.

Ans.—We do not think so.

**Domestic Relations.**

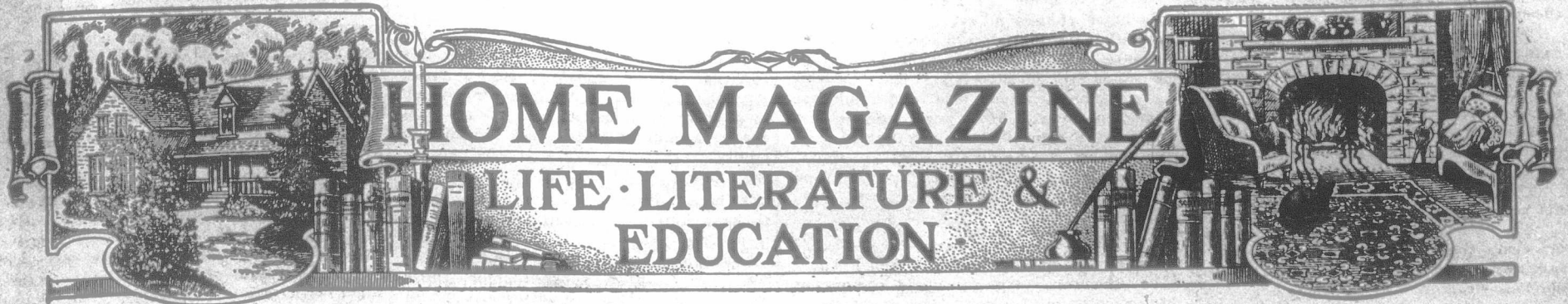
1. A father who is still living made his will and will not let his wife or children know what the will contains. Can the lawyer who drew out the will be compelled to let wife or children see or read the will?
  2. A son earned money for himself after he came of age, and put it into repairs and feed for stock, and other necessities on father's farm. If son leaves home, can he compel his father to pay back the money he spent on the above things?
  3. Can father claim articles that were bought and paid for by son while son was working at home with father? Ontario. J. A. M.
- Ans.—1. No.  
2. Possibly; but if his claim were contested, he would have considerable difficulty in legally establishing it.  
3. Hardly.

**Trespassing Chickens.**

B has over 200 chickens, and has his own crops protected with wire fence. B's chickens come onto C all the time and destroy his crops.

1. Can B be made to put up a chicken park to keep them in?
2. Can C shoot B's chickens if found trespassing? FAIR PLAY. Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.  
2. No. C's proper and legal course would be to serve B with a notice in writing of the trespass of the poultry, and then, if he refuses or neglects to prevent the same from further trespassing on C's premises, he will incur a penalty, not exceeding \$10, one-half of which will go to the municipal treasurer, and one-half to the private prosecutor. This penalty would be recoverable under The Ontario Summary Convictions Act, the information leading to it being laid before a justice of the peace.



### An Easter Canticle.

I know all along the upland trail  
The frail hepaticas are pale  
As are the lingering drifts of snow  
Deep down within some mossy dale.

I know that now a crimson fire  
Kindles upon the leafless brier  
Where one day there shall bloom the  
rose  
In all its Orient attire.

I know the ferns and grasses stir  
At root, and violet buds confer;  
I sense aromas faint and fine  
Far-borne from aisles of waving fir.

I hear the pipers of the swales  
Take up at dusk their vernal tales—  
High treble and resounding bass—  
Until the midnight star prevails.

And from this wonderment I glean  
Some sustenance whereon to lean;  
Born of the winter's death and death  
A moving miracle is seen!

I rise above all doubt and dole,  
My shrinking spirit clean and whole,  
Finding in re-awakened earth  
The radiant flowering of the soul!  
—Clinton Scollard, in *The Independent*.

### Easter Morning.

(By Clayton Duff.)

In the gray Easter morning I go alone  
and look far off to the soft, dim sky,  
with misty branches melting into it.  
The blithe birds, the waking grass,  
the expectant air—all the little brothers  
and sisters of Spring—share their joys  
with me.

This is the time of life after death;  
That is why I turn for a moment from  
the living—to-morrow I shall tell them  
that I love them—and think of the dead,  
that they may live again in my thoughts.

Not only the dear dead—the mothers  
who were called blessed, the stalwart  
young men, the gay, gentle maidens who  
left us weeping, the little children that  
our hearts yearn over in the sad night  
when the rain is falling on their  
graves.—

But the gray little men and women,  
too, who lived so dim and unnoticed;  
And those poor, indefinite beings that  
no one seemed to love;

And old bachelors and old maids who  
seemed left out of all the raptures;—  
Who sinned, no doubt, and sorrowed  
and bore their burdens;  
Who must have had some thin, "spectral  
happiness" like sunlight in November.

But made so faint a glow amid the  
radiance of life that when they sputtered  
out, we went singing on and felt no loss.

I think of them all on Easter morning  
and name them by name and recall the  
paths that were familiar to their feet.

They may be indifferent now;  
Perhaps their experience is richer than  
I can dream;

But it makes me glad to keep their  
memories a little watered and green in  
this ruthless present;  
And to think of the surprised happiness  
they might feel in those forlorn mounds  
in the weedy graveyards, if they could  
know.

When I have remembered all, my eye-  
lids are wet and my heart full of peace;  
The birds sing with a more sacred  
sweetness;

I seem to touch the margin of an in-  
finite love in which there is no death and  
no one is forgotten.

### A Breaking-up Season Journey.

(By Helen E. Williams.)

It was snowing great soft flakes slant-  
wise—snowing them viciously, as they  
might have been the missiles of a vast  
snowball fight—as we drew out of the  
K— station. Here and there a house  
peered grayly out at us, as we rumbled  
by. Then, as the train slackened speed  
to cross the pile bridge, we in our turn  
peered at as much of the lake as rifts  
in the storm permitted. Near shore,  
patches of green ice, and black stains  
that are pools of water, farther out  
swirling spiral, wreaths, farther still  
illimitable white stretches. Again the  
train strained forward. And now you

oblongs, resembling herculean jelly fish  
left by outgoing tide on Maine beaches.  
Pastures, mouse-riddled, and intersected  
by rough, corrugated "wood" roads run-  
ning back to mapled slopes, above which  
bluish trails of smoke wind upward. Fol-  
lowing these to their source, little un-  
painted houses can be descried through  
the leafless trees, and half-way up the  
trunk of every sizable tree a tin bucket  
hangs suspended. The maples have been  
tapped, and in the unpainted houses their  
sap is being boiled down into maple  
syrup and sugar.

Presently you are tete-a-tete with an  
eminent judge. Suddenly he interrupts  
his travelling reminiscences, and leaning  
forward tells you to notice an outstand-  
ing barn just spinning into view.

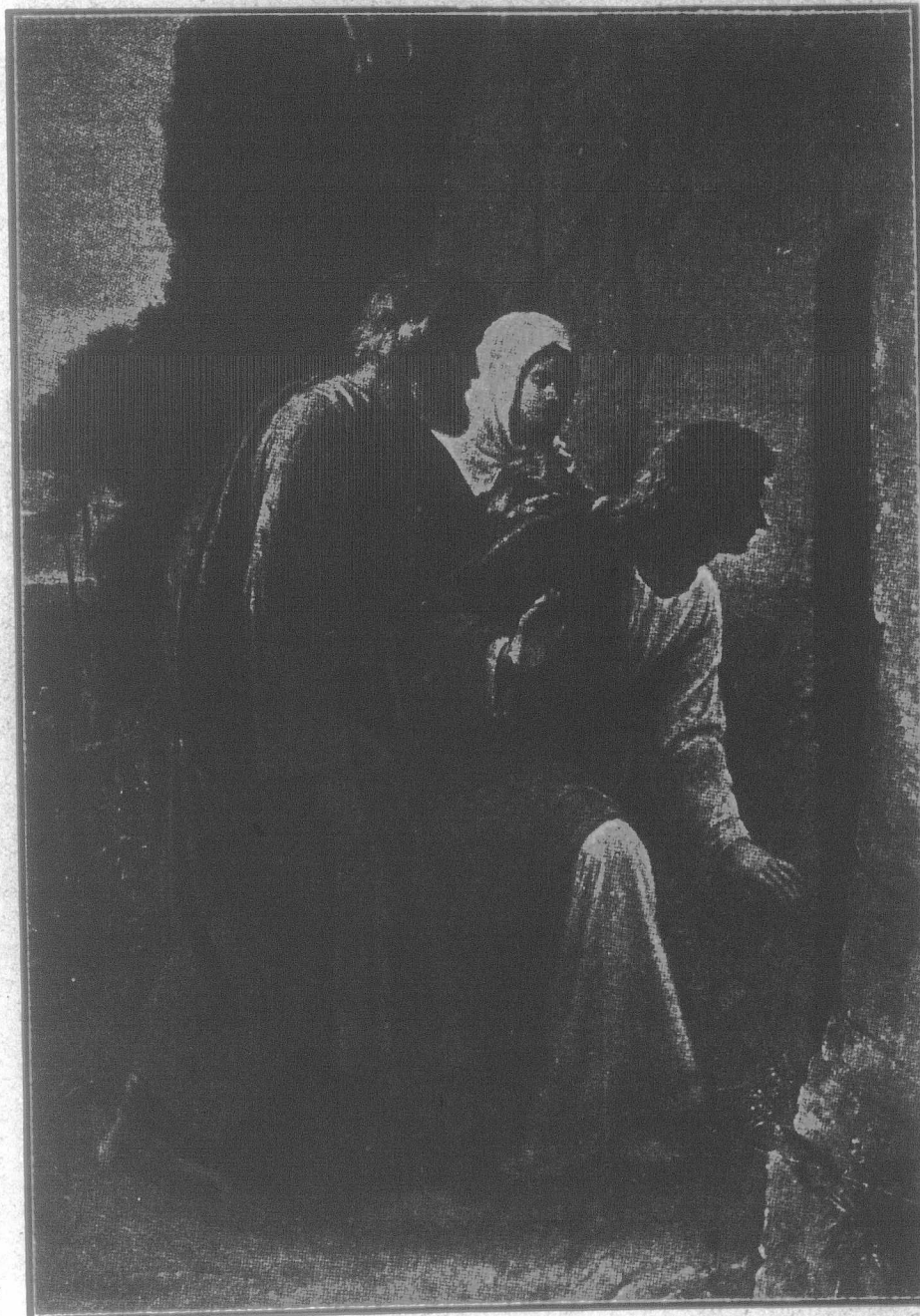
time I see that barn, it seems a long  
way for a spark to have been carried,  
and I wonder—wonder—

It was several hours later that you  
climbed into the hotel 'bus. There was  
some delay about starting, waiting for  
mail that was late in being made up,  
and expostulatory murmurs arose. In  
voices indicative of caste and the ab-  
sence of it, the masculine element pointed  
out the iniquity of making business men  
miss their connection, and commanded  
their Jehu to proceed. But he sat stolid,  
impervious alike to entreaties and  
threats till the mail-bags were duly  
stowed beside him, when the disgruntled  
passengers were rattled away to their  
overdue train. There at least there was  
no waiting. Rather nice just to step  
on, and slide out. In a stationary train  
there is nothing to scatter your thoughts,  
but the instant you begin to move, they  
are off, miles ahead, or it may be be-  
hind. It has turned colder and stopped  
snowing. A March wind is rising belliger-  
ently. The premature twilight fast  
darkening to night. A house, a tree, a  
barnyard scene, a windmill, no longer  
stand out like carved things. They  
blur. They disappear. Only the big  
things remain. The mountains loom  
large, imposing, real among the unreal,  
amid the transitory eternal. A river  
runs sombrely between awart evergreen  
fringe, runs swiftly, like the river in  
Mrs. Browning's poem, runs forever on.  
Lights, where no houses could be, glow  
fitfully. Sugar-makers are still "at it,"  
or perhaps sugar parties are in opera-  
tion. But even as you look you perceive  
that it is not the distant lights you now  
see, but those reflected in the window  
from the artificial ones in the car be-  
hind. It has become quite dark.

"D— Junction. All change."

In the little station, where the straight-  
backed seats follow the walls round with  
faithful precision, the news is circulating  
that, owing to washouts on the line, the  
Montreal express is over two hours late.  
The intelligence is variously character-  
istically received. An observant Swed-  
ish girl once remarked that "peoples as  
travels much puts not the glad on the  
face when they travels." And on this  
occasion they are the ones who accept  
the inevitable philosophically, and pro-  
duce packs of cards, or recline somnol-  
ently, hats tilted over eyes, in corners.  
It is the obviously untraveller who paces  
the floor, enquiring of every trainman  
that comes in, and cannot see the ex-  
pediency of trains going slowly when the  
country is flooded, and every bridge a  
menace. But even their wrath simmers  
down into a morose apathy, and the flip  
of cards inside, and the shriek of the  
wind out has had time in which to be-  
come familiar sounds before an official,  
striding in, is deluged with queries as  
to the whereabouts of nineteen. Nine-  
teen, it appears, has just left R—, and  
Nineteen, all things considered, is re-  
ported to be making good time. A  
more cheerful atmosphere pervades the  
room. The conversation becomes gen-  
eral. It has run the gamut of freshet  
casualties and hazards when the official  
takes his turn.

"There was an old man aboard the  
other day," he begins, "a sick old man,"  
he adds, scowling at the garnet and  
green globed lanterns ranged behind the  
coal stove. "For a great many years  
he had lived in Winnipeg, but he had  
always hankering, when his time should  
come, to die in his old home in Boston.  
So when this sickness came on him he  
took his savings and bought a ticket,  
and with fifty dollars in his wallet, and  
perhaps a little belief in human kindness  
in his heart, he started out. But who-  
ever made out his ticket blundered. Ac-  
cording to railroad regulations he could  
not pass the Line on it. And so, at



Easter Morning.

From a painting by Schonherr.

are in the woods. Rippleless water flows  
in broad, smooth curves, looking yellow  
where sunken ice still is, inky-black where  
it is not. The serrated flakes, falling,  
go out with an almost exclamatory  
abruptness. Only where the frost has  
pushed upward the sheeted ice, engirdling  
tree trunks like raised dais, it moulds  
wonderful shapes, and upon scattered  
brush-piles and old stumps and logs sifts  
softly, giving to the tout ensemble con-  
trasting black and white effects.

Fields now. Plowed fields, with fur-  
rows rilled by amber-colored water.  
Oat fields, with diminishing opaque ice

"I never pass that barn," he observes,  
thoughtfully, "that I don't think of the  
lawsuit connected with it."

Then he told it. Told it so graphically  
that one could see the unconscious  
family, eating their noonday "meal,"  
consternated by the neighbors rushing in  
to say their barn was afire. Could  
hear, when all was over, the devious  
stages by which they arrived at the con-  
clusion that the conflagration had been  
caused by wind-blown spark from pass-  
ing engine.

"And yet," reflected the judge, who had  
rendered judgment in their favor, "every

Newport, they sent him back. That is, they sent him as far as Montreal."

The somnolents had straightened their hats and sat up, listening, the card-players forgotten to deal, the itinerants to anathematize errant Nineteen. But at the official's last words, the tension that might have been sensed in the air, lifted. One of the card-players gathered up the pack again with a laugh.

"Then they waived the regulations in his case—they let the old fellow go on?"

"The regulations were preserved," drawled the official, picking his words carefully, "but the old man died—in Windsor Station, not in Boston."

Faint and far up the South line, Nineteen could be heard approaching.

"There are worse things than waiting for trains," muttered the official, as the queue of passengers filed out into the fresh air.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Showing Forth His Life.

That the Life also of JESUS might be made manifest in our mortal flesh.—2 Cor. iv: 11.

"The seed is sown,  
The higher life begins on earth below,  
But all unknown  
The future power to which that life may grow."

St. Paul said that he counted all things as worthless, compared with the knowledge of Christ and the power of His resurrection. His great topic was the Resurrection. Whenever he went he preached JESUS and the Resurrection.

Even before the conversion of this great champion of the Resurrection, the church with great power gave witness of the resurrection of the Lord JESUS. When a successor to Judas was sought for, the only qualification mentioned was that he must have companied with the apostles all the time the Lord was visibly present with them, and the one business of his life was to be a witness of His resurrection.

Has the business of the Church changed? Is she in this world chiefly to supply the bodily and mental needs of God's children? Or has she a higher mission, to be a visible witness to the invisible Presence of her Lord?

This is an age of social work. Never before have men and women devoted themselves so enthusiastically to the social betterment of mankind. Never before has the sense of brotherhood been so strongly developed. Socialism is in the air, and no one is permitted to enjoy selfishly and comfortably great social advantages. If he makes no attempt to share the good things he has secured, at least he knows that he is rousing the scorn and contempt of many of his acquaintances. People everywhere are roused to fight for the better housing of the poor, for the necessity of the "living wage," for the protection and education of children and workmen—and for a thousand other important reforms. Those who are given time and money to spend, are pouring these talents out generously for the uplift of their oppressed comrades, who are too crushed and burdened to fight for their own rights.

All this is splendid! It is the outcome of the leaven of Christianity, which is working silently all through society, and is manifesting itself in a passion for good works. The spirit of "giving" is infectious, and no one now is satisfied to spend his earthly life chiefly in "getting."

But let us not rest satisfied with feeding the bodies and minds of children. Let us never dream that we ourselves can be satisfied with physical and mental food. Man does not live by bread alone. He is hungry now—as he has always been—for more and more of the Divine Life. The cry of the Psalmist is as new as when it was first written: "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the Living God."

Only the Living God can satisfy the

restless hearts of men and women. Fashions change in every age, but that spiritual need is always the same. Some women once tried to uplift a poor neighborhood by social work. They started a class for ignorant men, and read and sang to them. After some months they asked the men if there was anything in particular they wanted to learn about. One answered for the rest: "Could you tell us something about the Lord Jesus Christ?"

Perhaps that story is not true—I can't vouch for its correctness—for I know that men are very shy about expressing their spiritual hunger. But it is there, all the same. It is not an easy thing to break the ice of reserve, which is piled up round the warm feelings within the heart to freeze off all intruders. The more a man cares about spiritual things the more he hates anything like "cant." Spirituality is such a valuable possession that it is often imitated; and horror of the counterfeit often holds people back from believing in the true. But when the ice is broken, and two souls really reveal themselves mutually, the hunger for God is found to be in each. I don't

watching you, with wistful desire hidden under outward unconcern. You claim to know the living JESUS, and he wants to know Him, too. Does he see any spiritual beauty in you, any outward sign that He Who is "altogether lovely" is dwelling with and in you? Do you speak to him with the real friendliness and interest that your Lord is feeling for him?

It is a solemn and responsible thing to know the Living Lord. We have no right to keep the knowledge to ourselves, when other souls need Him so desperately. Place yourself among those women who visited the empty tomb on Easter Day, and who were told by angels that their Lord was wondrously alive. As they rushed off to tell the glad tidings, they met the Lord Himself. What a crime it would have been if they had gone home and kept the good news to themselves!

St. Paul says that a stewardship was intrusted to him, and the necessity of preaching laid upon him. "Woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel," he says.

We may not be called upon to preach—in words—the good news that our Divine

"Is the Christ alive? Let us feel it, then,—

The rapture, the joy, the thrill!  
No sorrowful years or despairing tears,  
He lives! and is mighty still.  
We, too, whom the Master calls by name,  
Have nothing to do with night;  
Let us lift our eyes to the Eastern skies,  
And live in the endless Light!"

We cannot be walking with Christ if our faces are disfigured by gloom. He is the Light of the world, and in Him is no darkness at all. We are sent to reflect the Sun of Righteousness—to be filled with gladness and hope, to rejoice always. The Living JESUS is our Peace and Joy. Let us—like the women in Jerusalem—be eager to let everybody know that He is not dead.

Festus said that JESUS was dead, while St. Paul declared Him to be alive—and the great Apostle showed his belief in his life and speech. We, also, affirm with our lips that JESUS Lives. Let us see to it that our lives show forth the power of His indwelling Life. Those who have "companied with Him" are sent out to be witnesses of His Resurrection.

"So, though His work be laid in most unworthy hands,  
I dare not be afraid. He strengthens  
Who commands;  
He sends His strongest angels to the weak,  
The altar-coal when untaught lips must speak."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### From "A Country Woman."

I must thank "Country Woman" for her gift of \$1 to the fund which she started a year ago.  
HOPE.

### From a Reader of the "Advocate."

Dear Hope,—I cannot tell you how much I have enjoyed reading the "Quiet Hour" in "The Farmer's Advocate." I wish I, also, had the ability to give such beautiful messages for the uplift of mankind. May God help and bless you in your work. I am sending five dollars to help the poor and needy ones of your acquaintance. Yours sincerely,

E. M. R.

Very many thanks for your kind encouragement, and also for your generous gift. I shall divide it among several poor friends of mine in the Hospital.  
HOPE.

## News of the Week

The Greeks are again fighting in the Balkans.

During the heavy blizzard of April 2nd many lives were lost among the men engaged in seal fishing off the Newfoundland coast.

