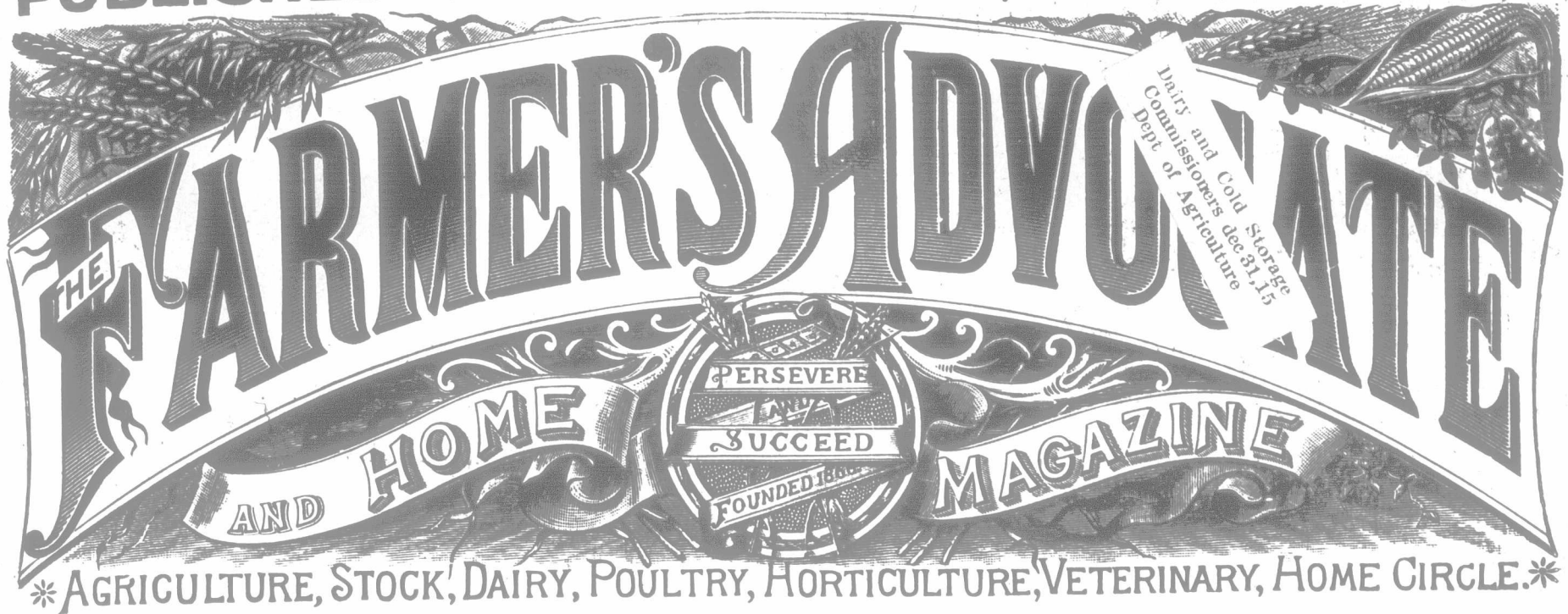


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 28, 1915.

No. 1166

## Made-in-Canada Telephones

THE Canadian Independent Telephone Company has been making telephones in this country for a number of years; The company started into business at the time when the first independent local telephone systems were organized. The object of the company was to supply these local systems with telephones and construction materials of the highest grade.

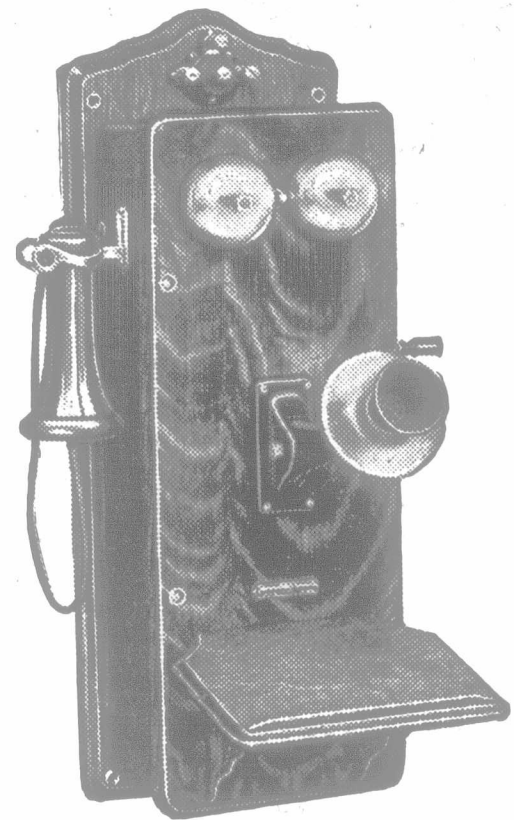
As these local telephone systems developed in size and in number, the business of the Canadian Independent Telephone Company grew larger and larger, until to day the company is supplying the telephone needs of the majority of the independent local and municipal systems in Canada.

The success of the company was not due altogether to the cordial relations that have existed between it and the independent systems, but rather to the outstanding quality of the telephones the company supplied and is supplying to-day. Canadian Independent Telephones are not only "Made-in-Canada," but they are also made especially to meet the particular requirements of the local and municipal systems

The quality and workmanship of Canadian Independent Telephones are guaranteed. In fact, the construction materials, and everything the company sells is guaranteed. The independent local and municipal systems who do business with the company, do so on a basis where satisfaction is a certainty. The Canadian Independent Telephone Company can only be permanently successful to the extent that the independent local and municipal systems are permanently

successful, therefore it is to the company's own best interests to do everything possible to assist independent systems to get started right and to provide them with modern and reliable equipment.

The Bulletins issued by the company are sent free on request. The No. 3 Bulletin tells how to build a modern rural telephone system, while the No. 4 describes the highest-grade magneto telephones made in Canada. Send for either or both.



### Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

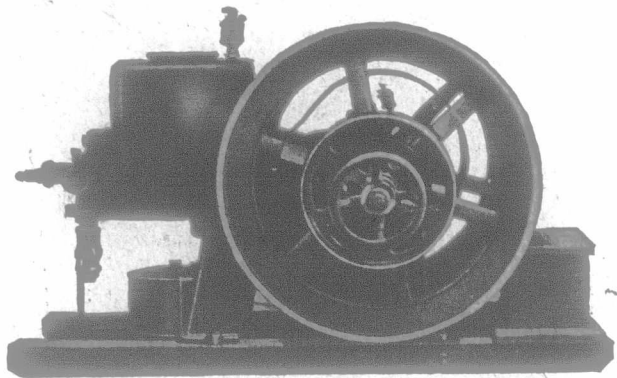
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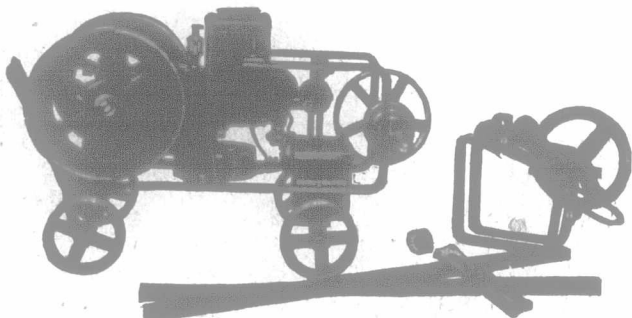


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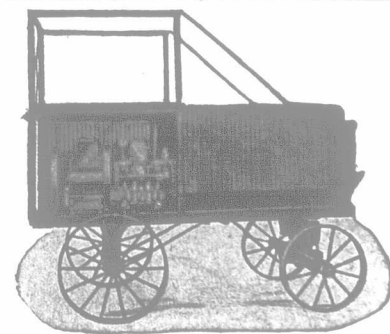
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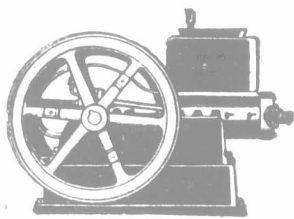
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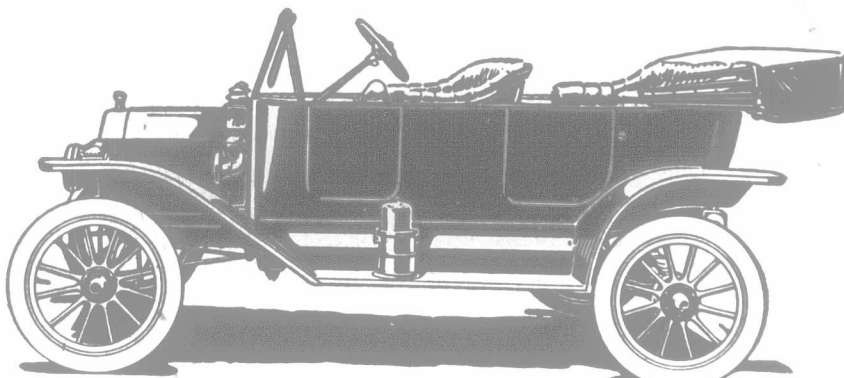


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7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.24
7	48	22	5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	.25
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.27
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	47	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.28
8	47	16 1/2	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.30
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
9	48	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.33
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.31
9	52	16 1/2	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.33
10	48	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.35
10	52	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.35
11	55	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.38

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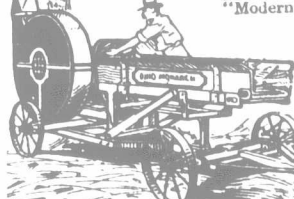
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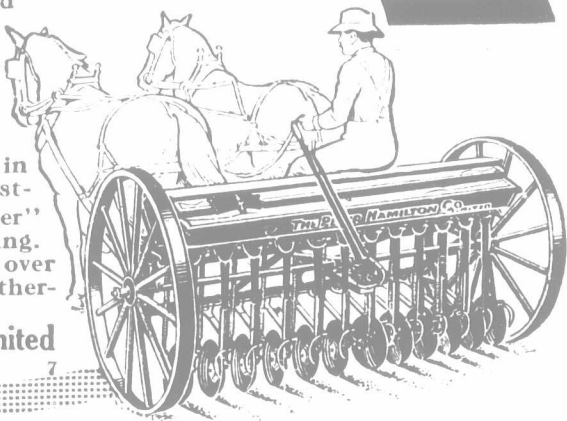
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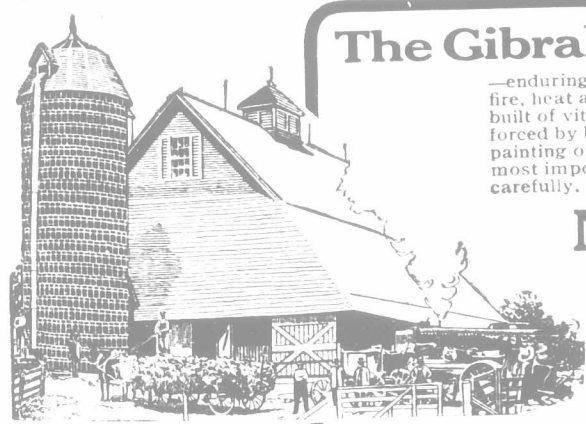
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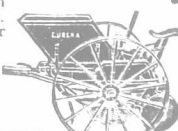
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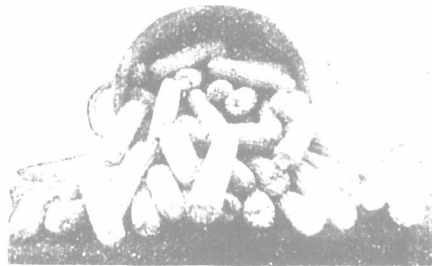
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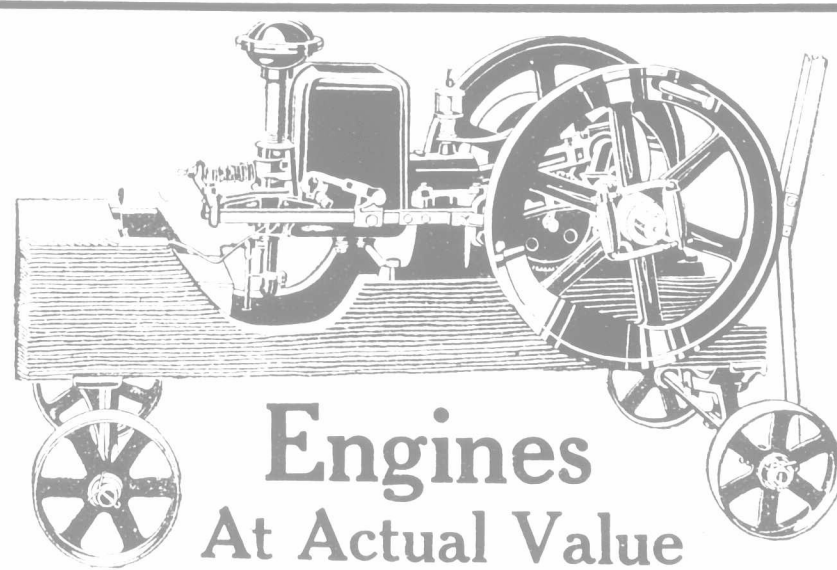


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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
1856

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 28, 1915.

No. 1166

## EDITORIAL.

It is time to grade cream in Ontario.

The cow that finishes strong and is difficult to hold up wins the race.

As far as possible all farm products should be sold on a basis of quality. Why not?

"As a general principle the higher the yield, the greater the cost, not only per acre but per bushel."

They are conserving breeding animals in Britain; a good lead for Canadian stockmen to follow.

What of the milking machine? Prof. Archibald's report at the Dairymen's Convention was encouraging.

Liquid manure should be saved as never before. It is a complete fertilizer, and some of the artificial fertilizers will be difficult to obtain this year.

Experimental work done on the co-operative plan is of great value, and all should have read our report of the Experimental Union meeting in last week's issue.

If an open straw chute increases the bacterial count in milk 18,000 per c.c., as has been proven by experiments at Ottawa, a closed chute should make for cleaner milk.

Does the yield of farm products really depend so much upon the producer's knowledge of methods of production as it does upon the market price of the products?

Last year 5,000 experimenters carried part of the work of the Ontario Agricultural College to the farm by conducting co-operative experiments under the direction of the Experimental Union.

A writer who has been over the ground calls the women of the countries at war "The Bravest of the Brave," and from reports of the hardships which many of them are enduring nothing could be more correct.

It is generally held that large yields will prove a solution of the high cost of living. As prices drop who will pay the producer for the increased yield which must always be produced under the law of diminishing returns?

A speaker at the Dairymen's Convention said that some factories could be improved 50 per cent. in appearance by two days' work with hammer, saw and paint brush. How far could this statement be applied to some of the buildings on the farm?

Ontario grew 26,717,587 bushels of potatoes last year, or 7,000,000 bushels more than in 1913, and 8,000,000 bushels more than the average of the past three decades. How do prices compare? And still with all this, because of too many varieties, Ontario imports potatoes in car lots. Growers must decide to stick to fewer varieties and reap the reward of higher prices paid for large, uniform lots.

### Give Dairying a Fair Chance.

During a season of severe drought in the major part of Eastern Ontario the cows contributing milk to the factories increased their flow by 170 pounds on the average. This happened during the season of 1914, when up to June 24th little rain was seen and in some districts much later than that. Why are not the cows of Eastern Ontario giving 6,000 pounds of milk per year? During 1913 about 281,489 cows were milked by factory patrons, and each cow yielded approximately 3,274 pounds of milk during the factory season. A good milking cow should milk all winter and then give that quantity of milk from May 1st to Nov. 1st, which constitutes the season proper. The paltry little increase of 170 pounds in six months does not mean much in itself, but occurring in a season as it did, when grass and water both were scarce, it reveals the fact that a summer silo, green fodder and perhaps some extra grain would increase the flow of hundreds of these cows to the extent of 1,000 pounds each.

When cows are only milking a short time over six months 1,000 pounds of milk per month should be the average in a well-established herd. The low fat content is also a drawback to profits, but so long as factories pay by the hundredweight instead of by some recognized test, patrons will continue to produce milk low in fat. The cheese business is a good industry if patrons and manufacturers will combine to give it a fair chance, but so long as the cows yield between three and four thousand pounds, and this poor in fat, producers will be jumping from factory to creamery and to export or city trade much to the detriment of the industry and to the individual's interest. What is most regrettable wanting now is a determination on the part of farmers to produce more and better milk per cow, and someone in authority with courage enough to recommend a suitable method of paying for milk and courage to stand by his conviction.

### Co-operative Experiments.

Some time ago we received a letter criticizing reports which give prominence to certain varieties of grain and potatoes as the best for general use, and stating that these varieties, many of which have been originated at the Ontario Agricultural College or other experiment stations, may be suitable for the land on which they originated but this does not prove that they are of any particular value to the general farmer. Five thousand co-operative experiments under the direction of the Experimental Union are yearly proving the weakness of our correspondent's contention. True it is that very often that which does well on one class of soil will not succeed on other soil under different conditions, but when experiments carried on in every part of a province show a certain variety of barley, certain varieties of oats, certain varieties of wheat, of potatoes and of other crops to be leaders, then these varieties must have something about them well suited to conditions in all parts of the province. The greatest value of co-operative experiments is to the man who carries them out, and in the proving of the real worth of a variety which has originated at an experimental station for the general farmer. If a variety leads at Guelph, Ottawa or at any other experimental farm, and the experiments of 5,000 ex-

perimenters widely scattered put it in the lead there must be something in the value of the variety. Keep up the good work.

### Cream Grading.

There seems to be no good reason why cream grading should not be introduced in creameries in Ontario and other provinces. There is satisfaction for the producer, at least for the producer of high-class products, to know that his goods are sold on their merits and command the increased price which their quality is worthy of. There is a great agitation on foot among producers to have all products which are not now sold on a quality basis placed in this category, and nothing is more reasonable. If a man markets a dozen eggs which were laid yesterday and which are uniform in size, shape and color, it is only reasonable that he should get more for these eggs than should the man who markets a dozen laid perhaps a month ago and of all shapes, colors and sizes. Likewise the man who feeds his cows well, produces clean milk, and a rich, pure cream cooled quickly after separating and kept at a low temperature until delivered at the factory, should get some consideration over the man who is careless in all his dairy work and operates on a principle—"Oh well, my cream got by all the time and there is no use of making any great effort." Cream grading must be followed by grading the finished product, and to be its best success must have the co-operation of producer, factoryman and butter dealer. Manitoba has made a success of it, as shown in the report of Prof. Mitchell's speech to Western Ontario dairymen, published in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Ontario butter has not been taking the place that it should in our large exhibitions. There is room for improvement. It is time for cream grading in Ontario? Ontario should be a leader not a follower.

### Yields and Prices.

"The Relation Between Yields and Prices" is the title of a little pamphlet written by Prof. E. Davenport, of Illinois, and which should be read by all producers interested in production and marketing problems. Prof. Davenport points out that it is generally assumed without argument by writers and speakers discussing agriculture that:

"The large yields are always profitable, and that the best farmer is the one who raises the most per acre.

"That large yields are a natural antidote for the high cost of living.

"That when prices are low the farmer should raise his yields to protect his income.

"That everybody is suffering because of the slipshod and wasteful methods of the American farmer.

"That we should now copy the intensive methods of older countries, and that more capital is needed for the best results."

There is, as pointed out by Prof. Davenport, both truth and error in all these propositions, and the error is dangerous to both producer and consumer. Canada, like the United States, and even to a greater extent, to use the professor's words, "is just emerging from a pioneer agriculture, in which land had little value, because it was abundant, and labor was the principal element in cost of production." Our farmers may have wasted fertility, but they had to and they were forced also to be economical of labor which



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

### 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE IS published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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was high in price. At the same time Prof. Davenport holds that these farmers have produced the cheapest food the world has ever eaten or ever will eat, while the yields per acre have been little more than half those of older countries. The question has been, not how much per acre but how much per man, and the farmer is upheld in this.

A change is commencing. Not only is labor high in price, but many other elements are entering into this big question. Land grows scarcer and cities larger, the cost of producing food is necessarily higher.

"Under pioneer conditions the highest possible yields have been the most profitable because they were the result, not of expensive methods of farming, but of especially rich spots of land or of favorable seasons, costing nothing extra beyond the increased expense of harvesting. It is still true that high yields are profitable if they can be cheaply produced, but the general principle is that the higher the yield the greater the cost, not only per acre but per bushel."

The old law of diminishing returns in farming will not down. There is a point in increasing production beyond which the farmer must not go, or in other words there is a limit to profitable production. True, in most instances it would be profitable to fertilize more heavily, and if the amount of fertilizer used is multiplied by three or four the increased production may cost more than it is worth, and so production is increased at a loss. Lawes and Gilbert proved this at Rothamsted.

"In the more intensified agriculture that is just ahead of us, the question is, therefore, not how much the farmer can produce per acre but how much he can afford to produce. His yield must depend, not mainly upon his knowledge of production, but upon the price of the product."

Lawes and Gilbert experimenting with fertilizer on wheat applied 200 lbs., 400 lbs., and 600 lbs.,

and each 200 lbs. cost \$7.50. The increase in production was enough to make the first two applications pay when wheat sold at \$1.00 per bushel. The third application would, even at this high price, be put on at a loss. At 80 cents per bushel it was found that only the lightest application made money, and at 50 cents per bushel, not even the first application proved profitable. Suppose, then wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel. Then the farmer and the consumer would both require to wait for the increased production until such time as the price of wheat went up to a level which would permit of applying fertilizer to increase yield.

The Illinois University has had similar results with corn. The corn yields vary from 26 bushels per acre on unfertilized land to 120 bushels per acre on land excessively fertilized. No money is made on either of these extremes. The yield does not pay for the labor in the former, and the cost of extra heavy fertilizing eats up all the profits in the latter. The farmer's problem is then to determine at what point between these extremes he must fix an average yield which will give him the greatest measure of profit.

Experiments carried on by the Ontario Experimental Union this year with only a fair application of fertilizer showed that the increased yield of oats produced thereby cost 42 cents per bushel, a big price for the oats in an average season when they sell at about 30 cents per bushel. Suppose this application of fertilizer had been doubled what would have been the result? More loss.

What then is the verdict? Yields cannot be doubled without increasing expense, and when prices drop the returns from the best-managed farm decline. "Extreme yields are profitable only with high prices." The yield per acre then cannot be recklessly increased.

We must not stop with this, however, for with a declining soil fertility the old-fashioned wasteful methods must cease and new and better methods must take their place. "A moderate increase in yield by economic methods" must be the object of increased production.

Yields in this country are not as high as they should be, owing to some conditions which can be remedied. It must, however, be remembered that we have not yet reached the stage of intensive farming where it will pay either the producer or the consumer to attempt maximum yields.

According to Prof. Davenport we are in the transitional stage and adverse conditions should be corrected by inexpensive methods, such as the counteracting of acidity by the use of lime, the application of cheap forms of phosphorus and potassium to balance fertility, keeping nitrogen always the limiting element, a better adjustment of crops to the soil and locality, and the organization of more economic systems of farming with special attention to live stock, the distribution of labor and the investment of capital.

The farmer with small capital must confine himself to practices that will pay every year. The man with plenty of capital has the advantage because he can lay his plans to pay in the long run, and can foot the bills of a few years of no profit in order to work out his larger undertaking. The lack of capital for the small farmer is difficult to overcome. Short-term loans will not do it, nor will any loans to the farmer whose yields are low because of bad cultivation or because he is incapable of making his business grow. It is dangerous to attempt to increase yields on a larger use of borrowed capital. There is danger of over-capitalization in attempts to make the land yield abnormally, for while one man or a few men may safely increase yields all farmers doing it would eventually shove prices below the level of profitable production. So then will it always be that a few of the best farmers will always practice methods which would prove impracticable to the mass.

Then who will reap the results of better farming? The consumer will undoubtedly get the biggest benefit. On the other hand attempts to hold down production to increase prices are unavailing and unwarranted. The world must

have food, and must have it produced at the lowest possible cost. Raise the yield to the normal, further than this it is not possible to go without increasing prices to correspond with the greatly increased outlay. As population increases and demands become greater either the cost of food must rise or labor be degraded, else the farmer can not afford to produce the increase needed. In the meantime we must remember that we are in a transitional stage between pioneer farming and intensive farming, and endeavor to increase yields by inexpensive yet improved methods that correct bad conditions without seriously raising the cost of production.

### In the Eye of the Banker.

The "Review of Business Conditions during the year 1914" prepared by experts of the Canadian Bank of Commerce submitted for the consideration of shareholders at the recent annual meeting, embraced Newfoundland, all parts of Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Prepared from the banker's point of view, with very evident care, it is conservative in tone and discloses a general "slowing down" in many branches of business and a wholesome lessening of speculation. The reports devote a fair share of space to agriculture. "Farmer's Advocate" readers are naturally familiar with the situation and many of the comments made in the banker's review are in satisfactory accord with sound practice.

The most noteworthy development of the year in Newfoundland is the changed and more favorable attitude towards confederation with Canada, whose progressive policies, moderate tariffs (including the British preferential) magnanimous spirit in the crisis of the Empire, and her progressive policy in developing natural resources, now appeal powerfully to the Island people, comparatively few in number and not well able to cope with the financial requirements of so large a territory. They might now respond to overtures. It is significant that the total exports (\$15,000,000) of Newfoundland just equal the farm and fishery products of the little province of Prince Edward Island.

The general business of the Maritime Provinces is in good condition and the native born in increasing numbers are now remaining to engage in farming and other local occupations. It is regretted that Prince Edward Island shows a decline in the number of sheep, milk cows and other cattle. There is less activity in the fox industry, present stock of which numbers 4,587 and the sworn value of young foxes reared last year was \$6,577,586. "No systematic or reliable statistics of live stock" are said to be kept in New Brunswick which the Department of Agriculture might well remedy. The dog nuisance is still the chief obstacle there to the advance of sheep raising. Reference is made to the high state of efficiency and the valuable service rendered farmers by the Agricultural College, at Truro, Nova Scotia. The shutting off of Baltic lumber supplies has stimulated the English demand for "deals." In relation to the cost of living, fish now appears to be the cheapest food available.

On the whole the results of farming in Quebec were also very satisfactory but the tendency of some farmers is to rely too much on selling hay instead of keeping more cattle. The Province does not produce enough either of cattle or hogs for home consumption. One large Montreal packing house got more hogs via Winnipeg than from Quebec province. Tobacco growing is reported as impoverishing the soil more than was anticipated and adding to the number of cattle kept is advised instead. The new Canadian legislation making it illegal to use the word "maple" in products sold and not the pure product of the maple tree is expected to have a beneficial influence on the maple syrup and sugar industry by preventing adulteration. A good deal of new land has been prepared for spring cropping, but farm labor is scarce because men are not employed the year round. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and Macdonald College are commended for promoting more efficient farming. "Asbestos" mining has received a serious check because Germany and Austria used to take about sixty per cent. of the Quebec output. Lumber woods operations are also on a limited scale this season. Towards good roads the Government expended last year \$1,595,392. Large quantities of American wheat were shipped out via the St. Lawrence route last year. Manufacturing operations are on a reduced scale except in cases of war supplies. There is continued confidence in the future of trade and agriculture in Quebec.

That Ontario should feel the effects of the titanic war so lightly is re-assuring, due largely to the state of farming and good crops, "the basis of our prosperity" says the reviewer. Some lines of mining have been stimulated such as the production of talc and iron pyrites in Central Ontario. The latter, or sulphide of iron, is one



of the principal sources of sulphur for making sulphuric acid, the basis of heavy chemicals used in the production of ammunition, dynamite, etc. The report, we notice, ventures no suggestion as to what governments might undertake in the direction of equalizing to some extent urban and suburban populations or relieving the farm labor situation which as our readers well know is hindering the expansion of agriculture.

The long-looked-for collapse of real estate speculation in the West is recorded and this with unfavorable crops in 1914 and the war, have driven home the conviction that reliance must be placed on its producing power. Dairying and stockraising have continued to increase in the three Western provinces, but unfortunately high grain prices retard this tendency and undoubtedly the call for more wheat will once more abnormally promote grain growing and selling. Immigration from Europe has practically ceased, but the value of cash and effects of land settlers from the United States is reported to show practically no diminution. Many farmers who had been renting their farms and retiring to the cities are now returning to the land. It is conceded in the review that most farmers did better last year in preparing land for seeding than ever before. "The unsuccessful farmer attributes his non-success to conditions arising from the tariff, high rates of interest, high freight rates, and high cost of what he has to buy—to anything but the underlying cause—inefficient farming methods." Naturally the bankers' view is that this is the whole secret and that if production were increased profitably by better methods then lower rates would follow. Why not try both plans at once? Then success would surely follow. Suppose these "Big Interests" meet the Western farmer half way. It is regretted that the results of the work of the excellent Experimental and Demonstration Farms seem to reach so few farmers and especially the many inexperienced ones and those who need the information most. In that respect we would suggest that greater use might be made of the medium of the agricultural press, which by many, is declared to have done more for the advancement of farming than any other agency. A favorable report to the Manitoba Government has been made on the North Dakota field-agent plan by which farmers are advised with on their own farms. This is an application of the Ontario Agricultural District Representative plan and the Manitoba Minister of Agriculture has announced that a number of field-agents will be started in the spring.

In the British Columbia section there is little noted re farming beyond what was outlined in the Christmas number article of "The Farmer's Advocate." Agriculture is extending in the Yukon, particularly pork and poultry production and fox farming is being extended and likely to include mink and marten.

Business depression had manifested itself in the United States before this war began but on the whole the situation is gradually improving though still too uncertain for accurate forecast. High tribute is paid to the thoroughly efficient measures adopted by the British administration to sustain credit and commerce after the outbreak of the war, and it is conceded that the Allies are now best equipped for the consequent drain and a successful issue.

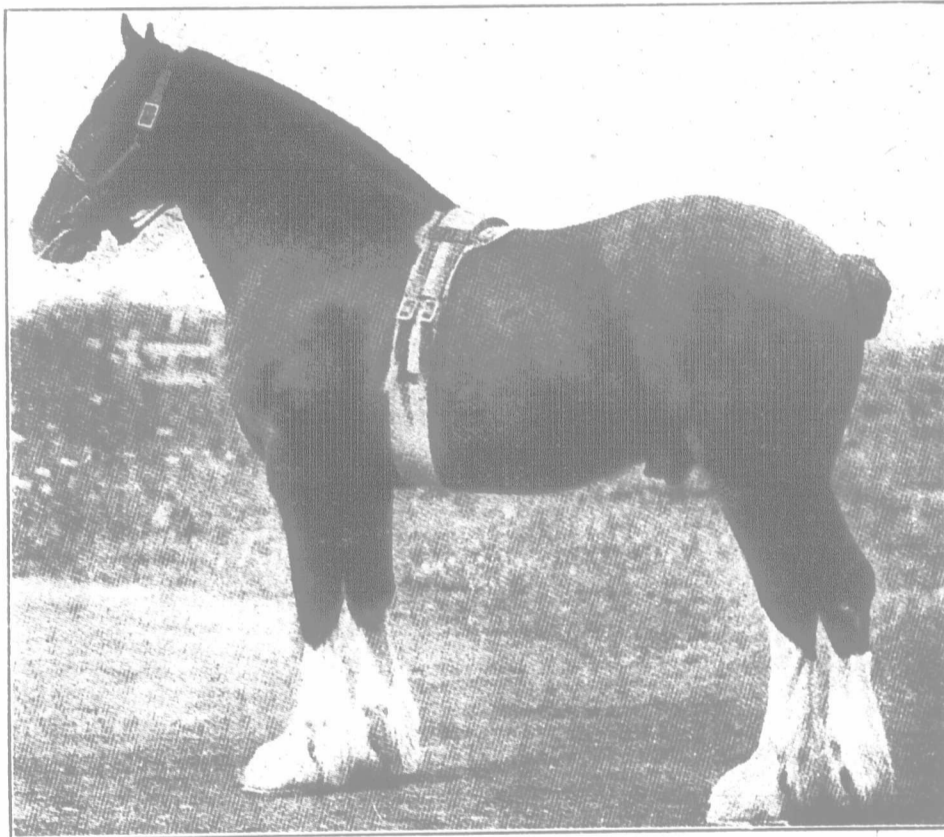
Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

In his most interesting book, "The Canadian Rockies," Dr. A. P. Coleman, the well-known geologist and mountaineer, gives the following excellent description of the building of the Rockies. "The Canadian Rocky Mountains, though not one of the highest, are one of the longest and most continuous chains in the world. Using the name in its most restricted sense, they begin a little south of the boundary in Montana, have a width of sixty miles or more between British Columbia and the plains of Alberta, and maintain this width for four or five hundred miles to the north-west, beyond which they are narrower and lower. They are still a distant range of mountains in the Yukon territory, and do not finally disappear until they reach the Arctic Ocean west of the Mackenzie River, so that the total length is not less than 1,600 miles. The building of a great chain of mountains is an enterprise not to be entered upon lightly, since it requires long and laborious preparation by methods which are strange and mysterious, but that seem to be absolutely necessary. The operation begins by forming a long, shallow trough of the sea of appropriate width, stretching for one or two thousand miles beside a fairly lofty continent or between two continents. Into this trough, rivers, waves, and tides transport and spread out thousands of cubic miles of sediments, which never fill it up, for the hollow floor of the trough slowly settles down as the sediments accumulate.

"In the case of the Rockies this vast preparatory laying down of rock began at a very remote age, many millions of years before the mountains were to be built, and went on through long ages. Thus immense quantities of gravel sand, mud and shells have been laid down and transformed into sheets of conglomerate, quartzite, slate, and limestone, the whole more than 20,000 feet in thickness; and throughout this period the trough had remained a shallow sea, which had engulfed all the thousands of cubic miles of material stolen from the land without ever being filled to the brim. It took large slices of adjoining mountain ranges to supply the materials, and the older mountains, such as the Gold Ranges, must have been greatly humbled thereby, while possibly other nameless ranges on the continent to the north-east were worn down to stumps and lost to sight completely in the process, for mountains are the raw material out of which mountains are built. After the work of the Palaeozoic times events are less certain. In most parts of the region little seems to have been accomplished in the earlier divisions of the Mesozoic, but in the latest, the Cretaceous or chalk period, the trough seems to have been filled, for the region had largely become swamps where great forests grew, supplying the thick sheets of plant tissues now turned into coal in many of the mountain valleys. The preparation was now complete, after untold millions of years and at the end of the Mesozoic the actual building began.

"The final cause of the uplifting of mountains seems to be the shrinkage of the earth's interior, by loss of heat, or in some other way, to which the solid crust has to accommodate itself. The accommodation takes place along lines of weak-



Baron's Seal.

Winner of medal for the best stallion or colt at the Highland Show at Hawick, Scotland, 1914.

ness, such as the great trough, just described, stretching from Montana to the mouth of the Mackenzie, where the rocks of the earth's crust were bent down under the enormous load of sediments into deeper, hotter levels and thus lost their old strength. They became plastic and yielded more easily than parts of the crust not so loaded, and in the collapse great segments of the crust were pushed against other segments by an irresistible thrust inland from the floor of the Pacific. The Coast Range and Selkirks, long ago pushed up and consolidated, drove before them this softened, plastic belt of former sea bottom, crumpling, crushing, folding the rocks and piling them up in confused windrows, 1,600 miles long, sixty miles wide and several miles high. We must not conceive of this piling up as the result of one overwhelming push however. The thrust was probably a few feet at a time, but renewed for many thousands of years, each time causing the earth to shudder in an earthquake, until the great work was accomplished, and a new mountain range was elevated parallel to the old ones which fenced the continent from the Pacific.

"At the completion of the work the Rocky Mountains were perhaps as lofty as the Andes or Himalayas, for the tooth of time has been devouring their summits during all the millions of years between the Eocene and the present, so their full stature must have been diminished by thousands of feet, and the file and chisel are still busy in the shaping process, which will never be complete till the ranges are worn down to hills or a plain."

THE HORSE.

Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. To the few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Through the lack, however, of concerted action and co-operative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The want of proper organization, except in the more favored districts, has prevented the farmers generally from securing and retaining the services of good breeding sires. In a majority of sections, breeders wishing to grade up their horses are forced to use whatever stallions may, by chance, stand for service in their district. Many of these are faulty in conformation and lack in quality, while others, though of better type, remain, either through insufficient patronage or because of failure to leave colts, but a single season in each district. The fact also that there has been no systematic adherence to the use of one breed suggests another reason for the lack of progress in the breeding of high-class animals.

It must be recognized, further, that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and

scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high-class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention.

In view of these considerations, the Minister of Agriculture proposes to enter upon a policy which may serve to place the horse breeding industry in Canada in a position comparable to that which it has attained in Great Britain and other European countries. It is believed that by encouraging the organization of breeder's clubs and by enabling such clubs to procure the services of good breeding stallions under favorable financial conditions, the assistance in this direction can best be provided. The encouragement of community breeding will, naturally, of

itself be productive of useful results. The payment to community organizations of a part of the service fee will, it is expected, give a permanent stimulus to the hiring of the best stallions that may be procured and, at the same time, promote the development of a comprehensive movement in the interests of this important national industry.

Stated briefly, the scheme is as follows:—The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the betterment of Horse Breeding, by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent pure-bred sires may form a Breeders' Club for the purpose of hiring a pure-bred stallion for the benefit of the members. These Breeders' Clubs, by organizing under and adopting the Constitution and By-laws and conforming to the various Rules and Regulations governing this grant may participate in the Federal Assistance given to such Clubs. This consists in paying practically twenty-five per cent. of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

THE EXCEPTION.

With a view to encourage the breeding of Remounts, the portion paid by the Live Stock Branch to Clubs hiring suitable Thoroughbred stallions shall be forty per cent. on all mares except Thoroughbred mares.

For the booklet on federal assistance and all other information, address the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.



### More Horses Will be Needed.

Various estimates place the life of a horse on active service at not more than ten days. If this is at all near the mark there seems to be every reason to believe that the demand for horses to be used as remounts, supply horses, or to haul guns will increase rapidly. It is now stated that the War Office is asking for greater numbers of horses from Canada and that large numbers of horses bought for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England to go into service in the Imperial Army. It will be necessary to replace these for the use of the contingent, the horses to be purchased from farmers.

Whether all these despatches carrying news of the horse situation are correct or not it seems reasonable to expect that large numbers of horses will be required when the great drive of the allied armies commences next spring, and it also seems reasonable that many of these horses will come from Canadian farms. It is a fact, at any rate, that buying of horses at time of writing is being pushed with vigor. The writer saw several horses passed upon in a Western Ontario city not long ago. A good type of horse was being offered, some rejected, some purchased. The cavalry horse in favor seemed to be one weighing from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds and 15.2 to 15.3 hands high, short-coupled, strong-topped, deep-middled, clean-limbed, free-going horses showing little if any white, sound in wind and limb and good actors under saddle. Each purchase is saddled by a soldier and ridden at the walk, trot and gallop and the wind as well as the temperament of the animal is thoroughly tested. Slightly heavier horses are taken for transport and gun work but all must be clean-limbed. When the horses in the war are numbered in the hundreds of thousands and the average life of the animal on the firing line is ten days or less some idea of the demand for surplus horses which is sure to result may be gleaned.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Our Scottish Letter.

The New Year has opened but only the Disposer of all things knows how it will end. It is impossible for men to forget that exactly a century ago conditions prevailed in Europe almost similar to those prevailing to-day, and that 1815 saw the power of Napoleon shattered on the field of Waterloo. Not unnaturally the hope is universally cherished that 1915 may see the Kaiser's power shattered, and peace established on a basis of international righteousness. While we write the outlook is hopeful, but all who have studied the signs of the times agree that the stress of conflict is yet to come. When the Allies begin to drive the Germans out of Belgium, and the Russians begin to over-run Silesia, the struggle will be intense, and all the available forces of the Allies will be called into action. It has been a time of stress so far, and many a gallant soldier has fallen, but ere the trumpet be hung in the hall, and men learn war no more, we shall see greater things than these.

The Old Year exacted a heavy toll of the Scottish agricultural world. In its dying week quite a number of very notable men passed away. Among Scottish peers none held a higher place in popular favor than the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Stair. Both were typically Scots. They owned extensive estates in Scotland, and were never happier than when resident among their own people. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry to give him his full title was head of the great Borden clan of the Scots; and he also represented one of the lines of the Douglas clan, so famed in Scottish story. The late Duke was a kindly and popular landlord, attached to his Scottish tenantry, and their homes and anxious up to the measure of his powers to do his duty by them. He carried out the best traditions of the old Scottish landowner, and deserved well of his country. The late Earl of Stair represented the Dalrymples, a family that rose to fame as Scottish jurists. The late Earl was an out and out Scotsman, a Presbyterian, and proud of the fact. He gloried in everything Scottish, and was the sworn foe of anything that savored of being the fashions of the Southron. His town house was in Edinburgh, not in London, and he resided nearly all the year round either at his Wigtownshire seat of Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, or at Henford, in East Lothian, where he died, having officiated as a Presbyterian elder on the previous Sabbath day in Cranstown parish church. His son and heir is a prisoner of War in Germany, and it is doubtful whether even yet he knows of his father's death. Sir John Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch Baronet, represented two great Highland clans, the Macphersons and the Grants. He owned the famous Aberdeen-Angus herd in which Trojan-Ericus abounded—and took a lively interest in agricultural affairs. His wife met her death under tragic circumstances in Spring, and Sir John never got over the

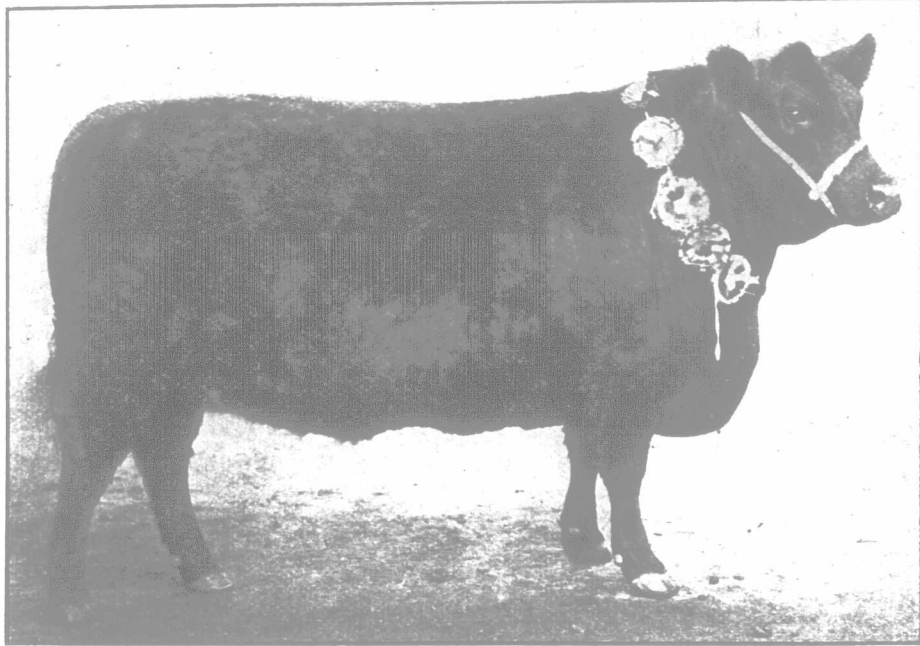
shock. He was a handsome, jolly big fellow, an ideal Highland chieftain.

In the ranks of tenant farmers, 1914 made many blanks. T. A. Anderson was one of the leading farmers in Rosshire. His death took place towards the end of November, following on an exceedingly heavy death-rate among the men of that great agricultural county. A successful breeder of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, and cross-bred cattle. Mr. Anderson also achieved success as a breeder of Clydesdales and feeder of sheep. He was one of the most methodical and painstaking farmers in Rosshire, and was largely employed in arbitration work. He was a member of many public boards, and did splendid public service. Among the for most men in East Lothian was James Shields, Langriddry, a man of strong personality, and great intellectual power, he would have made his mark in any walk in life. He was a first-rate public speaker, and could deliver a singularly clever, well-reasoned address. As a farmer he excelled in the management of his holdings on sound commercial lines. He was a man, every inch of him, a friend of good causes, and exemplary in all things. W. S. Ferguson, Pictstonhill, Perth, was a man by himself. Farmer, stock-breeder, dairy farmer, chemical manufacturer, and agricultural publicist, he made a name for himself which will long survive. He bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Border Leicester sheep, was a pioneer in the building of cross-bred cattle on broad commercial lines; could cultivate land under almost any conditions; and withal was one of the most extensive dairy farmers in Scotland. He was one of the foremost speakers at agricultural conventions, and altogether was a man among men. John Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, was one of the writer's oldest friends in the agricultural world, a cousin of the late famous Shorthorn breeder, W. Marr, and himself one of the leading breeders of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire. He early became known as a

(Aberdeen-Angus); 2, Newtonian (Shorthorn), a beautiful steer, perhaps the most beautiful ever seen at London, and under two years old; 3, Elita of Drummuir (an Aberdeen-Angus cross); 4, Burn Kathie (Aberdeen-Angus), the Edinburgh champion; 5, Kier Princess (a Shorthorn cross); 6, An Aberdeen-Angus junior steer. In the carcass competitions, the beef championship went to an Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred; and the reserve was an Aberdeen-Angus pure-bred. The second to the champion in its own class was a Galloway, and as butchers' cattle on hoof the Galloways are the most popular breed at the London show. In the mutton carcasses the championship went to a Southdown-Cheviot carcass, and the reserve champion was a Suffolk. Among the longwool breeds the Cheviots made almost a clean sweep, and among the shortwool breeds, the Suffolks were almost equally successful. An ideal butcher's carcass is a Suffolk-Cheviot cross; scarcely anything can beat it. Berkshires are a most invincible among pigs in carcass form, although for commercial crossing purposes, there does not seem to be anything to beat the Large White.

We are having some interesting discussions on the relation between Agriculture and the War. The subject presents itself in many phases. Should farmers lay down more land to wheat or should they go on as they have been doing trusting to the navy to keep the great trade routes open for the conveyance of food stuffs? The general disposition is to answer this question in a hesitating way. If you have good wheat land, put more of it under crop, but do not sacrifice good oat land for the purpose of growing secondary wheat. Wheat at best is only food for man; oats are wholesome food for both man and beast; should we be put upon short commons, no man or woman would suffer injury by being compelled to live largely on oatmeal. The best of men have done so in the past, and a grand race has been reared on this feeding and on this alone.

Potatoes are a wholesome food and a family getting plenty potatoes and milk could put in life not so badly. But the chief trouble here is with Black-face wool. The great market for this wool in the past quarter of a century has been the United States. The wool is of a long, strong, wiry, nature and is largely used in the manufacture of carpet. It can however be used for the manufacture of cloth fabrics and blankets, and in view of this fact an embargo has been placed upon it, and its exportation is prohibited to neutral countries. The reason for this is that it may be exported to the enemy, and be used for the man-



Estelle of Maisemore.—Smithfield Champion.

breeder of Clydesdale horses, and had established himself as such before he took up the breeding of Shorthorns. But his father, the late George Marr, Cairnbrogie, Oldmeldrum, was always a Shorthorn man, so that it was not a surprise to anyone when John Marr became a follower of the red-white-and-roan. He continued the sale of Shorthorn calves at Uppermill in conjunction with Mr. Duthie's sale at Tillycairn, early in October, and was gradually building up a solid reputation as a Shorthorn breeder. Mr. Marr in his youth was one of the foremost athletes in Aberdeenshire, and even to the end he carried himself with the lithe, firm step of the man of muscle and sinew. His wiry figure gave no indication of waning powers until a few months ago, but those who saw him at the October sale did not expect that he would see a return of the day, and with the dying year, John Marr finished his course. 1914 will be memorable for many things: in Scottish Agriculture it will stand pre-eminent as a year that was fatal to leading representatives.

It is late in the day to be referring to the Fat Stock Shows of 1914. They were chiefly noteworthy for the extraordinary success of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and their crosses, alike in competitions on hoof, and in the carcass competitions. The champion at the Scottish National was an Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifer (that is a heifer under two years old). The champion at London was another Aberdeen-Angus heifer, almost a year older. The champion at Birmingham was a great Hereford steer, but he was a long, long way from the championship at London. The London awards, which of course, were the crown and summing up of all that went before, so far as breeds and crosses were concerned, worked out in this way:—1, Estelle of Maisemore

ture of cloth and blankets. There is a loud outcry against this embargo, and curiously enough the chief complainers are the wool-brokers, not the wool growers. Naturally some are suspicious. They think that the pressure would first be felt by the growers, and were the embargo so harmful that they would be worst hit. The great point is not whether this Black-face wool can be used at home for the manufacture of cloth, but whether the quartermaster of the German army could use it for any form of army purpose. Until this is negated it does not seem reasonable to expect the British authorities to raise the embargo.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the War is the comparative immunity from disaster of ships bearing food stuffs to this country. Since the war began, prices of such commodities have only advanced about ten per cent. The North Sea routes are being kept open, and Great Britain has suffered little inconvenience so far as her supplies from Holland and Denmark are concerned. This is surely a marvellous tribute to the efficiency of the British Navy. We have had heavy, and tragic losses to our warships, the most recent, that of the Formidable on New Year's day, morning, but scarcely a food-carrying ship has been interfered with on the high seas. We have been wounded in what we regarded as our invulnerable part, the Navy, yet that Navy has kept our trade routes open, and guaranteed our food supplies, during five months of harassing warfare. So far as Agriculture is concerned there must be, as there is, a hardening of prices, but there is no inducement to embark on anything in the nature of a gamble in the production of food stuffs.

SCOTLAND YET.



About Cottonseed Meal.

The peculiar circumstances for which this and the year 1914 will long be remembered have influenced the cotton industry in the South to such an extent that cottonseed meal is being produced by feeders at very reasonable prices. Some do not buy it because they are not acquainted with its properties, while others have purchased considerable quantities on its reputation as a feed for dairy cows. Yet they are at a loss regarding the propriety of feeding it to other classes of live stock. In the mills of the South a special piece of machinery cuts the dry hulls of the cotton seed and liberates the germ or kernel. These kernels are heated, placed between cloths in a press and subjected to hydraulic pressure to remove the oil. The residue is a thin cake about one inch thick, one foot wide and two feet long. This cottonseed cake is shipped abroad, but for home use the cake is ground into the commercial product, cottonseed meal. The difference between decorticated and undecorticated meal is that the former is practically free of hulls, while the undecorticated retains a considerable percentage of them, sometimes as much as fifty per cent. It can plainly be seen that the decorticated product is more valuable as food and fortunately that is the kind that is usually sold on this continent.

Cottonseed meal should be a light yellow color with a nutty flavor and a pleasant taste. Exposure to air will make it dull in color and reduce its value as a fodder. Products from old or fermented seed should never be used. The proper kind of meal is excellent food but the inferior product is a menace to successful feeding.

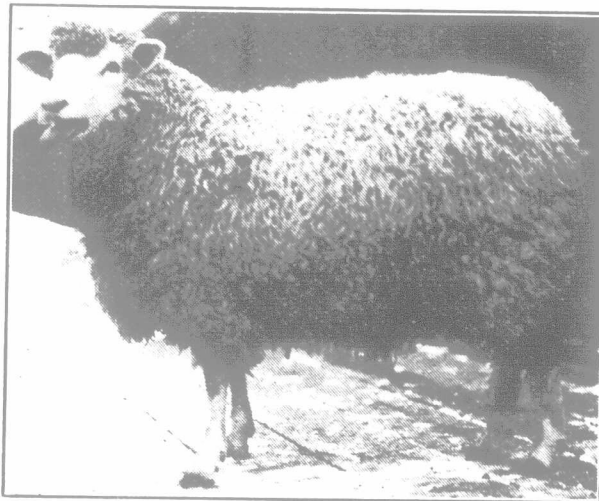
Cottonseed meal is rich in protein and fats. It contains about 37 per cent. protein, 21.4 per cent. carbohydrates and 9.6 per cent. fats. For comparison we are herewith giving also the analysis of oats. They contain 8.8 per cent. protein, 49.2 per cent. carbohydrates and 4.3 per cent. fats. By comparing cottonseed meal with food so well known as oats it will be plainly seen wherein the special value of the meal lies. In protein and fats cottonseed meal is exceedingly valuable and at present prices it is economical feed with which to augment rations which contain a large amount of carbohydrates and fats. Some of the meal now being purchased contains as much as 41 per cent. protein according to the guaranteed analysis on the bags.

Cottonseed meal is undoubtedly put to its best use when fed to dairy cows. It is sometimes found, however, that the butter from cows consuming cottonseed meal is white in color and tallowy in character. Linseed oil meal has the effect of softening the butter and comparing these two feeding stubs as regards milk production experiments have found little difference but where a difference occurred it was in favor of cottonseed meal. Michels, of the South Carolina Experiment Station held that one pound of cottonseed meal was equal to two pounds of wheat bran, while Moore, of the Mississippi Station, held one pound of cottonseed meal equal to 1 1/2 pounds of wheat bran or two pounds of corn and cob meal. The former experimenter also wrote that "cottonseed meal and corn silage form by far the cheapest dairy feeds available to our dairymen." It should be remembered, however, in this connection that these experiments were carried on where cottonseed meal could be procured more cheaply than it can with us, especially at the time of their investigations, but that fact does not alter the relative feeding value of cottonseed meal and those which were tried in conjunction with it. Kellner claims that no milch cows should receive more than two pounds of cottonseed meal per day. Although milch cows will consume a larger quantity than two pounds, discretion should be used as continual heavy feeding has been found to deteriorate the breeding qualities of the herd.

In connection with steer feeding many experiments have been tried favorable to the use of this feed. At the Indiana Station, Skinner and Cochel fed two lots each of ten-year-old steers, averaging 1,010 pounds, on corn, clover hay and corn silage for 180 days. The steers in lot two received, in addition, a daily allowance of three pounds of cottonseed meal. It was found that the addition of cottonseed meal to an already excellent ration so stimulated the appetite of the steers that they ate more corn and as a result gained .7 pounds more daily than the other lot. It was shown that the feeding of 116 pounds of cottonseed meal effected a saving of 255 pounds of corn, 63 pounds of clover hay and 226 pounds of corn silage in making 100 pounds of gain. At the same station, Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," reports another experiment of two lots each of ten two-year-old steers. The steer receiving cottonseed meal gained 4 pounds more daily and required 120 pounds less concentrates and 110 pounds less clover hay for 100 pounds gain than those receiving no supplement. Five pounds per day should be the maximum amount of cottonseed meal fed to fattening animals. Even on less than five pounds with continued heavy feeding fatalities have been reported. The symptoms first observed were blindness and a staggering gait.

Young calves must be fed cottonseed meal with extreme caution. Emery, of the North Carolina Station reported the death of two calves when fed a ration of one-quarter to one-half pound of cottonseed meal with skim-milk. While calves that have become accustomed to roughage and grain will adapt themselves to a limited use of this meal, the young animal must be treated very carefully to its use. Oil cake meal or linseed meal is superior for calves and more adapted to their conditions.

It has not been the custom in Canada to feed horses on cottonseed meal. However, in the South where the meal has always been cheaper to the stockmen they have used it quite freely. Reports from the Southern States are favorable to the use of cottonseed meal and some have fed as high as two pounds per day to work horses without any ill effects. Cottonseed meal is not



Lincoln Wether.

One of the winning Lincolns at the Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by H. Lee, Highgate, Ont.

so laxative as oil cake or linseed meal and consequently better suited for working horses. Light horses will make use of one to one and one-half pounds per day and horsemen who have used this meal in the ration report that their animals have kept in the best of health. It must, however, be borne in mind that other ground grains should be fed in conjunction with cottonseed meal and it is to this practice that horsemen attribute much of their success with the meal.

As food for pigs, cottonseed meal must be discouraged. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," writes: "Cottonseed meal is particularly fatal to swine. Pigs getting as much as one-third of their concentrates in the form of cottonseed meal, thrive at first but after five or six weeks, or sometimes earlier, they quite frequently show derangement and may die. Restricting the allowance of



Good Corn.

This field of Wisconsin No. 7 corn, the property of John C. McGregor, Treasurer of Tilbury East Seed Corn Association, Tilbury, Ont., was awarded first prize in the Standing Field Crop competitions, under direction of the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

meal, keeping the animals on pasture, supplying succulent feeds, or souring the feed may help, but no uniformly successful method of feeding cottonseed meal to swine has yet been found".

Ewes do not require any foods particularly rich in protein but cottonseed meal is sometimes used on fattening lambs. It is not considered as good however, as oil cake or gluten meal. From one-eighth to one-quarter of a pound can be fed without fear of trouble and fairly satisfactory results may be expected from the allowance.

THE FARM.

Agricultural Conferences and the Unemployed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I understand that the Agricultural Department of our Government has launched a grand scheme (worthy of a schoolboy) for the dissemination of specific knowledge among the farmers concerning conditions arising from the war, and the great opportunity and necessity of raising more crops.

If this is as far as the scheme intends to go it is an insult to the farmers of the Dominion; ninety per cent. of whom are intelligent, well-read men and know all that is necessary to know about patriotism, war conditions and crop necessities. I would like to line up the men who will be appointed to hold these conferences and ask them some questions. I am not a party man, but just as independent as one of my Yorkshires, and am ready to fight whenever I find that farmers as a class are having their legs pulled.

This scheme seems to be only a needless expense. The meetings will probably be held by a number of platform orators who are after easy money. They will be attended by a few farmers who need neither information nor aid, and the speakers will be banqueted, laden with votes of thanks, and go back and report to the Minister of Agriculture that the country was never so prosperous—and the men who need real help will be worse off than before. Our farmers are fully alive to the necessity, and just so far as they were able to do so last fall they made preparations for extended operations in 1915. But they do not want flowery patriotic appeals—they want money not in bonuses or gifts, the farmer is no beggar, but in the form of loans for which they will give good security, and let me say right here, if the Government will do this it will be one of the best investments it ever made. A little cheap money, a little help in cheapening fertilizer, a little easing of freight rates (it costs \$6.00 per ton to haul feed from Ontario to the Annapolis Valley), a little help with the marketing, these are the aids the farmers of Nova Scotia want, and not lectures on patriotism. See what the farmers are up against this winter—apples 50 cents to \$1.50 per bbl.; potatoes not saleable or 30 to 40 cents per bushel; pork lower than it has been for years; ordinary beef 3 to 7 cents per lb.; butter 25 cents per lb.; and on the other hand bran \$1.50 per cwt.; middlings \$1.70; feed flour \$2.15; flour \$8.00 per bbl.; and sugar 7 1/2 cents per lb. Do you think the farmer wants cheap official advice?

Then there is the problem of the unemployed. The situation is not so acute here in the Maritime Provinces as in Ontario, for the principal reason that those immigrants who belong to the class that, under ordinary stress of circumstances become out of work, do not find lodgment in the Maritime Provinces but go on toward the more-advertised West. These people have, in many cases, come from Old Country cities and naturally want to continue that sort of life when they get on this side. They know little of farm life and do not want to learn. Now, as I understand it, since the industrial depression dependent on the war has set in, these people are out of employment while the patriotic captains of industry and the newspapers, etc., are shouting to the farmer to take this off-scouring into the bosom of his family and support him until such times as these captains of industry are ready to take him back again. Verily the farmer is a long-suffering creature or he would rise in such insults. No sane reason could be advanced why the farmer should thus injure himself. In the first place they are incompetents. In the second place any self-respecting farmer would hesitate to allow strangers of this kind to come in with his family. No, let the city that lured these doubtful support them, the farmer has all he can handle with his own problems.

N. S.

R. J. MESSENGER



### Profitable Potatoes.

On a sandy loam soil, fertilized during the fall and winter with fifteen loads of good barnyard manure, and thoroughly worked in the spring, 501 bushels of potatoes were grown on one acre in 1914, the largest yield of potatoes in the Province of Ontario, as far as can be ascertained from the results of the Acre Profit Competition conducted in the different counties, and open to young men who attended the winter course in agriculture put on by the District Representatives. This crop was grown by Campbell Lamont, of Strathroy, Middlesex County, at a cost of \$32.62. Figuring the potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, the net profit is \$167.78 an acre. In the same neighborhood, on the same kind of soil, Archie Limon had 490 bushels, 40 pounds on an acre, at a cost of \$28.86, leaving a net profit of \$167.50. Still another, Allan McNeil had 471 bushels, 10 pounds, at a cost of \$40.80, leaving a net profit of \$147.97. These figures show the possible yield and profit where the soil is suitable, cultivation thorough, climatical conditions ideal, and variety of potatoes adapted to the locality.