After over a week of continuous fighting the rebel General Villa is master of Torreon, Mexico. It is believed that nearly all the federal defenders of the place perished.

A compromise seems imminent in regard to the Ulster difficulty. Nevertheless the situation is still tense. The Nationalists enrolled under Sir Roger Casement now number 50,000, and the enrolment is extending over the southern provinces. The plan announced by Sir Edward Grey to give Ulster local option in the matter of home rule for six years until a federal plan of government for the entire united kingdom shall have been worked out, grows in favor.

Lord Roberts has been elected president of the League of British Covenanters, pledged to do all in their power to prevent the establishment of home rule in Ireland.

Alfred Noyes, the noted English poet, is making a tour through Canada, delivering addresses on the way.

With a vote of 248 to 162 the Panama Canal Act, exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls, notwithstanding price arrangement by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was repealed on March 21st. The question is now being threshed out by the Senate at Washington.



Viewing the World.

mean that everyone has found God and loves Him; but I mean that if a man has not found Him, all the treasures of earth are unable to make up the loss.

Now we, who know the Living Master, are—like the apostles—commissioned to be witnesses of His resurrection. We must show forth the power of His Life in our everyday lives. His Life must be made manifest in our mortal flesh, as St. Paul says, so that the people who know us may take knowledge of us that we have been with JESUS.

We must never grow self-centered in our religion. There is a danger of our dwelling so much on Christ's fellowship with our own souls that we grow high-minded, as if we were especially privileged. Think of the most unattractive person in your neighborhood, and remember the wonderful truth that he is as dear to Christ as you know yourself to be. Dare you despise him as "common and disagreeable," when your Lord loves him with unvarying devotion? Perhaps the Master has sent you with a special mission to that very man, who may be

Brother is still here, living and loving each of us always; but we are called upon to manifest His Life through our lives. God's ever-present love is—or should be—our inspiration and our peace. Every time we get worried about troubles—real or expected—we are plainly saying that we have no confidence in God's ordering of our lives. There is a story told of the wife of Luther, that when he was anxious and harassed by the difficulties around and ahead of him, she dressed in deep mourning. Luther asked the reason, and she said, "It is because God is dead." He said that it was impossible. God could not die. She explained that his anxiety was the ground for her statement. If God is living and loving, able and willing to make all things work together for the good of those who love Him, we have no right to be anxious. If we grumble and complain about the things He has given us—yes, even such ordinary faultfinding as complaints about the weather—we are practically telling everyone around us that God is dead.



### 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.

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London Ontario.

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.....



7990 Gathered Blouse,  
34 to 42 bust.



7776 Semi-Princesse with Tunic for  
Misses and Small Women,  
16 and 18 years.



7979 Loose Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



7966 Girl's Ealkan Middy Dress,  
8 to 14 years.



8214 Child's Petticoat,  
2 to 6 years.



8213 Girl's Dress,  
10 to 14 years.



7834 Tucked Semi-Princesse Dress for  
Misses and Small Women,  
14, 16 and 18 years.



8170 Coat in Russian Style for Misses  
and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

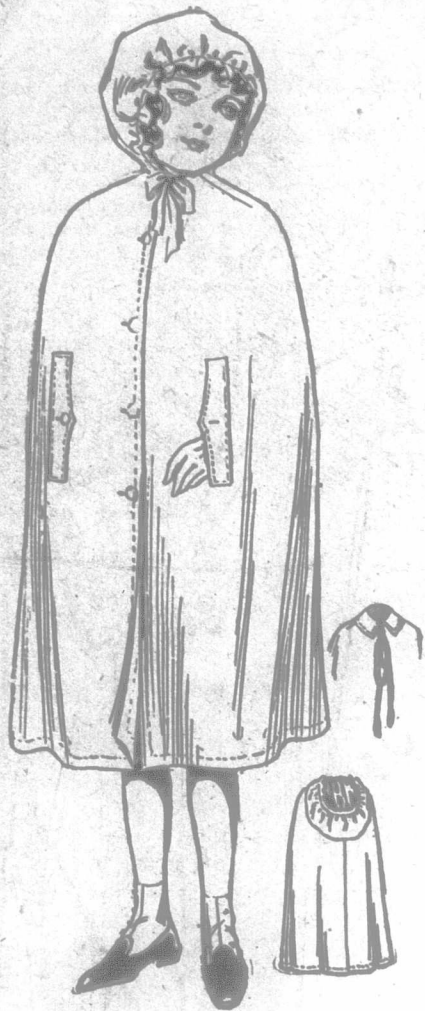


7725 Work Apron, Small 34 or 36,  
Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

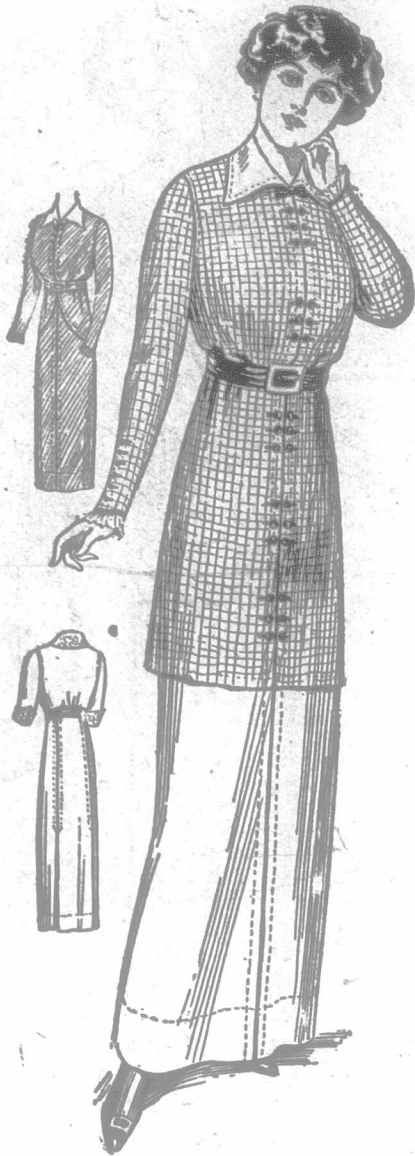


8111 Boy's Shirt, 6 to 12 years.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTOU.



7527 Girl's Cape, 6 to 12 years.



7818 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



7699 Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



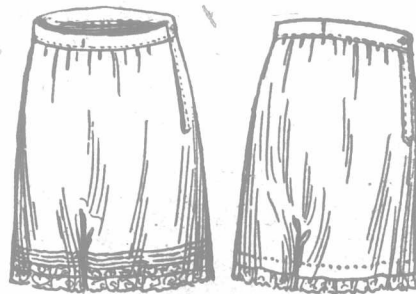
7995 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8221 Child's Empire Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years.



8207 Girl's Low Belted Dress, 8 to 12 years.



8004 Girl's One-Piece Drawers, 6 to 12 years.



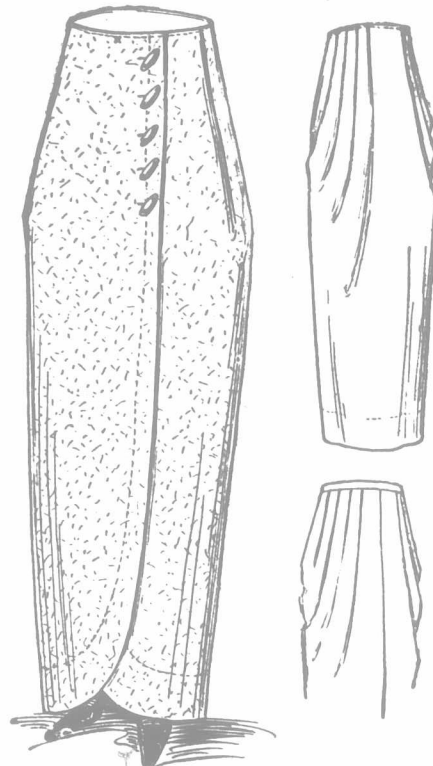
8224 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



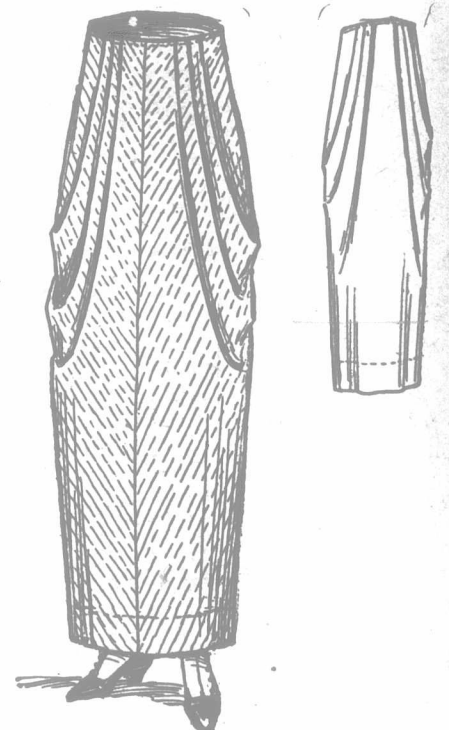
7929 Girl's Dress in Balkan Style, 10 to 14 years.



7412 Boy's Russian Suit, 2 to 6 years.



8098 Skirt in Peg Top Effect, 22 to 32 waist.



8084 One-Piece Peg-Top Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

GOODS SATISFACTORY TO YOU OR MONEY REFUNDED, INCLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES. NO EXCEPTIONS

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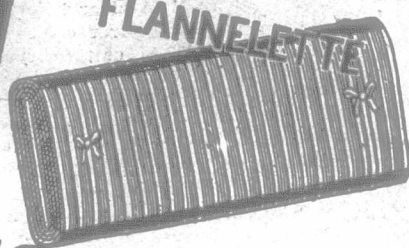


### A GREAT HAT OFFER FOR MEN

42-A27. Stylish Spring Hats for Men, made from good quality smooth finish pure felt, in one of the most fashionable shapes for spring and early summer wear, in the popular shades of Navy Blue, Black and Brown. A hat of excellent value at the price, and a shape that has proven the favorite with men. Finished with the finest silk trimmings and leather sweatband. Sizes 6 3/4, 6 3/4, 6 7/8, 7, 7 1/8, 7 1/4. Price ..... **1.39**

STATE SIZE WITH ORDER.

DO NOT DELAY ORDERING



### 10 YDS. FOR 98¢

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN STRIPED FLANNELETTE

48-A75. 32-inch English Flannelette, in fast colors, extra heavy weight, with a soft napped finish. Comes in assorted light, medium and dark stripes, making a very desirable cloth for men's and boys' shirts, women's underwear, etc. Send your order now, and share in this wonderful value.

SPECIAL, 10 YARDS FOR 98c



1.50

DON'T MISS THESE

MISSES' DAINTY MULL DRESS **1.50**

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

56-A53. This Misses' Dainty Dress is of fine Mull, designed in a particularly attractive style, with coatee peplum cleverly outlined with wide braid lace and insertion. Made for ages 14, 16, or 18 years, in bust sizes 32, 34, or 36 only. Length of skirt (front) is 37 inches. Choice of White, Sky, or Hello. Price..... **1.50**



1.95

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED LAWN DRESS **1.95**

56-A54. This charming Dress of White Embroidered Lawn Flouncing reflects the very latest vogue. The skirt, which is modelled in the new three-tier design, and measures about 66 inches around the lower edge of lower section, has each flounce placed separately on foundation of white mull, so that customer can easily alter skirt length, if found necessary. Bust sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, or 42. Length of skirt (front) 40 inches. White only. Price..... **1.95**

### 1.48 ALL SILK PIANO OR MANTEL DRAPE

27-A33. Piano or Mantel Drapes, in good even texture, plain Japanese silk. Colors Crimson, Olive Green and Nile Green. Size 29 x 85 inches, with a 5-inch knotted fringe, as illustrated. Considering the present high price of raw silk, this present article is exceptional value.

Give No. 27-A33, and also state color. **1.48**

Be sure and include one in your next order. ORDER EARLY.



### 10 for 21¢ HANDKERCHIEF SENSATION

WOMEN'S IRISH LAWN WITH STRIPED BORDERS

24-A22. Women, remember you may never have an opportunity to buy Handkerchiefs like these at such a low price again. These are marked away below cost for quick selling. Made of fine Irish Lawn with satin striped borders, and beautiful hem. Women's size. Snowy white. Only a limited quantity, so order early. **SPECIAL, 10 FOR 21c**

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

### Resurrection.

By Mary A. Lathbury.

"O life, that we cannot live without so many deaths! O death, which we cannot have but by the loss of so many lives!"—Madame Guyon.

I was a corn of wheat  
That fell in the ground—  
Out of the sunlight sweet,  
Out of the sound  
Of human voices and the song of birds;  
Yet in the damp and death I heard the words,  
Once spoken in the dark and now more plain:  
"Ye must be born again."

"O earth, earth, hear," I cried,  
"The voice of the Lord!  
Open your prison wide—  
Fulfill his word!"

But denser, darker, round me closed the earth;  
It was a day of death, and not of birth:  
And crushing human feet passed o'er the sod,  
That shut me out from God.

There was no way, no choice,  
No night, no day,  
No knowledge, no device—  
Only decay!

Yet at my heart a little flickering life  
Remembered God and ceased its useless,  
strife;

Remembered the command it could not keep,  
And fell asleep.

When life began to dawn,  
The song of a lark,  
With the subtle sense of morn,  
Fell through my dark.  
And tender sounds of happy growing things,  
Or the soft stirring of a chrysalis' wings,  
Thrilled all the under world, sunless and dim,  
With an Easter hymn.

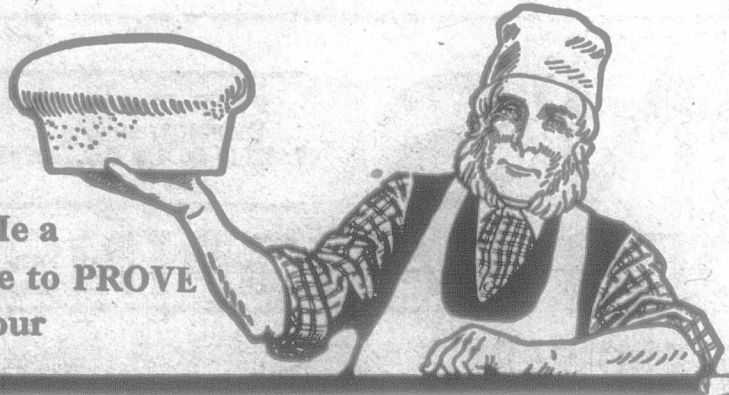
Then the great Sun leaned low,  
And kissed the sod.  
Ah! what was I, to know  
The touch of God!

The dumb earth melted at his voice, and I stood face to face with Him beneath the sky,  
And all around—within, below, above—  
Was life and love.

—Selected.

### Help for the Blind.

King George has issued, by wireless, an appeal for funds to be applied to the making and distribution of books in braille for the use of the blind, all contributions to be sent to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Blind, Mansion House, London, Eng. The message was flashed to over one thousand ships, gratis, by the Marconi Company.



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# Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

For several months we have been selling flour direct from our mills to the farmers of Ontario. Have you taken advantage of our splendid offer? If not, you will find it profitable to do so now. Read our prices:

### GUARANTEED FLOURS.

Cream of the West Flour [for bread].....	Per 98-lb bag. \$ 2 90
Queen City Flour [blended for all purposes]..	2 50
Monarch Flour [makes delicious pastry] .....	2 50

### CEREALS.

Cream of the West Wheatlets [per 6-lb. bag].	25
Norwegian Rolled Oats [per 90-lb. bag].....	2 50
Family Cornmeal [per 98-lb. bag].....	2 25

### FEEDS.

"Bullrush" Bran.....	Per 100-lb bag. \$ 1 30
"Bullrush" Middlings.....	1 35
Extra White Middlings.....	1 45
"Tower" Feed Flour.....	1 60
"Gem" Feed Flour.....	1 75
Whole Manitoba Oats.....	1 50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats.....	1 55
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1 35
Barley Meal.....	1 40
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine)....	1 70
Chopped Oats.....	1 55

Prices on Ton Lots: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

Terms Cash With Order: Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags, we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes

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The Dominion Cook Book has 1,000 recipes and large medical department. The books by Ralph Connor, Marian Keith and J. J. Bell are full of absorbing interest. Start now to build up your library with these books. You may choose a new book each time you buy three bags of guaranteed flour from us (any brand). If you buy 6 bags, you get two books and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to cover postage. To get a book remember that at least three bags must be flour.

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'Lisbeth of the Dale  
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## The Ingle Nook.

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

### The Springtime, You and I

"I don't want to do anything to-day," said a dear girl to me before I left this morning, "I just want to fool all day long."

I feel just in that mood myself, for it is the first real spring day. True, the robins came long ago, and the song-sparrows, too, trying to make the best of things, as they huddled in the shelter of evergreens, singing bravely above snow-patches and under gray skies. But to-day one might look for the bobolinks. It's a day to be merry in, "to loaf and invite one's soul." No day of the lot-eaters this, as in the shimmer of mid-summer-when, sometimes, it is enough.

"With half-shut eyes ever to seem  
Falling asleep in a half-dream,"

—but a day to be alive in, to plan glad, great things in. . . It's the hopefulness of the Universe that has got into one. Look about and you feel it everywhere, mounting the tree-trunks, silently, steadily, until one of these "gustful April days" it will "puff the swaying branches into smoke"; trembling through the little shrubs,—the lilacs, and rose-stems and dogberry bushes—upon which the bud-maker has not yet perceptibly begun his work; thrilling in the earth beneath your feet where presently will creep forth and unfold the soft, green things, the blades of grass, the spotted leaves of adder-tongue, all the fair, frail things of field and woodland.

Could you be alive to-day and not be a poet? Never mind about the rhyme,—you may be a poet without rhyming at all, or ever scanning a line. To feel, is to be a poet.

It's a bit remarkable—the increase in contributions that makes its appearance this time of every year in every editorial-room. People seem to be trying to tell something. They don't know what is the matter with them. They all want to talk about the spring. Sometimes they break forth into "spring poetry," and, ah, me, surely it was a cruel soul that first made of "spring poetry" a joke, even the worst of it. However crude it may be, it is still the effort of some soul to burst bounds and sing of something greater than it knows, an effort born of the dim consciousness that, as Emerson has said, WE are "greater than we know."

And after all is not the spirit that inspires the crude effort, one with that which has found expression in some of the finest nature-poems and nature-touches in our language.

"It isn't raining rain to-day,  
It's raining daffodils."

It is worth while to know a few of the best spring poems, just for the joy of them. Perhaps you can't express, but here is one who has expressed, and another, and another. You can feel, and so you are one with all great souls.

To be a bit personal, I don't think spring ever passes without my reading three favorite poems. First, perhaps, Wordsworth's sweet, "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"; then Browning's dear, "Oh, to be in England, Now That April's There." Oh, the picture of it! the music of it!

"And after April, when May flowers  
And the white-throat builds, and all the swallows!

Hark, when my blossomed pear-tree in the hedge  
Leans to the field and scatters on the clover  
Blossoms and dewdrops—at the bent spray's edge—  
That's the wise thrush: he sings each song twice over  
Lest you should think he never could recapture  
The first fine, careless rapture!

And, though the fields look rough with hoary dew,  
All will be gay when noontide wakes anew  
The buttercups, the little children's dower  
—Far brighter than this gaudy melon flower."

Can't you just imagine how Browning felt away there in Italy among the melon-flowers when all England was abloom with spring? . . . "The fields look rough,"—dear Ingle Nook readers, have you ever seen the fields look "rough with hoary dew"?—some morning, say, when you went for the cows, and the sun was rising over the hill, and everything was so quiet; and then old Brindle arose slowly and came, clanking her bell, towards you, all her dun train following, one by one, over the field gray and "rough" with hoary dew?

The touch reminds one of the description in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," of that lush valley into which poor Tess's fate-driven feet carried her—that wonderful description of riotously growing green things, of dank mists, and of the cows rising one by one from the pasture, each leaving an emerald patch on the gray dew-veiled sward. It's a terrible book, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles,"—but the tremendous description of it!

To return, there's another poem that I read every spring, as the bluebirds come, and perhaps it thrills me most of all,—Kipling's "The Feet of the Young Men."—I think he meant the "Feet of the Young Women," too.

Do you know it?  
"Now the Four-way Lodge is opened,  
now the Hunting Winds are loose—  
Now the Smokes of Spring go up to clear the brain;

Now the Young Men's hearts are troubled for the whisper of the Trues,  
Now the Red Gods make their medicine again!

Who hath seen the beaver busied? Who hath watched the black-tail mating?  
Who hath lain alone to hear the wild-geese cry?

Who hath worked the chosen water where the ouananiche is waiting,  
Or the sea-trout's jumping crazy for the fly?

Refrain,—  
He must go—go—go away from here! on the other side the world he's overdue.