In figuring the cost, rent of land was estimated at \$5.00 per acre, manure at 50 cents per load, man labor at 15 cents per hour, horse labor at 10 cents per hour, and the seed at 75 cents per bushel. The actual time was kept of preparing the soil, cultivation, planting and digging the potatoes, and spraying for bugs and blight. The variation in cost of production comes in by the difference in time of cultivation, amount of manure applied, also whether the potatoes were planted by machinery or by hand. Where the planter was used the planting was done for less than one-quarter what it cost by hand, the variation being from 53 cents per acre planting by machine to \$2.50 planting by hand, and from \$6.00 digging with the machine to \$12.00 plowing out the tubers and picking them up. This shows that where several acres of potatoes are grown, machinery for planting and digging saves expense.

The variety which gave these large yields is the Dooley, a potato which seems particularly adapted to the locality around Strathroy. It is a flat, round potato, with shallow eyes, a fairly stout stalk when growing and a purple blossom. The custom is to plant in rows about 33 inches apart, and the tubers 12 inches apart in the row. This system has given the most satisfactory yields.

### Weight of Hay in Mow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Jan. 14th in answer to a question relative to the amount of hay in a mow of certain dimensions, you state that one cubic foot of hay will weigh between 7 and 9 lbs., and that a mow 24 feet by 13 feet by 10 feet would contain 12.2-5 tons. I do not know how you arrive at this, but I have bought considerable hay by measurement and have weighed out some mows to find out how my calculations agree, and I am prepared to state that the estimate given in this article is twice too high. Fine timothy and blue grass put in in good condition and having been pressed with several loads of grain in the sheaf, piled on top of it will weigh out about 450 cubic feet to the ton. This you see would be equal to about 4½ lbs. per cubic foot. Coarse timothy and clover, even under these conditions will require 475 cubic feet to the ton. Where hay is put in the mow in small quantities, say 8 or 10 tons, without anything being put on top of it, the very best of hay cannot be estimated under 500 cubic feet to the ton, and the coarser, lighter hay will require nearly 600. Only yesterday I bought a mow of hay of 10 tons, and I found that it required about 510 cubic feet for a ton of hay. This was a good sample of clover and timothy mixed, fairly coarse and had oats piled on top of it from harvesting and threshing time. I am writing you this because I believe that many people place a good deal of confidence in your answers to questions. If I were going to buy the mow of hay referred to in the question, unless it had been packed by a mow of grain on top of it for some time, I would not buy it for a pound over six tons; if it had been heavily pressed one might get seven tons out of it.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

P. E. ANGLE.

[Note.—We are pleased to publish the foregoing letter based on practical experience, and any others of our readers who have had experience taking hay out of the mow are invited to give other readers a benefit of their findings. Estimating hay is a difficult task and no definite rule can be laid down. Our estimate may have been too high, but it was made from a rule which has held in the past for well-settled hay. Our correspondent's letter throws new light on the subject, and our columns are open for more of these results of practical experience. We feel sure they will show the weight of a cubic foot of hay to be very variable.—Editor.]

### Canada's Crops.

The Census and Statistics Office has issued its final report on the yield and value of field crops in 1914. The report states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the Northwest provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but owing to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: wheat 161,280,000 as against 231,717,000 in 1913, oats 313,078,000 against 404,669,000, barley 36,201,000 against 48,319,000, rye 2,016,800 against 2,300,000, peas 3,362,500 against 3,951,800, beans 797,500 against 793,300, buckwheat 8,626,000 against 8,372,000, mixed grains 16,382,500 against 15,792,000, flax 7,175,200 against 17,539,000 and corn for husking 13,924,000 against 16,768,000 bushels.

The yields per acre were in bushels as follows: Fall Wheat 21.41 compared with 23.29 in 1913; Spring Wheat 15.07 against 20.81; all wheat 15.67 against 21.04, oats 31.12 against 38.78; barley 24.21 against 29.96; rye 18.12 against 19.28; peas 17.64 against 18.05; beans 18.20 against 17.19; buckwheat 24.34 against 21.99; mixed grains 35.36 against 33.33, flax 6.62 against 11.30 and corn for husking 54.39 against 60.30.

Computed at average local market prices the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows:—Wheat \$196,418,000; oats \$151,811,000; barley \$21,557,000; rye \$1,679,300; peas \$4,895,000; beans \$1,884,300; buckwheat \$6,213,000 mixed grains \$10,759,400; flax \$7,368,000 and corn for husking \$9,808,000. For all field crops, including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to \$639,061,300, as compared with \$552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

In the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913, of oats at 150,843,000 bushels compared with 242,413,000 bushels and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels from 2,616,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,300 acres and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,100 acres.

### A Small Engine Runs a Grinder.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of your correspondents asks about grinding grain with a small engine, and my experience may help him and others. I bought a two and one-half H.P. gasoline engine a year ago for spraying and pumping. The agent tried to sell a grinder with the engine, but I did not think it had power enough to run one. Anyway he brought out an eight-inch, flat-plate grinder and started it going, and I have been using it ever since. It will grind five bags of barley or eight bags of oats an hour, and make as good a job as we usually get done at the mill. When buying an engine be sure to get a good one. The horse power is rated according to the size of the cylinder, and the fitting of the cylinder makes a big difference in the development of power.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. J. MacKINNON

### Septic Tank.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I Noticed inquiry regarding septic tank in a recent issue. Perhaps my experience may be of some use to some interested. I put in a septic tank a few years ago, fitted in the best way I think possible, that is with large brass flush valve, etc. I was given to understand all I had to do was to fix tank, have fixtures installed, put on permanent top and leave it. We noticed disagreeable odor, not in bath-room, but in room adjoining. We tore off the top, turned on the water taps and cleaned it thoroughly till it was perfectly clean. Of course with brass flush valve it not only flushes but it pumps and drains all liquid out clean, by suction, but other refuse has to be cleaned out. Disinfectants spoil your valves. Clean your septic tank and you will have no disagreeable odors or gas.

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### Agriculture in Australia and New Zealand.

If New Zealand and Australia have any superiority over Canada as an agricultural country it is simply the matter of climate. Their summer is our winter and when it costs us most to produce the Islands of the South can meet us on the European market with their products grown under most favorable conditions. Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave expression to these statements, after an extended tour of five months in the Tropics, in an interview with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate." In this period Dr. Creelman visited New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, Japan, China and other points of interest with a commission interested in science and agriculture.

Australia is larger than the United States, most as large as Canada, is equal in extent to three-quarters of Europe and comprises one-quarter of the land area of the British Empire, yet the character of the soil is such that it will remain largely a ranching country. Irrigation is the problem of the farmers and Dr. Creelman said they did not have enough water to irrigate between the mountains and the sea.

In Australia, the homesteader must go well back before he can acquire free land as the owners of ranches are loth to break them up. The chief exports of Australia are wool, mutton and rabbits, and they amount to about \$80 per capita. Dr. Creelman emphasized the fact that Australia is not a manufacturing country. Even the glass sashes in the fronts of their shops are made in the Home Land. Ninety-six per cent. of the total population of Australia were born either in Australia or in the British Isles. It is strictly a British-speaking people.

New Zealand, though small in area looms up as an agricultural country. Their products are cheese, butter and wool and the cheese factory industry gave the commission the impression of one in which considerable money is invested. They have excellent water, well-paid makers, good buildings and their standard is high throughout. Dr. Creelman emphasized the fact that the factories appear more up-to-date, more modern and better equipped than are the factories in this country. All the butter placed on the market is made under direct inspection of the New Zealand Government. Climate is the one great influencing factor in this little Island. They have neither barns nor hay stacks, they cultivate very little land and their cows can eat green grass every day of the year.

The great drawback of New Zealand and Australia is "their remoteness from markets and sources of immigration." Prospects are better for homesteading in New Zealand than in Australia for in the former country the Government is buying up large tracts of land, subdividing them, building roads and selling them to settlers almost at cost. The farmers of these southern countries have more time for leisure, recreation and reading as their area under cultivation is very much less than in this country, yet there is very little difference between the farmers of New Zealand and Canada.

Another interesting feature of the trip was a large sugar-cane farm on the Island of Honolulu. Each day under their system of irrigation this one farm used 5,000,000 gallons of water, equal to the consumption of water in the city of San Francisco. Their implements were all large and one steam plow was turning a furrow three feet deep. Other implements were used in the same proportion.

"Japan and China are another world," said Dr. Creelman, although they have intensive methods of cultivation yet they are not applicable to Canada and there is no lesson in them for us.

Dr. Creelman spoke enthusiastically of the great amount of shipping carried on in the Pacific Ocean. The trade through Australian ports is represented by \$700,000,000. The trade through New Zealand ports is represented by \$200,000,000 and the exchange of commodities through the medium of the Pacific Ocean has been estimated at a total of three billions of dollars. The President saw a great future for Canada in the merchant marine that might be developed in this country when Canada has acquired a population of one hundred millions of people. We are manufacturing in Canada what the people of Australia and New Zealand require and they are producing commodities that we can put to good use here in this country. There is sure to be a great growth in trade between Canada and these far-away Islands.

One Western Ontario dairyman said at the recent convention that there is no bad butter and cheese made in Western Ontario, and other speakers asked for greater efficiency. If there are no really bad dairy products turned out of this district it seems that there is still room for improvement. Not all of them are the best possible.



FARM BULLETIN.

Don't Worry.

By Peter McArthur.

I know I should have a silo for the corn-stalks or at least a cutting box, but I haven't either and the result is that I have trouble. How to get ten-foot stalks into a four-foot manger is a problem that I have to wrestle with every day and I am no nearer the solution than I was at the beginning of the winter. I have to stand them on end in front of the cows and as the soft ears were all left on the stalks, the cattle go at them wildly and toss them all over the place in their hurry to get the ears. The result is that every few days I have to clean out the rejected stalks from the mangers and the front of the stalls and that makes more trouble. I wish someone would tell me why it is that the ends of a fork will slip through corn-stalks so easily and are so hard to pull out. I do not find very much trouble in getting a good forkful of the stalks but when I carry them out to the hole in the barnyard where I am piling them in the hope that they will rot sometime I have a wrestle with them that starts me quoting poetry:

"On Astur's throat Horatius  
Right firmly placed his heel;  
And thrice and four times tugged amain,  
Ere he wrenched out the steel."

When I have thrown down my load I find that every time has three or four stalks on it so that it looks like Neptune's trident entangled with sea-weeds. But though it is a nuisance clearing out the stalks in this way I have a vivid recollection of trying to pitch manure that had corn-stalks mixed with it and I have made up my mind that that will never happen again. I try to keep them out of the manure as far as possible, even though I may be robbing the "stercoraceous heap" of some of its most valuable fertilizing constituents.

The more I work among cows and study their ways the more puzzling they become to me. Sometimes when I am feeling a bit conceited I think I understand them pretty well and then something happens that puts me entirely out of countenance. One warm day last week when I had let them out to water I thought I would let them stand out and sun themselves for a while before driving them back to their stalls. I half remembered that the gate to the young orchard had been opened when the snow was deep and left opened but I did not give it a thought. The government drain had been flooded and was covered with slippery ice that I was sure they could not cross and I felt that everything was serene for a pleasant sunbath for the cows. Half an hour later I took a look to see where they were and every last one of them was in the young orchard picking at some long grass that had been brought into sight by the thaw. There was no waiting about starting to get them out

for you know the way cows have of rubbing their necks against young trees and breaking off limbs. Luckily they had not started rubbing and had done no damage but I had to do some rushing around before I finally got them out of the orchard. But when I got them back to the icy government drain there was all kinds of trouble. You never saw such a timid bunch of cows in your life. It was absurd to think that they could walk on ice like that and what was more they wouldn't do it. But I knew that they couldn't fly and that they had crossed that ice on the way to the orchard and I was just as stubborn as they were. Gritting my teeth with determination I went at those cows and in a few minutes each one of them had been personally conducted across the ice by an earnest man who was earnestly twisting her tail. I then made the discovery that twisting a cow's tail puts a lot of ginger in her for when the last one was across they began to group around the field. I saw that I would have trouble getting them into the stable and went to the house to get someone. I don't think I was in the house five minutes, but when I went out again with reinforcements, those wretched cows were on the other side of the government drain again and headed towards the orchard gate. Apparently it was no trouble at all for them to cross ice when on the way to mischief. I may say that on the return trip they did not wait for much tail twisting. Possibly the second twist hurts more than the first. Anyway they hustled back and didn't stop to argue with me.

To relieve the minds of people who are worrying about a lot of wild stories that are floating through the country about traitors and alien enemies and possible raids, I am going to tell you without mentioning any names the experience I had with the most circumstantial story that has reached me since war was declared. I was told that a certain merchant, in a certain city, had been arrested and imprisoned because it had been found that one of his warehouses was filled with guns and ammunition to be used by raiders and that the warehouse was painted red so that the enemy could recognize it from afar off. Names and dates were given with the utmost particularity and I got myself disliked because I ventured to doubt the story. Finally the argument waxed so hot that I wrote to the editor of a paper in that city and asked if there was any foundation in fact for the wild yarn. He replied that there was not a particle of truth in it, but suggested that it had probably originated from the fact that another man of similar name had been falsely accused of being an alien enemy. The man who was accused was also absolutely innocent but the story had travelled hundreds of miles with changes and additions until it reached me. It had not been published in any paper. And I suppose it will continue to travel. As someone has sagely observed "A lie can travel around the world while the truth is getting its boots on." In concluding his letter in reply to the question I had asked the editor said :-

"You can safely disbelieve most of the sensational stories that you hear nowadays." I am going to go further and disbelieve all of them. Let the Government do the worrying about sensational things of this kind. There are competent officials on the watch everywhere and even if they did discover anything they would not tell about it until they had taken action and attended to the danger. Don't worry!

Conditions in Ontario Co. Ont.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Another year of prosperity has just closed for our county. Grain on the whole was a good crop and with the present prices more than usual have been induced to sell. A great deal of mill-feed has been brought in to replace the grain sold. Cottonseed meal wherever used appears to have given the most economical results particularly with dairy cattle. Fewer feeders than usual were put up, the very high fall prices and cost of feed barred many, but the number of young stuff being carried over was increased. We notice with regret that more calves are being raised, but the quality does not improve. Many that are raised would make more gain for the owner if killed for veal, and some even sooner. Dairying is looking brighter. We have unusual facilities for shipping milk to Toronto and more are learning that it is a money-making business and a sure market, and when carried on systematically we do not see that it is such "slavish work."

Hogs are quiet, prices too low, feed too high. Certainly the profits in finishing hogs have been slight, but when the market turns where will the hogs come from? We believe some farmers are not very far-seeing.

Clover seed and Timothy is almost nothing, much of the grass seed sown will be brought in from elsewhere with the usual danger of new noxious weeds.

Farm laborers are almost equal to the present demand. When reading of the hundreds of unemployed in our larger cities we think "how fortunate the rural workers are."

Ontario Co., Ont. F. H. WESTNEY.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held in the Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, on February 10th, 1915, at 10 a.m. Arrangements will be made to inspect some of the leading herds of Ayrshires in the vicinity of Montreal and this with other features will ensure an interesting convention.

It is reported that large numbers of milk bottles holding only wine measure have been imported into Canada and that orders have gone out for customs officials to send for the nearest inspector of weights and measures to test all future shipments.

Exhibits of Live Stock and Preparations for War at Ottawa.

Ottawa Fair Grounds and buildings have been given over for the training and preparation of troops for the front, yet production is of such paramount importance in this country that such an event as the Ottawa Winter Fair could not be omitted. Howick pavilion was cleared of war accoutrements and filled with live stock and seeds for the Annual Winter Fair, lasting from January 19 to 22, 1915. It was a strange sight to Canadians to see preparations for war being made on grounds that have always been the scene of peace and plenty, but everyone is beginning to feel that Canada is at war and the effort to increase our food supply through the medium of a Winter Fair was not inopportune.

In numbers the exhibits were not equal to some former events that have been staged in Howick Pavilion, but considering the times and the quietness in all lines,—the Winter Fair Board could not complain. One feature of the exhibition is outstanding and that is the lack of support by the city of Ottawa itself. In no wise does the attendance from the city compare with the patronage tendered the Guelph Winter Fair by the residents of the Royal City.

Ottawa Winter Fair of 1915 was held during trying times and the Board should be complimented in the success which crowned their efforts.

HORSES.

The horse department of the Ottawa Winter Fair has been more largely patronized by exhibitors than in 1915, but the Clydesdale breed came forward in good numbers especially the Canadian-breds.

CLYDESDALES.—The imported classes are never equal at Ottawa to the Canadian-bred line-ups. While the champions were found in the imported horses, many good ones answered the call

when time came for the home-bred candidates to come forward.

Only four aged stallions appeared and they were placed in the order of Scotia's Pride, Bladnoch, Baron Crawford and Everard Hy.

The winning horse came before the judges at Guelph Winter Fair, but took second place to Baron Minto in his class. At Ottawa he was more successful. He won his class and the highest honors of the Fair, being the best stallion, imported or Canadian-bred. Scotia's Pride is a horse with abundant scale and good quality. Bladnoch, one of Everlasting's good progeny gave a very good exhibition of action and Baron Crawford stood out on account of his substance and strong coupling.

Seven was the number of three-year-olds in the ring. Of these, Tressilian was given first place, and Craigie Member the second honors. Both the former horses and Helsington Sportsman, the third-prize winner, were good Clydesdales with substance and quality. Dunottar was fourth and Bonnie Pride fifth.

The two-year-olds were headed by Baron's Blend, a Pride colt of good conformation. Second came Thorndale, by High Honor, and although a horse with considerable quality he was not so firmly coupled as the first-prize winner. The white ribbon went to Baron Strathaven, another Pride colt which was showed in good growing condition and which promised to develop in a horse of considerable merit. Memento Silver Raids and Riverside Baron were fourth and fifth respectively. The former is a big colt but not so sterling in quality as some of the winners while the latter did not show quite enough substance to compete in his class.

There was competition in two classes of females and in the aged class, Ella Fleming was

placed first. She has been shown many times heretofore and has always acquitted herself creditably in the ring and any honors she has gained have been well earned. Not only did she win her class, but she was made grand champion of the females, winning honors from Black Maid, the winning two-year-old and Ivory's Margaret, the champion Canadian-bred female. Ella Fleming has superior under-pinning and a conformation above it that recommends her as an excellent brood mare. Laura Dee came second, and Ruby Jen third. The former mare won her class at Guelph in keen competition and put up a struggle in this event, but the odds were against her. Ruby Jen is a large, black mare with conformation and quality to attract inspection. The fourth candidate was Lady Sangster and in fifth place stood Manila.

The awards in the imported classes were made by Jas. Torrance, of Markham, Ont.

Exhibitors.—Ronald Hamilton, Navan, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; H. K. Hodgins, Carp, Ont.; Adam & Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Jas. Burt, Britannia Bay, Ont.; D. K. Sinclair, Maxville, Ont.; W. N. Scharf, Cumming's Bridge; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1 and 3, Smith & Richardson on Scotia's Pride by Crossrig, and Baron Crawford by Blacon Sensation; 2, Ness & Son on Bladnoch by Everlasting; 4, Hamilton on Everard Hy by Hiawatha. Stallion foaled in 1911: 1 and 3, Smith & Richardson on Tressilian by Sir Hugo, and Helsington Sportsman by Quicksilver; 2, A. Scarf on Craigie Member by Montreathmont; 4, Rothwell on Dunottar by Glenshincock; 5, Ness & Son on Bonnie Pride by Mendal. Stallion foaled in 1912: 1 and 2,



Smith & Richardson on Baron's Blend by Baron's Pride, and Thorndale by High Honor; 3, Ness & Son on Baron Strathaven by Baron's Pride; 4, Burt on Memento Silver Rapide by Memento; 5, Sinclair on Riverdale Baron by Baron Watha. Stallion foaled on or after January 1st 1913: 1, Watson & Sons on Sir Baron Wallace by Mimilus; 2, Smith & Richardson on Everard by Everlasting. Aged mare: 1, Watson & Sons on Ella Fleming by Sam Black; 2 and 4, Smith & Richardson on Laura Dee by Baron O'Dee, and Lady Sangster by Baron Rothschild; 3, Ness & Son on Ruby Jen by Ruby Pride; 5, Rothwell on Manilla by Bonnie Buchlyvie. Mare foaled in 1912: 1 and 3, Smith & Richardson on Black Maid by Fyvie Baron and Black Jewel by Bydand; 2, A. Scarf on Craigie Meg by Montrethmont; 4, Ness & Son on Carleton Fancy by Prince Sturdy; 5, Hamilton on Harlow January by High Talent. Mare foaled on or after January 1st, 1913: 1, Smith & Richardson on Lady Lochfergus. Champion stallion: Scotia's Pride. Champion mare: Ella Fleming.

**CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.**—As a rule the classes in this department of the horse exhibit were well filled with a good type of individuals. In the aged turn-out Duke of Ormond, a horse with good weight, excellent feet and limbs and fair action, stood first. Koyama came second, and for the first time in his life stood second in his class. On three different occasions he has been champion of the Canadian-breds at Ottawa, but he has lost some of his former bloom, and a younger horse took his place. The third horse, Soutar's Best, was a firmly-coupled animal, and Soutar's Best, the recipient of the fourth ribbon, excelled in action. A good, straight mover, Hedley's Choice, stood fifth.

Glen Ivory, one of the champions of recent years at Ottawa, won the two-year-old class, and was followed by Prince Roderick for second place. Third stood Aberdeen's Upholder, and fourth place was given over to Soutar Buchlyvie. The latter horse travelled in good style, and would not have looked out of place in a more honorable position.

In the class for stallions foaled after January 1st, 1913, were Spencer of the Briars, Ton of Gold and Ivory's Joy. It was keen competition, but they were finally placed in the order named. The winning colt is by Sir Spencer, well known to the visitors at the Ottawa Fair, and he possesses much of his sire's style and action. He was not in prime fit for exhibition, but he showed so well that the judge considered him worthy of the place, and honored him with the Canadian-bred championship. Ton of Gold always loomed up as a strong rival, and onlookers were not sure until the ribbons were placed which should be first. The second-prize candidate had qualifications that appealed to many, and he will always be borne in mind. Ivory's Joy was Canadian-bred champion at Guelph Winter Fair, but his action was not quite up to the standard set by his more successful competitors. Soutar Buchlyvie was fourth, and Dunure Ivory fifth. The fourth candidate scaled high in the contest, and was always a horse to be considered.

The aged-mare class was made up of six candidates. Queen Buttress was first, Aberdeens Grace, second, and Royal Rose third. The winning mare showed for some time in the harness class, a Ravenna Queen, and has lately been registered and exhibited in the breeding class.

A couple of two-year-olds and half a dozen yearlings came forward. From the latter dozen Ivory's Margaret was selected for first place and Canadian-bred champion.

The Canadian-bred classes were judged by John A. Boag, Grenville, Ont.

Exhibitors.—Thos. D. McLean, Ormond, Ont.; W. J. Henders, Port Perry, Ont.; W. J. Graham, Almonte, Ont.; W. A. Morrow, Russell, Ont.; W. N. Scharf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; Chas. Dunlop, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; W. Allan, Osgoode Station, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Adam A. Scarf, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; J. McLelland, Beachburg, Ont.; W. C. Platten, Port Perry, Ont.; Frank Franklin, Port Perry, Ont.; Jas. E. Darcy, Burketon, Ont.; D. K. Sinclair, Maxville, Ont.; Jno. Vipond & Son, Brooklyn, Ont.; R. M. Holtby, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; R. M. Harris, Gattineau Point, Que.; Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.; Alex. Vance, Port Perry, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.; Jas. Callander, North Gower, Ont.; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Arthur Sayles, Paris, Ont.; Robt. Todd, Geneva, Que.; Geo. McFadden, Navan, Ont.; Geo. Mackie, Port Perry, Ont.; Geo. Cochrane, Columbus, Ont.

Awards.—Aged Stallions: 1, McLean, on Duke of Ormond by Adam Bede; 2, Allan, on Koyama, by The Rejected; 3, Henders, on Soutar's Best by Dunure Soutar; 4, Adam Scarf, on Silver Bill by Silver Strand; 5, Harris, on Hedley's Choice by Royal Hedley. Stallion foaled in 1912: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Glen Ivory by Black Ivory; 2, Vipond, on Prince Roderick by Royal Roderick; 3, Mount Victoria Stock Farm, on Aberdeen's Up-

holder by Lord Aberdeen; 4, Franklin, on Soutar Buchlyvie by Dunure Soutar; 5, Holtby, on MacQueen Acme by Acme. Stallion foaled on or after January 1st, 1913: 1, Ness & Son, on Spencer of the Briars by Sir Spencer; 2 and 5, Christie on Ton of Gold by Homestake, and Dunure Ivory by Dunure Soutar; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Ivory's Joy by Black Ivory; 4, Vance, on Soutar Buchlyvie, by Dunure Soutar. Aged mares: 1, Sayles, on Queen Buttress by Buttress; 2, Todd, on Aberdeens Grace by Lord Aberdeen; 3 and 4, Watson & Sons, on Royal Rose by The Rejected, and Trim of Oro by Baron Garty; 5, Adam Scarf, on Lady Gold by Fyvie Gold. Mare foaled in 1912: 1 and 2, Vipond, on Nellie Acme by Acme, and Kate's Favorite by Royal Favorite. Mare foaled on or after January 1st, 1913: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Ivory's Margaret by Black Ivory; 2, Ness & Son, on Woodside Rosebud by Sir Spencer; 3, Cochrane, on Flossie Kirkwood, by Revelant's Chief; 4, McFadden, on Crown Faith by Golden Crown; 5, Dunlop, on Ella Ree by Title Deeds. Champion Canadian-bred stallion, Spencer of the Briars. Champion Canadian-bred mare, Ivory's Margaret. Grand champion, male, Scotia's Pride. Grand champion female, Ella Fleming.

**CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES (Amateurs only).**—Exhibitors.—W. J. Henders, Port Perry, Ont.; W. J. Graham, Almonte, Ont.; W. A. Morrow, Russell, Ont.; Chas. Dunlop, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; W. C. Platten, Port Perry, Ont.; Frank Franklin, Port Perry, Ont.; Jas. E. Darcy, Burketon, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Henders, on Soutar's Best by Dunure Soutar; 2, Morrow, on Baron Morris by Baron's Treasure; 3, Graham, on Baron Gibson by Baron Silloth; 4, Dunlop, on Magner by Sir David. Stallion foaled in 1912: 1, Franklin, on Soutar Buchlyvie, by Dunure Soutar; 2, Platten, on Chattans Buchlyvie by Dunure Soutar; 3, Darcy, on Freeland Pride by Royal Freeland; 4, Dunlop, on Last Word by Golden Bloom. Mare foaled on or after January 1st, 1913: 1, Dunlop, on Ella Kee by Title Deeds.

**PERCHERONS.**—Exhibitors.—R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Ont.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.; Dr. S. Lafortune, Gattineau Point, Que.; W. R. Wilson, Osgoode Station, Ont.; Cheyne & Steen, Brampton, Ont.; J. J. Black & Son, Ottawa.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, 2 and 4, Hamilton & Son, on Klausral by Giroust, Kavaignac by Romancier, and Luth by Hommage; 3, Cheyne & Steen, on Jet by Etudiant; 5, Lafortune, on Koutelas by Jameson. Mare foaled previous to January 1st, 1912: 1 and 2, Black & Son, on Lametrie by Godson, and Lie by Hormis. Mare, three years or under: 1, Arnold, on a filly by Ichor. Champion stallion, Hamilton & Son. Champion female, Black & Son.

Robt. Graham, Toronto, judged the Percherons and all light breeds.

**SHIRES.**—Only two Shires were forward. James Callander, North Gower, Ont., was exhibiting Verona Leader by Uncle Sam 4th, and won first place on his entry. The second horse was Joliet General, by Verona Matchless, exhibited by J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

**HEAVY DRAUGHT.**—Exhibitors.—Britnell & Co., Toronto; R. H. Crake, Bradford; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Arthur Sayles, Paris, Ont.; T. L. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge, Ont.; Albert Rowe, Maxville, Ont.

Awards.—Gelding or mare, shown in single harness: 1 and 5, Crake, on Pat and Mack; 2 and 3, Britnell & Co., on Jim and King; 4 and 6, Sayles, on Ravenna King and Silver Lion. Team in harness: 1, Britnell & Co., on King and Jim; 2, Crake, on Mack and Pat; 3, Sayles, on Ravenna King and Silver Lion; 4, Fairbairn, on Prunella and Rosvelva; 5, Rowe.

**HACKNEYS.**—Exhibitors.—Henry M. Douglas, Meaford; Dr. S. Lafortune, Gattineau Point, Que.; Tilt & Cheyne, Brampton; J. E. Montgomery, South Mountain, Ont.; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont.; Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; J. E. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.

Awards.—Stallion over three years old (15.2 and over): 1, Tilt & Cheyne, on Spartan by Polonus; 2, Lafortune, on Hesterton Performer by Conquest 2nd; 3, Douglas, on Anticipator by Rosador; 4, Montgomery, on Outlaw by Lord Ossington. Stallion over three years old (under 15.2): 1 and 3, Mount Victoria Farm, on Christopher North by Polonus, and Glendernott Wildfire by Fire Boy; 2, Watson & Sons, on Wenona Jubilee by Jubilee Chief. Stallion, three years old or under: 1, Watson & Sons, on Wenona Performer by Guelph Performer. Mare, three years old or over: 1, Mount Victoria Farm, on Julia Jones by Julius Cosser 2nd; 2, Rothwell, on Towthorpe Applause by Beekingham Squire; 3, Tilt & Cheyne, on Miss Berwent by Berwent Performer; 4, Lafortune, on Berwent by Commodore 3rd; 5, Watson & Sons, on Dainty's Maid by Guelph Performer. Mare, three years old or under: 1, Watson & Sons, on Nellie

Performer by Guelph Performer; 2, Tilt & Cheyne, on Miss Spartan by Spartan; 3, Holtby, on Lady Evelyn Crayke by Crayke Mikado; 4, Lafortune on Miss Betty by Territorial Flashlight. Champion stallion, Spartan. Champion female, Julia Jones.

**STANDARD-BREDS.**—Exhibitors.—Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; R. H. Scott, Beachburg, Ont.; Alesther Hall Stock Farm, Ottawa; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

Awards.—Stallion, over three years old: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Bonn by Bangara; 2, Scott, on Golden Cresceus by Cresceus. Stallion three years old or under: 1, Alesther Hall Stock Farm, on Prince Blue by San Francisco; 2, 3 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm, on Judge Carman by Peter Wilton, Alick by Dr. Ullman, and George Rayner by McMartin. Mare, over three years old: 1 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Noble Lottie by Noble W., and Emma Frazier by Bingen Pilot; 2, Alesther Hall Farm, on Ettaire by Walnut Hall; 4, Arnold, on Posena by Tony Larabie. Mare, three years old or under: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on Phillywinkle, by McKenzie, and Merrywinkle by McMartin. Champion stallion, Bonn. Champion female, Phillywinkle.

**THOROUGHBREDS.**—First in the male class went to the Ottawa Hunt Club, on Jan Hard, by Bannockburn; second went to Bess Bovaird, Brampton, or Joe Nealon, by Kismet, and third to Bureau of Breeding Ltd., Montreal, on Little Friar, by The Friar.

Alexandra, by Goldcrest and exhibited by Fred A. White, Calumet, Que., was given first place in the class of females. Sylvan Dixon, by Sir Dixon and exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa, was second.

**HORSES SUITABLE FOR HUNTERS.**—Exhibitors.—Tilt & Cheyne, Brampton, Ont.; Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa; T. C. Bate, Ottawa; Ottawa Hunt Club, Ottawa.

Awards.—Gelding or mare, four years old or under, shown on line: 1, Webster, on The Master; 2, Tilt & Cheyne, on Minnie by Selwick. Gelding or mare, any age, carrying 175 lbs.: 1, Webster, on Phenomenon; 2, Bate, on Legislator by The Commoner.

**PONIES.**—Exhibitors.—Mt. Victoria Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; R. Reid & Co., Ottawa; B. H. Dowler, Billing's Bridge.

Awards.—Hackney stallion (any age): 1, Mt. Victoria Farm, on Glendernott Wildfire by Fire Boy. Shetland stallion (any age): 1, Mt. Victoria Farm, on Silver Star of Transy by Seaweed. Shetland mare (any age): 1, Mt. Victoria Farm, on Edith of Transy by Silverton of Transy. Pony Stallion, any other breed: 1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones, on Daylight by Greylight, and Mike by Daylight 2nd; 3, Reid & Company, on Jackie. Pony, mare, any other breed: 1, Lloyd-Jones, on Forest Beauty by Forest Weedon; 2, Reid & Co., on Nellie; 3, Dowler.

#### BEEF CATTLE.

The stalls were not so full of beef cattle as they were in 1914, but considering that Ottawa is essentially a dairy exhibition as far as the cattle department is concerned, the exhibit of beef animals was a commendable one. Kyle Bros. obtained the championship on a very deep, low-set and blocky heifer, Leader of the Valley 7th. This individual has been on the show circuit for almost two years and it is remarkable that she could be brought out in such fine condition.

**SHORTHORNS.**—Only three exhibitors came forward in the pure-bred classes, but the animals were well fitted and well brought out. John Gardhouse, of Weston, judged the Shorthorns as well as the other beef classes, and the exhibitors were: Pritchard Bros., Ferguson; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; and W. J. Beatty, Guelph.

Awards.—Steer, two years old: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros. Steer, one-year-old: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros. Steer calf: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros. Heifer, two years old: 1 and 3, Kyle Bros.; 2, Beatty. Heifer, one-year-old: 1, 2 and 3, Kyle Bros. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Beatty.

Grade or Cross of any breed.—Exhibitors: Edward Watson, Elora, Ont.; Pritchard Bros., Ferguson; Thos. Hall, Ayr, Ont.; R. J. McCormick, Paris, Ont.; Jas. Black, Drumbo, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo.

Awards.—Steer, two year old: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Watson. Steer, one-year-old: 1, Watson; 2, Hall; 3, Pritchard Bros. Steer calf: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, McCormick. Heifer, two years old: 1, Watson; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Black. Heifer, one-year-old: 1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Watson. Heifer calf: 1 and 3, Kyle Bros.; 2 and 5, Pritchard Bros.; 4, Watson. The champion fat animal of the show was Lady of the Valley 7th, exhibited by Kyle Bros., Drumbo.

Amateur classes.—Steer, two years old: 1, Watson. Steer, one-year-old: 1, H. H. Steer calf: 1, McCormick; 2, Watson. Heifer, two years old: 1, Watson; 2, Black. Heifer, one-year-



Cheyne, on Lady, unfortunate champion with Beach, Ottawa, Arnold,

old: 1, Watson. Heifer calf: 1, Watson. Export Steers: 1 and 2, Pritchard Bros. Three Short-horn grades: 1 and 3, Pritchard Bros.; 2, McCormick.

Dressed Carcasses: 1 and 3, Kyle Bros.; 2, Pritchard Bros. Best butcher's steer: 1, Pritchard Bros. Best beef animal in the show: Kyle Bros.

THE DAIRY TEST

The dairy test at Ottawa resulted in some commendable records, chief amongst which was the performance of a three-year-old Holstein, Mercedes Lady Mechthilde, exhibited by W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, Ontario. Not only did she win her class, but the championship went to her over the aged cows. Owing to her extreme freshness it was considered the milk might not be normal but as a two-year-old she had a record that bore her out in this performance. Ayrshires and Shorthorns were well represented and one herd of Jerseys upheld the honor of the butter breed.

Ayrshires—Cow 48 Months or Over:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Adalia 6th, Burnside Lucky Girl 2nd, Bright Smile of Maple Grove, Primrose.

Cow 36 Months Under 48:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entry: Redhills Gay Lass.

Heifer, Under 36 Months:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include White Floss of Springbank, Burnside Adalia 3rd, Brookside Nancy, Jemima of Springbank 2nd.

Holsteins—Cow, 48 Months or Over:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Princess Abbekerk Cubana, Pauline Colantha Posch, Hilda of Naber, Netherland Beauty Posch, Ideal Netherland Posch.

Cow, 36 Months and Under 48:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Mercedes Lady Mechthilde, Elmdale Mabel, Violety Sylvia De Kol Wayne, Cassy De Kol Leeman.

Heifer, 24 Months and Under 36:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Pauline Colantha Mercena, Hengerveld Favorit, Ideal Daisy Favorit, Favorit Beauty Posch, Dora Butter Girl, Hillcrest Pontiac Duchess, Carlotta Netherland.

Heifer, Under 24 Months:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Fayne Segis De Kol, Elmerest Bella De Kol, Fayne Segis Countess, Lady Pauline Colantha, Hilda Butter Girl 2nd.

Shorthorns—Cow, 48 Months or Over:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Lady Robins, Vercholis Blossom, Ramsdens Pearl, Lady Morning Glory 3rd, Palmerstons' Lady 3rd, Kentucky Rose 40th.

Cow 36 Months and Under 48:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entry: Butterfly Bloom.

Heifer, Under 36 Months:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entry: Braemar Beauty.

Jerseys—Cow 48 Months or Over:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Donaldy Lyle 3rd, Brampton Bright Draconis, Brampton Patricia Draconis.

Cow, 36 Months and Under 48:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Brampton Bright Kathleen, Pauline's Blue Maid, Brampton's Bashful Beauty.

Heifer, Under 36 Months:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Renas Glow 4th, Brampton Raleigh Cowslip, Brampton's Stockwell Rose, Brampton's Stockwell Rad.

Grades—Cow, 48 Months or Over:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Agnes Dowler Bros., Belle T. A. Spratt, Nellie T. A. Spratt, Lawnidge.

Cow, 36 Months and Under 48:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Daisy Dowler Bros., Madge W. J. Beatty, Beauty Dowler Bros., Maggie T. A. Spratt, Korndyke.

Heifer, Under 36 Months:

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Lbs. Milk, Per cent. Fat. Entries include Dolbe T. A. Spratt, Flossy Dowler Bros., Sadie R. Reid & Co.

SHEEP.

R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, Ontario, acted as judge in all sheep classes.

The sheep entry this year was not nearly so strong in numbers as was that of several previous years and as has been the order of things for many years. With the exceptions of a half dozen Horned Dorsets from Alsther Stock Farm, Ottawa, all the entries came from Western Ontario, and the majority were in prime fit and had faced the judges at Guelph a few weeks ago.

COTSWOLDS.—This breed was strong in breed characteristics and fitting and was exhibited by J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford and Ayre & Son, Bowmanville. Wether, under 1 year: 1, Campbell; 2, 3 and 4, Jones. Three Wethers under 1 year: 1, Campbell. Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Campbell; 4 and 5, Ayre. Three Ewes under 1 year: 1, Campbell; 2, Ayre.

LINCOLNS.—There was no competition in

Lincolns, the entire entry being from the well-known flock of Joseph Linden, Denfield.

The same easy walk-over came in the Leicesters, John Kelly, of Shakespeare, getting all the awards.

OXFORDS.—This breed was represented by the one entry of J. A. Cerswell, of Bond Head. In all these three breeds the entries were of a high order of breed standard and showed in splendid fit.

SHROPSHIRE.—There was a fight royal in Shropshires between the well-fitted entries of J. Lloyd Jones; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; and Geo. Smith, Port Perry. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Brethour; 2, Jones. Three Wethers under 1 year: 1 and 3, Brethour; 2, Jones. Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour; 4 and 5, Jones. Three ewes under 1 year: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Jones.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Brethour, Jones and Ayre had the line up in Southdowns and it was a line up to be proud of. Wether under 1 year: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Ayre; 4, Jones. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Brethour; 2, Jones; 3, Ayre. Ewe under 1 year: 1 and 3, Ayre; 2 and 4, Jones. Three Ewes under 1 year: 1, Jones; 2, Ayre; 3, Brethour.

HORNED DORSETS.—Ayre & Sons and Alsther Stock Farm, Ottawa, put up the competition in this class. Ayre's entries showing much the better fitting won all the awards with the exception of fourth on wether under 1 year, second on three wethers under 1 year and second on three ewes under 1 year.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—This was a mixed class but with the exception of one Suffolk wether exhibited by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, and which won third in the class for wether under 1 year, all the entries were Hampshires from the flock of John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Grades and Crosses (long-wooled).—Wether under 1 year: 1 and 2, John Kelly; 3, J. Linden; 4, Ayre & Son. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2, Linden; 3, Ayre. Ewe under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Linden; 2, Kelly. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Linden. Grades and Crosses (short-wooled).—Wether under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4, Brethour; 3, Jones. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Brethour; 2, Jones. Both the Ewe classes went to Jones.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—Cotswolds: 1, Lloyd Jones; 2, J. A. Campbell. Lincolns: 1 and 2, Jos. Linden. Leicesters: 1, John Kelly. Oxfords: 1 and 2, J. A. Cerswell. Shropshires: 1 and 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Geo. Smith; 4, Lloyd Jones. Southdowns: 1 and 2, Ayre & Sons. Dorset Horns: 1 and 2, Ayre & Sons. Hampshire and Suffolk: 1, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Kelly. Grade or Cross (long-wool): 1 and 2 Ayre & Son; 3, Jos. Linden. Grade or Cross (short-wool): 1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Brethour and Nephews.

SWINE.

D. C. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, judged all the swine. Like the sheep, the swine exhibit was numerically weaker than for some years and all the entries came from Western Ontario. While the quality in all the breeds was high, the one-man entry in several of the breeds left little interest for the spectators.

YORKSHIRES.—This breed was exhibited by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; and J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head.

Awards.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9: 1 and 4, Featherston; 2, and 3, Brethour. Barrow, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Brethour; 4 and 5, Cerswell. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Brethour. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Featherston; 2, 3 and 4, Brethour.

BERKSHIRES.—Were represented by the entry of P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; and Tamworths by the entry of T. Readman & Son, Streetsville.

In Grades and Crosses, Featherston, Brethour and Pritchard Bros., of Fergus, made the competition.

Awards.—Barrow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Brethour; 2, Pritchard; 3 and 4, Featherston. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Featherston; 2, Pritchard; 3 and 4, Brethour. Sow under 6 months: 1, Pritchard; 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Brethour.

Export Bacon Hogs.—In the class for three pure-breeds there was an entry of ten lots nicely fitted and fairly uniform. First, fourth and sixth went to Brethour; second, third, fifth and eighth to Featherston; seventh and ninth to Readman. Three Grades or Crosses: 1, Pritchard; 2, Brethour; 3 and 4, Featherston.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—Three pure-breeds: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour and Nephews; 4, Readman & Son; 5, 6, 7 and 8, Featherston & Son. Three Grades or Crosses: 1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3 and 4, Featherston & Son. Sweepstakes: 1 and 3, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Pritchard Bros.

POULTRY.

The poultry exhibit at the Ottawa Winter Fair is always good and a great drawing card at the Fair. Many visitors go especially to inspect the feathered tribe, and perhaps purchase some de-



sirable birds. The entries at the recent event numbered 2,500, and outnumbered previous years by about 400. The utility classes were well filled with excellent birds, while the fanciers were well represented in all lines. Wyandottes, Barded Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns were strong, while Brown Leghorns and Orpingtons were in prominence. The Experimental Farms erected an exhibit of Canadian wild ducks and geese in the centre of the poultry hall, while the egg exhibit of the Live Stock Branch was attractive and instructive.

## SEEDS.

Owing to another seed fair being held later in the season the exhibit of seeds and grain was not as large as usual at the Winter Fair. Farmers, however, took advantage of the occasion to in-

spect some good seed and make purchases for the spring seeding.

Awards.—Fall Wheat: 1, S. J. Woods, Metcalie, Ont.; 2, F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn, Ont.; 3, Spring Wheat: 1, Peter Wilson, Cobden, Ont.; 2, S. J. Woods; 3, Robt. McKay, Maxville; 4, A. H. Foster & Son, Richmond. Banner Oats: 1, W. A. Foster & Son, Richmond; 2, A. H. Foster & Sons; 3, Peter Wilson; 4, T. R. Gourlay. Oats, (any other variety) white: 1, Marshall Rothwell, Navan, Ont.; 2, T. R. Gourlay; 3, S. J. Woods; 4, Walter Hodgins, Shawville, Que. Barley, 6 rowed: 1, Alex. Morrison, Creemore, Ont.; 2, S. J. Woods; 3, Theo. Filiatrault, Verner, Ont.; 4, A. H. Foster & Sons. Buckwheat: 1, S. J. Woods. Field Beans: 1, S. J. Woods; 2, T. R. Gourlay. Small field Peas: 1, S. J. Woods. Potatoes (Long White Type): 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Ont.; 2, David Hamilton, Varney, Ont.; 3, Jas.

Snetsinger, Mille Roches; 4, S. J. Woods. Potatoes (Round White Type): 1, H. L. Goltz; 2, T. R. Gourlay; 3, A. H. Foster & Son; 4, S. J. Woods. Potatoes (Rose Type): 1, A. H. Foster & Son; 2, Jas. Snetsinger. Corn, any 8 rowed variety, Flint: 1, L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer; 2, A. S. Maynard, Chatham; 3, D. S. Maynard, Kent Centre; 4, F. A. Smith, Port Burwell. Corn, any 12-rowed variety, Flint: 1, A. S. Maynard; 2, F. A. Smith, Port Burwell; 3, D. S. Maynard; 4, J. A. Fletcher, Merlin. Corn, best early White Dent Variety: 1, Alvin Oulette, Walkerville; 2, John Parke, Amherstburg; 3, T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg; 4, Hilton F. Mickle, Amherstburg. Corn, best early Yellow Dent variety: 1, Alvin Oulette; 2, F. A. Smith; 3, E. J. Mullins; 4, J. A. Fletcher. Timothy: 1, J. S. Woods. Red Clover: 1, Peter Wilson; 2, J. A. Fletcher. Alsike: 1, Wm. Roth, Fisherville, Ont.

## Earnest Lectures at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Various sessions of the Ottawa Winter Fair were given over to the discussion of timely topics. Some very instructive lectures were given and rousing addresses delivered along agricultural lines. At one session, W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., spoke to a poultry meeting regarding the growing of turkeys in which he said that turkeys did not injure general farm crops, but they must be kept out of the garden for they do material damage there. He spoke particularly regarding the selection of breeding stock and advised that males used for breeding should be large, but the females are best only medium sized. When roosting they should be kept away from other poultry, and especially should not be allowed to roost in the hen-house. Turkeys are fond of hiding their nests, and nests should be prepared for them in time in fence corners, boxes, barrels and even at the top of a straw stack. The hatching time of the year is the first of June, and young turkeys will not stand cold or wet weather. Mr. Bell advised that there should be no hatching for selling stock after July first. Late-hatched birds easily contract disease. The speaker advised that the eggs be kept in bran in a moderately cool room, and turned over twice a week. One clutch hatched properly is enough. The period of incubation is about 27 days. While the hen should be free to come off the nest whenever she pleases in the day time she should get no supplied feed. Grass, water and a place to dust herself is all she requires. The young turkeys should be fed good shorts or middlings, mixed with milk and fed out of the hand. To rear 50 birds in one year there should be kept 5 hens to give the required number of eggs. The coop should be placed on short grass, and in feeding the young grit is needed from the start. Milk should be given them besides the mixture of shorts and middlings; skim-milk three times a day and some water. In four weeks' time the coop should be raised and the mother and young turkeys allowed their freedom.

In reply to a question regarding blackhead Mr. Bell said, "If I had blackhead in my flock I would stop growing turkeys for three years."

The marketing of farm eggs was treated by J. C. Stewart, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Mr. Stewart reviewed past conditions and ways of selling eggs with the wasteful methods and the consequent depreciation in quality. Under such systems only 17 per cent. graded as new laid. The production of eggs has not met the demand in this country, and in 1913 thirteen and one-quarter million dozens of eggs were imported into Canada. Co-operative egg circles, said Mr. Stewart, are bringing the egg production back into its own. The speaker then explained the organization of a co-operative egg circle, and what they had done in the way of returning better money to the producer and supplying the consumer with a trustworthy article. It has been found that when eggs are handled in this way, and reach the consumer even after a period of two weeks' time, they are still in first-class condition. Eighty per cent. of the eggs handled under a co-operative system grade new laid. With the stamp method of marking eggs, every egg and its producer can be identified and any misdemeanor corrected. The Live Stock Branch gets weekly reports from all the egg circles throughout the country, and by comparing the price the farmers received with what was being paid at the local grocery during the same week, it has been found that the farmer's increase under this system ranged from 13 to 23 per cent. in price. The farmer gets a little more for his product, and the consumer gets twelve good eggs to the dozen.

## GROWING GRAIN AND ALFALFA.

Alfalfa was championed and thoroughly discussed by Prof. Jas. Murray, of Macdonald College. Prof. Murray explained the feeding values of alfalfa and its importance in the rotation of crops. He furthermore stated that it was a crop every farmer could utilize to advantage, and one most every farmer could or should grow.

Many farmers, said Prof. Murray, think their land is not suitable for the growth of alfalfa, but the lack of success is due to other causes. The land being in poor condition, the want of inoculation of the soil, pasturing of alfalfa and the baneful influence of the nurse crop are all factors which militate against the successful production of this crop. Many fail because they sow too heavy a nurse crop. Prof. Murray recommended that a light nurse crop of beardless barley is the best, or it might be sown with winter wheat where a nurse crop seems necessary. In July or August when we usually have a dry spell alfalfa with a nurse crop comes out second best. If rain does not come after harvest it will go under the next year on account of weeds. It is wiser to cut out the nurse crop altogether, rather than risk the catch of alfalfa for the sake of a few bushels of barley. The best time for sowing is the middle of July when the land can be got clean, and there is nothing to interrupt its growth. By cutting out the nurse crop there is a saving of expensive seed. With a nurse crop Prof. Murray considered that it was necessary to sow from 20 to 25 pounds of alfalfa seed, whereas, when sown alone, from 15 pounds to 18 pounds to the acre is ample. One important factor in the growing of alfalfa is the selection of seed. Much of it comes from the South-western or Central States, and 50 per cent. of the failures arise from the use of too tender seed for Canadian conditions. The Ontario Variegated, Grimm's and Baltic are three varieties that do fairly well under our conditions. The Ontario Variegated has been grown for 25 or 30 years in Canada. There is only a little of such obtainable, and it is almost necessary for every grower to produce his own seed. Prof. Murray recommends that it be sown in drills 2½ feet apart for producing seed. The seed can be sown thinly and the soil can be cultivated, and there will be room for the crop to spread out. Two pounds per acre is sufficient under such a method, and it should be sown in June or July. In harvesting the seed crop the speaker recommended the ordinary binder, or it might be cut with the mower with clover seed attachment. For threshing the clover huller was advocated. One hundred pounds of seed per acre was mentioned as an average crop, but under favorable conditions it runs as high as from 300 to 400 pounds. The greatest returns of seed are secured from sowing thinly in rows.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Canada's Experimental Farms, spoke on the production of coarse grains in Eastern Ontario, and remarked that too much money was going out of the country in exchange for concentrates. More grain should be produced on our own farms, and thus reduce the cost of feeding. Were this principle followed out it would be possible to do more for our herds in the way of feeding them than we have been doing. Prof. Grisdale denounced the practice of putting manure on a grain crop. The system he recommended was a rotation, where a hoed crop followed sod and used the manure. After this the grain was grown, and it got considerable support from the manure remaining in the land. Seeding was done on the grain, and allowed to stand for one or two years. The three-year rotation has been very successful on the Experimental Farms, but Prof. Grisdale did not recommend it as the most suitable under all conditions. A four or five-year rotation might be more adapted to other farms. The three-year rotation is most suitable for farmers with a small amount of arable land.

## THE HORSE SITUATION.

The horse situation and its future were discussed at one session of the meetings at Ottawa. John Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., explained the past history of the horse breeding in Ontario since 1867, and mentioned the factors which governed the rise and fall in prices during that time. The demand for horses in the United States brought up the price to Canadian producers, after which there was a decline, then trade developed in the Canadian Northwest, and there was another rise from 1900 to 1910.

Prices have gradually decreased, until now a horse that formerly sold for \$250 to \$300 can be bought for \$190 to \$250. Mr. Gardhouse considered that prices in Canada may not be high for some time. The good road system with the consequent motor transportation facilities will tend to keep prices steady. The war did not raise prices to any great extent on account of motor and railroad facilities, but it did rid the country of a few horses that we can best spare. Mr. Gardhouse spoke of the annihilation of the horses of Belgium, the decrease in the horse population of France, and said that at the conclusion of the war these countries, England, France and Belgium will have to turn to the North American Continent for their foundation stock. Although France and Belgium may prefer horses from the United States, where they have specialized in breeds liked by those European people, yet if the farmers of Canada breed them properly and have a good line of horses it is quite likely that Canada can do a good horse business in the next few years. The average farmer, said Mr. Gardhouse, is not in a position to breed horses suitable for army purposes unless he could be assured of a fixed price at two years old. Such horses are not suitable for farm work. Careful breeding, said the speaker, was never needed more than it is at present. Farmers should use only their best mares, and breed them to the best stallions within reach.

Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., brought forward figures to explain the condition of the horse industry in Europe and America. It was interesting from the standpoint of the horse and the war, and what may happen if the strife continues for any length of time. Mr. Miller gave out the following figures. Great Britain has at the front 150,000 horses; France has 250,000; Germany has 770,000. The total horses in the countries in which we are most interested, prior to the war, may be estimated as follows: Great Britain had a total of 2,330,000 horses; France, 3,250,000; Belgium, 360,000; Germany, 4,530,000; Austria-Hungary, 4,200,000; Russia in Europe, 24,600,000; Russia in Asia, 10,000,000; the British Over-Seas Dominions, 6,000,000, and the United States, 24,000,000. The United States and Russia have more than half of the horses in the world. The estimated life of a horse at the front, said Mr. Miller, is four months, so that England and France with their 400,000 horses must provide means of replacing them about three times a year. This will require 1,200,000 horses annually. France and Great Britain have, as has been stated, a total of 5,580,000 horses, and the annual demand would exterminate the horse supply of Great Britain and France in about four and one-half years.

It will require from ten to fifteen thousand horses to mount and equip the Canadian contingents, and it will require 100 horses each day to keep up that number for the Canadians alone. From what has been said regarding the conditions in Europe it is evident that the British and French war officers must derive their animals from other sources, and in that effort to mount and equip their forces they must turn to America. It is furthermore important that buyers have been willing to pay as much for horses for these purposes as has ever been gotten in what was considered years of fair prices. Mr. Miller concluded by saying that it was the duty of the Canadian farmer to supply our own people with food materials as well as the English, the French and the Belgians, and it was furthermore his duty to make up the shortage in food materials, consequent upon the demoralized condition in European countries. In rising to the occasion the Canadian farmers will show the world that the boast about Canada being the granary of the world is not an idle boast. They will prove that Canada is not only the granary of the world, but the great store-house of the world for grain and live stock. It is Canada's duty and her opportunity.



**"PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION."**

The inaugural meeting of the "Patriotism and Production" campaign was held in the Convention Hall at the Ottawa Winter Fair during the Exhibition. The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, delivered the opening address in this campaign which is to compass Canada from one end to the other. The Hon. Minister of Finance dealt with the necessity that is confronting the European countries, with the condition that Canada is now in regarding financial matters, and the requirements upon her producing agencies to meet the adverse balance of trade. The Hon. Minister of Finance emphasized the importance of an increase in the production of live stock, which is necessary at the present time. He considered the live-stock industry the basis of all production in Canada, and pled with the live-stock men present and with farmers in general to increase their live stock throughout the whole country. Figures from the census revealed the fact that in Canada there were one sheep and three head of cattle to each four people, and two swine to every five people. Canada has as a total of 2,000,000 sheep and 6,000,000 cattle. Australia has 17 sheep and 3 cattle to every one person of a population. Australia has a total of 83,000,000 sheep. From these figures he based his argument that Canada could well increase her production of the food animals and meet the growing demand upon her.

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., speaking on the same subject said, "one-half the world is at war and the other half ought to be." The speaker outlined briefly the conditions as they exist in Germany, and argued that all we can do in the way of producing for the allies would make our enemies correspondingly weaker. It was the duty of all loyal Canadians who are also loyal British subjects to put forth every effort to feed the people who are suffering in consequence of the conflict.

**PRODUCING MILK FOR CITY USE.**

"The Successful Production of Milk for City Consumption" was the topic of an address by W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Mr. Stephen outlined the requirements briefly as follows:

The successful producer of milk is the farmer, who furnishes a product of uniform quality free from objectionable flavors, odors and sediment; that has a butter-fat content of not less than 3.25 per cent., and a comparatively low bacterial count. From such milk the producer should realize a return that will give him a reasonable profit on his investment, food consumed and the labor involved. Therefore, it will be readily seen that the successful milk producer has two difficult problems to face. In other words to produce clean milk of good quality and realize a profit therefrom. The consumer demands the former regardless of the profit of the producer.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is no easy task, especially in winter, to produce clean milk. To do so means an additional outlay of time and money on the part of the producer, and to meet this additional expense an extra price should be paid by the consumer. Clean, wholesome milk should sell for more than unclean milk. Any factor which furnishes a good market for quantities of clean, sweet milk tends towards the elevation of the sanitary plain in the production of all milk.

With this end in view, city authorities have adopted regulations, which are not over exacting, governing the production, transportation and distribution of milk. They have inspectors whose duty it is to see that these regulations are enforced. Their work usually is not high handed, but rather educational, and it is only when the producer refuses to meet the condition required and continues to supply inferior or dirty milk that the city authorities refuse to allow his milk to be delivered for use as food. Nearly all cities

have adopted rules and regulations which require healthy cows, as determined by a physical examination by a qualified veterinarian. Also the rules require stables to be roomy, giving from 500 to 800 cubic feet of air space per cow; well lighted, with windows whose light shall be equal to about one-tenth the floor space.

A most important regulation is good ventilation and one which is seriously lacking in many stables; whitewashed walls and ceilings; water-tight floors; good gutters and drainage; stable cleaned twice daily, and manure removed at least 30 feet from the stable and dairy. It is further required that the milk-house be a separate building 20 feet or more from the stable of suitable construction, having a tight, sound floor, well lighted and ventilated, with proper cooling appliances, kept clean and having adequate facilities to provide hot water for washing and cleansing the dairy utensils. A pure water supply is always called for.

Points are allowed by the Inspector, who uses a score card for the purpose. The complete score card usually calls for 20 points for health of cows; 25 points for stables, and removal of manure; 20 points for milk-house; 25 points for milking and care of milk, and 10 points for storing and transportation. If the recorded score is 80 or over the dairy is excellent, if from 70 to 80 good, if from 60 to 70 it is classed fair, if 50 to 60 the dairy is probationary, and if below 50 the dairy is classed as unsanitary and must be improved at once. In brief, the foregoing are the requirements of nearly all modern cities in supervising their milk supply.

Milking machines were discussed by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa. The subject of his discourse was similar to that delivered at the Western Dairymen's Convention, and reported in a recent issue.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 25, numbered 139 cars, comprising 1,825 cattle, 2,675 hogs, 715 sheep and lambs, 54 calves, and 509 horses. Trade in cattle was slow, at about last week's quotations. Choice steers, \$7.75 by the load, was the top reported, and three extra choice brought \$8.10; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common, \$6 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5 to \$6; milkers, \$55 to \$100 each; calves, \$5 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$6; lambs, \$7 to \$8.80. Hogs, \$7.15 f. o. b. cars; \$7.50 fed and watered, and \$7.75 weighed off cars.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	49	377	426
Cattle	382	4,352	4,734
Hogs	1,049	12,268	13,317
Sheep	771	2,884	3,655
Calves	37	320	357
Horses	50	24	74

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	10	445	455
Cattle	185	6,077	6,262
Hogs	102	9,608	9,710
Sheep	301	2,061	2,362
Calves	42	450	492
Horses	—	95	95

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 29 car loads, 1,528 cattle, 135 calves, and 21 horses, and an increase of 3,607 hogs and 1,293 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Live-stock receipts for the past week were liberal, especially cattle, of which there were more than the demand called for. On Monday there were 2,567 cattle, which caused it to be a buyers' market, and prices declined from 15c. to 25c. per cwt., the market dull and draggy, and closing with 700 cattle still unsold. On Tuesday, 800 more cattle came in when none were needed, causing another decline of fully 10c. to 15c. per cwt., as well as making the trade dull for the remainder of the week. Feeders, stockers, and milkers and springers sold at steady to firm prices, as the supply was scarcely equal to the demands in each class. Choice veal calves being

scarce advanced in value, and sold up to \$11 per cwt. Choice light lambs were scarce, which caused firm prices, but heavy, coarse lambs were plentiful, and sold at lower values. Hog values declined about 25c. per cwt., and remained down all week.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice heavy steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8, and one load \$8.25, but at the close of the week \$8 would be the limit for the very choicest. Good steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50, few going over \$7.25 at the week end, and not many at that; common and medium, \$6 to \$6.75; cows, \$5 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

**Stockers and Feeders.**—There was a fair demand for choice feeders, 700 to 800 lbs., at prices ranging from \$6.25 to \$6.50, and \$7 was paid for some short-keep feeders. Stockers sold from \$5 to \$6.