"Send your road is clear before you when the old Spring-meret comes o'er you  
And the Red Gods call for you!

Do you sense Canada there?—And have you ever felt just like that, woman though you are?—Or are you one of the "other kind" who prefer fancy-work to fishing?—We can't all be alike, can we?

Now, don't you want to hear some more?  
"So for one the wet sail arching through the rainbow round the bow,  
And for one the creak of snow-shoes on the crust;

And for one the lakeside lilies where the bull-moose waits the cow,  
And for one the mule-train coughing in the dust.

Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight?  
Who hath heard the birch-log burning?  
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?

Let him follow with the others, for the Young Men's feet are turning  
To the camps of proved desire and known delight!

Let him go—go,—etc.

Have you ever gone camping, dear reader, especially in the great lone, north land, where the lilies lie white on the black water, and the white-throat and winter-thrush call like hundreds of weird bells through the thick, dark, pine forest? Have you ever smelt "wood-smoke at twilight"?

Again—  
Do you know the blackened timber—do you know that racing stream  
With the raw right-angled log-jam at the end;

And the bar of sun-warmed shingle where a man may bask and dream  
To the click of shod canoe-poles round the bend?





over night, then boil 10 minutes. Let stand another night, then add pint for pint of sugar and boil until it jellies. This will make about 12 glasses.

Grapefruit Salad.—Mix together grapefruit, pineapple, and chopped celery. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Apple-sauce Cake.—One-quarter cup lard, 1/2 cup butter beaten with 1 cup brown sugar. Add 1 cup raisins and 1 cup currants. Stir 1 teaspoon soda in 1 cup apple-sauce and add, then add 2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a little chopped peel if liked.

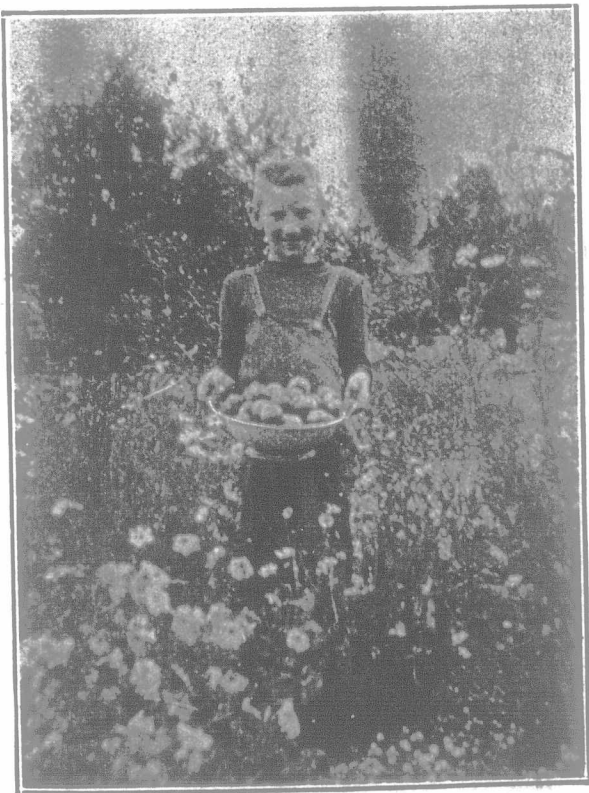
Prune Pie.—Use about 1/2 lb. stewed prunes for a pie. Remove the stones and cut prunes in halves; add 1/2 teaspoon salt, a few bits of butter, juice of half a lemon, and 1/2 cup sugar. Dredge with flour before putting on the upper crust.

Seed Cake.—Cream together 2 cups sugar and 1/2 cup butter. Add 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup milk, and lastly 3 cups flour sifted with 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder (1 teaspoon cream of tartar and 1/2 teaspoon soda will do excellently). Stir in 1 1/2 teaspoons caraway seeds, and bake in a moderate oven.

### The Beaver Circle

#### A Smiling Young Gardener.

Marlin McClure looks as though he were enjoying his gardening, doesn't he? The picture was taken last year when Marlin was successful in winning first prize in the Home Garden Competition, as conducted by the Huttonsville Branch of the Women's Institute. The snapshot shows him standing in the center of his small 10 x 10 foot plot, with some of the products in a basin. He had no fewer than fifteen varieties of vegetables and flowers in his plot,—so much for having the ground rich and keeping it well tilled. "Everything was arranged most tastefully," says a judge, "and it was practically impossible to find a weed."



Master Marlin McClure, Huttonsville, Ont.

### Captain Ben and His Friends.

AN EASTER STORY.  
By J. Graham.

The pussy willows were giving promise of bursting open the little brown satin dress that had held them so closely all the long dreary winter, some of them were actually splitting it, and the soft velvet inside was showing in places.

The bluebird's sweet song sounded clearly through the balmy spring air, as he sat on the top of a hollow fence post, perking his head saucily from one side to the other as he gazed intently down into its dark depths.

The children of the Margreave public school wondered what all those odd little actions meant. They had been watching him steadily all morning, through the school windows. He had flown away several times, only to come back to the same place again.

Now it was recess and they could watch him all they liked outside.

"Whatever can he be doing?" said Mabel Harper.

"Maybe there's a big worm inside, and he's plannin' how to get it out," said Bob Scott.

"Huh, 't wouldn't take him a second to fly down and pull it out if that's all that's the matter," said Johnny Jones. "He'd be in and out quicker'n a wink." "I know what he's doing; I am sure I do," Lillian Kemp said excitedly. "He's house-hunting." This with a rather shy little laugh. Lillian was a rather quiet girl who did not offer her opinions very often; she was so afraid of being laughed at.

"You've struck the nail on the head this time Lill, I do believe," Joe Harper said. "He's almost decided to take this one, too, I am sure. Won't it be grand though, if he does?"

"Oh dear! there goes the old ball! It does seem a shame to have school a lovely day like this," said May, dolefully.

"I would not mind school so much," said Mildred Jones, "if Miss Webb would not be so cross; she seems to be getting worse, I often wonder if she's in trouble of any sort."

"What an idea, Mildred!" said several of the girls at once.

"Look at her eyes and judge for yourself," whispered Mildred, as she sat down in her seat, after one quick glance at Miss Webb's face.

It needed no keen insight into the matter to know at once that Miss Webb had been crying. They all wondered what it was about. They really knew nothing about Miss Webb, except that she came from the little town fifteen miles away. She usually came with some of the farmers who had taken their milk to the early morning train.

The bluebird was for a time forgotten, and their lessons prepared with more care than usual, out of respect for those tear-stained eyes.

All but Mildred's—poor Mildred had a very tender heart, and to see any one in trouble and not know how to help was such a dreadful worry for her young brain that she could find no room for anything else in it, and the result was that when it came time to recite, Mildred found herself at the bottom of the class, and also heard Miss Webb say, "Mildred Jones, you must remain after school and repeat your lesson to me then."

The remainder of the day passed quietly; the song of the bluebird had given

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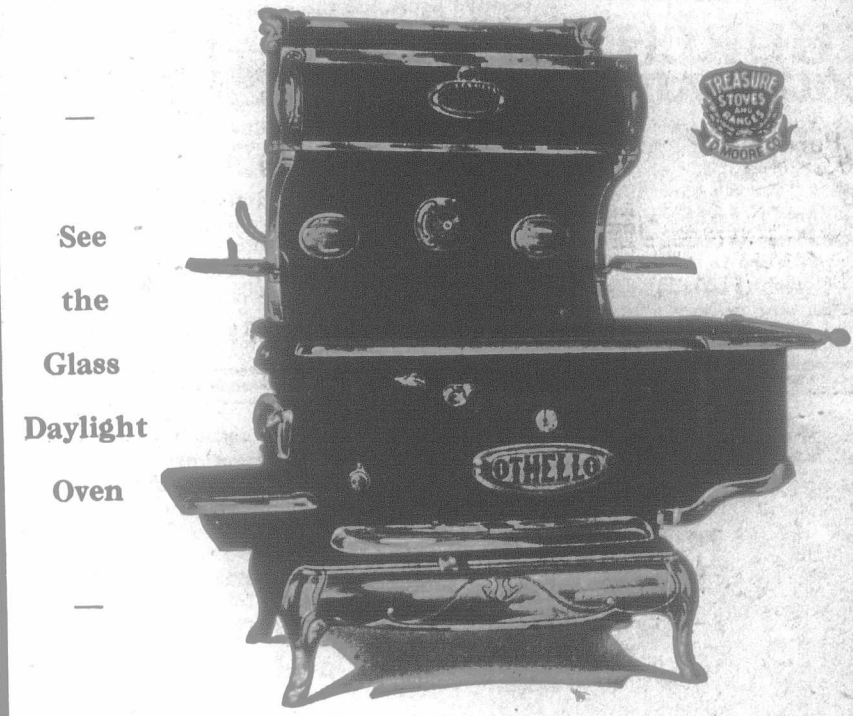
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**GIDEON BROWNSBERGER MARKHAM, ONT.**

place to occasional little jerky trills and quavers, as he busily flew back and forth from a nearby barnyard with tiny wisps of horse hair and straw for his nest.

Mildred, studying her lesson, seemed to hear the gurgling of the over-flowing brook as it ran by the school-house. It seemed to her to be saying in a dull murmur the word, "trouble, trouble, trouble."

So lonely it sounded to her that she leaned her elbows on the desk and covered her ears with her hands. So occupied was she with her lesson that she scarcely noticed the departure of the other pupils at the usual hour, and was surprised to find Miss Webb standing by her, holding out her hand for the recitation book.

In a short time the lesson was finished and Miss Webb closed the book with a weary sigh, and said quietly, "You may go now Mildred, but do you know I find it very strange that you had to be detained for a lesson,—you, Mildred, who always have them 'perfect.'"

"I know I do, Miss Webb, but,—but I"—here Mildred stopped unable to say just what she wished to without offending Miss Webb.

"You need not be afraid to finish what you meant to say, dear, probably there is more at the back of this than I thought. Come, tell me what hindered you from studying your lesson."

Thus admonished, Mildred said,—with tears in her large brown eyes, "I was worried about you, Miss Webb. I imagined that you were in trouble of some sort, and I was so busy wondering how to help you that I forgot my lesson."

"You dear, sympathetic child," said Miss Webb, "you have helped me a great deal by that confession; it is so pleasant to know that some one cares."

"I should like to help you more, Miss Webb, if I may," Mildred said eagerly. "Do let me if there's anything I can do."

"I am afraid there's nothing dear, you can do, but I believe I will tell you my worry just the same. It's about my mother and cripple brother in the city. The landlord has sold the house and we must move by the first of May, and we have no place to go. I have seen several new houses, but I cannot pay the price asked and live besides, and the doctor has ordered my brother to move into the country, or at least to the very outskirts of the city. He says he must have pure air if we want him to live—"

"If we want him to live," said Miss Webb again, her voice ending in a piteous little moan. "Oh, Mildred, we do want him to live so very much that we would work day and night if we could only earn enough to keep him comfortable, and in a home in the country, but, oh Mildred, we cannot, we cannot, and what is to become of us all I do not know."

At this juncture Miss Webb broke down completely, and cried bitterly. Such really distressful sobbing Mildred had never witnessed before.

She longed to help but could only say, "Don't cry so, dear Miss Webb; something's bound to turn up before the first of May. There are five weeks yet, and lots of things might happen in that time. Surely God can help you, Miss Webb," she said shyly; it seemed such a daring thing for her to say.

"Surely He can and will Mildred; if I could only trust to Him more, there would be no need of this weary fretting. And now dear I must go or I'll miss my train. Good night and thank you for your kind sympathy; it helps a great deal," Miss Webb said as she rose and bathed her face before going out on to the road.

As Mildred was hurrying home she almost ran into Captain Ben. He, too, seemed in a hurry. His eyes were shining with excitement as he pushed the key of his door into Mildred's hand, and said, "Will ye run in and feed the puppy to-morrow for me, you an' some of the others? I seed a name to-day in the paper that was my sister's married name when I last heard tell o' her, and that is years an' years since, so I am off to the city to find out if it's her. I've only a wee while to ketch the train, an' if it's not her, I'll be back to-morrow night."

"All right, Captain Ben, we'll see to everything when you're away, no matter how long you stay," said Mildred.

"Thank ye kindly, missie; I knew ye

would," said the old man, hurrying away.

All excitement, Mildred ran into the Kemp's dooryard calling gleefully, "Oh, I've such a plan, such a great plan! Old Captain Ben's going away to hunt up his sister he has always been telling us about, and I was wondering if we could not beg Miss Webb to let us out a little early and have an hour and a half at noon, to give us time to scrub out the cottage and clean the windows before he comes back."

"Say, Mildred," said Violet Kemp, "you are the greatest girl for thinking of kind things to do! But it'll be grand fun just the same. Let me go along with you to tell the others."

Such an excited little group of chattering children met in the Harper's yard that Joe, the hired man, opened the barn door and said, "Lor' bless us, I was shure the hull barnyard wuz full of crows or parrots, or some sech thing! I was mortal skeered to poke my head out jest now. Say, what's the row about enny way?"

When the plan was laid before him he said teasingly, "Want to play the Good Samaritan to old Ben do ye? I'd be skeered to find old Pincher's ghost a layin' for me somewhere if I wuz you."

"No danger; we're not afraid of anybody's ghost, are we?" said Mabel Harper.

"No? Well now, that's real brave," said Joe again, "but, say, how'd ye like to hev me along to carry the hot water from Mrs. Scott's and help ye move the heavy furniture? I jest guess the boss'll spare me an hour or twe to-morrow, maybe."

"That'll be fine, Joe; that'll be fine. Such fun it'll be! I do wish it was to-morrow, but we can make a start any way by getting things ready to-night."

The next morning the children clustered around Miss Webb and asked permission to have the extra time.

"You can have the hour and a half at noon if your lessons are all well done this morning, and I'll go to, and see if I cannot help on the good work," she said, smiling.

Needless to say the lessons were all that could be desired, and at noon lunches were eaten quickly, and every one went to Captain Ben's Cottage. Such a clatter of merry voice, such a scrubbing and polishing had never been seen in that cottage for a long time.

Suddenly Mabel Harper said, "Look, Miss Webb, at the picture of that lady in the big frame over there on the wall. Is she not pretty? You would think she was watching us,—and say, Miss Webb, she looks like you."

Miss Webb looked, and the polishing cloth fell from her hands as she stared at the picture, a red spot shining in either cheek.

"Why," she said at last, "that's my very own mother when she was a girl. We have one at home just the same. However could it have got here? Who is this Captain Ben, anyway? I don't think I ever heard his last name."

"Leamont, Captain Ben Leamont," shouted all the children in a body. Sinking into a chair Miss Webb said with trembling lips, "Children, my mother was Molly Leamont. She had an only brother Ben, a sailor, whom she had believed to be drowned for years. I wonder, oh I wonder if it was not true after all, and that this is my uncle Ben that mother has told Walter and me of so often?"

"Captain Ben had a sister, and has been looking for her for years, only he said her name was Mrs. John Lane," said Mildred Jones.

"My mother, oh my mother," said Miss Webb, "her first husband was John Lane. Just think, I have been living beside my uncle or rather teaching right beside him all this time and never knew it. But perhaps he'll not want to know us now."

"He will, sere he will!" shouted Carl Jones, "that's where he is to-day, away looking for this Mrs. Lane; he saw something about her in the paper."

"He'll come home disappointed, then I am afraid, as mother has been Mrs. Webb for years."

"How shall we tell him?" asked Mabel.

"We'll give him a double surprise when he gets home to-night."

"Oh Miss Webb, close school this afternoon. Take the train now, right off in



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**THE LAKE VIEW FRUIT FARM**  
H. L. McConnell & Son - Crowsand, Ont.

**Seed Potatoes** Hustler and Noxall, two new, white late varieties; eating quality first-class; immense yielders; price on application. Also White Rock eggs for hatching; one dollar per fifteen.

**WM. HUSBURGER, - Jordan, Ontario**

to the city and send your mother out, and let her be here waiting at the door for him when he comes," said Mildred, quivering with intense excitement.

"But, Mildred dear, suppose he should not be her brother? And then how would mother get here from the train, and how would she get back home again?"

"Well, if Captain Ben's her brother she won't need to go home to-night, and if he ain't we'll take care of her all night, and to-morrow's Saturday anyway. We'll see that she gets home all right, and as for her getting from the train there's Joe with Mrs. Scott's Jerry in the buggy at the gate now waiting to take you to the train. He'll wait till the other comes in with your mother on it and bring her here. We'll wait till she comes, and Mildred and Mabel'll stay with her till Captain Ben comes home," said Joe Harper.

"You dear thoughtful children," said Miss Webb, "How is it I never knew before what you were like?"

"Coz," shouted little John Harper, "our thoughtfulness was all covered up all along like the ground was with snow, and I expect the spring's thawin' us out, either the spring weather or Mildred here."

Before Miss Webb could answer Mabel said, "I don't think there's any doubt of Captain Ben not being your mother's brother; here's another picture up beside the clock and it's the same lady, and I am sure it's Captain Ben when he was young, and on the back is written Molly and Ben Leamont, Riverside cottage."

"Oh," cried Miss Webb, "It's all right, it's all right! Oh it's too good to be true! Poor mother'll be so glad."

It would take rather long to tell all the children accomplished in the way of cleaning Captain Ben's domicile, so we will only say that when Joe helped Mrs. Webb out at the door, everything was clean and shiny. The table was set for tea with dainties from the four households, and the kettle was starting to sing such a little bubbling song that Lillian Kemp had said, "Do listen, girls; would you not think it was laughing?"

Mrs. Bell gazed long and earnestly at the two pictures as she said, "Yes, it's Ben; dear old Ben, my brother."

She could not sit still, but kept walking up and down the floor, until Mildred said, "Here he comes! Here he comes! My but he does look downhearted."

Captain Ben walked right up the walk and in at the open door before he was aware of anything strange, so depressed was he at the fruitlessness of his quest, and it was not until he heard his sister's voice saying, "Welcome home Ben, my brother," that he looked up and shouted "Molly! Molly, girl! Is it you? Is it really you? How did ye find me?"

Such a time, such a very joyful time they had over that tea-table, as neither Captain Ben or Mrs. Webb would let the girls go home without taking tea with them.

But where were the boys in the meantime? They had waited merely long enough to hear Captain Ben say, "You're comin' to live here with me, Molly, now; we'll never be parted again this side o' the grave."

On that they had started at once to the telegraph office, and in an incredible space of time a delivery paid message was being read through a mist of tears by Hilda and Walter Webb. It read thus:

"Get ready to spend Easter at Margreave with Uncle Ben, and help him to take care of Pincher. Tell Walter we're waiting to give him a great time."—The Boys.

And they were true to their words. As Walter Webb was carried into his uncle's cottage by the gentle-handed boys, his joy knew no bounds. As he turned to look at the swelling buds and listen to the gay song of the bluebird he said, "Easter in the country, and a home of our own at last! Oh it's beautiful! Too beautiful for words! Mother how can I thank them enough for it all?"

"By getting well, Walter lad," said his uncle, "and that's what we'll soon have ye, boy, if fresh air and good company's any help to ye."

"Didn't I tell you God would help?" said Mildred happily.

"Aye, and he did," said Mrs. Webb

from a full heart, "it's just as if Ben had risen from the dead."

## Garden Competition Announcement.

Dear Beavers,—For the past three weeks I have been bombarded with letters asking questions such as these: "May I enter the Garden Competition?" "When will the Garden Competition begin?" "Where can I get seeds for the Garden Competition?"—So it seems we are to have a great many busy Beavers this season—digging, weeding, cultivating; listening to the bird songs as they work, and watching how the dear little feathered police gobble up big slugs and insect pests that might otherwise work harm in the precious garden; watching, too, how the bees burrow down into the trumpets of the flowers, seeking for honey and pollen, and otherwise doing a great work that you will find out about by-and-by. Do you remember Dorothy Newton's letter last year about the bees she saw in her garden? If not, and the paper is still about, I would advise you to read it. I think I never saw any other letter from so small a girl that was quite so good.

But now, about the Garden Competition: Upon the whole the rules will be much the same as those for last year, but there will be some changes. As before four prizes will be given, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, with, possibly, a few books for consolation prizes; but we wish the letters to be shorter,—this that we may publish a greater number of them in a single issue. Whereas before, too, we allowed only 10 marks for the photo or photos, this year we will allow 20 marks; through the photo we can see very well what your garden is like.

We do not ask you this time, either, to describe either the appearance of the seed or its manner of sprouting; we think that by this time our busy Beavers have learned to use their eyes in observing such things.

In short, then, here is the programme: Choose as many flowers and vegetables as you like, but you must have at least three kinds of vegetables and six of flowers. Make your garden—all the work except, possibly, the plowing, harrowing and rolling must be done by you—then, when things are at their best have a photo, or photos, taken of the plot.

In the fall fill out the following schedule:

Size of plot.....  
Names of seeds sown.....  
When photo was taken.....

Next write a fairly short essay about your garden, and send it to us along with the schedule and the photo. The chief thing to remember is that the essay must be interesting and helpful. Why, you can write a beautiful essay about a garden if you like. Have you ever thought of that?

Of course all who enter the competition must be children or wards of subscribers.

Now, then, girls and boys, do you think you understand all about it? Please keep in mind from the beginning that having a garden means far more than getting a prize. If you don't get a prize what about it? You will have had the garden and all the things you learned from it anyway. Then, think of the joy of having lovely flowers for the house, and to put in the church, and give away to sick people! How pleased mother will be, too, when you bring in deliciously crisp lettuce and radishes for tea, or a fine Hubbard squash to make pie from, or some choice red tomatoes to be sliced and made into the best salad ever!

And now, just for luck, I hope one little four-leaved clover will grow in your garden. That reminds me of a pretty little poem, with which we may close this time. By-and-by, if not now, you will understand all of it too; and so, good-bye, my Beavers, for a little.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,  
And the cherry blossoms burst with snow,  
And down underneath is the loveliest spot,  
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FOR SALE.**—Near Melita, in Southwestern Manitoba, a first-class farm of 640 acres; 480 acres under cultivation; buildings worth \$6,000.00; good frame house, large barn, sheds, granaries, etc. Plenty of good water. Pine grove of trees around the buildings. School on the farm. Will take a small farm (25 or 50 acres) in Southwestern Ontario on the deal. \$32.00 per acre. Address M. L. C., Box 184, Melita, Man.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—Lot 31, Concession 1, Township of Osborne, County of Huron. Situated on the London Road between Exeter and Hensall, contains 100 acres more or less, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, 10 acre apple orchard and 9 acres thin bush. Buildings include one-storey frame dwelling on brick foundation, good stable and barn and outbuildings. About 10 acres of wheat. This farm is excellently situated and is one of the best in the county. It is on a good road and is convenient to school and market. Terms: Ten per cent. down; balance in 30 days without interest. Apply for full information to The Canada Trust Company, London, Ont., the Administrator, or to Dickson & Carling, Exeter, Ont., the Solicitor for the Administrator.

**FARM FOR SALE.** 50 acres near Grimsby, Ont. mostly well timbered, a bargain for a quick sale, suitable land for fruit. Address Beamsville, Box 6.

I HAVE a large number of housekeepers and good domestics requiring advanced passage to Canada. I personally guarantee each person remaining in situation until fare repaid. Hughes, 3 New Street, Birmingham, England.

SEND for wholesale catalogue to Lancashire's S. Cheapest Drapery Warehouse, and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods, tablings, towellings, ready-mades, dress materials, ladies' overalls, pinaflore muslins. Cochrane's Warehouse, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, England.

**WANTED.**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. From \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in yards or gardens. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

**WANTED.**—A few competent farm hands of good references beginning April 1st, for 9 or 12 months, on a 1700 acre farm near Chatham, Ontario. Good board, good wages, and good management assured. Address: Bruce F. Bradley, Jeannette's Creek, Chatham, phone 982 r-1-3.

**WANTED.**—Experienced Farm Hand, good milker, furnished home free. State wages expected, experience, age, number in family. Address: Box A, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Good single man to work on dairy farm. First-class wages. Address Laidlaw Bros., Avilmer, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Position as manager of stock farm by Scotchman, with varied experience in handling some of the best estates in the country. Best of references as to ability, character, etc. Address: J. G. Davidson, Blairwick, Coltingwood, Ont.

Feuch's Curtains, Actual Makers Prices. Nets, Casement Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Clothing. Write for Free Book, "Ideal Home Decorations" about 1,000 illustrations, interesting, charming ideas and suggestions. Saml. Feuch & Sons, Box 671, The Loome, Nottingham, England.

## Cream Wanted

We pay express charges on cream from any express office within 200 miles of Ottawa. We also supply cans. Sweet or sour cream accepted. Write for particulars to

**Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited**  
Ottawa, Ontario

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**FARMERS' SILO MANUFACTURERS**  
Markham - Ontario

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This variety has proved "the best by test" at the O. A. C., Guelph, and is recommended by Prof. C. A. Zavits as the best late potato for Ontario. The undersigned supplied the O.A.C. with a quantity of Davies' Warrior for seed purposes last spring, and has a limited quantity for sale this season.

W. L. PALFRAMAN  
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## FOR SALE

Power Spramotor (London make), slightly used.  
**T. S. SHANTZ** - Baden, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Splendid Bay Stallion, registered "Joe Larabee," sound, in good condition, first class foa. getter. Address:  
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**Regenerated Banner Oats** grown in 1st prize standing crop the last two years. Per bus. 60., bags 30c. Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2. Phone Erin.

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Raise a greater percentage of chicks this year employing mother's way. Fathers watch and distribute hatch in a manner which cannot be accomplished by any other means. Mothers never stop they give the best—containing life means retaining body heat—that's what the chicks need—this is what they get when hatched under the maternal feathers in a smaller percentage of time, and are on their feet in a shorter time. Prices from \$4.00 to \$10.00. Ask for catalogue. **SHUBERT BROTHERS**, Peoria, Ill. 60 to 120 chicks.

# Eggs—Butter—Poultry

We will pay 20c. per lb. for all fat, old fowl and young cockerels alive. Write for crates. Our present supply is limited, and we require daily consignments to meet our demand. Highest market price guaranteed.

Merchants' Produce Company, 57 Front St. E., Toronto  
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WITH GROOVED TIRES  
\$18.00 per set, f.o.b. Toronto 28-inch and 32-inch diameter 4x3/4 tire. Write for catalogue.

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ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, 8 Elm Street, Quincy, Illinois.

## POULTRY AND EGGS



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

AM. selling White Wyandotte and White Leghorn eggs at \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Day-old chicks \$6 per 50, \$10 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. W. R. Kaiser, Lansdowne, Ont.

AMERICA'S greatest laying strain of White Wyandottes; winners at the principal egg-laying competitions; hatching eggs two, three and four dollars per setting. McLeod Bros., Beulah Farm, Stranraer Creek, Ont.

ANCONAS—Hatched, free range, healthy, hardy, vigorous, develop early, lay at 4 1/2 months. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. W. E. Williams, Clandeboy, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Pure-bred, carefully mated, and for five years selected for winter-laying. Our pullets start laying at five and six months and are of the two-hundred-egg class. All stock farm-raised. Eggs one dollar per fifteen. Ingleside Farm, Rural 1, Ancaster, Ontario

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Prize winners, Eggs for hatching \$1.25 for 15, Donald F. Turner, R. No. 2, Glanworth.

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks mated to fine male from high-record layer. Grand pen 15 eggs \$1. M. Walton, Bright, Ont.

BARRED Rock eggs from well-bred heavy, heavy-laying, prize-winning birds. Dollar for fifteen; two fifty for forty-five. Chas. Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, White Leghorns; heavy layers; fifteen eggs 75c.; hundred \$3.90. E. Nourse, Port Credit, Ont.

BARRED Rocks—Winter egg machines—Eggs from special mating of my choicest purebred birds \$1.50 per fifteen. Earl Bedal, Box C, Brighton, Ont.

BUFF Orpingtons—First pen all prizewinners. Second pen headed by first cock bird. Brantford; \$2 and \$1.25 per 15. G. W. Hawkins, Plattsville, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks—Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per setting or \$4 100. W. R. N. Sharpe, Ida, Ont.

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

BARRED Rocks—Bred-to-lay; daily laying average this winter over 41%; eggs for sale. H. Keith Revell, Goderich, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15. Wm. Bunn, Denfield, Ont.

BARRED Rocks, great layers nicely barred—eggs, fifteen, dollar; hundred, four dollars. Henry Hartev, Norwich, Ont.

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And one is for love, you know;  
And God put another one in for luck;  
If you search you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith.

You must love and be strong, and so  
If you work, if you wait, you will find  
the place  
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

## The Windrow.

Dr. Maria Montessori, author of "The Montessori Method," has consented, in response to many requests from England, America, France, Germany, and other countries, to give an international training course to teachers covering her method of education as applied to young children. The complete course will take four months, and Dr. Montessori herself will give the lessons. One of the latest and most interesting books on Dr. Montessori and her method is, "Montessori Schools," by Jessie White, D. Sc. (London, Humphrey Milford; Oxford University Press. Price; 1s.)

\*\*\*\*\*

An opera by Erich Korngold, the sixteen-year-old musical genius of Berlin, played recently in that city, elicited from Richard Strauss the enthusiastic verdict that Korngold is "one of the most remarkable musical geniuses that this age has seen." At eight years of age the lad began composing pieces of music. He is described as a "simple, unaffected, keen-witted and intelligent boy," a boy all through, notwithstanding the fact that he reads philosophy as a pastime.—Plato, Spinoza, Descartes, Kant, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

The temperance folk of the world are watching with interest the Czar's efforts to reduce drunkenness in Russia. Long ago he became fully alive to the danger to his country of the degradation and squalor due to alcoholism, and his Minister, Count Witte, attempted to stem the tide by securing a Government monopoly of intoxicants. This coup, however, worked out in an entirely opposite direction, due to the fact that in the Council of the Empire, the Upper House of Russia, a considerable proportion of the members are big distillers; and whereas when Witte left office, the annual Government revenue from the sale of liquor was \$250,000,000; now it is \$500,000,000. Of late, the Duma has attempted to stem the tide by drafting a bill with restrictions. The bill, however, had to go to the Council, and when it was finally passed it was shorn of all its vital features. As it stands, it merely provides that vodka can be sold only from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. in cities, and 6 p. m. in rural districts. The Czar has, however, addressed a rescript to the new Minister of Finance, directing him to find other sources of revenue than alcohol, a restriction, it is stated, that will place him in a position of peculiar difficulty.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fritz Mier, who now lives in Buffalo, says T. P.'s Weekly, was once Liszt's barber. He is eighty-two, but well remembers the days when he shaved the great musician's chin. "There were no barber shops in those days," says he, "and when people wished to be shaved, they sent for me to come to their homes. When Liszt was at home, I went daily for three years to the Altonburg to shave him. I did not cut his hair. He had a friseur who attended to that, and often have I seen his long locks lying on the floor after the hair-dresser had visited him. If I had realized how famous all over the world he would become, I might have preserved those locks, and I would then be a rich man to-day." Mier, whom Liszt always addressed as "Monsieur Mier," tells how the composer would sit while being shaved with his eyes closed and his fingers playing imaginary piano keys.

"When a musical idea came," says Mier, "he would jump up and rush out of the bedroom, where I shaved him, into the next room, where his piano stood. Sometimes, with his face all covered with lather, he would sit and play the strains that had been going through his mind. Perhaps he would wipe off the lather and play on, his hands all soapy. He would

forget all about me, and would play so long that I would have to knock on the door to remind him I was still there. That would bring him to himself, and he would come back with a smile and resume the shaving. There were days when these inspirations would strike him three or four times while I was there."

## My Friend the Woodpecker

(By Jake H. Harrison.)

My lively friend, with cap of red  
Set jauntily upon your head,  
And drest in suit of black and gray,  
I'm glad to have you come my way.  
My trees need cleaning up, I know,  
That they more healthy fruit may grow.  
And you, I feel, without a doubt,  
Will find and dig the "borers" out.  
You drum upon my stable roof,  
And to my hens scream sharp reproach.  
Because they eat the bugs you want;  
And you the catbird daily taunt,  
Because his coat is hue of slate  
And he has not a crimson pate;  
In fact, you're such a noisy bird,  
You sometimes make yourself absurd.

And yet you are a working chap,  
Who gets your food with lively tap,  
And tongue that has a bearded point,  
With which you search each hole and joint.  
Where bugs and worms are hid away,  
Which Nature made your lawful prey;  
And while your living you obtain,  
You are to men a source of gain.

You kill the worms that bore their trees,  
You catch the bugs that taint the breeze  
And sting the apples as they grow—  
As all the orchard farmers know;  
In fact, though you are small in size,  
You, as a helper, are a prize;  
And men who count you not a friend,  
Their stock of knowledge should amend.

You eat some cherries, it is true,  
And yet you but collect your due  
For work that you have done with care,  
And of the crop should have your share.  
While apples which you sometimes peck,  
(For which men long to wring your neck)  
Are but the pay that should be yours  
For helping do the orchard chores.

Then welcome, welcome, little friend!  
I will protect you to the end;  
My children, too, will leave you free  
To feast upon your cherry-tree;  
And when you take your apple rent,  
On just collection but intent,  
Instead of wishing you were dead,  
We'll call down blessings on your head.  
—Our Dumb Animals

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## The Ivory Snuff Box.

By Arnold Fredericks.  
(Copyrighted.)

Chapter X.  
TOGETHER, YET APART.

When Richard Duvall left the Hotel Universelle en route to the office of Dr. Hartmann he had no definite idea of just what he intended to do on reaching there. One thought was uppermost in his mind—he must prevent, in some way at any cost, the delivery of the snuff-box to Hartmann; and, since to follow Seltz to the latter's office would avail him nothing, he decided to precede him there.

During the drive he began to formulate a plan daring in its conception, extremely dangerous in its execution, yet one which, if carried out with courage



Peep again in your oven.  
 See those loaves, those pleasing  
 loaves you've made.  
 How fat—rounded—substantial.  
 No, they won't fall when colder.  
 Because the Manitoba strength that  
 is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up  
 till eaten.  
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 from dropping flat in the oven.  
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 —never.  
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and determination, promised success. He was perfecting in his mind the details of this plan when the carriage turned into the driveway at Dr. Hartmann's.

So occupied had he become with his thoughts that he failed to observe the figure of Grace standing behind the maid in the open doorway. She disappeared into the reception-room before he had alighted from the cab.

He went up to the servant, assumed an air of dignified assurance, and announced that he wished to see Dr. Hartmann at once.

The maid ushered him in, glanced into the parlor, observed Grace sitting there, apparently reading, and then, throwing open the door to the left which gave admittance to the doctor's office, bade Duvall enter.

The latter stepped in at once, without looking into the room across the hall. Had he done so he would have observed his wife, whom he fully supposed to be quietly waiting for him in Paris, rise from her chair with a frightened face and start impulsively toward him.

For a moment Grace was on the point of calling out. She wanted to let Richard know that she was there. She wanted to see him—to talk to him—to realize the happiness of being once again in his presence. It had been, since their parting the day before, her constant thought.

Then she suddenly realized that M. Lefevre had warned her not to appear to recognize her husband should she meet him in the course of her adventures. The thought checked her; she paused at the door of the reception-room and glanced down the hall.

The servant who had admitted Duvall had disappeared toward the rear of the house. Everything about her seemed quiet. She started across the hall, determined to enter the room into which

Richard had just vanished, when she heard the sound of rapid footsteps approaching her. With a start she turned and again entered the parlor, assuming a careless manner she by no means felt.

She had scarcely seated herself in the chair by the fire and opened her book, when she saw Dr. Hartmann appear in the hall and enter the door which led to the outer office.

Grace was undecided as to what she should do next. Her safest course, she ultimately concluded, was to do nothing. She remained quietly in her seat, pretending to read her book, but all the time watching with anxious eyes the door on the other side of the hall.

Richard Duvall, meanwhile, had entered the waiting-room, his mind fully made up as to the course he was about to pursue. During the few moments which intervened until the doctor's arrival he looked keenly about the room, examining it in detail, fixing its entrances and exits firmly in his mind, so as to be prepared for any emergency which might arise.

The room was a large one. Along the side facing the entrance door, as well as that which fronted on the park, were big, curtained windows set in deep recesses, and between them cases of books. At the far end of the room, toward the rear of the house, was another door. Duvall stole over to it, listened carefully, then slowly opened it and looked within.

The room proved to be the doctor's private office, and he saw at once that it was built as a sort of ell, and could not be entered except through the room in which he stood.

There was a door, it is true, in the right-hand wall, which had once given entrance to the hall, but against this a heavy instrument-case with glass doors, now stood.

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Duvall withdrew his head and shoulders from the doorway, nodding to himself in a satisfied way, then noiselessly closed the door and returned to the center of the room. In a moment Dr. Hartmann came in, glancing at him sharply.

"Good morning, sir," he remarked in French. "You wish to see me?"

The detective took a card-case from his pocket and tendered the doctor a card. It was one of many which he carried for such emergencies, and bore the name of Stephen Brooks.

"Yes," he said pleasantly. "I came to consult you concerning a curious case."

"Indeed." The doctor looked at the card carelessly. "I see, then, you are an American." He began to speak in English. "Sit down, please."

"Thank you," Duvall took a chair. "What is the nature of the case, may I ask?"

"Doctor, I've heard so much of your wonderful cures—of your remarkable success in treating mental disorders, that I have ventured to come to you in the hope that you may be able to help me."

The doctor smiled, not displeased at the other's flattery. "What is the cause of your trouble, Mr. Brooks?"

Duvall observed him thoughtfully for a moment.

"If a person has delusions upon one particular subject, is he on that account necessarily insane?"

"Not at all. Manias of various sorts are not uncommon, and generally curable. Why do you ask?"

"Because I want you to treat such a case."

The doctor considered his patient narrowly.

"Of course you understand, Mr. Brooks, that my professional charges are very high."

Duvall took out his pocketbook and removing from it a note for a hundred francs laid it carelessly on the table.

"I have understood so, doctor," he remarked. "Luckily I am a man of considerable wealth."

"In that event," Hartmann remarked, eying the bill in a gratified way, "I am at your service. What is the nature of your complaint?"

"It isn't about myself that I have come," Duvall hastened to inform him. "It concerns a man in my employ—my valet, to be exact."

"Your valet?" The doctor frowned, and started to rise. "My dear sir—"

"One moment, please, doctor. The man is a most worthy fellow. He has been in my service for years. A Belgian, too, I think. I have a very high regard for him—an excellent servant, except for the peculiar delusions with which he has lately become possessed."

"I fear that I cannot undertake his treatment, Mr. Brooks. I receive only a few patients, and those of the highest standing."

"I know that. I did not propose to have the man quartered here in your house. I merely want you to examine him, in order that I may find out whether his case is curable or not. If it is, I shall take him to Paris and place him under treatment. If not, I must, of course, discharge him. It is for that reason that I have come to you."

"What are the man's symptoms?" asked the doctor shortly.

"He imagines, from time to time, that he has been robbed."

"That is by no means uncommon. I have seen many such cases. Are these delusions confined to any one subject?"

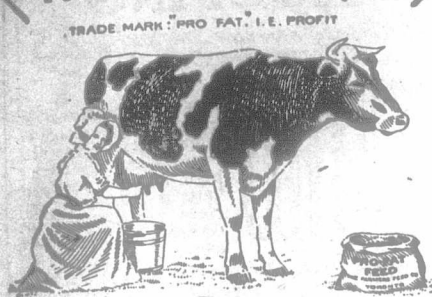
"No. At times he fancies that money has been taken from him. At other times, jewelry that he has never possessed. Once he accused me of robbing him of a pair of shoes, and demanded that I pay him a large sum of money for them. I have generally succeeded in quieting him by assuring him that the stolen articles would be forthcoming later on."

"Excellent! And how long has this condition been in evidence?"

"About a month now. During the past week, however, the attacks have been more frequent. Last night he informed me that some one had taken from him a diamond ring—of course, he had never owned one—and wanted five thousand francs in return. I assured him that I would get him the money this morning."

"The case does not seem particularly

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

difficult Mr. Brooks, from what you tell me. Of course, I could determine better after a personal examination. "Exactly. And if you find no other conditions of an alarming nature, you think a cure possible?" "Undoubtedly. When can I see the man?" Duvall took out his watch. "I requested him to meet me here today at noon," he said. "I did not tell him he was coming for a medical examination. He might have refused to come. I let him think that you might be able to recover the diamond ring he thinks has been stolen from him. I thought it best to humor him. I should have brought him with me, but he had arranged to go this morning to see his people, who live in the town. He was to come directly here after leaving them." He went over to the window and looked toward the road. "I am surprised that he is so late. Usually he is punctuality itself." The doctor rose. "No doubt he will be here very soon," he remarked. "You can wait here, if you like. I will join you on his arrival. Meanwhile, as I have some matters to attend to in my office, I beg that you will excuse me." He opened the door at the rear of the room, which led to his private office. "When the man arrives, kindly let me know."