**Milkers and Springers.**—Receipts being moderate, were not equal to the demand, causing prices to be firm. Values ranged from \$60 up to \$100 each, the bulk going at \$70 to \$85 each. Late springers sold at \$40 to \$50 each.

**Veal Calves.**—Receipts have been light for some weeks past, but were exceedingly light last week. Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; good at \$8.50 to \$9.50; common to medium at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Choice light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6; heavy sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; choice light lambs, 80 lbs., sold from \$8 to \$8.35; heavy, coarse lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; culls, \$6 to \$6.50.

**Hogs.**—Selects fed and watered, sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60; weighed off cars at \$7.75 to \$7.80, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars at country points.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

**Wheat.**—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.52; No. 2, \$1.49; No. 3 northern, \$1.47, new crop.

**Oats.**—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 51c. to 52c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2 new, 65c.; No. 3 new, 61c., track, bay ports.

**Rye.**—\$1.08 to \$1.09, outside.

**Buckwheat.**—76c. to 78c., outside.

**Barley.**—Ontario, No. 2, 67c. to 68c., outside. Manitoba barley, 66c. to 70c., lake ports.

**Corn.**—No. 3 yellow, 81c., Toronto; No. 2 yellow, 83c.; Canadian corn, 83c., Toronto.

**Pens.**—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.90, car lots, outside.

**Roller Oats.**—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.05.

**Flour.**—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per

cent., \$5.40 to \$5.50, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.30 in jute, and \$6.80 in jute for second patents; strong bakers', \$6.60 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

**Hay.**—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50. **Straw.**—Baled, car lots, \$7.50 to \$8.50. **Bran.**—Manitoba, \$25 to \$26, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$32 to \$34.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

**Butter.**—Receipts have remained about steady; prices steady. Creamery prints, 31c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 29c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.

**Eggs.**—New-laid, 35c. to 38c. per dozen, by the case; cold-storage eggs, 30c., and selects, 32c. to 34c.

**Cheese.**—New, 16c. for large, and 16c. for twins.

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

**Beans.**—Primes, \$2.60 to \$2.75; hand-picked, \$2.75 to \$2.90.

**Potatoes.**—Canadian, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 55c.; New Brunswicks, 60c. per bag, track, Toronto.

**Poultry.**—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 16c.; ducks, 12c. to 14c.; hens, 10c. to 13c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 10c. to 12c. per lb.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

City hides, flat 16c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 18c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; calf skins, 19c.; kip skins, 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 90c. to \$1.25; horse hair, per lb., 40c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool unwashed, coarse, 17c.; wool unwashed, fine, 28c.; wool washed, coarse, 26c.; wool washed, fine, 28c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

**Apples.**—Spy, \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Tolman Sweets, \$3 to \$3.50; Ren Davis, \$2.75. Bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per barrel; \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per keg; grape fruit, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per case; limes, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hundred; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; California, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; oranges, Florida, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per case; California navels, \$2 to \$2.75 per case; Mexican, \$2 per case; Messina, bitter, \$2.75 per box; pineapples, Porto Rico, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; prunes, 10-lb. boxes, \$1.35; strawberries, 40c. to

45c. per box; beans, \$5 per hamper; beets, 60c. per bag; Brussels sprouts, Canadian, 35c. per 11-quart basket; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, California, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case; washed, \$1 per dozen; cauliflower, new, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cucumbers, hot-house, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen; onions, Spanish, \$4 per crate; Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag.

**TORONTO SEED MARKET.**

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$18.50 to \$19 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$8.75 to \$9.25 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8 per cwt.

**Montreal.**

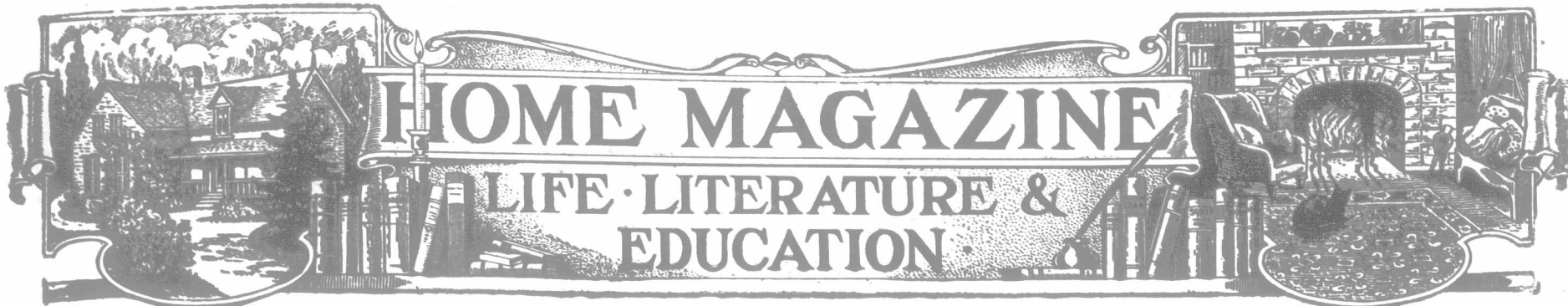
**Live Stock.**—No changes of consequence took place during last week in the local cattle market. On the whole, demand was on the slow side. Offerings were not very heavy, and the quality of the stock was generally of the lower grades. The weather, however, was very favorable. Best steers offered were taken at 7c., these being of good, though not choicest quality. From this, prices ranged down to 5c. Cows sold at a range of 5c. to 6c., while bulls were about 4c. below the price of cows. Offerings sheep and lambs were light during the week, and a stronger feeling prevailed on the market. Prices advanced fractionally, and lambs sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb., while sheep ranged from 5c. to 5c. per lb. Common calves sold at \$3 to \$5 each, while best brought as high as \$12. Packers bought live hogs freely, and selected lots sold at rather better than 8c. per lb., weighed off cars, while heavies changed hands at 7c.

**Horses.**—Although horses did not sell at higher prices, many thought scarcity will develop as a result of the war demand. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at from \$275 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.









**A Man's Prayer.**

By T. Wemyss Reid, in Westminster Gazette.

If plunging winds and beating rain  
Call me to battle, but in vain,  
Or if I am afraid to rise  
And bear a burden of gray skies—  
Then to my sick heart requiem give,  
I am too poor a thing to live.  
If hands of mine forget to pray  
And torn feet fear a stony way,  
My heart grow weary of the quest  
And long for an untimely rest—  
Then cross my hands and let me be,  
Life is too fierce and sweet for me.  
If open lands and windy skies  
Wake not new wonders in mine eyes,  
Or through the goodly world I go,  
And love no friend and fear a foe—  
Then, though my destined days abound,  
Let me be lying underground.  
If, while I draw exulting breath,  
I seek to run away from Death,  
And do not welcome Him, nor strive  
With Him to keep my soul alive—  
Then, in that hour, may Death strike deep,  
For I am only fit for sleep.  
But while I love the wind that blows,  
And scent a mystery in a rose,  
Or while my torn feet do not tire,  
And heart of mine seeks high desire—  
Then, though a spectre, gaunt and wan,  
God, give me strength to struggle on.

**Travel Notes.**

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 25.

"To-morrow is Zwiebeln Tag," said the hotel manager.

"Zwee-what?" said Uncle Ned.  
"Zwiebeln Tag," repeated the manager.

"Sounds like something contagious. What is it in plain and simple English?"

"Onion Day."  
"What a creation! Onion Day, did you say?" Uncle Ned put down his newspaper and gazed over the top of his spectacles at the manager.

"Sounds awfully kitchen-ey," said Aunt Julia.

"Tell us some more about it," said I. The manager explained that it was the day of the annual onion market. "It is peculiar to Berne," he said. "They don't have it in any other part of Switzerland."

"And where do they have it?" I asked.

"On the street. Same place as usual." I looked out of the window at the thick fog and the sloppy street.

"But why don't they have it in decent weather, earlier in the season when it is bright and warm?"

"O, the market women don't mind the weather in the least—they are used to it. And, besides, the onion market has always been held in November. It is a very old institution—has been in existence for several centuries, and it is always held on the third Monday in November."

"How extremely interesting!" exclaimed Aunt Julia. "I have heard of all sorts of 'days'—Saints' days, and holidays, but never before of a day devoted exclusively to the kitchen."

"Yes—once before," said Uncle Ned. "Don't you remember that quaint little town in Bavaria where they celebrated a Sausage Day?"

"To be sure—I'd quite forgotten that place. Some sort of a 'burg' wasn't it? R— Ra—; something that started with R."

"But," asked the Manager, "why a special sausage day in Germany, where they have sausages every day in the year?"

Uncle Ned and Aunt Julia both began to answer at once, but as she was near-

est to the Manager and just loves to hold forth (she used to be President of a woman's club), Uncle Ned dropped out of the conversation—momentarily, and she went on explaining.

"In olden times," she began, "there was a pilgrimage church near this place which was visited by thousands of pilgrims every summer. Many of them came long distances and were very foot-sore and weary and"—"Hungry," said Uncle Ned.

"So, temporary structures were erected at this particular spot where they could rest and get refreshments. Hot sausages"—

"And beer," interrupted Uncle Ned—

"Were provided"—continued Aunt Julia.

"Sold—you mean," said Uncle Ned—"to them," went on Aunt Julia. "The religious significance of the day has, of course, long since vanished, but the —"

"Sausage part"—prompted Uncle Ned.

"Still remains," concluded Aunt Julia.

The Manager told us that the onions sold on "Zwiebeln Tag" were all brought from a certain district not far from Berne which was devoted exclusively to the culture of onions. The Sunday night before the market is a busy time. All night long the farmers are unloading their wagons and getting their booths ready for the market, which starts very early in the morning, and lasts all day and late into the evening.

Naturally we were very anxious to see this unique market, but when Monday morning dawned—well, there really wasn't any dawn, there wasn't anything but a thick blanket of fog—so thick we could not even see the Kornhaus bridge. It reminded me of those dismal first days in Wiesbaden when we lived in a perpetual fog. In the afternoon, however, the air thinned a bit and a wretched drizzle set

go along. He offered to carry my umbrella but I wouldn't let him as he is a regular Eiffel Tower for height, and I knew the only thing protected from the rain would be his hat. But we were soon under the arcades, and umbrellas are quite unnecessary there, so I gave him mine to carry.

The street was certainly a sight to make one weep. Onions, onions, and more onions, as far as the eye could see. There was one continuous line of booths from one end of the street to the other. And such quantities of onions! Huge baskets, and barrels, and boxes of them banked up around each stall. And ropes of them, too; and fringes of them; and tassels of them. I had never thought of onions as having any special decorative qualities, but graded into sizes and beaded together, and made into wreaths and garlands and bouquets, and festooned around the booths, they really produce a most picturesque effect. And they were such a beautiful color—such a soft, golden-brown, with such a lovely, silky sheen!

The Englishman said they were just the color of the sunsets in Egypt. Think of an onion reminding any person of a sunset. But the Englishman seems to have a remarkable eye for color. Perhaps he is an artist. No one knows who or what he is. We don't even know his name. He is always referred to as The Englishman.

There was an awful crush in the arcades, and the middle of the street was black with bobbing umbrellas. All Berne was out with baskets and bags to buy its winter supply of onions. Every available thing in the way of a hand-cart was utilized—even baby carriages—for transportation. Walking was one continual dodge. That I escaped with

not have been more critical. The Englishman said she was an interesting study in facial expression, and reminded him of a picture of Teniers.

I wonder if he really is an artist.

The shopping fever is certainly contagious. I caught it. I pined for a bag to put some onions in. The most popular bag was one made of fish-net, strong and light, and capable of enormous extension. We happened to pass a bag-shop and that settled me. It was a mere box of a place, and filled from floor to ceiling with bags. There was a customer buying one, and we stood and listened to the conversation. But we couldn't understand a word—not a word, because they were talking "Berne Deutsch." It bears some resemblance to German, but is so different that most Germans cannot understand a word of it. In the Berne schools the best German is taught, and the pupils are obliged to learn it, so that they are all able to speak it, but among natives the Berne dialect is exclusively used.

I selected a nice, strong bag, for which I paid two francs.

"And now for the onions," I said, as we emerged again into the street.

"Onions!" repeated the Englishman in a mildly agitated voice.

"Yes, onions. I'm going to buy some to put in this bag."

We were passing a most alluring shop window filled to overflowing with small, golden-brown onions. Some were in miniature baskets, and some in bags, and hundreds were beaded together and festooned across the window. I went in and bought five yards for home distribution, and kept out half a yard for immediate consumption. They were the ready-to-eat variety. All you had to do was to peel off the yellow-paper covering.

The Englishman said they had a most extraordinary flavor—for onions. Quite unforgettable. A very clever imitation of the real thing. But two were really all he could eat. Never cared much for sweets, anyway.

The streets were getting more crowded all the time. There seemed to be as many men as women shopping. Basket-laden couples jogged around together, and whole family parties went along loaded to the guns—Pa and the children with strings of onions around their necks, and dangling from their arms, and hanging down their backs; and both Pa and Ma lugging big bags crammed full.

After school hours the juvenile population swelled the crowd still more. Groups of onion-garlanded boys marched along blowing tin horns and singing merry college songs. The girls were out, too, with onion trimming on their hats and bouquets of the same pinned on their coats. The cafes were full of people eating and drinking and having a social time. We read a menu-card that was tacked up outside the door of one of the cafes. Among other delectable dishes were these: Onion soup; onion cakes; onion salad.

While the onion is Queen of the Day, so to speak, the market is not confined exclusively to that highly odoriferous bulb. Great quantities of nuts are sold. And also pottery. The nuts come from Italian-Switzerland, and the vendors were all dark-eyed, swarthy-skinned men, typically Italian in appearance and action.

Of course, I had to buy some nuts, but they made the bag pretty heavy. The Englishman offered to carry it for me, but he looked so like an early Christian martyr that I suggested we take the car home, which we did. It was jammed with people, and the odor was indescribably awful, as everybody was carrying a load of onions home. The Englishman had to stand out on the platform,



The Main Street in Berne, Switzerland.

It was here the onion market was held. The sidewalks and shops are under the arcades.

in. When I suggested going out, Uncle Ned mildly but firmly refused to budge from the smoking-room. He said he would take the onions for granted. That onions always made him weep anyway, and he hated to make an exhibition of himself on the public street. Also, there was an article in the Times about the Canadian soldiers that he simply must read.

Aunt Julia was equally adamant in her determination to stay indoors. She said she would be quite content to see the market by proxy, and that with her fatal tendency to rheumatism, she thought it would be most imprudent, etc., etc.

So, I had to go alone. At least, I started alone. But on the bridge I met the Englishman and he asked if he might

any eyes or back hair is a miracle, for, if I was not menaced by umbrella-ribs in front, I was in danger of backing into lighted cigars and setting fire to my hair. But the Englishman was tall, and yanked me this way and that so that I reached home in safety.

Occasionally we could find a breathing place and watch the show. It was really most interesting. Most of the stalls were in charge of big, strong, ruddy-faced women. They looked bedraggled, but happy, as business was very brisk. I think the people of Berne must have a specially-developed onion-sense, because they were so terribly critical about their purchases. We watched one wrinkled old dame bargaining over a string of onions, and if they had been pearls of great price she could



and I was sorry I was not out there, too.

Following "Zwiebeln Tag" comes another day peculiar to Berne—the day of the "Madchen markt" (marriage market). The country girls come into town arrayed in their Sunday best, and the young men do the same. They parade the streets to see and be seen, and go to the cafes for refreshment and amusement. If a young man sees a girl he fancies he bows to her; if he suits her she returns his salute, takes his arm, and they go off for a dance. Mutual admiration is the only introduction necessary.

We intended "doing" the cafes to see the merry-making, but were told there would be nothing doing this year as men were so scarce—most of them being off on military duty. And, as it rained buckets all day, we did not go out of doors.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Romance of Every Day.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—S. John xv.: 13.

No one knows when his hour of severe testing may come. We can hardly glance through a newspaper without seeing that someone has been tried in the furnace, and come out as refined gold or has been found wanting. Think of that panic in a New York subway, for instance; where some men fought a mad battle for their own safety, while others apparently gave no heed to themselves in their eagerness to save and help.

Yesterday I bought a book, called "The Romance of Every Day," by Lilian Quiller-Couch. It is a collection of true records of heroic deeds, gathered from many sources and told in most inspiring fashion. The writer suggests that even in the most degraded or cowardly a spark of the noble courage may be hid. We none of us know what we are capable of, until the hour of testing comes, but the "white flame of heroism" has blazed up in so many apparently commonplace people that we should beware of the sin of looking down on anyone, lest he may be a glorious hero still unrevealed to the world or himself.

Instead of my usual chat to-day, I will try to give you a shortened account of some of the deeds of heroism described in my new book.

The first chapter is called, "Fire is the Test of Gold."

One April morning, about thirty years ago, Alice Ayres was awakened about two o'clock by the dread cry of "Fire!" She was a young girl, a general servant in the family of an oil and color merchant in old London. In the room with her were three little girls, children of her employer. Rushing to the window, Alice found that the street below was crowded with people, and she was greeted by eager shouts of "Jump! Jump for your life!"

The shop was on fire and, fed by the store of oil beneath her, the flames blazed fiercely.

Alice seized a feather-bed and threw it from the window. It was held by willing hands, and again the crowd shouted "Jump!" The brave girl picked up one of the children and carefully dropped her into the bed below. Then another, and another child was dropped from the window. It was all done very swiftly, but the flames and smoke almost blinded Alice and, when her own turn to jump at last arrived, she missed her aim and crashed to the pavement. The next day her valiant spirit was released from the crippled, helpless body; and she passed from the praises of man to hear the "Well done, good and faithful servant!" of her Master in heaven.

In the chapter called "Heroes Under-ground" is described a splendid rescue successfully carried out in 1903, by one of the great army of men working in the London sewers. The business of flushing a drain was finished, one hot August afternoon, and a man went down the iron ladder to the sewer, 23 feet below, to see that all was right. His comrades waited on the pavement above, expecting him to return. As soon as

they realized that something was wrong another man went down to investigate. The others waited at the manhole, but were filled with horror when the second man failed to reappear. A third man followed, and still there was no sign of life. Then Henry Booker, foreman of the sweeper's gang, said calmly, "I will go."

He tied a wet cloth over his mouth and nostrils, and was swiftly lowered with a rope to the bottom. A loose piece of wood crashed on his head, but, with blood trickling down his face, he searched for his three comrades. They were lying there, helpless from the fumes of the deadly sewer-gas. Swiftly the rope was tied round one unconscious man and the signal to haul up was given. Down came the rope a second time, but the next man, half suffocated and delirious, fought madly with his rescuer. Booker was dazed with the blow he had received, and nearly choked with the gas, but he succeeded in lashing the rope round his semi-conscious comrade, who was soon drawn up to safety. Again the rope was lowered and the third man saved. Last of all, Booker was drawn up himself, nearly suffocated, but apparently none the worse for his daring feat, for he went to his work next day as unconcerned as if saving the life of three men were an ordinary occurrence.

two brave hearts. In the office with them were the widow and young child of their chief. For hours they stuck to their instruments, then hurried with their charges to the Flagstaff Tower a mile away.

"Where are you from?" asked an officer.

"From the telegraph office," said Pilkington.

"If a message could but be sent," he said desperately.

"It can," answered Pilkington, and he took to his heels and ran back towards the horror and danger. Alone in the midst of unspeakable butchery he sent off the message entrusted to him, and— at the risk of almost certain death— saved India from destruction. Those two boys might have been expected to try and save their own lives at the first hint of danger. They had received no orders to send out messages which put every British commander on his guard and resulted in the disarming of many suspected regiments. Even though they were not killed, they willingly laid down their lives for their friends, considering their own safety a matter of indifference.

I have told you about a few of earth's heroes. God's honor-list is a long one, as the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews says: "What shall I more say? for the time would fail me

be inglorious and poor—and right here I must thank two more readers of the Quiet Hour for "gifts for the needy." One has sent a dollar, and "A Country Girl" donated two dollars.

"My life—is it unfolding

According to God's plan,

Or is it vainly holding

To lesser scheme of man?

Who serves, Christ owns;

The cross He crowns.

Awards alone await

Him whom the Lord calls great."

DORA FARNCOMB

### Donations From Readers.

Again I have received proof of the generosity of our readers, having received donations for the needy and sick from two unknown friends—one sent four dollars, and the other ten. This afternoon I propose to spend some of this money on food for several poor families, and will do my best to dispose of the rest as the givers would approve. I wish also to thank my unknown friends for their very kind letters. Fellowship is the richest of all God's gifts to us, in my opinion; and this "Quiet Hour" has brought me into very close fellowship with many whom I have never seen.

HOPE.

## The "Dollar Chain"

### Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine Campaign for Needy at the Front.

British soldiers are in dire need of warm socks and shirts. All along the Allies' lines soldiers are dying, who need not die were there abundance of bandages, antiseptic solutions, and other field hospital necessities. In Belgium and Northern France thousands of people, driven from their homes, are utterly dependent upon the generosity of strangers for every bite they eat and every article of clothing they wear.

The rural population of Canada is doing well in the way of contributions, but enough has not yet been done. Away at the front our soldiers are suffering. The least that we here in Canada can do is to help them, even to the point of doing without some of the usual necessities of life ourselves. Let us spend, but spend in a different way.

If every subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" would contribute \$1.00, that would mean over \$30,000 contributed from Eastern Canada alone—a sufficient amount to relieve much suffering. If every "reader" of "The Farmer's Advocate" who is earning money, would contribute the same, the total amount would probably be tripled or more.

Herewith, then, we begin "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine Fund for Relief for the Soldiers and the Belgians." A "One Dollar" subscription is asked for, but less will be welcome, as well as more from those who have not hitherto had any chance of helping extensively. Every dollar received will be passed on immediately to the organized Red Cross, Belgium, and Soldiers' Relief Associations, and all names or pen-names of contributors will be published in the columns of this magazine. Help is needed at the front, and wherever the Belgians are congregated—and needed at once. Please do not delay. Next week the first list will appear. Don't you want YOUR name to appear—for the sake of the "man at the front," the women and children who need food.

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

### AN APPEAL BY CABLE.

Last week a cablegram was sent from Belgium to the Literary Digest, which, with its subscribers, has sent already over 15,000 barrels of flour to the stricken Belgians: "Have noticed splendid response of your readers to appeal for sufferings of Belgians. I earnestly urge you to continue your efforts. If you could send 100,000 barrels instead of 20,000 it would be infinitely welcome. The situation is appalling."



The Berne Costume.

Now seldom seen except in country districts.

Another story is about "Civilians in War Time," describing the wonderful courage of two young telegraph operators in India during the Mutiny. It was the morning of May 11, 1857, when the mutineers—mad with the horrible success of their devastation of Meerut—poured into Delhi, killing every Englishman they could find, and destroying houses and public buildings. All that day of horror those who could escape, with the women and children, were huddled in the Flagstaff Tower about two miles from the stricken city. Half-way between this tower of refuge and the city of Delhi was a telegraph office where two young lads of eighteen, named Brendish and Pilkington, remained at their posts. Their chief had gone out to investigate, and was killed by the mutineers. In that little office, with the heavy booming distinctly audible, the young heroes awoke India to her deadly peril. Their messages of warning flashed from city to city: "Meerut is cut off. The mutineers are on us. Delhi is sacked." The electric telegraph has saved India—that was the cut and dried official statement—but behind the electric telegraph were

to tell" of the men and women who have—like their great Leader—steadfastly set their face towards the cross, instead of seeking comfort and safety for themselves. The strength and courage of the martyr lies latent in many people in this everyday world around us. Only God knows the secret heroism or unsuspected cowardice which may flash out suddenly under some severe testing of circumstance in our lives. Let us not forget that character is made slowly, growing nobler or more selfish day after day. The test does not make a coward or a hero, it only shows to the world the character which God has been watching for years.

Our Lord has laid down a formula for those who desire to achieve greatness. He says that one who will be great must be the servant of his fellows, and "whoever will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."

Let us, in all humility, try to follow our Master along the path of daily service. A life of selfishness must always



# The Beaver Circle

## OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

### A Glad Surprise.

By Janet Graham.

It was Thanksgiving week, and the Margreave school children had been anticipating the holiday and planning all sorts of frolics, but this morning the crowd had a strangely-subdued look, and were talking soberly in a distant corner of the school-ground as Miss Webb opened the school-room door and prepared to begin lessons for the day.

In spite of the dark shadow of war hanging over Canada, and the thought of so many desolate homes in the Mother Country, Hilda Webb was happy and thankful for the mercies of the past year. They now had a happy home with Uncle Ben Leamont, and Charlie was able to walk alone, and soon would be able to attend school.

In the face of all these mercies and happy thoughts of her own, she could not understand the grave looks of her pupils, especially the Harper children.

It necessitated a few minutes yet before it would be nine o'clock, so she went out to see what the trouble was. As she drew near the group, little May Harper, who was rather an excitable child, ran towards her and threw herself into her arms crying, "Oh, Miss Webb, our dear Uncle Ruthven is dead and drowned!"

"Why, children, what does she mean?" asked Miss Webb, who had never heard of Uncle Ruthven before.

"Papa's youngest brother was a sailor, Miss Webb, and we never knew until lately that his ship had been taken by the British Government for a battle ship. Papa was reading in the paper last night that it had been sunk by one of the enemies' submarines, and in the list of names of men saved Uncle Ruthven's name does not appear. We are all rather anxious, of course, even though it is seven years since any of us have seen him. We thought he'd be home for Christmas this year, but there's no hope for that now."

"That certainly is too bad, children; I am sorry for your parents; just at Thanksgiving-time, too! This will spoil all your fun," said Miss Webb sympathetically.

"Yes," said Joe, "we won't have the entertainment we meant to have, but mother said to tell you and Uncle Ben and your mother and Charlie to come down and take supper with us just the same."

"We'll be down, children, but it certainly is kind of your mother to bother about us. But wait a minute. What did you say your uncle's name was?"

"Ruthven Allen Harper, and at school they always shouted 'Rah, Rah, Rah!' when they saw him coming."

The children were surprised to see Miss Webb get very pale and clutch at the board fence as though for support, a look of horror and surprise in her eyes, instead of the usual kindly smile.

Before they had time to ask her if she was ill, she said, "Come, children, it is past nine o'clock. It is well for us that none of the trustees are about, or Miss Hilda Webb would be getting a scolding, I fear, for not opening school on time."

She tried to smile gaily, but the heart was not a success, and her pupils noticed that she walked unsteadily. A strange feeling of shyness prevented them from asking the reason of it, and she did not enlighten them.

The day passed much as usual, the lessons were not up to the mark, but Miss Webb seemed pre-occupied, and as though her thoughts were elsewhere, and instead of the usual, "Stay after school and study them," she said simply, "Take them again, children, and see that you know them next time."

The children lingered a few moments at the school gate, and, contrary to the usual custom, Miss Webb passed through the gate before them, and hurried home with only a quiet "Good-night, children. Be sure and attend the Thanksgiving service in the church on Monday morning."

The children watched her with wondering eyes, and Bob Scott said, "Seems to act queer ever since she heard about your uncle, eh, Joe?"

"Sure thing, but it don't affect her any. She never saw him, nor never knew of him before."

"May be she did," said Mildred Jones.

"May bees aren't flyin' now, Millie."

"Sure Dick Kemp, 'this is October, and more than that, Joe's uncle hasn't been home for seven years, and Miss Webb's been around here only a short time. 'Tisn't possible she could have ever met him."

ribbon. They were old ones. She had had no reply to her last letter, written a year ago, and now she would never get any more. Lifting a photograph of a handsome young man in the costume of a sailor, she gazed long and earnestly at it through a mist of unshed tears. Yes, there it was, written on the back, "Ruthven Allen Harper," and down on the lower corner, "To my little chum, Hilda, from R. A. H." A vision of the old Toronto University, where they had studied together when her father was alive, came before her eyes, and in fancy she heard the dear, familiar voice say-

ing to look at his old friend in surprise. "Did you know him?"

"Did I know him? Sure I did; the finest lad that ever sailed salt water! Many a kind turn he's done old Ben. And so he's gone to Davy Jones' locker, hez he? Poor lad! poor lad!"

"Not yet, Captain Ben," said a strange voice behind him, as the door opened slowly and a tall man on crutches, with some plasters over his left eye, came into the room.

The group surveyed him silently for a moment. No one spoke until Mr. Harper said, "Ruthven, is it possible?" and Grandma Harper came running across the floor as fast as her old limbs could carry her, calling out, "Oh, my boy! my boy! Thank God; oh, thank Him for all His goodness this night!"

Such a noise and bustle, such tears of joy and thanksgiving! Thanksgiving was offered up as had never been in that home on a Thanksgiving night before.

When the commotion had in a sense subsided, and Uncle Ruthven had told of his marvellous escape from death, and his being carried to land on a fisherman's vessel, thus accounting for his name not being among the saved, he noticed for the first time that there was yet another person in the room he had not shaken hands with, a tall, pale girl, with a crown of golden hair, and very familiar-looking blue eyes; eyes that had followed him all through the long years of his absence, and had been to him as twin guiding stars. She had been standing near the doorway like a statue ever since his entrance, searching his face with a glad light in her eyes.

"Hilda! Hilda! Is it possible?"

"Yes, Ruthven, quite possible," she said, coming forward. "I am so glad to see you back."

"Even if I am a cripple, eh?" he said, watching her narrowly as he spoke.

"I think," she said gravely, "we are all quite proud of that. It is proof that you have braved much for your country's honor and for our King."

"She's right, lad; she's right," shouted old Captain Ben, "and now let's give three good rousin' cheers for the King, the Army, and last, but not least, the Navy."

When all was quiet once more, supper was served and eaten with a much greater relish than it would have been before Uncle Ruthven arrived.

When it was over, John Harper said, "It's too bad you did not wire us you were coming, and we could have had our entertainment just the same, but the rest are not here, and it's too late to hunt them up."

"Well, well, we'll have to see about that on Hallow'een. What do you say to having a charge entertainment, and hold it for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund?"

"Could we, Uncle Ruthven; oh, could we? And would anybody come, do you think?" cried the band of excited children.

"Sure they'd come. We'll advertise it, and get up a little programme, and I'll tell them some stories, and Captain Ben here will help us, too."