Duvall glanced toward the door through which Dr. Hartman had just passed, then paused for several moments, listening. Then he walked noiselessly across the room, and paused before the study door. Within all was quiet. Stooping down, he applied his eye to the keyhole. Dr. Hartmann sat at a large rosewood desk, busily writing. With a smile of satisfaction, the detective arose, and going to the door which led to the hall, drew from the lock the key which stood in it, and then, opening the door slightly, inserted the key in the lock on the other side of the door. As he did so, he peered out across the hall, and for a moment the key almost dropped from his fingers. There facing him, sat Grace, his wife, whom he had supposed to be safe in Paris. The sight for a moment completely upset him. He paused, gazing at her with an expression of incredulity. Grace rose, and came toward her husband, her face pale, her lips parted. "Richard," she whispered softly, then became suddenly silent as he pressed his finger to his lips. As they stood there thus, facing each other in grave uncertainty, Duvall heard the sound of a vehicle being driven up the gravelled road. He glanced toward the glass entrance door and saw a cab approaching the house, in which sat Seltz. He turned to Grace, and spoke in a voice so low as to be scarcely audible. "Open the door at once—before the man can ring. Pretend to be a maid. Show him in here immediately. Quick." He withdrew into the waiting-room, leaving Grace staring at him in amazement. For a second she hesitated. It seemed so cruel to be this near to him, and yet to not even be able to touch his hand. Then she went quickly to the front door and threw it open as Seltz came up the steps. (To be continued.)

Gossip. R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, writes that they still have a number of Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and Holstein bulls for sale. One stallion rising three years is a show horse. Three are rising two years, and two are rising one year. The Holsteins are from R. O. P. and R. O. M. dams, milking up to eighty-four pounds per day. All are in good condition.

In another column will be found an advertisement for the sale of the big, quality, Clydesdale stallion, Cattaneo (imp.), made necessary by the death of the owner. He is one of the best horses imported in recent years. He is a black, rising five years of age. Parties wanting a high-class Clydesdale sire should write at once to the Executor, Gideon Brownsberger, Markham, Ont.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY IN THE HURON AND ERIE

YOU ARE CERTAIN That your principal is safe. That your interest will be paid on its due date. That your private affairs will not be known to neighbors. That your business whether small or large will be appreciated. 4 1/2% per annum for amounts of \$100 or over is paid half-yearly, the money to be left in the Debenture Department for a short term of years.

Call or write for particulars. Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company MAIN OFFICE; 442 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT. MARKET SQUARE OFFICE; 4-5 MARKET SQUARE T. G. MEREDITH, K.C., President HUME CRONYN, General Manager

News to most women!

Oven-tested flour is for sale. Instead of buying ordinary flour you can buy flour whose baking ability has been proven in an oven: A ten pound sample is taken from each shipment of wheat at the mill. This is ground into flour. The flour is baked into bread. If this flour bakes into bread high in quality and large in quantity we keep the whole shipment of wheat and grind it. Otherwise we sell it. More bread and better bread from this flour is a certainty! "More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too" 528

MAYPOLE SOAP

The Clean, Easy Home Dye Maypole Soap cleans and dyes, at one operation, cotton, silk, wool, satin, velvet, lace or feathers. Gives the freshest, most brilliant colors because it contains soap. Colors are even, free from streaks, and absolutely fast. Being in cake form, Maypole Soap does not scatter, waste or make a mess, as powder dyes do. Does not stain hands or kettle. Has long been England's favorite home dye because it is easiest and most satisfactory. 24 colors—will give any shade. Colors 10c—black 15c—at your dealer's or postpaid with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

Headed by Correct Change, by Changling Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters; he by Pontiac Butter Boy, 56 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's record, 30.13 lbs., a grand-dam of Tidy Abbekirk, 27.29 lbs. His service for sale; also young females in calf to him. R. LAWLESS Thorold, Ontario

# Dominion Ammunition

TRADE MARK *Metallics and Shot Shells*

**Dominion Ammunition**

Satisfaction from shooting *Dominion Shot Shells* is due to the careful selection of materials and the scientific method of loading, which produce a perfect balance to the shooting qualities of every shell. The increasing popularity of *Dominion Metallic Cartridges* is the result of their complete adaptability to the gun, their high velocity and hard hitting penetration, all of which insure good bags of game.

ASK FOR DOMINION

All Canadian dealers carry a complete stock.

The Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited  
817 Transportation Building, Montreal

Write enclosing 10c. (stamps or coin), for a set of 16 beautiful colored Canadian Game Pictures

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Twenty thousand cars will be produced this year by the Ford factory at Ford, Ontario. Even this enormous production hardly satisfies the demand for home made cars—Fords are made in Canada.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six-fifty; the town car nine hundred—f.o.b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford (formerly Walkerville), Ont.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

**Gossip.**

At the Penrith, Scotland, Spring Show and Sale of Shorthorns, the last week in March, the highest price reached was 350 guineas, approximately \$1,790, for the two-year-old bull, Gainford Royal, winner of first prize in his class, and champion bull of the show, shown by J. Robinson, Skelton, and purchased by F. Miller, Birkenhead, probably for export. One hundred and twenty-five head sold for an average of \$205.

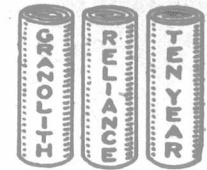
Alex. Hume & Co., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, R. R. No. 3, Campbellford, Ont., report the demand for Ayrshires keen. Many sales have been made from their herd, and herds belonging to members of the Menie District Breeders' Club. Through their advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate," they get many inquiries and state that if all these mean orders or sales they do not know how they can fill them, especially for heifer calves, which are in great demand. Those wanting Ayrshires should order at once. A few females of different ages, principally rising two years of age, are yet available. Nearly all the bulls fit for service have been disposed of. Some good young calves are on hand from the imported bull, Auchenbrain Hercules. The good cow, Bellsland Nan (imp.), winner of first place in the dry class at the Toronto National Live-stock Show, has a fine heifer calf. This cow has averaged almost sixty pounds per day since calving the first week in January, and on her highest day gave sixty-four pounds. The grandson of this cow is for sale. The herd is in good condition, and the owners believe they have more extra good cattle to offer now than ever before. Some large litters of Yorkshire pigs are also available at these stables, and orders will be booked at once. Three young boars ready for service will also be priced right. Look up the advertisement in another column.

**MILLER BROS.' SHORTHORNS.**

It may be putting it strongly to say that the herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by Miller Bros., of Brougham, Ont., for excessive thickness of fleshing and perfection of Shorthorn character and quality, has few equals in this or any other country, but it is a fact that will be substantiated by anyone visiting the herd. This grand breeding result is due, to a very large extent, at least, to the wonderful prepotency of the famous sire that for several years has been at the head of the herd, Uppermill Omega 34425 (imp.), the roan nine-year-old son of the famous Bapton Favorite, dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner, grandam by the great William of Orange. No bull owned and used in Canada in recent years has earned a reputation as a sire at all to be compared with that of Uppermill Omega, and his many daughters and several sons now in the herd are certainly as choice a lot as can be found in any one herd of its size in any country. Sons of his now in the herd for sale are an exceptionally choice lot, each one of them extra well fleshed, and a show bull. Lovely Count 93409 is a red Cruickshank Lovely, about 17 months old, out of Lovely Annie, by Prince of Pine Grove, grandam by Indian Fame, a show bull all over. Another, the same age, is a roan Lavender-bred bull, Lavender King 93410, out of Pine Grove Lavender, by Royal Favorite, grandam imported, by Bapton Tyrant. He, too, is an extra heavy-fleshed bull. A full brother of his is a roan, six months old, Lavender Count 94021, a low, thick, mellow, young bull. Banner Bearer 93408 is a red, 13 months old, a Cruickshank Butterfly, out of Butterfly 30th, by Imp. Royal Prince, grandam Butterfly Queen (imp.), by Fortune. This is a particularly high-class bull. Royal Victor 93407 is a red-roan, about 18 months old, a Marr Roan Lady, out of Roan Lady 5th (imp.), by King Victor. This is a particularly well-bred bull, and Mr. Miller says one of the best they ever bred. Here are several strictly high-class herd-headers, and breeders wanting one should move quickly, as they will soon be gone. The tribes of this noted herd are: Cruickshank Butterflies, Lavenders and Lovelys, Marr Roan Ladys and Missies and Madges, all of a high standard, and in the nicest kind of condition. The farm is connected with long-distance phone from Brougham.

**PROGRESS SALE ROOFING**

DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION ONTARIO AND EAST. **125**



Due to our increasing business we are able to offer better prices than ever on our full line of high grade roofings. Ours is the most complete line offered in Canada, direct to the user.

Samples Free.—Do not pay high prices until you compare our roofings, value for value. We guarantee quality. Samples Free.

Our remarkably low price on tar paper is due to quantity purchases direct from the largest makers. We sell to you at our "low-expense" profit on actual manufacturer's price. Full line of building papers to choose from. Prices low for reliable grades.



Write for Free Samples.—It will pay you to see our samples of building paper before going ahead with your plans. We can save you money. Costs you nothing to find out.



Window Sash.—Best No. 1 Pine Sash — no better made. Get our special prices beginning at.....



Instead of Lath and Plaster Use Wallboard.—Wallboard can be used in new buildings or to refinish old walls. As a substitute for lath and plaster, it has no equal. It is strong, durable material, water-proofed and finished on both sides, so that further decorating is unnecessary. Comes in big sheets. Nails to studding. Can be cut with a saw. Anybody can use it. Write for free sample. Get Our Free Catalogue.

The Halliday Company Limited  
FORMERLY STANLEY MILLS & CO.  
HAMILTON ESTAB 1866 CANADA



**How Home Mixing Makes European Farmers Prosperous**

They buy straight materials and mix them into balanced fertilizers containing two or three times as much

**Nitrate of Soda**

as high-priced American complete fertilizers contain. Your fertilizer should contain 4% of active nitrogen. Does it?

On land farmed for centuries, England raises 33 bushels of wheat per acre. We raise but 14. Europe imports 100% active Nitrate of Soda. You use dried blood, tankage only 60% to 70% active and you pay more for it.

"Home Mixing" is a book to help you increase your yields. Send your address to me on a postal card.

Dr. Wm. S. Myers  
Director Chilean Nitrate Propaganda  
25 Madison Ave. New York  
No Branch Offices

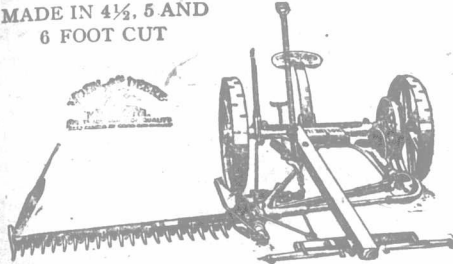


**CREAM** Toronto consumes the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows and the butter production of over 70,000 cows, we need your cream and expect to pay well for it, drop a card.  
The Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.  
Toronto

# JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

John Deere reputation has been built up through the policy of putting high-class material, honest workmanship and improved design into John Deere Implements. The idea of making out of every purchaser a satisfied customer has paid. John Deere Implements have a reputation all over the world for honest value and high-grade service. When you buy a John Deere Implement you may be assured you are getting that which you want above everything else—SATISFACTION.

**CUT YOUR HAY CLEAN WITH A DRAIN VERTICAL LIFT MOWER**  
MADE IN 4 1/2, 5 AND 6 FOOT CUT



**IT CUTS THE HAY**  
Has the power to do high-grade work—and does it. Practically every bit of horse-power is transmitted from ground wheels to knife without waste from friction. Keen cutting obtained by the use of compensating gears, which are arranged in pairs, each pair keeping the other in mesh so that no power is lost in transmission.

**A BOY CAN OPERATE IT**  
The vertical lift enables the machine to be operated easily. Steel lever with spade-handle grip conveniently located. Large lifting spring with coils of liberal size, combining strength and flexibility. Convenient foot lever gives best service with least difficulty.

**LIGHT DRAFT**  
Has adjustable hitch—power of team is applied to the drag bar by draft links. Almost entire weight of cutter bar supported by main axle by means of a large spring, eliminating ground friction.

**GREAT DURABILITY**  
One-piece frame—solid iron. Hard-pressed bearings. Especially shaped and tempered knife sections. Long pitman shaft does away with vibration.

**THE SPEIGHT WAGON**  
Careful attention is given to the construction of the Speight Wagon. Only well seasoned, carefully selected materials are used. Hubs are barrel-shaped—that is, instead of being trimmed down as on other wagons, they are of large diameter. This eliminates pores for moisture to work in and rot the hub. Hubs are well ironed and boxed in and give a greater bearing. This prevents spokes from sinking into the felloes. Barrel-shaped hub permits using larger boxing, which increases the diameter of the bearing surface. This makes the wagon pull with minimum draft. Deep oak rims, slightly oval, keep wheels from loading up when used on muddy roads.

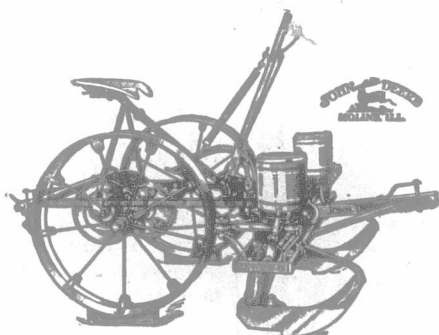
**CLIPPED GEARS AND DUST-PROOF SKEINS**  
The Speight front gear is equipped with angle steel hounds. Well re-inforced rear axle and bolster are held together with clips. No bolt holes to weaken the axle or bolster. Sand and dust-proof skeins keep dirt out of the bearings and reduce draft and wear.



**SPECIAL GEAR**  
We have also a special gear, made with either 2 1/4 or 3-inch tires. Hard wood is used throughout in the construction of this gear. Has hard wood hubs, spokes and felloes. A farm gear that will give satisfaction.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON IS KNOWN IN CANADA

**JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER**



Good seed is not the only requisite of a good stand. Accuracy in your corn planter is also necessary. The more accurate your corn planter, the larger will be the yield at harvest. A planter that is not accurate is not a good planter—you can't afford to use it. In getting a corn planter insist on accuracy.

**SOMETHING ABOUT THE ACCURACY OF THE JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER**

The "oblique-selection" drop used on the No. 999 Planter is accurate because the seed plate has a sloping wall which terminates in the cells.

The seeds lie in the bottom of the hopper in exactly the right position to enter rapidly and fill the cells.

Corn does not bridge. Cells are so shaped that seeds are easily carried along to the cut-off.

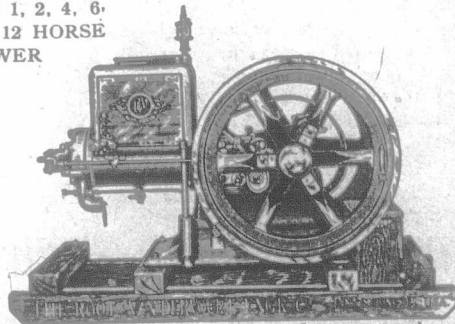
**THE REAL VARIABLE DROP PLANTER**

You can plant two, three, four, five or six kernels per hill as desired, by shifting foot lever. Drilling distances are easily varied as well.

**A JOHN DEERE No. 999 CORN PLANTER WILL HELP YOU RAISE A BIGGER CROP**

the machine or correct misses. Disc rapid work. Disc covers are large and can be adjusted to any desired width or angle so as to cover the seed shallow or throw up a high ridge. These covers work well on uneven land and dead furrows, up or down hill. Feed is simple and easily adjusted to insure steady flow of seed from hopper to magazine. Both feed and coverer tension regulate from the seat. No removal of bolts—simply turn a thumb screw. Fertilizer attachment can be furnished. Deposits the fertilizer where it will do the most good and will not injure the seed.

**R&V "TRIUMPH" GASOLENE ENGINE**  
MADE IN 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12 HORSE POWER



The R&V Gasoline Engine is absolutely safe to operate in or around the house or barn. It gives the most service with the least attention.

**THE EXTRA RING** "Triumph," which prevents scoring and rusting of cylinder. You will not find this feature on cheap engines.

Neat, compact, smooth running, easy to start and safe are some of the characteristics of this engine that make it pleasure to own.

The engine that lasts the longest, uses the least fuel, always develops rated horse-power and runs smoothly with least trouble, is the cheapest in the long run. The "Triumph" is just such an engine.

**OTHER R&V "TRIUMPH" HIGH-GRADE FEATURES**  
Cylinder detachable, making it easy and cheap to replace if ever necessary.

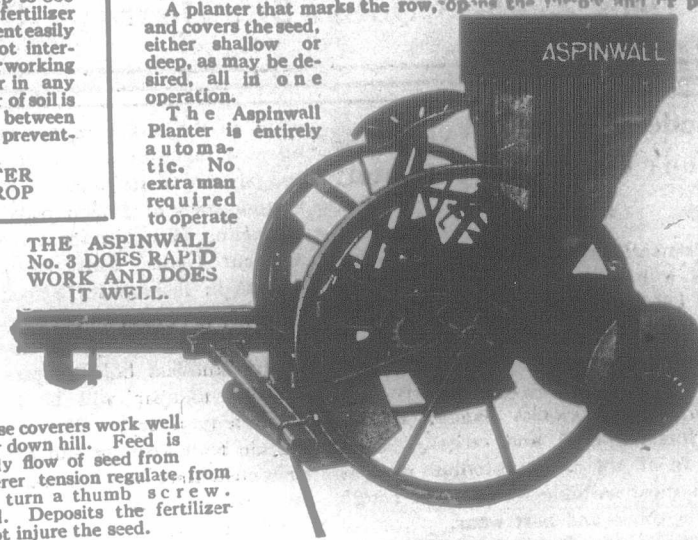
Die-cast babbit bearings with brass liners for taking up wear. Improved double fly-ball governor, which permits close speed regulation. Speed can be varied 30 per cent without stopping engine.

Hopper cooled. Does not require tank, pipe or fittings used on engines with other style of cooling system. Write us for free attractive booklet—"Letting Gasoline Do It"—which shows how a Gasoline engine saves you money.

**ASPINWALL No. 3 POTATO PLANTER**

A planter that marks the row, opens the furrow and drops and covers the seed, either shallow or deep, as may be desired, all in one operation. The Aspinwall Planter is entirely automatic. No extra man required to operate.

**THE ASPINWALL No. 3 DOES RAPID WORK AND DOES IT WELL.**



WE'LL BE PLEASSED TO SEND YOU ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THESE MACHINES IF YOU WILL WRITE US.

YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER WILL BE PLEASSED TO SHOW YOU THESE IMPLEMENTS.

**John Deere Plow Co., of Welland, Limited.**  
77-79 JARVIS STREET - - - TORONTO, ONTARIO

## Calves Without Milk

**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**  
The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a postcard to



**Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Toronto Ontario**

**Mention this Paper.**

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Removing Manure from Farm.

I sold my farm to B, but I hold possession till next fall. There is only an agreement drawn up, as I have received only \$100 on the farm. I have another fifty acres that I work with this, but that was not sold. Nothing was said about the manure. Can I legally take part of the manure off this farm and put it on the other farm? We have put considerable on this farm this winter, and I intend to put more on this 100-acre farm.

Ans.—Manure is considered a part of the farm, and you cannot legitimately remove any of it from the place where it was produced to your other fifty acres. Possibly in this case where you worked the other fifty acres, it should go back to some extent, but you would have difficulty in showing how much should go on the extra fifty acres, and you would be violating the law by removing any of it from the place whereon it now is.

### Recording Herefords.

I should like to know if it is possible for you to answer:

I started with a Shorthorn cow to breed Hereford cattle about twenty years ago, and have been using registered bulls since. I have never changed the breed. Could I register some of my stock now?

Ans.—Not unless you have some whose sires and dams are recorded. Crossing up will not produce animals eligible for registration in the Hereford Herdbook.

### Cutting Back Spruce.

I have about 75 Norway Spruce which I planted about eight feet apart for windbreak. They were about 30 feet high, and from 8 to 12 inches at stump. They were badly broken with storm last November. I wish to ask, through "The Farmer's Advocate," if they would die if I cut them off at an even height, 15 or 16 feet, and at what time should I top them?

Ans.—It is not likely that they will die. Cut them off as soon as possible.



## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 8th day of May, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Big Point and Chatham (Chatham No. 1 Rural Route) from the 1st day of July, 1914, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Big Point, Dubuque, Paincourt and Chatham, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London. Post Office Department, } G. C. ANDERSON, }  
Mail Service Branch, } Superintendent, }  
Ottawa, 26th March, 1914.

## What Every Dairyman Needs

A clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milker many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full instructions as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c. (fifty cents). Address:

**R. A. CHAMBERLIN**  
83 Baywater Ave. Ottawa, Ontario

## 10,000 RODS

### UNDER PRICED WIRE FENCING

F.O.B. Cars---Port Arthur, Ont.

The greatest money saving proposition ever offered Western Buyers on guaranteed high grade, double galvanized, basic open hearth steel wire fencing. The kind that challenges the closest inspection of the most discriminating buyers. Mechanically perfect in every particular. Wonderful patent lock. Superior materials and workmanship throughout.

For years we've been a big factor in getting the price of quality fencing down to its present low level. To-day we're going every jobber in the business "one better." We're saving you about one half your freight charges. We've placed a 10,000-rod lot at Port Arthur, Ont., for buyers North and West of that Point. You pay freight from Port Arthur only.

Remember, to-day is your opportunity. To-morrow we may be sold out of the style you want. This shipment will be snapped up like hot cakes. Better give first and second choice in your order and avoid disappointment.

#### These prices keep 20% of your Fence cost Right in Your Own Pocket

ALL FULL GAUGE NO. 9 WIRE.						
No.	Line Wires.	Height.	Stays Apart.	Weight per Rod.	Rods per Roll.	Price per Rod.
436-0	4	36 ins.	22 ins.	5 1/2 lb.	20-30 & 40	14 1/2 c.
538-0	5	38 "	22 "	7 "	"	17 " c.
548-0	5	48 "	22 "	7 1/2 "	"	17 1/2 c.
641-0	6	41 "	22 "	8 "	"	19 c.
949-0	9	49 "	22 "	11 1/2 "	"	21 c.
945-0	8	45 "	22 1/2 "	11 1/4 "	"	21 c.
748-0	7	48 "	22 "	9 3/4 "	"	21 1/2 c.
845-0	8	45 "	22 "	10 "	"	23 c.

**You Pay Freight From Port Arthur Only**

## THE IMPERIAL MFG. & SUPPLY CO.

Dept. G, 5-13 Queen St., Montreal, Que.

**Wonderful Cloth—Won't Tear—Won't Wear Out—Absolutely Holeproof.**

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the very finest tweeds and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear.

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

## WONT WEAR OUT SUITS 5 50

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

**IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE (AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!**

A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.

**TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.** (3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)

Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80, Breeches \$2, or well-cut suit right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT) another given absolutely free. We pay all charges Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

**FREE SAMPLES:** Send merely 2 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashions to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO., 54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENG.

**THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING Coy**  
54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENG.

## Poplar Shorthorns

We have the best lot of young bulls for sale this spring we have ever bred, reds and roans, 10 to 18 months of age, Butterflys, Roan Ladies, Lavenders and Lovelys, all sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp. Strictly high-class herd headers

**MILLER BROS.**  
BROUGHAM, ONT.  
Claremont Station, C.F.R.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Wild Oats—Roadway.

- Is there any possible way in which wild oats can be screened from seed oats?
  - In feeding horses oats, whole, containing wild oats, do you think the manure would seed the field with wild oats, or are the seeds killed in process of digestion?
  - What is the lawful width of a roadway from fence to fence? N. M. A.
- Ans.—1. It is very difficult to separate wild oats from field oats. The lighter grains may be blown out by turning hard, and the smaller ones may be screened out, but a few of the larger seeds will remain. It is safer to get seed free from this weed.
2. There would be some danger from this practice. It would be better to have them ground or crushed.
3. Sixty-six feet.

#### Annual Pasture Mixture.

Would you please publish Prof. Zavitz's pasture mixture? Give me some idea how to set drill to make it sow required quantity per acre. Would it be advisable to have hogs and cattle pasturing on it at same time? E. M.

Ans.—Prof. Zavitz's annual pasture mixture consists of oats, 51 lbs.; Early Amber sugar cane, 30 lbs.; and common red clover, 7 lbs. per acre. Mix the sugar cane and the oats, and place them in the grain box of the drill, and place the clover in the grass-seed box. If the drill sows correctly, setting it at 1 1/2 bushels for oats should put it on about right. However, you had better watch it carefully and see that it is not sowing too thickly. Hogs and cattle could pasture on it at the same time, but if you have it, a small paddock of last year's seeding to clover would be better for the hogs, or perhaps a mixture of oats and peas, or oats and a few vetches or rape, would be a more profitable hog pasture.

#### Warbles—Couch Grass.

- What is the cause of worms under the skin along the backs of cows, and what treatment should be given?
  - What is the best way to kill couch grass?
- Ans.—1. These are warbles. Eggs are laid by flies, principally on the hair around the hocks of the animals. They are taken into the animals' mouths by licking, reach the digestive system, and finally the young larvae reach the backs of the animals and grow under the skin. All these larvae should be squeezed out. They may be destroyed in their holes by smearing the animals' backs with grease or oil, but this is not now considered good practice.
2. Clean cultivation is always to be recommended for couch grass. Plow rather lightly, and cultivate frequently for one summer, and if the weed is thick, do the same a second year up to time to sow rape or buckwheat. Sow rape in drills, and cultivate it until it gets too large. If buckwheat is sown, give the land a thick seeding. This is a persistent weed, and it requires thorough cultivation to exterminate it.

#### Feeding Sulphur—Share Farming.

- Is sulphur good to feed to stock; horses, cattle, pigs; or is it good to feed to hens? There are some farmers in this neighborhood who feed it, and claim that it is good to feed at this season. Is this so?
  - A has rented a farm from B on half shares. Has B any right to enter barns and feed stock any sort of feed without consulting A? "ENQUIRER."
- Ans.—1. Sulphur is often recommended for poultry closely housed, and some claim it will cure "feather-pulling." In moderate quantity, given with salt to pigs closely confined, it will do no harm. It has, by being excreted through the pores of the skins of cattle to which it is fed, a beneficial action in certain skin troubles. If mixed with salt in about the proportion of one to three or four of salt, and kept constantly in front of the cattle, they will not be likely to take too much. If given too freely, it will open the pores to such an extent that the cattle, especially if exposed to rains, may take cold.
2. A should have charge of all feeding unless the agreement is to the contrary.

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**E. M. RUTENBERG, The Steel Shoe Man, Dept. 50, TORONTO, CAN.**

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Nitrate of Soda should be applied at seeding time or at commencement of growth. Other nitrogenous materials can be applied earlier with the Potash and Phosphates.

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- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Farmer's Companion."

**German Potash Syndicate**

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Questions and Answers.  
Miscellaneous.

Will Concrete Stand Fire.

Would you kindly tell me, through your columns, whether concrete would stand fire. I intend to build a two-pot feed-cooker, and was going to build the furnace of concrete if it stood the heat, but am not sure.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Concrete stands fire well.  
W. H. D.

Hens Eating Eggs.

Will you describe and illustrate how to make drop nests for hens so as to save their eggs, as my flock of young and well-fed hens are eating their eggs? What can be done to stop the habit?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are not acquainted with any successful nest of this kind, so this question was referred to the Poultry Department of the O. A. C.; who say: "Any nests we have tried have not given very good satisfaction; they are generally more or less complicated, and soon get out of order, and besides that we have never been able to persuade the hens to even enter the nests. To prevent egg-eating, all that is required is to give plenty of exercise, outdoors if possible; supply plenty of oyster-shell, and have the nests as dark as possible. Supply plenty of nests, one to every four or five birds in a pen, and you will likely have little more trouble of this nature."

Plowing up Meadow.

I have a four-acre lot of meadow which does not yield a very large crop of hay. I have in mind to plow and disc it well, giving it a new, even surface. Part of it is flooded by the river at times. I know that there must be lots of old wood under the surface, as it once was a mill-pond. Please say when I should turn it up, what fertilizer to give the best results, and whether I could crop or seed at once.

D. R. C.

Ans.—This particular type of soil is not adapted for general cropping. If you have time for early spring plowing, it would be no mistake to break it up and seed it down again this spring. A nurse crop might be used, but it will be wise to select a grain stiff in the straw. If plowed after haying, it could be seeded next spring after the customary fashion. Some alsike clover and red top grass should be a good supplement to your grass mixture. The soil, as you describe it, would not likely require much nitrogen in the fertilizer. A mixture for grass containing a liberal amount of phosphates and some potash, would be advisable. Low land of this kind is benefited by a light sprinkling of manure and a little lime.

Vendor and Purchaser.

A sold a farm to B, supposed to be 125 acres. A told B that he always heard there was 135 acres, or 10 acres of an overplus. B paid all the purchase money but \$100. A gave B the deed for 125 acres, more or less. B drew up an agreement: If there was 135 acres he would pay the \$100, and if there was not he would not pay any more. A got a surveyor and found there was 135 1/2 acres in it. B did not pay the \$100. A sued B, then B wanted to settle. They appointed a date to settle. B said the land was there and he would pay the \$100; but he has not paid it yet.

1. What steps should A take to get the money?
2. Can A hold the land if B will not pay for it?
3. If B pays the \$100, can A claim the three-quarters of an acre?
4. The road by the farm takes a bend around a hill, taking a corner off the farm across the road. A bought the piece of land from his neighbor across the road. He also got a lease of the old road which goes half-way across the farm. A did not sell this to B. Can A claim the three-quarters of an acre, besides this piece of land?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.  
Ans.—1. A should proceed with his suit; or, if that was terminated by the settlement, he should bring a fresh suit against B.  
2. No.  
3 and 4. Not successfully.

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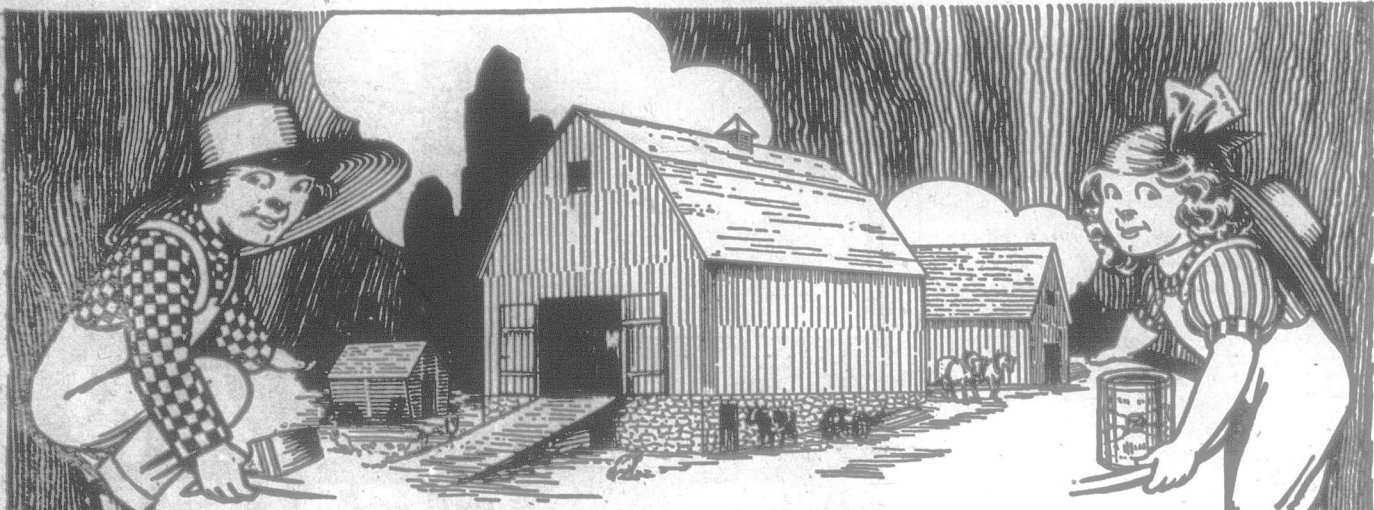
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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Alsike Seed.

Please examine the enclosed sample of alsike seed, and let me know what bad seeds it contains. There are some weed seeds in it that I do not know. What do you think of it as good seed?

J. C.

Ans.—The sample contains quite a few seeds of the weed known as "sheep-sorrel." They are small seeds, and when the rough covering is off, they are bright-red in color and triangular in shape. There were also two or three catchfly seeds as well. The alsike seed itself is a good sample, and you might have to look quite a long way before you could improve upon it.

#### Alfalfa Weevil.

I saw a short paragraph in a paper about some of the States being troubled with alfalfa weevil, and it brought to mind something that occurred last summer. After the alfalfa had been in the barn some time (I think July or August), I noticed a great number of pinkish-white worms, almost exactly like the apple-codling worm, around the barn and the stable below. They crawled into crevices, and spun a web around themselves so that if a board or anything were lying loose on the floor, they were in such numbers as to fasten it quite firmly down. Would these likely be alfalfa weevils? How do they affect the hay? Are they likely to prove troublesome in this climate? I will be much obliged for any information about them.

H. M.

Ans.—The insects to which you refer may be the larvae of the alfalfa weevil. The adult form, which is a beetle resembling in some respects the pea weevil or bean weevil, does winter in the barn or around hay stacks or straw. The small worms and larvae are to be found only in the summer upon the leaves and crowns of the plant. The worms or larvae are about one-fourth of an inch long, when mature, with a white stripe along the back, and somewhat hooked in appearance. It is possible that you will see them in the barn if they are affecting your alfalfa, but they will not be worms very long, for they will soon form a cocoon, and after a while turn into small beetles. So far, we see no reason why this weevil may not give considerable trouble in Canada if it is not restrained in its distribution throughout the country. They are found on the leaves, stalk and crown of the plant, and they devour considerable of the foliage.

#### Growing Beans.

How many pounds of beans should I sow to the acre, and what kind of land is best for beans? I have different kinds of ground. Some of it is a mixture of muck and clay, broken out of sod last fall; the other is light land, rather sandy. This will be its third crop. What time should they be sown to avoid frost, and what kind of seed beans is best to sow?

F. M.

Ans.—Successful bean-growing districts are essentially those where the predominating character of the soil is sandy-loam or loam. However, mucky lands will grow beans, but you must look for a heavy foliage, and perhaps a growth late into the fall. Clay soils, as a general thing, are not the best soils. As for the date of planting, you will have to judge that by past seasons in your own district. From the first to the tenth of June is the customary date for planting beans, but you will remember back, or refer to records which you have made regarding frosts in your district, you will be able to ascertain about the time they would be free from danger. Sow them so they will be up just after the danger point. About three pecks per acre is a good seeding for beans, and they are usually sown in drills about 28 inches apart. This is regulated somewhat by your seed drill, if you intend to use it, by closing up some of the tubes you will be able to sow them at regular distances apart in drills. Twenty-eight inches is a customary width. Commercial fertilizers are frequently used with beans, and often give good results. As regards cultivation, it is advisable sometimes to drag the field once each way before the beans come up, and after they do come up, three cultivations usually suffice.

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 Agents wanted. Big money. Write to-day. 1248

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Sweet Clover.**  
 Would you give your opinion on sweet clover, as I intend to seed four acres to the same? M. W.

Ans.—We have had a good deal of enquiry about this crop of late. There is an article in this issue on the subject. We are trying a little at Weldwood this season, and will report our results. We advise those who intend sowing it to start on a small scale at first, and to cut it early before it gets woody.

**Lost Time.**  
 A hires B for one year, commencing April 1st, 1913. B loses two weeks' during year. Would B have to work the two weeks extra, or would A have to deduct two weeks' wages? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This depends on the agreement between the parties. There is no hard-and-fast rule. It should be settled between the parties. Usually, if the man wishes to work out the lost time, he is allowed to do so.

**A Balance of Wages.**  
 I worked for a farmer in Deloraine, Manitoba, for two years and two months, being hired by the month, at \$30 for seven summer months, and \$10 for five winter months. During that time I received part of my wages. When I left his employment, fifteen months ago, to come to Toronto, he told me he could not give me any money, as he had not any, but he would send it on in the spring. I wrote him in the spring, but he wrote back saying that he had started a dairy to try and raise some money, and he would send it on. Since then I wrote for it, and the excuse was his wife had been sick and he had a doctor's bill to pay of \$100. I told him in one of the letters I would put it in the hands of a bailiff, but he wrote back a very nasty letter, saying he did not care, as he was not one that was scared at that kind of threats. At Christmas I got \$50 sent me, and a short note saying that I may think myself lucky that I got this much. I have still \$260 to get. Is he entitled to pay interest on that money for the time he has kept it? Can you advise me what steps I should take to get the money, as I think it is time I had it now? FOUR-YEARS' SUBSCRIBER. Ontario.

Ans.—We would advise you to place your claim in the hands of a solicitor for collection. When doing so, you ought, of course, to hand over to him the letters which you have received from the debtor.

**Cattle at Large—Wills.**  
 The Clerk of the Municipality of \_\_\_\_\_ says: The by-laws of the township regarding fences and stock have "run out," so that now there are none.

1. Can a by-law run out as he says, unless it was passed for a limited time?
2. Are there any Provincial laws regulating stock running at large? If so, please state them.
3. Can a will be broken after it is probated, or does probating make it secure? The heirs were notified of the contents of the will.
4. What percentage can the Executors take for their pay for handling an estate of about seven thousand dollars? MAC. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Hardly; it would probably subsist until repealed.  
 2. Yes; The Act respecting Municipal Institutions, and the Pounds Act, contain provisions for it. They are to be found in the Ontario Statutes, and most conveniently in the new Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914.  
 3. Probate obtained in the usual non-contentious course, is not conclusive; and the will may be attacked, notwithstanding that such probate has been granted by the Surrogate Court.  
 4. There is no fixed percentage. The remuneration of the Executors is fixed by the Judge of the Surrogate Court upon the passing of the Executor's accounts of the estate, and he may adopt as a basis either a percentage of the estate passing through the hands of the Executors, or a lump sum. The latter is probably the more usual course.

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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Stomach Staggers.

Mare occasionally trembles and falls down, and in a few minutes gets up and is all right. W. E. J.

Ans.—Extract a gallon of blood from the jugular vein, and in about three days give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed on laxative food, and avoid working her soon after a full meal if possible. Do not feed freely on hay in the morning and at noon. Give her the most of her hay at night. V.

Lame Horse.

Horse is sprained at the joint of the shoulder. I have given him perfect rest and blistered it twice, but he is not better yet. S. E. H.

Ans.—Your treatment is the very best that can be adopted in case of a sprain after the acute inflammation has subsided. If your diagnosis is correct, it is a sprain of a muscle that is largely tendons, and recovery is very slow. It requires a long rest and repeated blistering. I think it would be wise to have him examined by a veterinarian, as shoulder lameness of this kind is very rare, and your horse may be lame from some other cause. V.

Bog Spavin.

Colt ten months old has a bog spavin. Had I better treat it or leave it alone? A. L. H.

Ans.—It would be advisable to blister it two or three times before turning the colt out to grass. Get a blister made of 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie the colt so that he cannot bite them. Rub well once daily with the blister for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and in about a month after that blister again before turning to grass. V.

Itchy Legs.

Clyde horse has itchy legs, and he rubs and bites them. The hair is off in places. Would you advise clipping them? L. E. R.

Ans.—We do not advise clipping the legs. Some hairy-legged horses are predisposed to this trouble. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) of the strength of 20 grains to a pint of water. Heat a little of this each time you use it to about 120 degrees Fahr. Rub well into the skin of the legs two or three times daily. It is necessary to part the hair in many places in order to dress properly. It will be good practice to give a purgative of 10 drams aloes and two drams ginger. V.

Miscellaneous.

An Abandoned Engine.

A bought an old engine from agent, B, and took same to farm of C. The engine being a failure, A threw up the deal. C notified B several times to remove engine, which notification B ignored. A's engine is a nuisance on farm of C. What can C do to make him (B) remove same? A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.

Ans.—We think that C should look to A, rather than B, for the removal of the machine.

Bees on Shares.

Will you kindly give me the usual plan for letting bees out on shares? G. McD.

Ans.—There is no established plan when we can recommend for this procedure, but beekeepers are agreed that when bees are let out on shares that there should be no increase, or as little increase as possible. In case of increase, it should go to the owner of the bees. As a fair consideration for the product, it is agreed that one-half the honey should go to each, and that the owner of the bees should provide the apparatus and requirements for the yard.



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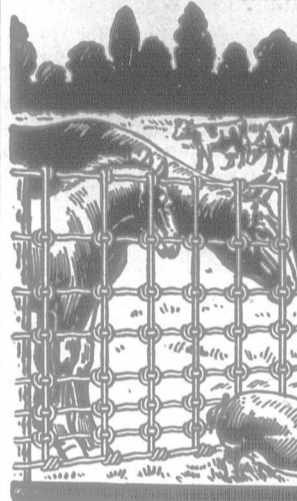
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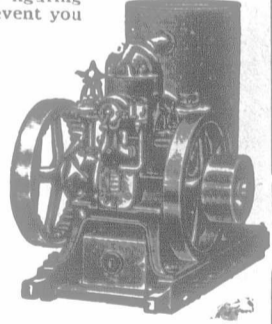
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## Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

### Fatality in Pigs.

Sow and litter five weeks old are kept in box stall in bank barn, and the sow is fed chopped mangels and oat chop. Two of the litter were all right in the morning and dead in the evening. Nothing can be seen to be the matter with the rest, nor with these until found dead.

F. T.

Ans.—It would have required a careful post-mortem to have determined, with any certainty, the cause of death. It was probably due to environments and food. Move to better ventilated quarters, that are dry and comfortable. Feed the sow on slops, milk, shorts, and chopped oats with the hulls sifted out, and mangels. See that they all get plenty of fresh air and exercise.

V.

### Pigs Cough—Swelling of Adomen.

1. Pigs five months old, shut in all winter and fed on swill and ground oats and wheat, have a cough. They are also becoming crippled.

2. Pregnant mare not worked at all, swells on the under part of abdomen.

C. H.

Ans.—1. No doubt both cough and crippling are due to too close confinement, want of exercise and high feeding. Purge each with 2 ounces Epsom salts, and follow up with 3 grains nux vomica three times daily. Feed on milk, shorts and raw roots for a week or two, and see that they get plenty of daily exercise.