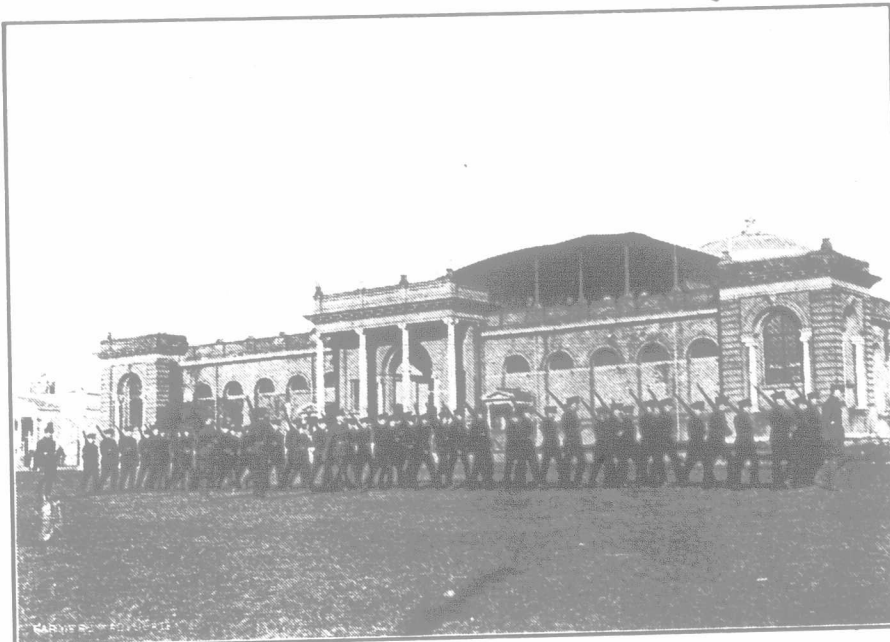
"Won't that be great, Miss Webb? You'll help us, won't you?" said Mabel. "If it will not interfere with your school duties," she said, trying to speak severely.

"So that's how you come to be here," said Uncle Ruthven. "I was just wondering; also wondering how your Uncle Ben came to be here, and all. It'll take a lot of explaining, but seeing I am no good for war now, I'll have lots of time to hear all about it."

Such a time as they had preparing for that Hallow'een entertainment!

Mabel's skill as an artist was brought into good use in the making of advertising bills, which Uncle Ruthven and little Charlie Webb pasted up on the fences of the neighborhood. They were made in the shape of a large, yellow pumpkin, with black lettering.

"BE A HALLOW'EEN GUEST  
at the  
PUMPKIN FETE  
on  
HARPER'S LAWN  
FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SAKE."  
Admission, 10 cents.



Drilling on Toronto Exhibition Grounds.  
The 12th York Rangers, among the best-drilled men on the grounds.

Could the children have seen Miss Webb just then they might have changed their minds. She had hurried home with feverish, impatient steps. She wanted to be alone to think, and to see the proof with her own eyes that this dreadful thought that had been buzzing through her brain all day was a true idea of who the Harper children's uncle might be.

Waving her hand to her Uncle Ben and Charlie down at the bottom of the garden, she entered the house and said, "Mother, I've a bit of a headache, and I think I'll go right up stairs and stay until tea-time if you don't need me."

ing, "Be my little chum until I come back. That's all I can ask you now, but when I come back I'll ask you something more."

"Seven years ago," she said to herself; "seven years ago! Oh, Ruthven, it seems like seventeen, and this last year the longest of all!"

Putting the package away again, she slipped the photo under her pillow and lay face downward on her bed, shaking with silent sobs.

No one knew of their friendship and she decided to tell no one. What good could it do now for anyone to know?



Running for Another Position.  
Soldiers lie down to shoot, then take advantage of the confusion caused by the fusillade to run for a new position.

"Do dear child. You do look white and fagged out. Won't you have a cup of tea, though, now?"

"No, nothing but rest and quiet."

"Very well, dear. I'll see that you get it. I'll give Uncle and Charlie their tea in the garden, and you can have yours when you feel like it," said her mother kindly.

With a quiet "Thank you, mother," Hilda vanished up-stairs into her own room. Kneeling before her trunk she lifted the lid, took out the tray, searched deep down in one corner, and drew out a package of letters tied with a blue

Monday night the Harpers were holding their Thanksgiving supper, not the gay affair they planned, but a quiet, subdued meeting of relatives, the Webbs and Leamonts included.

The story the children had told Miss Webb had been repeated and discussed. Captain Ben had been an excited listener, and all at once he broke out eagerly, "Say, tell me, wuz he tall, with brown eyes and brown moustache? Did he have a scar on the back of his left hand, and wasn't he second mate on the Nancy Lee five years ago!"

"Why, yes, captain," said Mr. Harper,



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IS DIFFERENT AND BETTER  
The Principle is Right



Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The Easy washes quickly, easily and well. It's all steel galvanized; sanitary and durable. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. Light and easy to handle. Washes blankets, curtains and all kinds of wearing apparel. Will outlast five wooden machines. Get the Easy—The Newest, Latest and Best.

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EASY WASHER CO.

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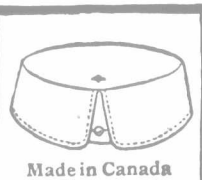
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The Princess Hair Rejuvenator does its work quickly and satisfactorily. It has no odor, is as clear as water, contains no injurious ingredients, neither greasy nor sticky, and restores hair less than half gray or faded hair to its original color in ten days. Price \$1 postpaid.



Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured always. Send stamp for booklet "F" and sample of Hair Rejuvenator.

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Has every standard feature, yet costs \$100 less. Ask Dept. 4 for Catalogue L.

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Are acknowledged best.

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**Richards**  
QUICK NAPHTHA  
THE  
WOMAN'S SOAP,  
MADE IN CANADA

When the guests arrived they found two grinning sentinels, in the shape of two large pumpkins with grotesque faces on every side of them, and candles inside, on each gate-post, a white streamer stretched from one post to the other. On it was printed in red: "Pay your tribute to the King, before you dare to enter in," and a ghostly figure in white held a half-pumpkin to have the admission fee dropped in. Many people put in more than the ten cents, and quite a large crowd gathered just for curiosity's sake, and some just to have a look, as they termed it, at Ruthven Harper, who, in his naval uniform, received them, and opened the curtain back to allow them to pass onto the lawn, which was lighted alternately with jack o' lanterns and Chinese lanterns. A large table stood in the center draped with flags and festooned with maple leaves. In the center was a huge pumpkin hollowed out and filled with pumpkins, pencils, tiny dolls, and all sorts of odds and ends. Mabel Harper, dressed as a witch, stood by, and asked people to dip their hand in the pot of fate and see what fortune had in store for them. Everybody who gave her five cents was allowed to try, and much fun was caused by some of the ladies drawing out clay pipes, and some of the gentlemen drawing out tinibles, each article having a comic verse attached to it. At one corner of the table Mildred Jones sold ice cream in cones, around which yellow tissue paper had been wrapped to resemble pumpkin blossoms. At the other end, Lillian Kemp sold homemade candy. Some of it was in tiny pumpkins hollowed out, and some in yellow-pasteboard boxes, made in the shape of pumpkins. Both girls were dressed as elves.

Each guest was given a menu card, which Mabel and Miss Webb had prepared. The first article on the menu was:

Witches wands (long, thin, Vienna rolls).  
Nerve-makers (sticks of celery).

Hobgoblin cakes (cold-turkey sandwiches).

Lucky food (cookies cut to resemble horse-shoes, four-leafed clover, stars).

Jack o' lanterns (salad served in orange skins, with faces drawn with ink).

Witches bombs (hot biscuits).

Ghostly fingers (cheese cut in the shape of fingers).

Fortune's Brew (tea served in cups decorated with witches pasted on, and tiny yellow pumpkins).

The children acted several dialogues, and each had a recitation. Uncle Ruthven made a speech, and Captain Ben Leamont sang some old sea songs. Then came ducking for apples, and roasting apples and nuts by a bonfire. After all the fun was over, Miss Webb went to the piano and played "Rule Britannia," "O, Canada," and "God Save the King," all of the crowd joining in the singing. Quite a sum of money was realized, besides all the fun; and all voted Uncle Ruthven's Halloween entertainment a great success.

## Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Since I saw my last letter in print I thought I would try again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and could not do without it. I enjoy reading books very much. Some of my favorites are: "Freddie's Dream," "Little Nellie," "Beautiful Joe," "Three Little Bears," "The King of the Golden River," and a lot more. I live on a farm about five miles from the town of Seaford. I have an uncle at London training to go to the war. I hope he will not be needed to go. He was home for Christmas, and we were very glad to see him. I go to school every day. I have about a quarter of a mile to go. Our teacher's name is Mr. Shillinglaw. He has been teaching at the same school for about twenty-four years, and we all like him fine. Well, I will close. If my letter is too long just throw it into the w.p. b. Wish you your charming Circle every success.

EVA M. STROBE.

R. R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.

## Riddles.

Ruby Miller (age 14), Lachute, who sends us all kind New Year's greetings, sends the following riddle: Two o's and two n's, an l and a d; put that together and spell it to me. Ans.—London.

## 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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Just a pot-pourri this time,—or a hodge-podge, as you choose to call it.

The talk had turned, somehow, upon "accomplishments," taking the word in its rather foolish sense of those little requirements that are supposed to add to strictly feminine charm. A certain young woman was under discussion. One had spoken of her proficiency as a pianist and singer; another had extolled her small successes in painting; and yet another had added a word in commendation of the fluency with which she could speak French. The verdict was that she was "very highly accomplished."

Only the thinker sat silent, pulling his moustache, but when the others had come to the "finis," he had his innings.

"After all," he remarked, "there's no accomplishment like being a good conversationalist,—'conversationalist,' I say, not 'talker,' for the conversationalist knows when to listen."

He had thrown the stone into the pool, and immediately the circles began to radiate. —After all, what would the world be without its conversationalists? —those people who have the faculty of setting you at your ease at once; now talking, now listening; always interested, sometimes sympathetic, sometimes stimulating, sometimes merely amusing; seldom strenuous; often restful, almost invariably bright and encouraging.

"It's a large order," muttered the wag.

"But not an impossible one," returned the thinker, rather ambiguously in regard to his pronouns, "I've met them."

And the circling ripples went on. . . .

—Can the art of being a good conversationalist be cultivated or acquired? —Assuredly. . . . How?—By seeing to it that one is well informed and, above all things, interested. By recognizing that there are others in the world beside oneself. By getting the vision that everyone, no matter how apparently commonplace, has a story to tell, and is 'worth while.' By being, in short, what one ought to be, unselfish, not conceited, ready to expand towards others, not unduly shy and reserved—

"And by avoiding gossip as you would the devil himself," interjected the thinker, evidently thinking "devil" a more respectable word than—

"But when you are shy?" queried the shy one, in distraction.

"Cut it out," advised the wag.

"There's a place for violets, too," said the thinker, kindly. "The shyness will disappear as the years go on, and the violets will become roses."

So the ripples went on, and one of them has reached the Ingle Nook. Perhaps you will agree that "there is no accomplishment like being a good conversationalist."

This thought has just occurred to me: During this winter period of "parties," why not try a few depending altogether on conversation for entertainment, or, at least, conversation interspersed with a little . . . and that of the best available?

Every year at this season such distracted letters come: "Please give me some new way of entertaining. We have worn everything to a frazzle. . . . Please give directions for some new games. . . . How would you entertain the crowd at a silver wedding?—PLEASE,"—etc., etc., ad infinitum, exactly as though twenty or thirty people met together and were absolutely lacking in resources and quite dependent upon being amused—like so many babies.

Well, sometimes they are. Our system of bringing an something to do has made them so. They know that some programme will be introduced presently, and so scarcely think it worth while to begin to talk with right good will. It's cards in the city, and something else in the country, and so people meet and

part, again and again, without becoming really acquainted.

Of course, outside diversions are all very well in case conversation lags. The point is, is a winter-full of "evenings" spent solely upon cards, even with the mental gymnastics which they require, as satisfactory as one in which a fair proportion of the time is spent in conversation? Is it not rather unflattering to the intellect of grown-ups to require them to devote evening after evening to doing "stunts,"—picking up potatoes on spoons, throwing bean-bags, and all the rest of it, without ever giving them a chance to interchange ideas at all? . . . And yet this is precisely what some hostesses compel. They start out with a fully planned evening, set ball after ball rolling, and keep their hapless guests, busy as nailers from start to finish, precisely as though they were children in a kindergarten.

"From the ordinary evening-party, good Lord deliver us!" said a man the other day. A chance to chat, a song to listen to, and a good supper to finish up with might revise his litany.

Are we becoming too restless and too hurried to talk? Are we losing the art of real conversation as we are of the old-time letter writing? Where now do we hear of men famed for their conversational powers,—Dr. Johnson's of the Twentieth Century? Even the old school-books, intended to carry information, were often set in the form of dialogue—lamentable failures so far as literary quality was concerned, but a great compliment to conversation.

Yet our conversationalists are not all dead. Here and there you may come upon them, two or three people who do not gossip, but who love to come together and thresh out great issues, repartee and merest nonsense just cutting in from time to time like saucy glints of sunshine into a quietly or stimulatingly gray day. You cannot readily find a greater pleasure than just to cuddle down in a big chair somewhere near and listen to them.

Is it not possible, with encouragement, to make the art more general?

I do not know how you think about it, but to me the dearest, brightest spot in all the horrible war—for there are a few bright spots—is found in the scattered incidents that come filtering to us through the smoke of cannon and welter of blood, to show us that away out there, at the front, Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans, from time to time, find opportunity to call across from trench to trench, "Hello, there! I don't hate you. I may have to kill you to-morrow, but you are a jolly good fellow for all that, and I wish I didn't have to."

Didn't it warm your heart to read that in one place on Christmas Day French and English soldiers met, exchanged souvenirs, and had their photos taken together?—And the occurrence was not unique. In the Woeyre, we are told, earlier in the war, a regiment had to be moved because the French and Germans became so friendly that they insisted on going swimming together on off-hours. Englishmen and Germans elsewhere have scrambled out of their burrows to kick football together. Even the missiles thrown from trench to trench differ in quality. The soldiers, we are told, "dutifully toss hand grenades into the opposing trenches when told to do so, but they also throw over less dangerous missiles, such as canned beef, soup, beans, and pudding, when told not to do so." They even give concerts—gramophone—for each other's benefit, and not infrequently, when the roar of war temporarily ceases, sing together—the English "God Save the King," the Germans "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," the Americans of the Foreign Legion, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."—What odds?—All go to the same tune, and all spell brotherhood, no matter what else the situation may shriek.

At another point where the trenches were only fifty yards apart," so runs one account, "a ruined house stood between which still retained a practicable fireplace. This being so obvious a convenience to both sides, it was made by mutual consent a neutral ground where both sides could make their tea, and ease





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

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

was taken that the fire should be kept up and hot water be always on tap."

Again, we hear of international competitions in marksmanship "where a target is pointed on a shovel held just above the rampart, while the man who holds it runs along the trench and the enemy shoots at it. If this moving target is hit the score is signalled by the waving of a flag to the men in the other trench, and then they in turn set up the ringed shovel to be shot at."

"The Germans opposite us were awfully decent fellows"—writes an officer in the Queen's Westminster Rifles—"Saxons, intelligent, respectable-looking men. I had quite a decent talk with three or four, and have their names and addresses in my notebook."

I love to read all these things;—don't you? Our soldiers will not be the less strong soldiers, nor do their duty any the less faithfully, because they have no ugliness in their hearts,—and they will be much better men. In some cases, no doubt, bitterness and ferocity will be and have been shown on every side, for some men carry hate everywhere, and hate, in heat of battle, must become devilishness, but it is good to know that a great percentage of the rank and file of the men, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans, are still unalterably—human. Truly, as the Independent remarks, "Men are killing each other in Europe. It is true, and a pity. But, thank God, they are not hating each other so much as it seems. That would be worse."

## A Remarkable Meeting.

Once more: I don't know when to stop talking to-day—did you read the account given in the papers of a very remarkable meeting held in Washington about the middle of the month? Lest you did not, here it is in full:

"While men and women sobbed and wept in an agony of spirit that was an echo of Europe's present woe, and hundreds struggled in a seething mass to get within ear-shot of the speakers, the huge mass meeting of the women's movement for constructive peace to-day called on womanhood to end all war on a platform and preamble based on woman's right of divine motherhood to prevent violation of life.

"It was one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the National Capital.

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"The peace preamble was hailed by many women present as a declaration of woman's independence. It made the plain, unvarnished demand that war should be abolished, and made the demand on the ground that women 'are the custodians of the life of the ages.' 'We will no longer consent to its reckless destruction. Planned for legalized, wholesale human slaughter, war is today the sum of all villainies,' it declares. 'We will not longer endure without protest, which must be heard and heeded by men, that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social fabric that centuries of toil have reared,' rings out one of the clauses.

"Therefore, as the mother half of humanity, we demand,' concludes the preamble, 'that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning, not alone the life of individuals, but of nations, be recognized and respected.'

"We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate, within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the State."

### A STRIKING PLATFORM.

"The platform of the movement adopted by the delegates and mass meeting,

asks for a convention of neutral nations in the interests of early peace.

"Other striking planks in the platform were: Limitation of armaments and nationalization of their manufacture; organized opposition to militarism in America; education of youth in ideals of peace; domestic control of foreign policies; humanizing Governments by extending the franchise to women; concert of nations to supercede 'balance of powers'; substitution of law for war; substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies; removal of economic causes of war, and the appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women to promote international peace.

### MRS. LAWRENCE THE SPEAKER.

"Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence, the English suffragist and peace advocate, made the principal speech of the day. She had the men and women of her audience in tears with her vivid pictures of war horrors.

"Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and Madame Rosika Shimmer, representing the women's federation of Europe, followed Mrs. Lawrence's argument for women to end the war.

"At a meeting the name of the Society was changed to the 'Woman's Peace Party.' Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, was appointed President. Miss Addams begged to decline the honor, and asked the right to consider."

### LETTER FROM HERON COUNTY.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends,—I have been enjoying the chats of the Ingle Nook for some time, and thought I would chip in, too. First, I must tell you how delighted we were with the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate." It couldn't be beat, both the cover and inside pages, and all the other numbers as well. You never find any trashy news in "The Farmer's Advo-

cate." It is all good, sound reading. Junia always comes with her good judgment in everything she writes. I agree with her in all her writings.

I do enjoy Peter McArthur's pieces; there is so much fun in them. I would like if he would give his opinion on women in Canada learning to shoot. I think it is just what we need; we would not feel so helpless. I for one would like to learn how to use a rifle; I believe I could take some fur off a rabbit.

I wonder how many women are knitting a garment for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. She is asking every woman in Canada to knit one garment in January, and she will give them to the soldiers as a New Year's gift. The women around here are busy knitting and sewing for the Red Cross Society all the spare moments they have. What a noble work it is!

What a beautiful lesson of charity Dora Farncomb teaches us on how we should love our enemies. We forget sometimes until we are reminded, especially in this time of war. I don't think many would have a merry Christmas this year; there is too much suffering and sorrow in the world for anyone to feel merry, but I hope you all had a very happy one.

Here is a recipe for a quick and easy way to make bread: Two cups potato water, 1 large potato, 3 cups warm water, 3 tablespoons granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt. Have it warm; put in yeast cake at night. Set where it won't be too hot or too cold. In the morning, heat the flour and warm the yeast a little, but be sure you don't heat it too much or you will spoil it. Put a tablespoonful of lard in the flour, then pour the yeast in and stir to a thick batter, then let rise; knead, let rise again and knead, then the next time put in pans. If you put butter over the top of the loaves just before putting in the oven it will not get too brown.





## Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

**POUR IT ON PORRIDGE**

**YOU** can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

**ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.**

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Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.  
Works—Cardinal—Bramford—Fort William.  
Head Office - - - Montreal

## Start Now to Raise Poultry

**THE** supply of first grade poultry and eggs in Canada and Europe is far short of the demand. Get busy right now and benefit by obtaining the year's top market prices.

We will show you how to begin, help you after you start and will buy for the highest cash price all the poultry and eggs that you can produce.

In selecting your incubator make sure that you get the best that money can buy—it will prove cheapest in the end.

### Prairie State Incubators

are guaranteed to be absolutely as represented or your money will be refunded upon return of incubator in good order.

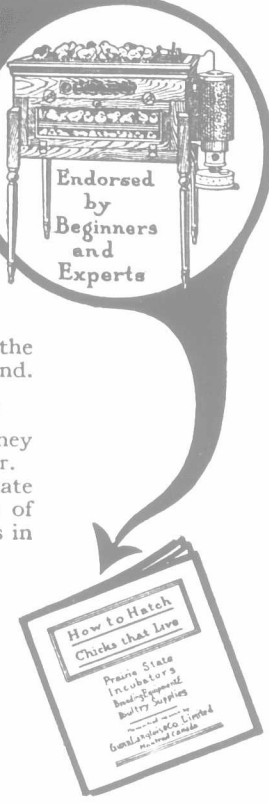
Canadian Agricultural Colleges are using Prairie State Incubators; write them for their results. Hundreds of others, beginners and experts, are having great success in hatching strong, healthy chicks that live.

Send for our Free Book

**"How to Hatch Chicks that Live"**

It gives reasons why the Prairie State is best—shows the right kind of hover—tells how to build your own brooders—the kind of feed to promote quick growth, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultrymen. Write for it today.

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Limited - - - - - Toronto

**Type and Production** combined is what our herd bulls have proven over and over. In Tilsonburg sale, Feb. 9th, we offer five sisters to "Colantha Butter Girl," now under test with 23 lbs. butter with first calf. Some choice, straight young bulls, the kind that will improve your herd.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont.



**St. Lawrence  
Sugar**

Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

### Locharbar Poultry Yards

Have a nice flock of M. Bronze Turkeys for sale at prices to suit the times; some fine yearling birds. Pairs furnished not akin.

**D. A. GRAHAM**  
Wyoming :: :: Ontario

Save a half-cup of yeast for the next setting, and as long as it doesn't get sour you can keep a setting each time. It is a great saving on yeast cake, and an easy way to make bread.

I will close by wishing you all one of the happiest and brightest New Years. Huron Co. MARIE.

Now it is "up to" Peter, isn't it? I am sure he will accept your suggestion. What he will say, heaven only knows! For my own part, I can't possibly imagine a petticoat brigade—except at a peace conference. What if a few field-mice should appear?

## Our Serial Story. PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.  
Copyrighted by  
By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.  
Charles Scribner's Sons.  
Chapter XXX.

Jack strode out into the night, his mind in a whirl. No sense of elation over the money had possession of him. All his thoughts were on Isaac. What manner of man was this Jew? he kept asking himself in a sort of stunned surprise, who could handle his shears like a journeyman, talk like a savant, spend money like a prince, and still keep the heart of a child? Whoever heard of such an act of kindness; and so spontaneous and direct; reading his heart, sympathizing with him in his troubles—as his friend would have done—as his own father might have done?

And with the thought of Cohen's supreme instantaneous response there followed with a rush of shame and self-humiliation that of his own narrow-mindedness, his mean prejudices, his hatred of the race, his questionings of Peter's intimacy, and his frequent comments on their acquaintance—the one thing he could never understand in his beloved mentor. Again Isaac's words rang in his ears. "It is because I am a Jew? Who taught you such nonsense? Not your Uncle Peter—he loves me, I love him." And with them arose the vision of the man stretched to his full height, the light of the lamp glinting on his moist forehead, his head-like eyes flashing in the rush of his anger.

As to the sacrifice both he and Ruth had just made, and it was now final, this no longer troubled him. He had already weighed for her every side of the question, taking especial pains to discuss each phase of the subject, even going so far as to disagree with MacFarlane's opinion as to the worthlessness of the ore lands. But the dear child had never wavered.

"No!—I don't care," she had answered with a toss of her head. "Let the land go if there is no other way. We can get on without it, my darling, and these poor people cannot." She had not, of course, if the truth must be told, weighed any of the consequences of what their double sacrifice might entail, nor had she realized the long years of work which might ensue, or the self-denial and constant anxiety attending its repayment. Practical questions on so large a scale had been outside the range of her experience. Hers was the spirit of Joan of old, who reckoned nothing of value but her ideal.

Nor can we blame her. When your cheeks are twin roses; your hair black as a crow's wing and fine as silk; and your teeth—not one missing—so many seed pearls peeping from pomegranate lips; when your blood goes skipping and bubbling through your veins; when at night you sleep like a baby, and at morn you spring from your bed in the joy of another day; when there are two strong brown hands and two strong arms, and a great, loving, honest heart every bit your own; and when, too, there are crisp autumn afternoons to come, with gold and brown far a carpet, and long winter evenings, the fire-light dancing on the overhead rafters; and "way—way—beyond this—somewhere" in the far future there rises a slender spire holding a chime of bells, and beneath it a deep-toned organ—when this, I say, is, or will be, your own—the gold of the

Indies is but so much tinkling brass, and Cleopatra's diadem a mere bauble with which to quiet a child.

It was not until he was nearing Corklesville that the sense of the money really came to him. He knew what it would mean to Ruth and what here eyes would hold of gladness and relief. Suddenly there sprang to his lips an unbidden laugh, a spontaneous overflow from the joy of his heart; the first he had uttered for days. Ruth should know first. He would take her in his arms and tell her to hunt in all his pockets, and then he would kiss her and place the package in her hands. And then the two would go to Corinne. It would be late, and she would be in bed, perhaps, but that made no difference. Ruth would steal noiselessly upstairs; fast where Garry lay, the flowers heaped upon his coffin, and Corinne would learn the glad tidings before to-morrow's sun. At last the ghost which had haunted them all these days was banished; her child would be safe, and Corinne would no longer have to hide her head.

Once more the precious package became the dominant thought. Ten bonds! More than enough! What would Mc-Gowan say now? What would his Uncle Arthur say? He slipped his hand under his coat fondling the wrapper, caressing it as a lover does a long-delayed letter, as a prisoner does a key which is to turn darkness into light, as a hunted man a weapon which may save his life.

It did not take Jack many minutes he may be sure to hurry from the station to Ruth's home. There it all happened just as he had planned and schemed it should—even to the kiss and the hunting for the package of bonds, and Ruth's cry of joy, and the walk through the starlight night to Corinne's, and the finding her upstairs; except that the poor woman was not yet in bed.

"Who gave it to you, Jack?" Corinne asked in a tired voice.

"A friend of Uncle Peter's."

"You mean Mr. Grayson?"

"Yes."

There was no outburst, no cry of gratitude, no flood of long-pent-up tears. The storm had so crushed and bruised this plant that many days must elapse before it would again lift its leaves from the mud.

"It was very good of Mr. Grayson, Jack," was all she said in answer, and then relapsed into the apathy which had been hers since the hour when the details of her husband's dishonesty had dropped from her lips.

Poor girl! she had no delusions to sustain her. She knew right from wrong. Emotions never misled her. In her earlier years she and her mother had been accustomed to look things squarely in the face, and to work out their own careers; a game of chance, it is true, until her mother's marriage with the elder Breen; but they had both been honest careers, and they had owed no man a penny. Garry had fought the battle for her within the last few years, and in return she had loved him as much as she was able to love anybody; but she had loved him as a man of honor, not as a thief. Now he had lied to her, had refused to listen to her pleadings, and the end had come. What was there left, and to whom should she now turn—she without a penny to her name—except to her stepfather, who had insulted and despised her. She had even been compelled to seek help from Ruth and Jack; and now at last to accept it from Mr. Grayson—he almost a stranger. These were the thoughts which, like strange nightmares, swept across her tired brain, taking grewsome shapes—each one more horrible than its predecessor.

(To be continued.)

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.

Bix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country.

The Mistress—I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary.

The General—Yes'm, which?

The Mistress—Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress.

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Seeds and Seed Grain

OATS, O. A. C. 72
These oats have done all and more than was expected of them last year, and looks like it has come to stay.

O. A. C. 21 BARLEY
Selected sample of this favorite barley which we offer at \$1.25 per bus., 10 bus. or over at \$1.15 per bus., bags extra.

BUY RED CLOVER NOW!
Prices likely to advance before seeding. Standard No. 1, extra fine sample at \$13.50 per bus., bags included.

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ALFALFA OR LUCERNE
Northern grown at \$12.50 per bus., bags included.

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Selected for purity and germination at \$4.75 per bus., bags included.

"You may beat the price, but not the quality of these seeds." Terms, cash with order. All seeds are ex-warehouse, Guelph, cotton bags 25c. each. We guarantee all shipments, if not satisfactory we will refund the money.

HEWER SEED CO., GUELPH, ONT.

The Windrow.

In New York recently X-ray photos were taken of a cargo of bales of cotton destined for Germany, in the hope of avoiding unnecessary delay should the vessel be searched.

More than \$20,500,000 was spent last year in the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States.

At the close of the Crimean War, at a dinner given by Lord Stratford to the officers, a slip of paper was handed to each guest with the request that upon it be written the name of the person most likely to be handed down to posterity. The result was that upon every slip appeared the name Florence Nightingale.

The cure for militarism, in some minds, is more militarism. One is hearing it argued these days that if Great Britain had had a large standing army, had been prepared as Germany was, and as the late Lord Roberts would have had England prepared, this war would not have come about.

"We hear much about the flag," said Bishop Farthing, "and I think we hear a lot of nonsense about it. But the union of the crosses on the flag represents the Christ, and it is the Christ who has made Britain what she is."

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! Milk River Farm Says: Buy the best 3 Holstein Cows, 2 Short-horns and Grades in the County of Ontario, at low prices; milking up to 60 lbs. a day.

RAISE SOUABS—I sell guaranteed mated Homer breeders, \$1.00 pair. Beautiful pure white, \$1.50 pair. Send for free booklet containing valuable information, prices and pictures of Runts, Carneaux, Maltese hens, etc., and vice dollars. GILBERT, 218 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. 26.

LET LIQUID MANURE BUY YOUR LIME

Between now and seeding time, 10 tons of Caledonia Marl (Lime Carbonate) could absorb from your stable floor \$10.00 worth of ammonia and potash—in addition to acting as a deodorizer and

germicide. This Marl (Nature's Lime) could then be put on your soil to increase each acre's productively \$15.00 a year, as it did for Mr. L. J. Rounds, for instance.

What One Canadian Found Out

One wide-awake Ontario farmer, for instance, found that each ton of this Caledonia Marl absorbed nearly \$4 worth of ammonia from the stable floor—so that, as an absorbent of liquid manure, the Marl practically paid for itself.

stable without expense—in fact, while gathering up for your profit the otherwise wasted ammonia and potash so valuable to your farm.

The war makes Canada the Empire's food-farm. If you get some Caledonia Marl right now, you can make this spring's crops the biggest yet. Here is an opportunity for profit that no real live Canadian farmer can afford to put off.

International Agricultural Corporation
809 Marine Bank Building BUFFALO, N. Y. (Caledonia Marl Branch)

Bright Light Without Fire



Realite Electric Lanterns attached to any ordinary twenty-five-cent dry cell will give a broad glare of electric light. Absolutely safe—no fire. Replaces the old risky lantern. Only half-an-hour to operate.

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

SEED OATS

DALMENY. A new Scotch variety introduced 3 years ago. Winner in field competitions; splendid yield; fine, clean, strong straw; plump seed; one of the heaviest varieties; excellent feeding qualities; every customer well pleased. Price, 9c. per bushel.

O. A. C. No. 21 BARLEY
Canada's best barley, splendid sample grown from registered seed. Price, \$1.25 bus. Bags free with 5-bus. lots or over. Send for samples.

YORKSHIRE SWINE
W. T. DAVIDSON & SON, Meadowdale, Ont.

6-Holstein Bulls—6

8 to 10 months old. All sired by Riverdale Walker Segs whose dam's record is 29.79, 7 days; good colors and from dam's with records up to 23.33, every one a show bull. State just what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARTIN McDOWELL
R. R. No. 4 Woodstock Ont.

CHICKENS ARE 16 CTS.

We will pay 16 cts. per pound for crate fattened chickens, blood, picked clean to the wing tips; 25 cts. for choice fat young hen turkeys, blood, dry picked to wing tips; geese, heads off when dressed, alive 11 cts.; dressed 13 cts.; ducks, 12 to 14 cts.; 13 cts. for old hens, alive, 5 lbs. each or over. Money returned same day as goods are received. Ship as early in the week as possible.

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desires to dispose of the Patent or to grant license to interested parties at reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in Canada. Inquiries to be addressed to the patentees Aktiebolaget Mjolkkningsmaskin Omega, Flen, Sweden

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion

Dan Macdonald (11351), enrolled, inspected and approved. Rising three years old he is a right good kind and a fine winner. Apply to Robt. Robinson, R. R. No. 3, Bolton, Ont.

More Milk—More Money

Cotton Seed Meal

means more milk. You will do well to get in line and purchase your requirements now, while prices are right.

GOOD LUCK BRAND

is the standard of comparison. Beware of the "Just as Goods." Insist on the bag with the Good Luck tag. You are then sure of getting a high grade product. This meal is guaranteed with the Dominion Government. You take no chances. Write for prices now. We carry a stock of this material at:—

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Successful Green Sprouters furnish green brood, make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high grade poultry all leading varieties.

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Made from pure, sound grains. Saves Baby Chicks. Send us your dealer's name. Ask for latest Purina Book. The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited, Dept. A Toronto Ontario

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Send your Cattle and Horse Hides, Furs and other Skins to me, and have them tanned soft and pliable for Robes, Coats, Furs etc.

B. F. BELL Delhi, Ont

WATERLOO COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

150 acres Dumfries Township Waterloo County between Galt and Paris, two miles from village and Railway Depot, brick dwelling, nicely located with row of spruce trees along driveway, bank barn, silo, drive-house and workshop, bearing orchard, forty acres woods, thirteen acres fall wheat. Price Sixty-five Hundred Dollars. John Fisher & Co., Lumsden Building, Toronto

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED ROCKS—Choice stock for sale at reduced prices to make room. J. A. Betaner, Aldershot, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS. First winners at Toronto. Stock for sale at bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys. W. W. Hodgins, Denfield, R.R. No. 4.

FOR SALE—Single-comb Black and White Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. J. C. Collard, Southend, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Prizewinning birds. Angus Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Fine heavy birds, bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

S.C. White Leghorns—Our heavy winter layers have been breaking records again this season. Book your order now for Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels and Trios from our noted strain, Rosneath Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

"SNOWFLAKE" S. C. W. Leghorns—Bred-to-lay—Tell us what you want. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

S.C. BROWN and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Wm. Bunn, Denfield, Ont.

SINGLE-Comb White Leghorns, McCormick and Lincoln stock; Single-Comb Leghorns, Burcott and Becker stock; cockerels, hens and pullets of superior quality at \$2 and up. Eggs \$2 for 15. Fertile Meadow Farm, Bruce F. Bradley, Jeanette's Creek, Ont.

THIRTY choice Barred Rock and White Wyandotte cockerels. Big, hardy, farm-raised birds, bred from hens that have laid well over 200 eggs in a year. They are true bred-to-lay stock, the kind that will please you and raise your egg records too; \$2 to \$5. "Ingliside Farm," Rural 1, Ancaster, Ont.

WANT AND FOR SALE

HERDSMAN wanted to take charge of a Jersey herd; one who understands breeding and feeding for best results. Also to handle pigs. I keep one to two other stable help. Must be thoroughly reliable and furnish unalloyed references and be a total abstainer and have a good character. One who understands buttermaking and milk and cream testing preferred. Married man preferred. Steady place. State wages and full particulars. To start after March 1st. Apply Box F, Advocate.

WANTED by practical man, position on farm, well understands the management of stock. T. W. Drew, Leamington, Ont.

WANTED—Married man by the year, by Royalton Stock Farms; must be an abstainer and good milker also good with horse. Free house and fuel. State salary. Start anytime. E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 7.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen-houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our ROYAL PURPLE Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write: W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. London - - - Canada

O. A. C. NO. 72 OATS FOR SALE

Seed carefully weeded while growing. Pure and free from foul seeds. Won first prize in Standing Field Competition, winning 95 points; also first in Paris for the best bushel, price \$1.50

Sam G. Carr, Paris, R. R. No. 2, Ont.



# The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

## Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in Toronto on the 12th instant. After the Report of the Directors had been read, the President asked the General Manager to address the shareholders. He spoke, in part, as follows:

### General Manager's Address.

When we had the pleasure of addressing you on the occasion of our annual meeting for 1913, we had every reason to look forward with apparently well-founded expectations that the year just ended would prove not less favourable than the preceding one. There was a movement during the first months of the year so world-wide in its scope as to lead many to infer that the drift of financial affairs towards a moderate prosperity had become unmistakable. The uneasiness regarding the settlement of the Balkan question had almost disappeared, and with the gradual adjustment of other political and international difficulties there was an apparent readiness to return to normal conditions. This enabled a large volume of securities to be marketed, which did much to relieve a very acute situation. As the season advanced the prospect of satisfactory crops and of fairly good returns from every legitimate enterprise should have assured a financial and industrial revival. Then came the outbreak of the European war, an event so tremendous in its import that at first we failed to realize the extent of the dislocation of business that it would entail and the consequent hardship and loss to every conceivable interest the world over; yet we have stood the shock with remarkable fortitude and courage.

Considering all these untoward circumstances, the report and statements now presented to you bring us the satisfaction that we have not labored in vain. In consequence of the extraordinary depreciation in the prices of all securities, we have made a careful revaluation on very strict lines, and having in the past been conservative and prudent with the disposition of our returns from this source, we were enabled to make all our adjustments without interfering with current profits. Our usual care has been exercised in providing for bad and doubtful debts, and with the return of more propitious times we should derive very important recoveries.

The net profits for the year were \$2,068,233.29, a decrease of \$241,717 from last year, and amounted to 9.36 per cent. on the Capital and R. A. combined. We were enabled to pay dividends amounting to \$1,800,000, these being at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with extra bonus dividends of 2 per cent. The regular appropriation for the Pension Fund required \$86,000 and subscriptions to Patriotic Funds amounted to \$25,000. We are carrying forward in Profit and Loss Account a balance of \$1,117,763.27, as against \$1,841,290.81 a year ago.

You will notice that no appropriation has been made in Bank Premises Account, which shows an increase over last year of \$195,500. This increase is mainly accounted for by the final payments on some of our larger buildings and by the sums

expended in purchasing sites for a number of the smaller offices. As we indicated in the report presented to you in January, 1910, we have in the past endeavoured to keep the figures of this account within 50 per cent. of the value of the properties which it covers. During the past year we obtained from reliable outside experts an appraisal of all the premises belonging to or controlled by the Bank, instead of relying, as formerly upon the best information available through our various managers; and the result of this indicates that the figures given in our balance sheet are well below the limit of 50 per cent. just referred to. This is a source of much gratification to us, emphasizing, as it does, the conservative estimates of our managers. In this connection we may add that the Bank owns and controls the stock of The Dominion Realty Co., Limited, by which Company our smaller buildings are erected and owned. This stock is carried on our books at the nominal value of \$1. The last annual statement of this Company, bearing even date with our own, shows a surplus of \$3,210,411.78.

The Bank's notes in circulation stood at \$14,942,557 at the close of our year, this account showing important fluctuations during the period under review, from a minimum in July of \$11,934,000 to a maximum in October of \$16,679,038. Our deposits decreased \$11,304,905, accounted for by a general reduction in current account balances, which is not unnatural under the circumstances; the ordinary deposits bearing interest show a decrease of only \$197,211, a remarkable exhibit when we consider the probable requirements of small depositors under existing conditions and the extraordinary opportunities which have offered for investing in first-class securities at remunerative rates. Bills Payable Account, representing our participation in international exchange transactions, amounted to \$3,924,151, being a reduction of \$5,591,636 from the figures of our last report. We wish to place on record that in accordance with an understanding acted upon by all the Canadian banks in London as to the moratorium in respect of bills of exchange, we adopted the policy agreed upon by the clearing banks, and re-accepted, with a few trifling exceptions, all our bills which matured in August, although during the whole period we were carrying bank balances more than sufficient to meet these commitments. At the expiration of the thirty days we resumed paying all our bills without exception. We did not take advantage of the moratorium in any other respect, and did so in respect of our bills merely to join in a united front to the public.

Call and Short Loans were \$27,677,386 and other Current Loans and Discounts \$142,588,076, as compared with \$25,764,910 and \$154,576,880 in our last report, the total being \$170,265,463, a decrease of \$10,076,337 for the year. Government and other securities were \$21,191,247, a decrease of \$2,766,571. The percentage of quick assets to liabilities to the public was 43.29. In this strengthening our position we have the satisfaction of knowing that no credit usually granted to any of our customers was curtailed during this very trying year.

The members of the staff now number 4,539, a slight decrease from the figures of last year, but with the decline of business, sufficient to equip every department efficiently. We include in this number those on our Honor Roll who have temporarily left our service at the call of duty. We have given leave of absence to those officers on terms which should be very satisfactory to them and it will be our pleasure and duty as far as possible to reinstate them when they return. Between 325 and 430 of our men have volunteered for military service at various fronts at home and abroad, besides very many others who are preparing for any emergency during the continuance of the war. This contribution of men and money, and what is more important, the loyal spirit manifested throughout our service, are creditable to every staff and to the Bank.

In retrospect, the past year we cannot but be impressed with the fact that Canada has had a remarkable escape from untoward disaster in financial matters, and we should realize that worse

might have been our fate. With a courage begotten of experience, we shall face the future with full confidence that much good will eventually come out of the present situation.

### President's Address.

The President then said:

The war has so changed all business conditions that it may seem unnecessary to describe those previously existing, and yet without doing so it is difficult to estimate our present position. We had passed a period of trade expansion throughout the world which in our case had been sharply exemplified by our foreign trade returns for the year ending in March, 1913, when the excess of our imports over exports fell just short of 300 million dollars, and in addition to this we had to provide interest and dividends on securities sold abroad of from 100 to 125 millions. To meet this we can trace the sale of securities during the year 1913 to the extent of at least 350 millions. In the sharp contraction throughout the world which followed, the question confronting us was how well we could bear the loss of power to sell securities and the shrinkage of trade caused by the stoppage of the building operations based upon our sales of securities.

The more important of our public and private improvements were nearing completion, and the fact that we must in any event pause to demonstrate, by increased production, the wisdom of building them, was clear to many, but the enforced contraction, though it naturally went too far in the other direction, was necessary to bring us to a halt. The world had gone through the severer phases of this contraction, and had entered upon the year 1914 with distinct hopes for improvement in many countries, notably in Canada. The great banks of Europe were able to increase their reserves, money was growing easier, the market for securities was improving, and, indeed, by February, many issues which had been held back for some time, were successfully placed. In the United States the new tariff legislation and the new Bank Act were events of the highest importance, and if the effects of these were still somewhat uncertain, at least a great deal of painful doubt had been removed. Later on the prospect of a great crop left the question of improved rates for railroad freights the main point to be settled in order to put the United States again on the high road to prosperity. In Canada, while trade was still lessening in activity and money still hard to obtain and the prospect for our crops less hopeful than that of the United States, we felt that in order to make our future secure, we had only to lessen our pace and to turn our minds more to immediate production than to permanent improvements. Elsewhere, in France, in the Balkans, and in the Latin American republics, there was still much financial trouble to overcome, but conditions in London continued steadily to improve, and with that improvement the power to sell our securities seemed to be rapidly returning. It was, therefore, to a somewhat chastened but distinctly hopeful business community in Canada that the rumors of war at the end of July came with portents of evil in every direction.

It is not my part today to speak of what war means to us in its effect on our lives, on our hopes for our beloved Empire, or on the happiness of our families—I may speak of it only in its less important effect, that on our material prosperity. As we know, the first effect on finance and trade was the closing of almost all the Stock and Merchandise Exchanges in the world, the cessation of the enormous trade, not only between the countries now engaged in the war, but to a very large degree between neutral countries and those at war which were blockaded by the fleets of the Allies, and the breaking down for the moment of all dealings in foreign exchange, letters of credit, and in the vast number of credit arrangements existing between banks in different countries throughout the world. This paralysis affecting for the moment a large part of the international trade of the world estimated at about forty billions of dollars annually and also disturbing countless millions of domestic trade in all leading countries, was nearly universal in its effect merely because London, the great power house of the world, had to pause for a few days in order to consider how the new conditions were to be faced. I need not tell you what was accomplished in the way of remedial measures by the wisdom of the British Government and the leading bankers, merchants and men of affairs generally, but the few words which make the sufficient defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are pregnant with a meaning which cannot escape the historian of British affairs for centuries to come. He said: "There is no doubt that we have, I will not say, departed from any principles which have been accepted in this country, but that we have undertaken responsibilities which no Government has ever been called upon to undertake in the past." In the report of our London manager, which appears in our Review of Business Condi-

tions, a most admirable summary is made of the various events in London bearing on the finance and trade of the world. In our own country, while the issues were smaller, they were of the most profound importance to us, and we can never be too thankful for the high intelligence and the quickness of action of our Minister of Finance. Our gold supply is not important in amount as compared with that of the greater nations, but its preservation is vitally important to us. To convince people that the hoarding of gold was unnecessary, and in any event to make it nearly impossible, was part of the task here, as it was in England. One of the most effective means of accomplishing this was, as far as possible to make sure that the inevitable result of war in curtailing business would not be intensified by a lack of currency with which to carry on our daily affairs. The arrangements proposed by the Minister of Finance, approved by his Government and put into operation, all within twenty-four hours, were as follows:

(1) For the first time in the history of Canada banks were empowered to pay their debts in their own notes. When these notes reached the clearing house, however, they were redeemed in Government legal tenders or in gold. The notes were not, as many people suppose, made a legal tender as between individuals, and the main object of this arrangement was to prevent people from securing actual gold coin in order to hoard it; a process which would have been ruinous to the nation as a whole, although comforting to the individual who secured the gold.

(2) The banks would have been able under the Bank Act to issue the usual emergency circulation for crop-moving in September and this date was set back to August.

(3) The Government raised somewhat the limit for that part of its legal tender issues which is not entirely based on gold.

(4) The Government undertook to make loans to banks on approved security in order to aid them in carrying on the business of the country.

At that moment no machinery existed by which Canadian banks with call loans or actual cash, in either London or New York, could use such resources to pay debts in Canada. It seemed at first as if it would be necessary to declare several Bank Holidays in succession to afford time in which to work out remedial measures, but the latter were provided so promptly by the Government that no general cessation of business took place. The value of such measures is not to be judged by the use made of them. On the contrary, we are proud that they were used so little. Their real value consists in the assurance to the public and to the banks that steps have been taken, so far as lies in the power of the Government, to enable business to go on as usual. Since the passage of these measures the effect of the really wonderful provisions for financial relief set in force by the Imperial Government, the consequent ending of the British moratorium, the recovery of British and the partial recovery of other international exchange markets, the removal of nearly all enemies of the peace on the high seas, and the lowering, therefore, of the charge for the war risk in insurance, the partial resumption of operations by Stock and Merchandise Exchanges, and many other remedial features, all these have helped largely to restore the broken machinery of the world by which before the war all international and much of our domestic business transactions were carried on.

The only moratorium legislation put into effect in Canada thus far is in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba proceedings to enforce mortgage security on land are delayed for six months, while the period allowed for redemption is increased to one year. The Act does not affect trust deeds securing bonds, debentures or stocks. In Saskatchewan an Act was passed giving wide powers to the Lieutenant-Governor for protection of debtors, and these powers have been exercised by a proclamation extending protection to volunteers and reservists from all legal processes for six months, and by a further proclamation giving protection to all debtors against legal process under chattel mortgage, conditional sale or hire receipt, except with the approval of the sheriff.

In Ontario the Government have intimated their intention to introduce legislation requiring mortgagees and holders of similar securities to obtain an order from a judge before foreclosing, and giving the judge power in cases of great hardship to extend the time of payment. It is not intended to interfere with the collection of interest or other debts of like character.

In Alberta a new Act has been passed in connection with the proceedings for the foreclosure of mortgages and similar securities, but this is not in the nature of moratorium or other legislation caused by the war.



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In this connection it may be well to say that the speaker has recently seen the returns of four large lenders by mortgage, the total principal of whose loans amounts to \$60,000,000. On these loans interest has been paid in the East with only a very trifling percentage of arrears, while in the West about 92 to 94 per cent. of all interest has been paid, either at the moment when due or within three months thereafter. Any one who can remember the conditions in the now rich Province of Ontario twenty-five years ago will think this a very good showing indeed.

In Saskatchewan there are now commissioners whose duty it is to look after the finances of the various municipalities in the province. It is interesting to learn that one company owning about fifteen million dollars in Canadian municipal bonds had at the end of the year only three towns and three school section bonds, aggregating \$4,500 of principal, in default, and this temporary default had taken place since August and has no real significance.

We have in each year remarked upon the condition of our foreign trade, partly because in the disparity between imports and exports the danger line of our expansion is most easily found. We have to sell securities to settle this difference and we have to pay the interest on these securities. Frankly, with the balance against us at March, 1913, of \$298,711,000, already referred to, we had gone far enough. The contraction in building operations and the general economy which had already begun helped to bring this debit balance down so that by March, 1914, it had fallen to \$171,620,000. The improvement, however, was caused by a reduction of only \$41,325,000 in imports, while there was an increase in exports of \$85,765,000. In these figures the export and import of coin and bullion are included. Heretofore it has not seemed worth while to adjust the official figures by leaving these items out, but during the half-year ending September, 1914, the shipments of gold to Canada were so large as to render an adjustment imperative. The official excess of imports over exports for the half-year was \$89,213,000, but omitting shipments of coin and bullion it was only \$64,022,000. From this time forward, imports should show a very great decline, while, because of high prices for grain, the carrying out of war contracts for the allied countries, and the general desire to sell all that is available and to buy nothing that is not a necessity, our exports and imports should in the near future more nearly meet than at any time since the early years of this century. This will be a highly creditable accomplishment, showing that without undue pressure we could in two or three years do what our unfriendly critics thought impossible, that is, adjust the very large trade balance against us. Of course, we have still our interest to pay, and this country, in order to meet the most conservative demands for development, must be a borrower for many years to come, but I think we need have no great fear of the future in this respect if we take sufficient care of our credit. During the year 1914, although the markets were only favourable at times, and, since the war, have been practically closed to us, we sold securities abroad amounting to over 225 millions.

As soon as Great Britain begins to buy any new securities other than war issues, she will buy ours, and meantime we must hope that the market for our bonds in the United States will continue to grow. We cannot too often draw the attention of that country to the fact that when our foreign trade is analysed the net debit for the difference between our sales and our purchases is payable to them and not to Europe. If the war prevents London from buying our securities, either the United States must buy them or our great trade with that country must fall away, and the cry of "Made in Canada" would then have even a wider significance than it has today. During the year ending March, 1914, again omitting the figures for coin and bullion, we made purchases from the United States to the value of \$409,818,000 and we sold them goods to the value of \$178,282,000, so that with a net excess of imports from all countries of \$179,945,000, the excess in the case of the United States was actually \$231,536,000. Part of this is, of course, offset by the actual cash brought into Canada by settlers from the United States, part by investments made here by Americans, and part by the purchase of our securities, but it has mainly been settled in the past out of the proceeds of our sales of securities in London and on the Continent.

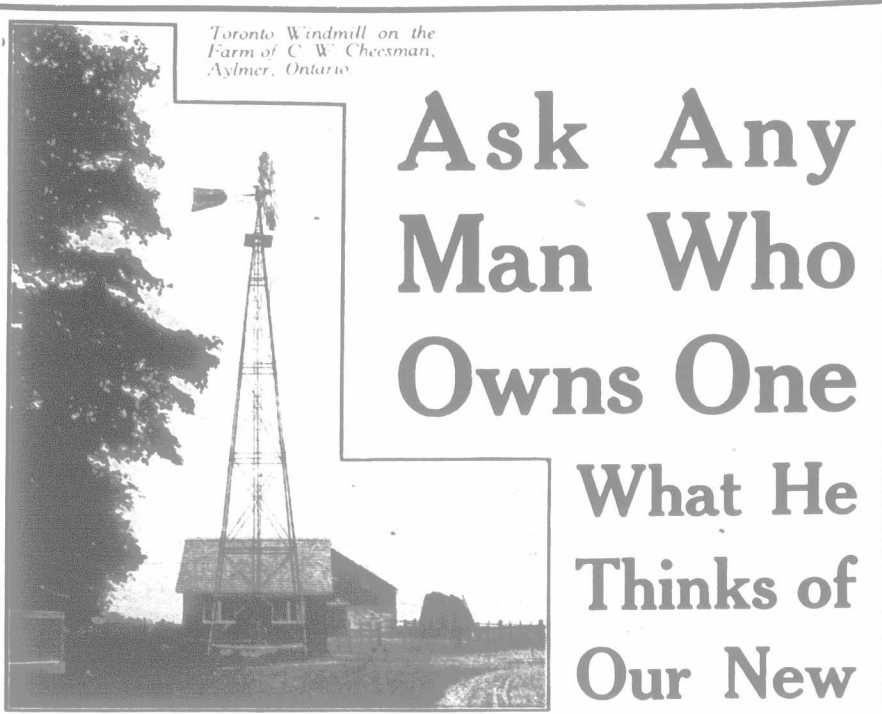
It is not possible to forecast the effect of the war upon our economic position, and we must be prepared to meet each new condition as it arises, but we learn something from the events of the war, and with courage or caution as a result. The cost of the war to Canada is already arranged for in 1914, so that no money is being withdrawn from Canadian money markets on that account, and to the extent of 60 per cent., representing that part of the war expenditure which is paid out in London, we obtain money in London with which

debts abroad can be paid. The war has brought us military contracts and purchases of supplies on account of Great Britain, France and Russia, the amount of which has been estimated at much higher figures, but may safely be placed at about \$30,000,000; our exports are thus increased and a corresponding ability to pay debts abroad created. One estimate of the result of the war on our foreign trade places the annual value of the imports into Canada, the movement of which is either directly or indirectly affected because of the war, at \$110,000,000. We can gather from this some rough idea of the extent to which our imports will be restricted by inability to obtain the particular articles we desire. It is already clear, however, that reduction will also come from lessened imports due directly to lessened trade at home. On the other hand, exports will be enlarged in quantity and value by the foreign demand for foodstuffs of all kinds, and already the preparations for next year's crop exceed anything known heretofore. Less noticeable, but probably of great economic importance will be the result of the wave of economy which has swept over Canada, mainly an enforced economy, but affecting all alike whether incomes are reduced or not. The effect of the careful use of food alone, the realization of the value of a bit of unused land as a garden plot, the little or great increase in production of almost every farm in Canada, east or west, the willingness to wear out old clothes and to put off the purchase of all luxuries—no matter how desirable—the cry for goods "Made in Canada," and the slow but gradual realization that every unnecessary import may be a wrong to Canada even if the purchaser himself can afford it—all of these things must, taken together, materially increase our financial ability to bear the strain of the war. On the other hand, many of our greatest industries are working on short time, or are practically closed down, our railroad earnings speak eloquently of the contraction of business, men are not thinking so much of making money as of conserving their position for better times, unemployment as a problem makes us as rarely before, and the daily newspaper makes it impossible to forget that our material affairs are a secondary consideration while we rest under the vast shadow of the war.

Immigration has nearly stopped for the time being, except from the United States and the Orient, but, owing to the war, it is impossible to obtain figures showing present conditions. We have, of course, lost for a time, a large number of our best people by the despatch of our own contingent, by the return of reservists, and in other ways.

The reports of our superintendents and others on the business conditions in the various areas in which the Bank is interested are, needless to say, of more than usual importance. They range from references to the greatest financial events in the history of the world to the price of the agricultural products of a locality, and they give faithful representations of the various elements working for or against our prosperity. If we consider the awful effects of the war, we can but congratulate ourselves on the manner in which Canada has stood up under the strain and on the spirit shown by her people, while if we look beyond the war, we cannot doubt the ability of this country to carry out every prophecy made as to her future. In connection with the success which has attended our confederation of the North American provinces in one Dominion of self-governing people, we draw attention to the report of our Newfoundland manager, in which the hope is expressed that the last step contemplated by the Fathers of Confederation is now possible of attainment.

The Report of the Directors was then adopted and the retiring auditors, Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C. A., and James Warwick, C. A., were re-appointed. The usual votes of thanks were passed and the old Board of Directors was re-elected without change.



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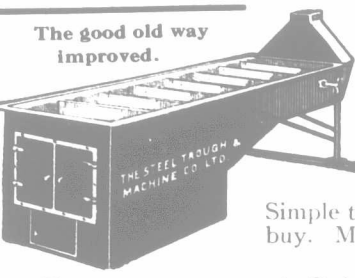
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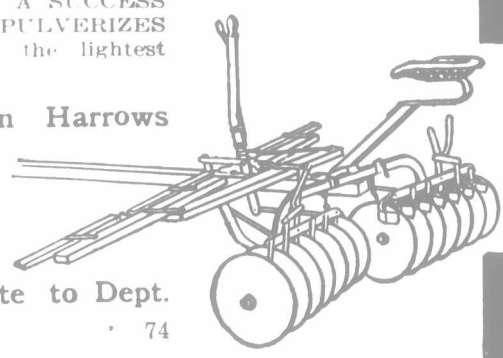
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## News of the Week

Three Canadian regiments of mounted rifles are to be sent to Egypt to join the British, Indian and Australian troops now there.

The town of Welland, Ont., in two days, raised more than \$24,000 for the Patriotic Fund, an amount averaging about \$4 apiece.

Eighty-two members of the Nova Scotia regiment, it is reported, have been sent from Salisbury Plain to France to reinforce the Princess Patricia's.

Eighty more nurses, a number of doctors, and supplies for a new field hospital, are to leave Canada for the front as soon as possible.

The Turks are reported to be destroying whole colonies of Jews in Palestine.

General Von Falkenhayn, German Minister of War, resigned, and was succeeded by General Wild Von Hohenborn.

The sailing of the Dacia has been again postponed. It is reported that England will buy her cargo, or will forward cotton to Rotterdam without further expense to shippers, but will not agree that the transfer of the vessel from the German to the American flag is valid. If she sails it will be at her own risk.

The great news of the week is of the naval battle fought in the North Sea on January 24th, when a German squadron, apparently advancing upon the British coast, was discovered by a British patrolling squadron under Sir David Beatty, and put to flight, losing one vessel, the "Blucher," while several others were seriously damaged. Thus the Zeppelin raid, on the night of January 19th, upon Yarmouth, Cromer, Beeston, King's Lynn and Sheringham, has been avenged. It has been ascertained that the death list of that raid, by some fortunate circumstance, was very small, only four having been killed, although several were injured. . . . On the Continent, the battle along the banks of the Aisne is again reaching terrible proportions. On January 20th the town of Soissons was bombarded by the Germans, who north of that place made some gains. Along the Yser, on the contrary, the advantage is with the Allies. On the Eastern front, Germany and Austria are massing a new army of 400,000 men to check the Russian advance in Eastern Hungary, while the Russians are reported to be undertaking a new method of campaign, in which cavalry, used to mountain travelling, will figure largely. . . . Yet further to the eastward the Turks have been badly defeated in the vicinity of Erzeroum, Turkish Armenia, where bitterly-cold weather has made field-work a thing of additional horror. In one forest 900 Turks were found frozen to death, still gripping their rifles. Although defeated in that district, the Turks are invading the Russian part of Persia, where they have occupied Tabriz, assuring the Persian Government that their only object is to free Persia from Russian dominance.

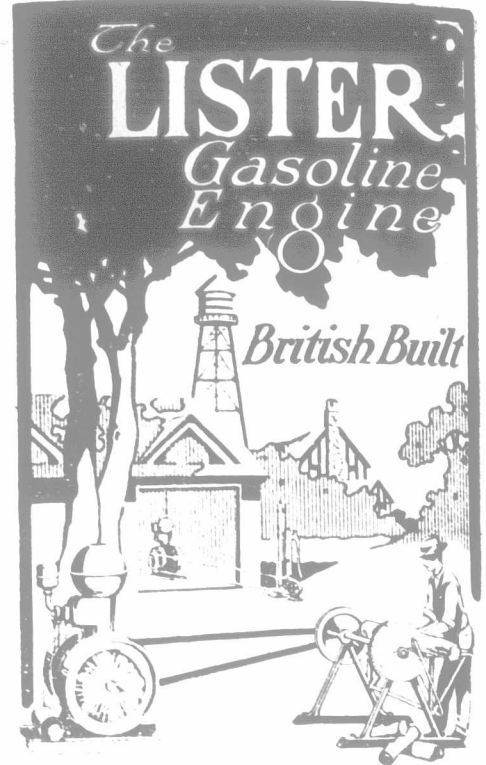
It is rumored that Austria has made overtures for peace to Serbia, offering to cede a port on the Adriatic, desire for which was the main object of the Serbs in starting the Balkan war. Now she refuses to be satisfied with anything less than the whole of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the Dalmatian coast.