2. Give her regular light work, or daily exercise in some way. Do not give her any drugs. Swellings of this nature are common in idle, pregnant mares.

V.

### Quarter Crack—Enlarged Hock.

1. Mare had quarter crack last fall. It is now healed, but the hoof is hard and dry, and she is still lame.

2. Colt slipped on ice and as a result one hock is enlarged.

S. MCE.

Ans.—1. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cartharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off all around the hoof for two inches high. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and after this, blister once monthly as long as necessary.

2. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine; rub a little well in once daily. Have patience, and continue treatment, as enlargements of this nature are very hard to reduce.

V.

### Suppurative Mammitis.

1. One of the hind quarters of my cow's udder swelled and became very hard when she was dry. It broke and discharged pus in two places. She has calved since, and one quarter yields stringy matter with a foul odor. The other quarters are all right.

2. The cow standing next to her also has udder trouble. One hind quarter is swollen and hot.

J. A. R.

Ans.—1. This was probably due to want of proper attention in seeing that too much milk was not allowed to accumulate in the udder when drying her. Draw the fluid out of the quarter three or four times daily, and once daily after drawing it off, inject into the quarter through the teat with a bulb rubber syringe with a teat syphon attached, about a quart of warm water that has been boiled, with one ounce boracic acid dissolved in it.

2. Bathe the quarter three or four times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with hot, camphorated oil. Milk each time before bathing. It will be wise if the milker who milks these cows does not milk the healthy ones, or else thoroughly disinfects his hands before doing so. It is possible that septic matter might be carried from cow to cow and cause trouble.

V.

A half-bred ewe belonging to a Mr. Harrison, Wigton, Cumberland, is reported in the Scottish Farmer to have given birth to seven lambs within ten months, all the lambs having been successfully raised; and a ewe on the farm of Maines, Chirnside, has produced a lamb possessed of six legs, two of which are much shorter than the others.

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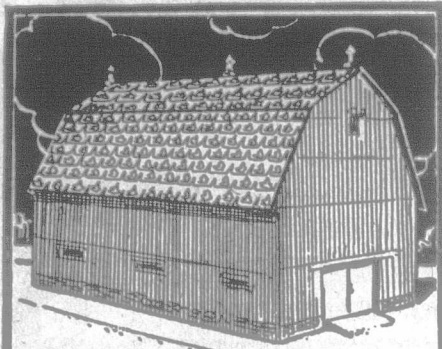
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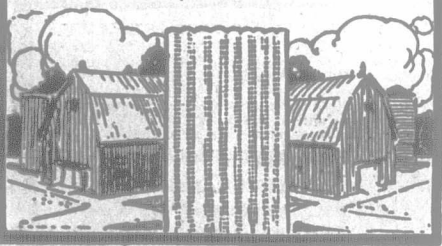
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**EXTRA GOOD TWO-YEAR-OLD ANGUS BULL FOR SALE**  
 Bowman's breed. Price right for quick sale.  
**J. J. CREWSON, Grand Valley, Ontario**

**Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality.** For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. **T. B. BROAD-FOOT, Fergus, Ont. G.T.R. and C. P. R.**

**HEREFORD BULLS FROM IMPORTED STOCK**  
 Six heifers, one bull.  
**A. S. HUNTER & SON, Durham, Ont.**

**1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914**  
 Estate of Lte A. W. SMITH  
**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**  
 We still have an excellent lot of rams, mostly sired by Imp. Connaught Royal; also one or two choice young bull for sale.  
 Situated one mile from Llanan Crossing.  
**P. O. Address, R. R. No. 1, Glanbecco, Ont.**

**Good Shorthorn Bulls** not all sold. I have 2 rams, 17 and 12 months respectively; 1 black, red, 12 months; 1 white, 11 months; 1 red, 10 months; 10 months; all straight, smooth, well-bred, strong-boned bulls, showing good character; some from heavy-milking dams; also five yearling heifers, bred from the best stock in the district.  
**STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ontario**  
 Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Gossip.**

At the annual Spring sale of Shire horses at Crewe, England, March 12th, two three-year-old stallions made 310 and 300 guineas, respectively. A two-year-old filly brought 175 guineas, and another, same age, 100 guineas.

At the Hereford Herdbook Society's Show and auction sale, March 11th and 12th, no fewer than 229 animals were catalogued, in four classes. At the sale, the highest price, 195 guineas, was given for T. Harris' yearling bull, Senator, first in his class and champion. Four other bulls brought from 100 to 115 guineas each.

At the annual show and auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Birmingham, England, March 12th, the highest price received was 100 guineas, for the yearling bull, Matador of Bywell, owned by Viscount Allendale, and bought by James Kennedy. The average for 76 head was £32. The Challenge Cup for the best group of three bulls, two years and younger, was won by Viscount Allendale.

**THE BIG SALE OF HOLSTEINS AND SHORTHORNS AT WHITBY.**

Occasions are rare indeed where a stock bull of the high-class individuality, superb breeding, and proven worth as a sire, is allowed to be sold by auction as will be the case at the big dispersion sale of Holsteins and Shorthorns at the Meadowbrook Farm, Whitby, Ont., on Tuesday, April 14, when the Cruickshank Butterfly bull, Imp. Bullrush, will go to the highest bidder. When at the head of the famous herd of the late W. G. Pettit & Sons, this bull sired many of the choicest prizewinners ever bred in that herd. He is breeding just as good at the Meadowbrook Farm, as the several daughters and sons of his to be sold will prove. The same can be said of the head of the Holstein herd, a straight, nicely-proportioned son of the cow that held two Canadian championships for production, Francy Bonerges Ormsby, whose seven-day record is but a fraction under 30 pounds, and as richly bred on his sire's side. Not often such stock bulls as these are sold by auction. Several of the Holsteins have official records up to over 20 pounds, and individual merit is the predominating feature of the entire offering of over 30 Shorthorns and over 20 Holsteins. Many of the offering of both breeds are heifers from calves up to two years. In young bulls there are two Shorthorns and three Holsteins of serviceable age. The farm is sold, so there will be absolutely no reserve, and as this is one of the last of this spring's sales, it will be the last opportunity available to breeders to strengthen their existing herds. Remember the date, April 14.

**It Paid to Co-operate.**

At a banquet of the Durham Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association recently, R. S. Duncan, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Durham County, gave some striking figures as to the value of co-operation. He gave a table showing the business handled during the past three years, as follows:

	Yield in barrels.	Selling price.	Average per bbl. 1's, 2's, 3's.
1911.....	4,337	\$12,680.60	\$2.92
1912.....	6,080	12,493.00	2.05
1913.....	7,816	21,810.45	2.80

This is an average price, f. o. b. Port Hope, to the grower, of \$2.60. Deducting an item of \$1 for expenses of barrel, picking, packing, Manager's commission, and miscellaneous expenses in connection with the Association, leaves an average net profit to the grower for 1's, 2's and 3's, for three years, of \$1.60. The average net price to the grower would be approximately \$1, had there not been an Association; and, in fact, it has been about \$1 to other growers not in our Association. This is a net gain of 60c. per barrel to the grower in the Association, or taking the total yield of 18,233 barrels at 60c. per barrel, there is a net gain during the past three years of \$10,939.80. That speaks well for co-operation, doesn't it?



**Cuts Burnt-in-Grease From Oven Pans**

Easily dislodges crusts of burnt-in-grease and quickly removes the hard sticky substances. No form of uncleanness can resist its magic power.

Keep a Can Handy  
**LARGE CAN 10c**



**Old Dutch Cleanser**

**Has No Equal As a Butter And Milk Producer**



Milk cows need food rich in Nitrogen for two reasons; to rebuild the ordinary waste of tissue and to secure the protein necessary for the milk. This is why, as a producer of butter and milk nothing can equal

**"Maple Leaf" Oil Cake Meal**

This splendid food is so rich in protein that British farmers send four thousand miles to secure it. It increases the flow of the milk and adds to the richness of the cream. Made by the old process and guaranteed absolutely pure. Write for samples and prices to-day.

**The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited**  
 Mills at Toronto and Montreal.

**Springhurst Shorthorns**

Shorthorn Cattle have come to their own, the demand and prices are rapidly increasing; now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to 2 years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left, a red, 18 months old.

**HARRY SMITH :: HAY P.O. :: EXETER STATION**

**SHORTHORNS**

I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE**

5 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle.  
**BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr., ASHBURN, ONT.**

**Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE**—From one up to one hundred head of Shorthorn bulls for sale, ranging from 6 months up to 3 years old. Car loads a specialty. Ship to any place in Canada or U. S. **T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Gainford Ideal, and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.  
**J. A. WATT, Elora, G. T. R., C. P. R.**  
 Telephone and Telegraph.

**Sprucedale Stock Farm**

We are now booking orders for **LEICESTER LAMBS** of either sex. **A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.** Breeders of Clydesdales and Hackneys. Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

**Glenallen Shorthorns**

We have some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality, also some heifers. **GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO.**  
**R. Moore, Manager.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

5 bulls of serviceable age, choice quality, some of them herd headers, sired by His Grace (Imp.) =69740= and a number of All from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, STRATHROY ONT. L-D. 'phone.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord =87184=, Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th. 7 breeding. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.** Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance 'phone.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Lice on Colt--Fertilizer etc.

1. What will kill lice on a colt? Could a dip be used without danger from cold?
2. Would a 2-8-10 brand of fertilizer be suitable for mangels?
3. Which is the better for young calves, oil cake or flax-seed meal?
4. Which is the most economical for horses, flax-seed meal, oil cake, or linseed oil?

**A SUBSCRIBER.**  
 Ans.—1. A dip could be used without danger if the animal is placed in warm stable afterwards and kept out of drafts until dry. Do it on a warm day. Try one of the proprietary washes or powders, or a mixture of cement and insect powder sifted into the hair and worked down to the skin. Cement and hellebore, four to one, has also been used with good success.

2. This should give fair results. Of course, a good deal depends on the needs of your soil, and eight or ten tons of barnyard manure per acre could be profitably used. A little more nitrogen would do no harm, and possibly a little more phosphoric acid. There is plenty of potash. However, phosphoric acid and potash are firmly held in the soil, so there would be no loss if a little too much of either were applied.

3. Either is good, but the flax meal made into a sort of jelly by the use of hot water, is preferable for very young calves, while the oil cake is excellent for older calves.

4. Taking everything into consideration, ground or boiled flaxseed should be the most economical. Feed a handful in other feed twice a day. The flaxseed meal contains the oil, while the oil-cake meal does not. The linseed oil would be all right, but would likely prove more expensive. If used, give half a teaspoonful per day.

Scratches, agalactia and Four-horse Hitch.

1. Should flaxseed be boiled for horses and cattle, and is it good for calves?
2. What would be the best thing to do with a pair of mares, being heavy with foal, that have scratches? I have tried your external treatment, which I got out of your paper, but I was afraid to purge the mares, being in foal. Is there anything one could give them that would not hurt them?

3. I have a young sow which I had bred last summer. She has six pigs and had no milk for them whatever. I was going to fatten her, but I was advised to try her again. I did so. Did it do right or wrong? Do you think she will come to her milk? Would her being fat hurt her? What is the best kind of food for her, and what quantity?

4. Can you invent a four-horse hitch for a plow or a binder, having three horses walking on the land and one in the furrow, without making any side draft?


**C. P.**  
 Ans.—1. Not necessary to boil it for horses or cattle, but it is preferable to make it into a porridge for calves. Do not boil it, but allow it to stand some time in hot water. For horses, it should be ground, and a handful given with the other grain twice a day.

2. If the poulticing and ointments prescribed for scratches in this paper do not give results, it will be advisable to take all possible care of the mares until they foal, then purge.

3. Absence of milk, or agalactia, sometimes occurs, and she may be all right at another farrowing. However, unless she be a valuable animal, we should have disposed of her, as there is a probability that she will repeat the same condition. Middlings, bran, and skim milk, are suitable food for a farrowed sow, and when bringing her to full feed, one may add oat and barley chop. Read the article on winter-farrowed pigs in last week's issue.

4. We have tried this system of hitching, and have found it unsatisfactory on the plow. You will be able to buy the necessary hitch for the binder from your implement firm or see it at their shops. A correspondent, on page 45, in the issue of January 8th, is also in favor of the horse walking on the plowed land.

## Planet Jr.



**No. 25 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow**


A capital implement for large-scale gardening especially. It has steel frame, and complete seeding and cultivating attachments. The hoes run close to row without danger to leaves or roots. Two acres a day can be easily worked with this tool.

You need these scientific soil-tillers to save time, lighten labor and get bigger crops from your farm and garden. Planet Jr tools are backed by more than 40 years' experience. They range from \$2 to \$100, and are fully guaranteed.

**FREE** Our new 72-page illustrated catalogue of 60 of the latest tools, for all cultivation. Write postal today.


**S. L. ALLEN & CO**  
 Box 1108F Philadelphia  
 Write for the name of our nearest agency

Immediate Shipment Guaranteed




**No. 4 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow**

This is a practical every day time-, labor-, and money-saver. It combines in a single implement a capital seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, furrower, wheel-cultivator, and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. Sows all garden seeds in drills, or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.




**No. 16 Planet Jr Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow**

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. It is light, handy, and adapted to use by man, woman, or child. Has leaf guard for close work, and a durable steel frame. A most useful tool in the family garden that makes the work really a spare-moment pastime.



**No. 8 Planet Jr Horse Hoe and Cultivator**

The best-known cultivating implement made. It is so strongly built that it withstands incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. Has new steel wheel—will not clog with stones or trash. Cultivates to any depth and adjusts to any width. Opens and closes furrow, and hoes right up to plants without danger of injuring them.



**No. 11 Planet Jr Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake**

The greatest cultivating tool in the world for the grower of garden crops from drilled seeds. It has steel frame. The plow opens furrows for manure, seed, etc. and can be reversed for covering. The cultivating teeth are adapted for deep or shallow work and for marking out. Crops can be worked both sides at once until 20 inches high.

### 31 SHORTHORNS, 22 HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION

At MEADOWBROOK FARM, 2½ miles west of Whitby Town, on

## Tuesday, April 14, 1914

Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp

There will be held an absolute dispersion sale of the noted and strictly high-class Meadowbrook Farm herds of 31 Shorthorn and 22 Holstein cattle. These herds are the result of several years critical selection, and represent a big outlay of time and money. Of the Shorthorns, 15 are mature cows, two young bulls fit for service, that famous sire of many prizewinners, Imp. Bullrush, a C. Butterfly; the balance 1-, 2- and 3-year-old heifers. All in fine condition and a choice lot. The Holsteins are: Ten mature cows, several with records up to over 20 lbs.; three young bulls of breeding age; the richly-bred stock bull, Francy Bonerges Korndyke, a son of the Canadian champion, Francy Bonerges Ormsby, record 29.97 lbs.; the balance heifers up to 2 years of age. All the Holsteins are tuberculin tested.

TERMS: Cash, or 7 months on approved paper, with 6%.

All morning trains will be met at Whitby. By special arrangement the train leaving Toronto at 9 a.m. will stop at Whitby. For catalogue, write:

**T. CUSSION, Meadowbrook Farm, Whitby, Ont.**

Auctioneer, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London

### Shorthorns & Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares, for sale also some foals. If interested write for catalogue of their breeding.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO**  
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell 'Phone.

### 100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For Sale—25 heifers and young cows; these old enough are bred to Right Sort (Imp.), or Raphael (Imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

**MITCHELL BROS., Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction, BURLINGTON, ONT**

### SHORTHORNS

Scotch, Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch topped Bures. Young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up; one particularly good two-year old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

**GEO. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ontario**

### MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D. 'Phone

**F. W. EWING, R. R. NO. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.**

### SHORTHORNS

of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us: we can supply show material of either bulls or females.

**GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R. R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. 'PHONE.**

### SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES

For sale—A few Shorthorn females, a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE**  
P. O. and Station Campbellford, Ontario

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price dos.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle.	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Set your neighbours to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario**

### SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold, choice females for sale. 1 yearling Clyde stallion, 1 weaning Clyde tallion, big, best quality and breeding.

**John Clancy, Cargill Limited, Manager, Cargill, Ont., Proprietors.**

### GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

Will have a few choice bull calves, and several real nice heifers of different ages.

**WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.**

### Woodholme Shorthorns

Have a few more Scotch Bulls, of the low set thick dand, breeding unsurpassed, left for sale; among them a 10 month's, out of imp. sire and dam, a herd header of the right kind. Write me your wants

**G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ont.**

### Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters

Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearing ewes, now bred to imp. ram W. A. Douglas. R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS—Present offering 1 choice bulls, suitable for high-class herd headers, 1 to 11 months, and females all ages. Present stock bull "Royal Bruce" (Imp.) = 55088 =, George D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont. 'Phone Station. C.P.R. Long Distance 'Phone**

### "OAKLAND" SHORTHORNS

50 head of good individuals to select from, 26 breeding females, headed by a fine roan 1st prize and sweepstakes bull. Just three bulls fit for service, all of high quality, and priced to sell. Dual-purpose a specialty.

**John Elder & Sons - Hensall, Ontario**

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario**  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

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Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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**RAW FURS**

Our specialty is CANADIAN RAW FURS. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

**HALLAM FUR CO., Toronto**  
N. Hallam, Manager, 4 years with John Hallam; E. J. Hagen, Treas., 11 years with John Hallam; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 9 years with John Hallam; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallam.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

Orders booked for bull calves from well bred dams with good A. R. O. backing. No females for sale at present.

Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ontario

**ELMCREST STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN AND CLYDESDALES**

Present offerings—a two months old bull calf from a 22.50 lb. cow, also a few good record of merit cows. In registered Clydesdales—how would a nice typey grand-daughter of Baron's Pride 3-year-old in May, due to fall in June, suit you? Everything marked dollars cheap for a few weeks. Write or come and inspect.

W. H. CHERRY, Garnet, Halland Co., Ont.

**Woodbine Holsteins**

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two grand-dams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write

A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont. Stations: Avr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA**

Applications for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW should be sent to the secretary of the Association.

W. A. GLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

**SPRINGBANK HOLSTEINS**

Two young bulls, one 12 months, and one over two months, for sale, from good milking strains at low figure, for quick sale. Also a few choice grade heifers. WILLIAM BARNET & SONS, Fergus, P.O., Ont. R.R. No. 3.

**The Maples Holstein Herd**

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario

**Holstein Heifer**

Calves from heavy-milking dams, sired by the great Holstein bull, Cornelius De Kol. Price created Feb. Rodney 815. Two choice bull calves from extra heavy-milking, high-grade cows, \$12 each. The right kind to improve your herd. Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

**GLENWOOD STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

3 young bulls for sale, out of the milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont., Campbellford Station.

**DON JERSEY HERD**

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO, Phone L-5, Duncan, Ont. C. N. R.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Sawing Lumber.**

1. How much does the law allow a mill-owner for sawing boards (one inch) or scantlings (per 100 feet or per m.)?
2. Does the law allow the mill-owner one-half the lumber for his trouble?

CAPE BRETONER.

Ans.—1. We do not think this is governed by law. Make an agreement with the mill-owner.

2. Not that we know of.

**Lump Jaw.**

I have a cow that has a lump on her jaw about as large as my fist. I think one of the other cows struck her with her horn. The sore is now discharging a rank-smelling, pasty sort of matter, similar to churned-up food, and cow finds it hard to chew her cud. What can I do for it?

J. E. P.

Ans.—This may be lump jaw, for which the remedy is as follows: Give iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one-dram doses, and increase the dose by one-half dram daily, until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from mouth and eyes, and the skin becomes scruffy. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary, repeat treatment in about three months. However, this appears like the advanced stage, and we fear treatment would be in vain. From your description of the case, it is difficult to say definitely that this is lump jaw. Better have your veterinarian examine her, as there is a possibility that it is an abscess, which might be cured.

**Stave Silo.**

1. I asked you once before about a stave silo to use 2 x 4 scantling. Is there any danger of a scantling working in as the pressure is most on the inside edge of 2 x 4, and to use 4 x 4, one on each side to run hoops through.

2. Would you bore holes to put hoops through, and would you put holes about three inches from inside, so as the hoops would be close to the staves on the outside?

3. What length iron would it take for hoops, say, ten feet outside?

4. You recommended 6 x 6 for door front for a continuous door, or would you use a 2 x 3 for door post?

5. It seems to me a 6 x 6 would stick out quite a way from the outside, or would you put holes in it to run hoops through?

6. What is the cheapest paint I could get to paint it with inside and out?

7. Would you advise me to cut doors out of silo and have only about four doors in twenty-four feet?

J. W. F.

Ans.—1. Your first question is not clear enough to be answered intelligently.

2. If you use 4 x 4 sticks to run the hoops through, it will be necessary to bore holes in them, of course, and with ordinary-sized nuts, three inches from the inside would be the proper spacing for the holes. All you require is room to turn the nuts. However, iron clips, which your blacksmith could make, are often used for this purpose, and would save the expense of the extra-sized timber.

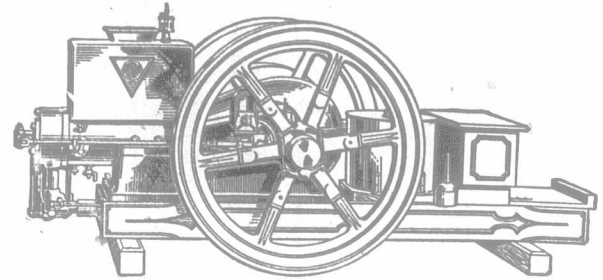
3. The entire circumference of this silo would be about 31 feet 6 inches. A 24-inch door would leave the hoops 29 feet 6 inches where a continuous door is used. You will have to allow almost an extra foot in the entire length to start the nuts on, for imperfect curve, and for the washers.

4. It is optional whether you use the continuous door or not. If you do, the 6 x 6 is advisable. As for their sticking out, it will not matter, as you will probably build up a chute to connect the silo with the barn. With the continuous door, the hoops would not go all the way round. In case of four or five doors, smaller posts would be adequate.

5. Put in holes for the hoops.

6. Read the article under Farm Engineering in the number of March 26th. Perhaps a thinner paint might do on the inside than on the outside.

7. Would advise five doors if you divide them off.



**The Alpha Gas Engine**

Doesn't need a skilled mechanic. So well built that it plugs right along like a steady well-broken horse. No worry, no bother, no tinkering.

THE ALPHA IS A GOOD ENGINE for any purpose, but because there is no mystery in either its construction or operation, it is an ideal engine for farm use.

IT ISN'T BUILT OF ROUGH castings and bolted together. It is made from the best of material, and the workmanship and design are high grade in every particular.

IT STARTS AND RUNS ON a slow speed magneto. That alone is a big item because it means you have no batteries to fuss with or get run down or out of order when you need to use your engine the most.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for new catalogue.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
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WHEN YOU GET READY TO use an Alpha you give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull, and away it goes and saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else that you want it to do.

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Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull; also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

**Fairview Farms Herd**

Offers for sale: A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with a record of 27.72 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4 1/4% fat. Granddam has a record of 29 lbs. Calf is nearly ready for service. Write me for description and breeding.

**E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.**

Near Prescott, Ont.

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to—

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The only two world record Holsteins in Canada are owned by us. There are only three cows in the World that have made over thirty pounds butter, three years in succession, one of them is owned by us. The only bull in Ontario, whose dam has given 116 lbs. milk a day, and made 34.60 lbs. butter, in seven days, is owned by us. We have young bulls and females for sale, bred on same lines as our Champions.

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**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**—Male or female. Herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs. A few choice females bred to above sire.

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BULL CALF for sale. His dam's record 24.12 butter. Write for pedigree chart. Our price is very reasonable. D. B. TRACY, COBOURG, ONTARIO.

**Willowbank Holsteins**

Herd headed by King Korndyke Inka De Kol, who has 12 sisters with records from 30 to 38 lbs. butter in seven days. Twenty-nine others with records from 20 to 29 lbs. Thirty to choose from, mostly bred to the above bull. Special offering: Two heifers, 2 and 3 years, sisters, one freshened in July, one just freshened, \$250 takes the pair.

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Present offering: 2 Percheron stallions and a nice filly (black), foaled July, 1913. In Holsteins, 2 cows and a few yearling heifers ready to breed.

A. Mittlefehldt, Elcho, Ont. SMITHFIELD STATION, T. H. & B. R. R.

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All kinds bought outright or handled on Commission. Write at once stating grade, quality, quantity and when you could make shipment.  
**CRAMPSEY & KELLY,**  
Dovercourt Road, TORONTO, ONT.

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**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
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75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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When you want a choicely bred bull calf, write us. Nothing serviceable on hand. Can spare a couple of young heifers.  
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**Dunganon Ayrshires** For high-class Ayrshires, write us or come and see them. We can sell matured cows, heifers, heifer calves; all bull calves are sold. Prices right. L. - D. Phone.  
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**High-class Ayrshires**—If you are wanting a young bull out of a 50-lbs.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.  
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**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle  
Southdown Sheep  
Collie Dogs  
Four litters sired by Imp. Holyrood Marquis are expected shortly, three of them from imported bitches. Order now if you wish to secure a choice pup.  
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Near London Byron, Ontario

**Oxford Down Sheep** Shorthorn Cattle  
Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, "Buena Vista Farm," Harriston, Ontario

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Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champlin 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

**TAMWORTHS**—Some choice young sows, bred, for April and May farrow; also a few boars. Write for particulars.  
**JOHN W. TODD**  
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**Hampshire Swine** I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you and give you description and prices.  
**J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.**

Now ready to ship, Choice, Young  
**TAMWORTHS**  
both sexes, quality and breeding the best. We believe we can please you.  
**B. Armstrong & Son, Codrington, Ont.**

**PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES**  
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices.  
**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

Am offering a quantity of very choice White Cap Seed Corn. The very best in Poland-China and Chester White swine, and select young Shorthorns. Prices easy.  
**Foxes Co. Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ont.**

**Wanted**  
A carload of Tamworth Gilts and young bred sows. Give price per pound and full description. E. B. TRAHERN,  
Clarksville, Tenn., U.S.A.

**HILTON STOCK FARM**  
We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.  
Brighton Station, Phone.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**A Ration for City Horses.**  
What would you consider a generous and well-balanced ration for city horses, weighing between thirteen and fifteen hundred pounds each, and which are working every day. I should like to know the number of pounds and kind required per day to keep them in tip-top condition, but at the same time do not want to feed more than is necessary. At the present time we are paying, in Montreal, \$1.10 per 80 lbs. for oats, \$18 per ton for hay, and \$1.25 per 100 for bran, and at those prices, economy, as far as possible, must be considered.  
A. S.

Ans.—It will be difficult to answer these questions definitely, as horses, like men, differ so much in character. It has been said that one pound of hay to 100 pounds live weight is sufficient, but even that is sometimes inadequate. A 1,200- or 1,300-pound horse will consume about 15 pounds of hay per day. As for the grain, oats and bran are the staple articles of fodder in this country, and the character of the work to which the horses are subjected will determine largely the quantity of bran that may safely be fed. One to two pounds per day will be the range, and the quantity of oats must be decided by the way each individual is standing the work imposed upon him. One gallon three times a day is fair allowance for a 1,200-pound horse, but size and work must govern any increase on this amount. Whip treats on this subject in our number of March 12, 1914.

**Probably Contagious Abortion.**  
I have had a great deal of trouble to get my cows with calf. Two of them went three months and then came around again, and five others came around every three weeks regularly. I have noticed some matterly corruption laying behind them in the mornings. Is this contagious abortion? I, also had a heifer drop her calf at six months last harvest. Some of my cows have been away ten and twelve times. Will you please give me, through your valuable paper, the name of the disease, cause, and treatment? I have heard about yeast cake being used. Is it all right, and to what quantity is it used? I also have two sows which are much the same. Would feeding smutty wheat have anything to do with it, do you think? The cows are fed cut wheat straw and silage.  
W. O. S.

Ans.—From symptoms given, the disease seems to be contagious abortion. The usual treatment is to isolate all aborted cows, burn all fetuses, afterbirths, and discharges, and take every precaution that the disease is not carried by attendants, litter, etc. Wombs of aborted cows should be flushed out with a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 grains to a gallon of water, heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. each time before using. Flush out the wombs of all aborted cows with this once daily until the nozzle of the injection pump will no longer readily enter the opening into the womb, then inject a little into the vagina once daily until discharges cease, and wash the tails and hind parts of all pregnant cows once daily with this solution. Do not breed an aborted cow for at least six months, and a bull that has been bred to a diseased cow should not be used again for at least six months, and in the meantime his sheath should be flushed out daily with the solution. Disinfect the stable by giving a thorough coat of hot-lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid. A new treatment, Methylen Blue, has been described in these columns, but we have had no experience with it as yet. The yeast treatment is not a treatment for abortion, but is recommended for barrenness caused by organisms in the reproductive organs. Take one ordinary yeast cake, pour a little warm water on it and allow it to stand in a moderately-warm room for twelve hours, at the end of which time stir in a pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow to stand for another day, when the mixture is ready for use. Inject it into the vagina by means of a large syringe, early in the heat period, and breed after about an hour's time. We do not think the smut is causing the trouble. Ergot, if present in any considerable quantity, might cause it.



## Making Two Blades Grow Where Only One Grew Before.

**PROGRESSIVE** farmers to-day recognize the fact that they cannot continually crop their lands, drawing on the plant foods in the soil—without putting something back—and realize that the intensive cultivation of a small area is more profitable than the unskilled farming of a large one. The judicious use of the proper fertilizer on your land will increase your profits from 20 to 200 per cent.

## GUNNS SHUR-CROP FERTILIZERS

—are particularly compounded for use on Canadian soil. Properly and consistently applied they are not an expenditure, but an investment which will yield constantly increasing returns in larger crops. Forty years' experience and reputation back them up.  
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You will net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Shear. Don't labor with hand shears in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

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and get a length and quality of wool that will bring the highest price. The Stewart runs so easily a child can turn the handle while you shear. Extra profits soon pay for it. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart pattern, \$15.75. Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Money back if you are not well pleased with it.

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**Stewart BALL BEARING Clipping Machine**  
To clip horses at the proper time improves them in every way. They look and feel better, do more work, rest better and get more good from their feed. Insist on having the "Stewart." It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine made. Set one from your dealer, price \$9.75 or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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In official record, high testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes. I can surely supply your wants, over 60 to select from. Young bulls of superb breeding on record producing lines. Also the 3-year-old stock bull, Imp. Whitehall Greentrader.  
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**Maple Villa Yorkshires**  
Special offering of sows in pig, boars ready for service, and some extra good young pigs of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Long-distance 'phone.  
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Present offerings: boars and sows all ages. Sows bred, boars ready for service, also young ones of both sexes. A few nice bulls 4 to 8 months old. Heifers carrying their first calves and others with calves at foot, of splendid milking strains. Two or three nice fillies and mares that are bred to Imp. stallions, all registered, prices right.  
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No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang, the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.  
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**Duroc-Jersey Swine** Twenty-five sows row; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.  
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Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin to imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
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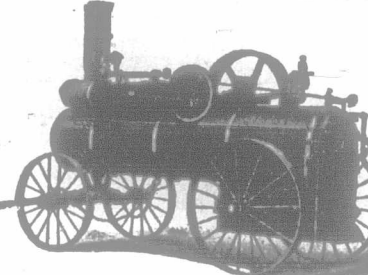
will be natural, and justified, if you plant Ewing's Reliable Seeds and give them proper care. The bumper crops which, for forty years or more, have been grown from

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**Cow Sucking Herself.**  
Can you suggest a remedy for cow sucking herself, or if any appliance can be had to prevent her doing so?

X. Y. Z.

Ans.—The following device is quite effectual. Secure a brass bull-ring, and on it hang two ordinary harness-rings. Then insert it in the cow's nose as you would ring a bull. When she attempts to suck, the rings will get into her mouth. Try a common bridle bit in her mouth. Make it fast by attaching a cord to her horns.

#### Cement and Seeding Queries.

1. How much gravel and cement will it take to lay the walls and floor of a hogpen 20 x 36 feet, wall to be three feet above ground and eight inches thick?
2. How long would it take two men to lay the same?
3. I have a field of wheat sown on timothy sod. Would it be considered good farming to seed it again with clover?
4. If seeded with clover alone, how much would you sow to the acre?
5. Which is the most profitable kind of clover to sow, alsike, common red, or mammoth red?
6. Can you grow more tons per acre of the mammoth red?

A. G.

Ans.—About two cords gravel, and between ten and twelve barrels of cement for a three-foot wall, and about two cords of gravel and twelve barrels of cement for the floor.

2. We cannot say.
3. If the land is in good condition, and all sod rotted, you might get a good catch. It would be a rather short rotation, but the clover would do the land good.
4. From eight to twelve pounds. The thicker the seeding the better the chances of a good stand.
5. Usually common red when grown for hay.
6. Not as a general thing.

#### Cement Work—Ventilation and buiding Queries,

1. What depth of material would be needed for cementing stable floors with good clay bottom?
2. How much footing would you advise for 8-inch cement-block wall?
3. About how many windows would you put in a dairy barn 60 x 33 feet, windows running up and down?
4. What make of gasoline engine would you advise getting, being about a one or two horse-power?
5. What is the best way of letting fresh air into the stable?
6. Is wood or cement the best floor for a poultry house?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Four inches will be thick enough with an ordinary strength of concrete. Use one to eight for bottom, and one to four for top.

2. This will depend on the magnitude of the building, but you will have to go below the frost line for depth, and it is advisable to allow 18 to 20 inches in width.

3. Three square feet of glass per cow is considered good lighting. The size of the windows would determine the number largely, but there should be at least six windows on the side.

4. Any make of engine advertised in these columns is good.

5. The King System is illustrated on page 588 of the March 26th issue. The Rutherford System varies from this in that the outlet flue starts from the ceiling and extends straight up through the building. The air enters near the floor in this case, but a modification in vogue empties the air into the stable about 12 to 15 inches above the floor. In some buildings the upper sash of the window is so hung that it will open in and divert the air upwards over the top of the stable. Perhaps the manner of admitting the air near the floor is easiest arranged, and as satisfactory as any.

6. We are partial to cement when well covered with chaff, and dry. Wooden floors harbor vermin.



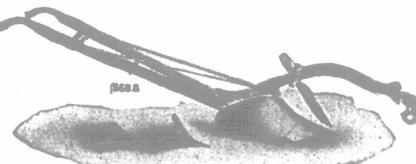
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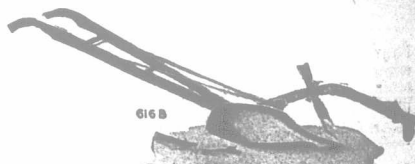
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The most FAMOUS PLOW in ONTARIO. Imitated by nearly all other Manufacturers of Plows. Imitations are generally inferior—in Plows as in other things! Get the "ORIGINAL NO. 21."



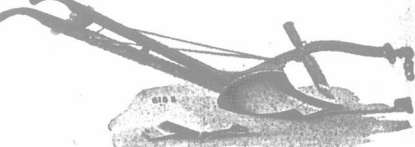
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"SPECIAL" NO. 5, Narrow, General Purpose. FINE in sod—the neatest kind of a furrow.



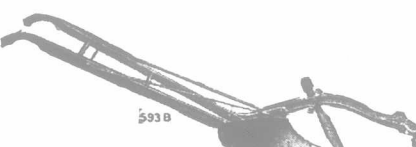
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For the boy—or old man—or inexperienced farm hand. Will run from end to end without holding—and do PLOWING-MATCH work. A Tinkler Wheel Plow—original patented—should have a place on EVERY FARM.




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Very light two-horse Plow—one-horse attachment if desired—ESPECIALLY adapted to Orchard work.



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Think of it—a quarter a day—for a man between 25 and 30 will maintain approximately \$4,000 of life assurance.

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**BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING BEETS**—The most valuable field roots on the market, combine the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the Mangel. We offer in two colors, White and Rose.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 12c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

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**BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP**—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 12c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

**BRUCE'S GIANT KING SWEDE TURNIP**—An improvement on Jumbo, or Elephant Swede, tankard shaped, large, good quality, heavy yielder, and good keeper.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 12c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Prices are here—Add for Postage, if to be mailed, 5c for  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 10c a pound.

Bruce's Giant White Beet, Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Carrot and Bruce's Giant King Swede led all the others in the experimental tests, Ontario Agricultural College for 1913.

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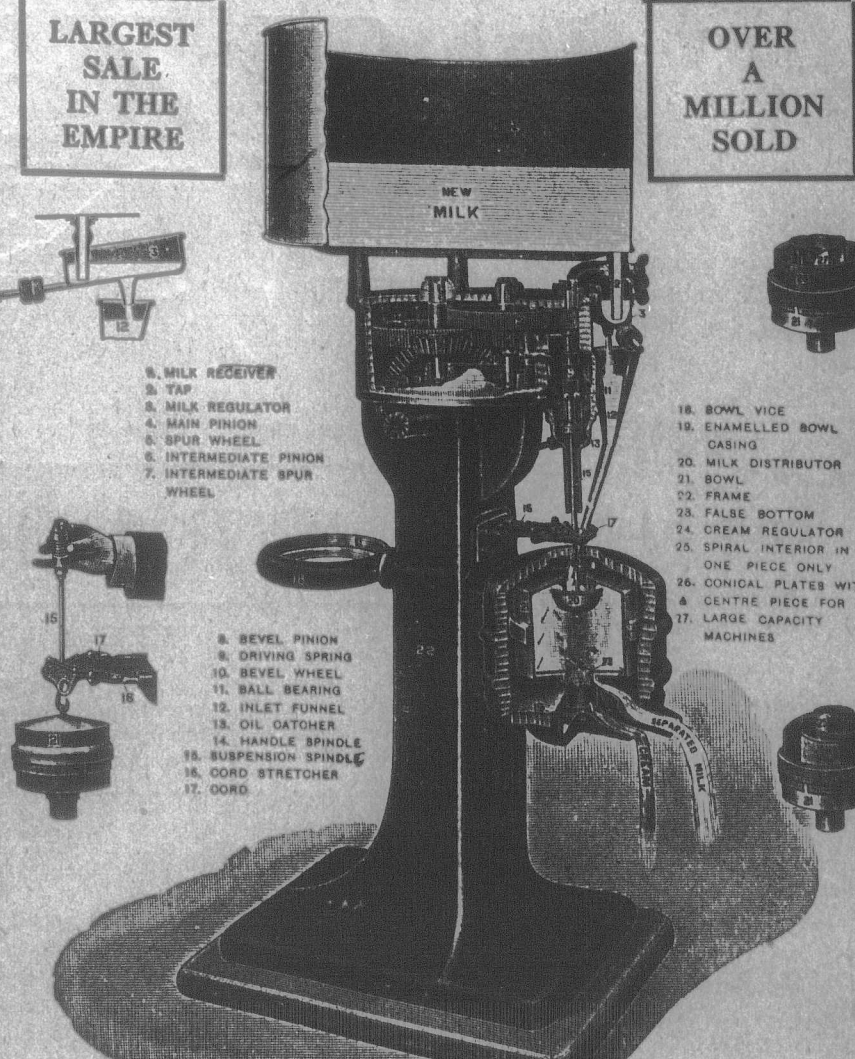


This Seeder is made both single and double, and in either form is without an equal as a compact handy implement. The seed-box is run by a friction gear, and can be stopped and started instantly without stopping the horse. It can be regulated to sow any desired quantity of turnip, mangold or carrot seed.

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CALF MEAL

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the good price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to digest are roasted to render them easy of assimilation by the calves. The roasting also causes the grains to shrink over one-third, so that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing pound for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

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#### Lasts a Lifetime

Because it's woven from the biggest wire ever put into similar-sized fence.

Because each wire is made from genuine CARBON steel — instead of the hard steel ordinarily used.

Because it's coated with the finest of galvanizing, that resists rust and never cracks nor peels.

Because PAGE Knots are positively slip-proof — you can't injure galvanizing nor wire.

Because every wire is woven on our special machines to an uniform tension — and every lateral is evenly spaced.

Because of these valuable features, PAGE FENCE is easily erected — never sags nor breaks — requires no mending — and is still good for a lifetime of service when other fences have gone to the ground.

## PRICE LIST

### HEAVY FENCE

No. of bars.	STYLE	Uprights inches apart	No. 9 Page Wire Throughout in 20 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid.	PRICES		
				Spacing of Horizontals in Inches.	Old Ont. per rod.	New Ont. and Que.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.23	.25	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.29		
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31	.33	
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.29	.31	
9	51	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31		
10	48	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.31	.33	
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.33		
10	51	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.33		
10	51	22	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.31	.33	
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36		

### MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks (Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight and Special Poultry Fences include painting).

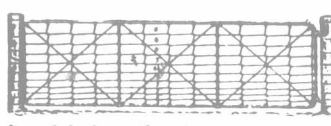
5	36	16½	8, 8, 10, 10	.18	.19	.22
6	36	16½	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16½	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.23	.25	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16½	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35

### SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Intermediates No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.

18	48	8	Close bars	.42	.44	.46
20	60	8	Close bars	.47	.49	.52

PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES						
48	10-ft. op'ng		3.80	4.00	4.00	
48	12-ft. op'ng		4.00	4.20	4.20	
48	13-ft. op'ng		4.25	4.45	4.45	
48	14-ft. op'ng		4.50	4.75	4.75	
WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3½ ft. opening				2.35	2.35	2.35
STAPLES, 25-lb. box				.75	.80	.85
BRACE WIRE, 25-lb. rolls				.70	.75	.80
STRETCHING TOOLS, Complete outfit				8.00	8.50	9.00

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