Faint heart never won fair lady; but fair lady has occasionally won faint heart. Puck.

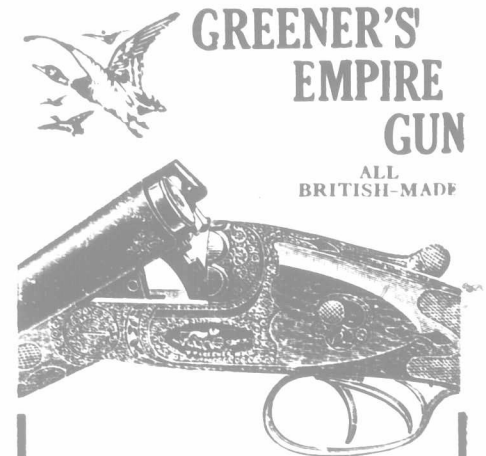
"Dad," said the small boy, "I hear Tom Morse is going to be married one day this week."

"Yes," answered the father. "Mr. Morse is only three days gone."

The boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, dad?"



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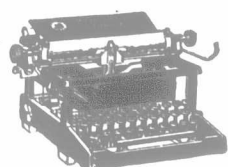
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**R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.**  
64

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers.  
Miscellaneous.**

**Mounting a Squirrel.**

Would you kindly tell me, through your next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the best way to mount a squirrel?

C. J. S.

Ans.—You had better have a taxidermist do the work. Place the squirrel on a natural limb of a tree.

**"A. A. Gilmore Wants to Know."**

"I have been giving information to farmers for the past ten years, and I would like the farmers to come back and give me some information. I want to know what farmers consider as the fifteen most important things to know in building a barn. If you can't think of fifteen, give me what you can."

A. A. GILMORE.

**Sweet Clover—Cess-pool.**

1. Having seen considerable written as to sweet clover, would say I have written seedsmen as to the prices, and they ask: Do you want "Yellow Blossom" or "White Blossom" variety? Which is advisable to sow? Land is clay loam, and the clover is being sown more for its fertilizing qualities than for feed.

2. How far from a dwelling-house should a cess pool be, and what ventilation, if any, is required for same?

F. H. W.

Ans.—1. The White Blossom variety would be preferable.

2. A correspondent states that a cess pool gave him good success at thirty feet from the kitchen sink, and fifteen feet from one corner of the house. No solids went to this, only drainage from the sink. No ventilation in this. Planked over with a foot of dirt on top. This would not do for sewerage disposal.

**Elm for Silo.**

I have been interested in the style of silo described in "The Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, and would like to ask a few questions. I have quite a lot of elm, but not the regular soft elm. It is the blue or bastard elm. Brush-factory men object to it, as it is hard on fine saws. Would it do for making hoops for silo? Would you recommend it for boarding in? Would it last long enough to pay to use it?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Blue elm would be very good indeed for silo hoops, providing care is taken to keep the sap in it until it is used. Cutting into four-inch planks as wide as possible and piling directly one on top of another will prevent drying and warping if kept in the shade. The ripping into 1/2-inch hoop stuff should not be done until the hoops are about to be made. Otherwise they are liable to become useless through warping.

2. Elm of any kind is unsuitable for silo sheathing owing to its warping proclivities.

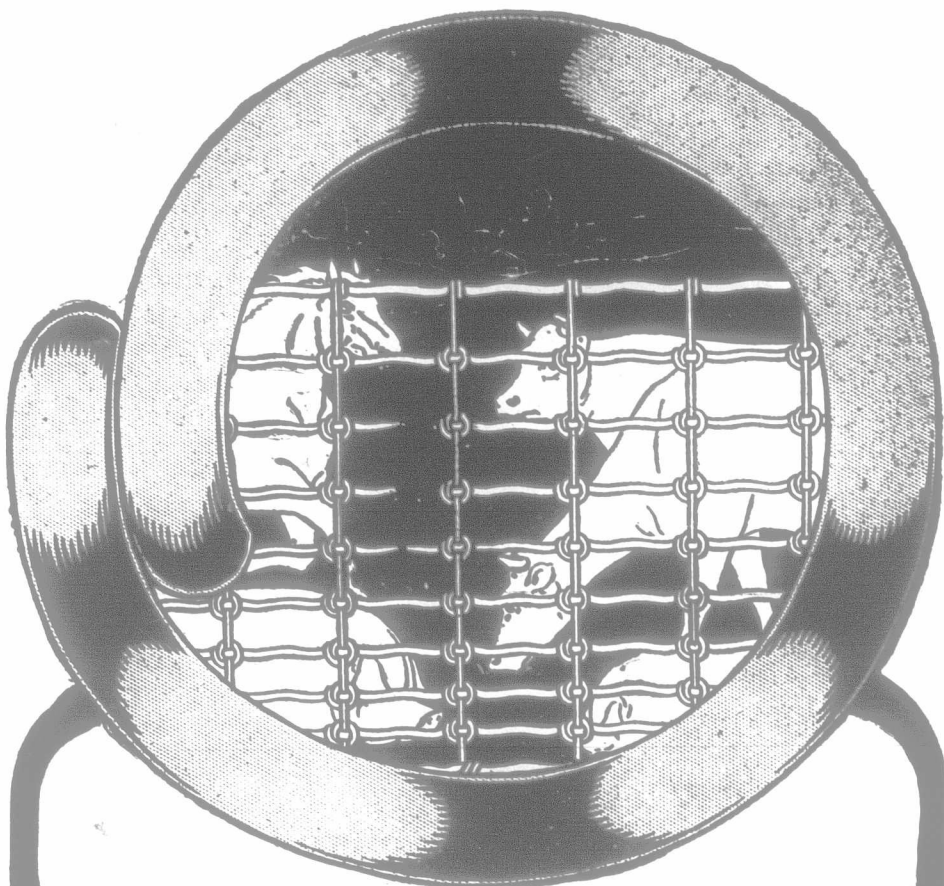
W. J. G.

**Dog Killed.**

I had a valuable part Shepherd and Collie dog shot by a neighbor a few days ago. The dog was not what we called a vicious dog; had never bitten anyone, but would run out to the road and bark, and ran loose days and kept shut up after dark. A man living in another locality who thinks he has all authority, told me to chain the dog. I did not do this, knowing the dog had never harmed anyone. This man's son, who is my neighbor, shot the dog in front of my house. Neighbor was not passing by, but came purposely to do this. Can I make him pay for the dog, and how could I take steps to do so? Or am I at fault for not keeping him chained? Will you please print some of the dog law, stating on what conditions a man has a right to shoot his neighbor's dog?

T. P. C.

Ans.—We doubt whether the man in question had a right to shoot your dog. Of course, you would be responsible for any damage your dog might do by chasing rigs on the highway, and if the dog was vicious in any way you had no right to allow him at large. You had better see a solicitor if you decide to take action against the man, and explain the case fully to him.



**Twice the Price Couldn't Buy a Better Fence Than Peerless Perfection**

Now that's not mere talk—it's true. There is not a better fence made. You can pay higher prices—you can give your hard-earned cash for frills and fancies in fence design—but when it comes to real fence service—durability—Peerless Fence will outlast the best of them.

Now that's pretty strong talk, but when a fence will withstand the weight of two 1400-pound horses running headlong against it—when it will remain under water for four years without rusting—when it will hold its shape perfectly year after year for eight years—then we believe we are justified in describing that fence in the strongest way possible. Peerless fence has stood these tests. We don't ask you to take our word for it—

**HERE'S THE PROOF—Direct from the Pens of Users**

Dear Sirs:—I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your PEERLESS Junior Chicken fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact.

Yours truly,  
Surrey Centre, B. C. **JOE BOOTHROYD.**

Gentlemen:—I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gulley and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it.

Yours truly,  
Bowesville, Ont. **DAVID CUMMINGS.**

Gentlemen:—PEERLESS fencing is the best galvanized fence, and when put up properly is the best fence on the market today. I have some PEERLESS fence, put up some four or five years ago, which is as bright as ever, and tight, and standing O.K.

Yours truly,  
Pitt's Ferry, Ont. **HOWARD BRASH.**

Gentlemen:—My father has some of your fence on his farm that has been up about eight years and is not rusted nor gone down. I know it is good.

Respectfully yours,  
Coatsworth, Ont. **GEO. E. LOTT.**

There are some pretty strong statements in those letters, but they're true—every one of them. They come from people who know—folks who have given PEERLESS fencing the supreme test of time.

**Why Peerless Fence Gives Such Good Service**

We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of heavy open hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless clamp. Top and bottom wires of Peerless Poultry Fencing are extra heavy—extra strong. Consequently fewer posts are required. PEERLESS fencing can't sag—can't rust—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction. Catalog giving details on request. Describes our farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates.

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E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. C., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you? Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow big crops on virgin soil! Get a

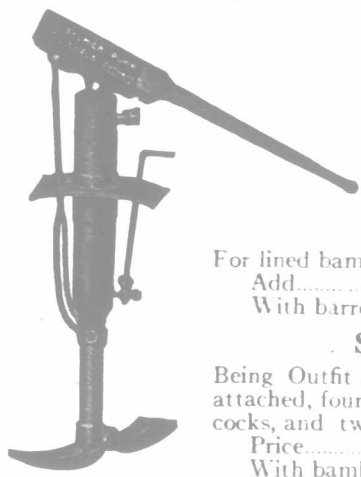
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**When Writing Mention The Advocate**



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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

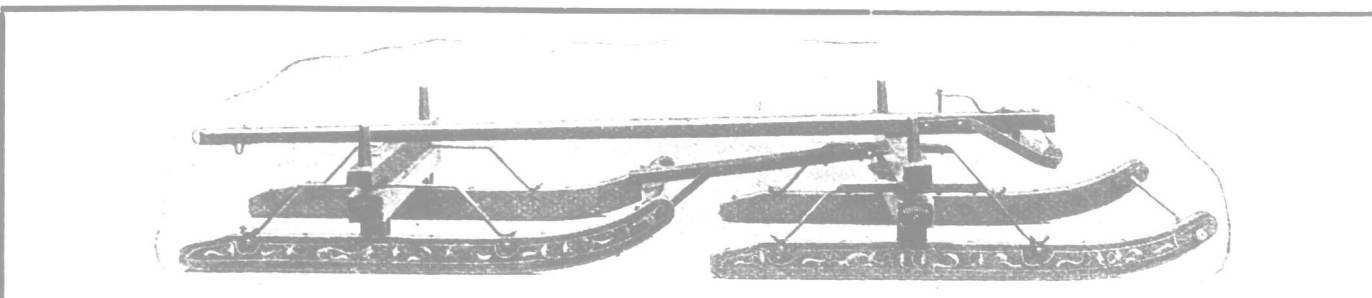
Being Outfit A, two lines of hose, ten feet each, with couplings attached, four Bordeaux nozzles, two brass Y's, two brass stopcocks, and two eight-foot iron extension rods, without barrel. Price **\$22.50**  
With bamboo extension rods in place of eight-foot iron. Price.....**\$25.50**  
With barrel.....**3.00**



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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



The above cut represents our "2-inch," one-bench, Sloop Sleigh with "7-ft. runner." We have a limited number to sell, and in order to do so we are quoting a very low price. Drop us a line, and we will send our illustrated catalogue by return mail.

**DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BOLTON, ONTARIO**

### NOTICE TO STALLION OWNERS

It has come to the attention of the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board that certain stallion owners, through inadvertence or for some good cause, have failed to comply with the Act by having their horses inspected.

The Board has decided that where application for inspection is made before the 1st day of February, 1915, the individual cases will be dealt with in such manner that where there has been reasonable excuse, owners may not be subjected to the penalties provided for by the Act. Application forms may be secured from the Secretary.

**R. W. WADE**  
Parliament Buildings., Toronto

### FORD STARTER



Throw away your crank, start from the seat with a Sandbo "TWO-COMPRESSION" Starter. Differs from all others. Positively guaranteed to start.  
Write  
**GEO. W. MacNEILL,**  
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### NONE-SUCH SEED CORN

I guarantee that if within ten days you are not satisfied return corn at my expense and money will be refunded. Wisconsin No. 7, Bailey Leaming, White Caps, Long Fellow, Comptons Early. A good cotton bag furnished with each bus. and delivered to your nearest station.  
Remember the guarantee.

Write at once for prices to—  
**R. A. JACKSON**  
The Roselands, R.R. No. 1, Cottam, Ont

### FOR SALE—Imported Clydesdale Stallion

Royal Donald (8112) [13691], Enrolled, Inspected and Approved, rising 10 years old. We have used him 7 years here. Also some pure bred fillies and mares sired by him. Apply to—  
**J. B. CALDER,** - - **CARLUKE**

**GREEN CEDAR FENCE POSTS**  
for sale in car-lots. Apply: **W. A. Barrett**  
Sunderland, Ont. **G. T. R.**

## Planet Jr. Seeder and Wheel Hoe

This No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily all through the season.  
Planet Jr. Tools are made better, last longer, and do more thorough work; save time, lighten labor, and get bigger crops. They are the tools for real economy. Fully guaranteed.

72-page Catalog (168 illustrations) free  
Describes 55 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet-Cultivators. Write postal for it.  
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Box 1108F Phila Pa  
Write for the name of our nearest agency

## Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high-priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on distillate, petrol, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engines made; only three working parts. No cranking, no excessive weight, no carbonizing, less vibration, easy to operate.

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Horizontal Engine  
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Have patent throttle, giving three engines in one; force feed oiler; automobile type muffler, ball-bearing governor adjustable while running and other exclusive features. Every engine sent on 30 days' approval with freight and duty paid. 10-year guarantee. Write for 1915 catalog, "Engine Facts," showing New Models with special prices. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. **ELLIS ENGINE CO., 2855 E. GRAND BLVD., DETROIT, MICH.**

## CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have not exhibited at any shows during 1914. I am still in the horse business, and at present have the best lot of Stallions and Mares I ever had at any one time, 29 head; 17 Clydesdales and 4 Mares, 5 Percheron Stallions and 3 Mares; a visit to my stable will convince you I have more high-class horses than can be found in any one stable in Canada, and won't be undersold by any dealer in Canada; always a pleasure to show stock to intending purchasers, sale or no sale.  
**T. H. HASSARD,** - - **MARKHAM, P.O., G.T.R.**  
Locust Hill Station only 3 miles, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone.

### Gossip.

#### W. F. ELLIOTT'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The big dispersion sale of Holstein cattle listed by W. F. Elliott, of Unionville, Ont., on Friday, February 5th, should be a big drawing-card for breeders and others wishing to establish a herd of Holsteins, as much of the greatest producing blood of the breed will be offered. Unionville is on the Toronto-to-Lindsay branch of the G. T. R., 20 miles north-east of Toronto. The train from Toronto leaves at 7.50 a. m., and the return trains leave Unionville at 4.35 and 8.32 p. m.

Volume 60, of Coates' Herdbook, containing the pedigrees of improved Shorthorn cattle, new series, has been issued from the press, and a copy, by courtesy of the Secretary, received at this office. This volume, the largest in the series, contains pedigree records of bulls numbered from 118,418 to 123,758, and cows to 31st December, 1913. An alphabetical reference to name and address of breeders, and an extensive index to bulls and cows, is also contained. Application for the Herdbook, or any particulars respecting the work, may be addressed to the Secretary, Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 19 Hanover Square, London, W., England.

#### GLENGORE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Many nice, thick, "Black Doddie" cattle have been bred in the noted Glengore herd of Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin, Ont. Careful selection in choosing herd sires, and their good care and liberal rations, was the order of things that brought the herd up to the high general standard it has maintained for a number of years. Among all the sires used in past years, and which, of course, have produced many herd-headers and breeding females of note, not one has been able to propagate such splendid uniformity in heavy and even fleshing in his get as Middlebrook Prince 3rd, now in service, and a son of the Toronto and London champion, Hundred. He is a bull of vast scale, and a sire of a high order. On blood lines the herd is principally of the Mayflower and Fair Lady strains. In young things for sale are some right nice one- and two-year-old heifers, and half a dozen young bulls. Among the latter are some old enough for service, put up on show-ring lines, carrying a wealth of flesh evenly put on. When wanting a herd-header or some breeding heifers of this great champion beef breed, write the Messrs. Davis.

G. M. Forsyth, of North Claremont, in changing his advertisement, writes that the bulls he is offering are of good quality, both in breeding and individuality, ranging in ages from eight to thirteen months, and are fit to head good herds. One of them, a red Cruickshank Lavender, thirteen months, sired by the stock bull, Lord Gordon (imp.), out of a Dryden-bred cow, sired by Prince Glastier; another, eleven months, red, Kiblean Beauty, also sired by Lord Gordon, out of a young cow, sired by that good breeding bull, Dorothy's King (imp.), and she being the daughter of Beautiful Belle (imp.) (Beautiful Belle and her ten dams being bred by J. B. Manson, Kiblean Scot, the man who bred that successful show cow, White Heather); another, sired by a good breeding bull, and out of a heavy milker, with Brilliant Star (imp.) as her sire; another, roan, sired by a bull which was recently purchased to head a good herd in the Western Province, and out of a good-milking dam; also several others if space permitted, I might mention. These bulls will be priced right. Also a young Clydesdale stallion rising three years old that will take some beating if carried along till show time. He is of good size, smooth, in nice condition, with the best of feet and legs, and can move to the king's taste. He is sired by the great horse, Gallant Carruchan, and out of a mare sired by Burn Brae, champion at Pan-American and other shows. Visitors are always welcome at Woodholme, which is situated right at C. P. R. station, Claremont, Ont.

JANUAR

WEST INDIA

Why

will give some malady and stop business. May you be provoked. DOUGLAS

You BOG SPA

Muscle. W.F. YOUNG.

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"Ma Oil"

Contains 33% Purifies the skin and keeps healthy our free Feeders.

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are guaranteed Extra

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In exchange Meaford in rear. cast house

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men who will stand for 10 Kidneys, Feet for mailing. Address plain

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**TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS**  
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**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS**

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Why Suffer from Chilblains when




**Douglas' Egyptian Liniment**

will give immediate relief for this troublesome malady? It will prevent blood poisoning and stop bleeding instantly. May we send you a sample bottle to prove its merits? Free on request.

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**You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN, but**



**ABSORBINE**  
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Fens, Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

**GREATER RETURNS**


**"Maple Leaf" Oil Cake Meal**

Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo-Hydrates. Purifies the blood—cleans the skin—opens the bowels and keeps all live stock healthy. Write to-day for our free booklet, "Facts to Feeders"



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 are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes. Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat. Write for Catalogue

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**Wanted: Stallions or Mares**

In exchange for a good brick house in Meaford; on corner lot, close in with stable in rear. Price \$1,500. Also one rough-cast house in Collingwood. Price \$1,000.

**HENRY M. DOUGLAS & CO.**  
 Dealers in Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

**MEAFORD ONTARIO**

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder.**  
 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

**Mention this Paper**

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Spavin.**

Last June a spavin appeared on mare's hock. It was blistered twice, but she still went lame. I then used spavin cure and she got some better, but still goes lame at times. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the joint and give her at least five weeks' rest; longer if you can. If she still goes lame, in eight or ten months have her fired again. In some cases of spavin the lameness cannot be cured. **V.**

**Skin Disease—Worms.**

Pigs become scabby and dirty. Some have shed hard, dry scales. They are unthrifty. They also have large worms in their intestines. **M. A. C.**

Ans.—Wash them thoroughly with a warm four-per-cent. solution of creolin, thoroughly applied with a scrubbing-brush. Sweep and dust the pens thoroughly, and then wash with a hot five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid. For the worms, starve the pigs for 16 to 18 hours. Then mix 1 part oil of turpentine and 8 parts new milk, and give each pig from 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls of the mixture (according to size). This treatment can be repeated in about ten days if necessary. **V.**

**Joint Ill.**

Heifer produced a healthy calf that did well for four days, and then one hock became swollen and very sore, and the next day one knee became affected in the same way. The calf now cannot stand, and suffers some. **F. E.**

Ans.—This is joint ill, and there is little hope of recovery. Give him five grains iodide of potassium in a little new milk three times daily. Bathe the swollen parts well and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with a liniment made of two ounces tincture of iodine, one ounce camphor, one pint alcohol, and one pint water. Prevention of the disease consists in dressing the navel as soon as possible after birth, and several times daily afterwards until healed with a strong antiseptic, as a ten-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, say, 30 grains to a pint of water. We prefer the latter. **V.**

**Inversion of Rectum and Crippling.**  
 Pigs three months old are fed middlings, boiled turnips, milk, and stock food, and get little exercise. Two of them inverted their rectum and one died. Some of the others are crippled. **B. M.**

Ans.—The trouble is due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with two ounces Epsom salts, and follow up with three grains nux vomica three times daily to each. Feed on milk, middlings, and raw roots, and see that they get regular exercise as soon as they care to take it. It is doubtful if you will be able to do much for the one with inverted rectum. Wash the protruded portion well with hot water, to which has been added an ounce of laudanum to a pint of water. Then return it and apply a truss to prevent re-protrusion. Remove the truss occasionally to allow defecation, and inject into the rectum a mixture of one ounce alum and one ounce laudanum to a pint of warm water. Inject about two ounces of the mixture each time. **V.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Possibly Lump Jaw.**

I have a steer which had a lump right under the jaw bone, but loose. We treated it last fall, but it did not all disappear. The size of a duck's egg is left there right under the skin, and loose, and the skin seems not to heal over it right. He is in good condition. Would it be advisable to get a veterinarian and have it cut out, or to put some salve on to heal it shut? **F. W. K.**

Ans.—This is possibly lump jaw, but since it is of a persistent nature you had better call in your veterinarian. The iodide-of-potassium treatment so often outlined in these columns might effect a cure, but the veterinarian would diagnose the trouble and prescribe.

**Sydney Basic Slag**

If you have never experienced the profit to be derived from the use of fertilizers, we want you to begin this season. Remember, that the cost of labor, seed and rent are the same whether your crop be large or small. Use **BASIC SLAG** on your land, and you will increase the yield and improve the quality of any crop you grow. Other fertilizers will do the same, but

**Sydney Basic Slag**

Is the most economical to use, as it costs \$10 to \$15 per ton less than any other Fertilizer hitherto obtainable.

If we have no agent in your district, we will send you a ton direct from the factory for \$20, delivered free at any station in Ontario, cash with order.

For descriptive pamphlets and other particulars apply to:

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

**IMPORTED PERCHERON Stallions and Mares**

We have a larger selection of Percherons than any other firm in Eastern Canada, and our barns contain more prizewinners at the leading fairs than all others combined. No advance in prices, although the source of supply is cut off. Write for beautiful illustrated catalogue.

**Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ontario**  
 Bell 'Phone 18

**1914 Stallions—CLYDESDALES—Fillies 1914**

We made the grade on a darkened ship without meeting a Kaiser cruiser, Our 1914 importation are home. Stallions and fillies especially selected for character, quality and breeding. If you want a topper, come and see them

**Smith & Richardson, Columbus P.O.**  
 Myrtle C.P.R. Brooklin G.T.R.



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

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON** QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO

A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale  
 Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome.  
**BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUE.**



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

**Royal Oak Clydesdales** Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (3 with foal by side) 2 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience. **G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L.-D. 'Phone, Ridgeway.**

**Angus Bull For Sale**

The undersigned offers the magnificent pure bred Angus bull "Tom of Innerleithen" a splendid herd leader and in the pink of condition. Three years old. Price \$125. Two young bulls for sale. Just rising one year. In good shape.  
**M. G. Ransford, STAPLETON STOCK FARM, Clinton, Ont.**



## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
76 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

## STAMMERERS

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

### ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For Sale—Several young bulls from the imported sire and prizewinner, "Pradamere." Address: A. Dinamore, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm Clarksburg, Ontario

### Beaver Hill Aberdeen - Angus

Choice young Bulls fit for service. Females all ages, for sale. Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Co. Wellington, Ontario

### Tweedhill Aberdeen - Angus

Excellent young bulls of serviceable ages. Heifers in calf, etc. James Sharp, R. R. No. 1, Terra Cotta, Ont. C.P.R. and G.T.R., Cheltenham Station.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE OXFORD SHEEP

For Sale—good young show bulls and females also a few Oxford rams. Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

### Glengore Aberdeen-Angus

We have several grandsons of the Toronto and London grand champion, Hundred, Mayflowers and Fair Ladies, of serviceable age down; also one- and two-year-old heifers. A strictly high-class lot. Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

## SHORTHORNS

8 bulls from 7 to 15 months, some are herd headers both in quality, size and breeding, some are thick, fleshy, sappy bulls that will get good steers, also 10 heifers and a few young cows bred on milking lines; prices easy. Write me your wants. STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONTARIO

## Oakland--61 Shorthorns

Present offering: 4 Roan bulls 10 to 12 months, 2 Reds, older; also matured cows and heifers. Mostly sired by one of the best Roan bulls in Ontario. Inspect this dual purpose, prolific herd, or write: Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

## 6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, size; cows milking up to 50 lbs. Prices easy. THOMAS GRAHAM, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

## 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914

We have now for sale three young bulls, one 13 mos old and two ten months. These calves are choicely bred for both milk and beef and are good and very promising animals. Come and see them. MISS C. SMITH, - GLANDEBOYE, R.R. 1 Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

## Fletcher's Shorthorns.

Imp. stock bull, Royal Bruce = 55038 = (89909) 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower; was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston for his own use. Young stock of either sex for sale. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 2. Long-Distance Telephone. Erin Station, C.P.R.

## Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicester

Have always on hand to offer a good selection of young bulls and heifers from the best milking families; also a choice selection of Leicester of both sexes, including a choice imp 2-year-old ram, suitable for show purposes. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 2

## CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

For this season we have some extra nice thick fleshed bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also cows and heifers. DR. T. S. SPROULE Markdale, Ontario

## Strawberries, Raspberries, 15 varieties; Sweet Potatoes, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue.

THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**Sex of Geese.**  
You are constantly being asked, through the medium of your "Questions and Answers," how to tell the sex of geese. In my experience, I find the easiest way is to look at the bird from behind. The belly of the male is gently round, while in the female one portion of belly hangs down and is quite loose appearing. This is particularly noticeable as the female nears the laying period, but may be told after birds are four or five months old. This different conformation may also be distinguished by touch if one has hold of the bird. H. W. Ontario Co.

**Hydraulic Ram.**  
I have a flowing well that throws 300 gallons an hour; well is 300 feet away from house, and 30 feet lower than the house. How could I pump this water to the house? Would a hydraulic ram pump it? What amount of water would the ram use? Flow is about 1 1/2 inches. How long would a ram last? G. D. G.

**Ans.—**A hydraulic ram could be easily arranged to pump water to the house. The quantity it will deliver depends on what fall can be had from the well to the ram. This will depend somewhat on what chance there is for carrying away the waste water. If there is a fall of three feet in the drive-pipe, then the ram will deliver 20 gallons per hour at the house, that is about half a barrel. The remainder of the 300 gallons would be wasted. W. H. D.

**Enlarging School Site.**  
Some seven or eight years ago, A made a will leaving his property to his daughters, B and C. Shortly after A died. For some unexplained reason will has never been probated. On the corner of the farm left to C is a schoolhouse with half an acre of land belonging to school section. The trustees have been empowered to buy another half-acre, but so far have been unable to secure a title.

1. What steps could be taken to appropriate the land?  
2. We understand this is entailed property. Does such hold good in Canada? Ontario. A. D.

**Ans.—**1. The Board may pass a resolution declaring that the further half-acre of land is required for the enlargement of the school site, and then proceed to expropriate it pursuant to Section 5 of the School Sites Act, R. S. O., 1914, Chap. 277; and see especially Sec. 4 of the Act; also, see The Public Schools Act, R. S. O., 1914, Chap. 269, Sections 11 and 14. The Schools Sites Act makes provision for the expropriation proceedings, and deals in a general way with the difficulties you suggest.  
2. Yes; but the state of the title to the half-acre in question does not seriously affect the matter.

**Treating Dying Trees.**  
We have a tree here we think is badly affected with the dry rot in the heart. Would cutting away the rotting limbs do it any good? We think it is grafted enough. The fruit, as far as we can see, turns out to be decomposed before it becomes of any use. Would like to know if corruption at the root would be the cause of it. Would like an early answer, as it is under the care of the Government, and is costing the country quite a sum every year, of which we see no reason for unless the dead wood can be all cut away and it be made to bear good fruit. As far as we can see, it is past redemption, and fit only for the fire, as Bordeaux or lime and sulphur have no effect on it. P. J. C.

**Ans.—**This tree apparently requires surgical treatment. Cut away the dead and dying branches and clean out, so far as possible, all the decomposed part of the trunk. Fill in the gaps with cement mixed in the proportion of one to seven or eight, and plaster on the outside of the treated part with cement mixed one to two, or in equal parts. Paint over the staves which remain where limbs are cut off with white lead and oil. Spray the fruit as is generally prescribed for straggling operations. It is not probable that the trouble is in the root.

## Better Results For Less Money

No farmer, dairyman or stock-raiser can mix feeds himself that will approach the tested CALDWELL'S STOCK MEALS, even by spending twice the money. Take

### CALDWELL'S Cream Substitute CALF MEAL

It contains Linseed, Wheat, Oat, Corn, Locust Bean, Pea and Molasses Meal in correct proportions to give best results. We guarantee these ingredients to the Government. Analysis proves they provide PROTEIN 19 to 20%, FAT 7 to 8%, FIBRE 5%. CALDWELL'S CALF MEAL furnishes an ideal substitute for whole milk and raises just as good calves. Write for descriptive booklet.

### CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

is a high protein, complete cow ration specially planned for the production of milk. Government guaranteed—made from selected materials, carefully re-cleaned. Analysis shows PROTEIN 20%, FAT 6.3% FIBRE 10%. Will increase the milk flow and keep your herd in top-notch condition. Booklet free.

### CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

the famous, unequalled upbuilder of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. It contains 84% Pure Cane Molasses (Not Beet Molasses) and 16% Edible Moss. Besides its wonderful nutritive value, it has digestive and antiseptic properties that quickly benefit any animal fed with it. Cuts down feed bills and gives better results. Write for booklet.

## The Caldwell Feed and Cereal Co., Limited

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### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ELMPARK SUFFOLK SHEEP

Choice young bulls that have won their colors. Choice cows and heifers that have done the same. Suffolk flock headers of highest quality, also shearing and ewe lambs. Come where the best is bred for your breeding stock. JAMES BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO

## 1889 --- If you want HEREFORDS --- 1915

Write: H. DUDLEY SMITH, "Ingleside Farm," Rural 1, Ancaster, Ont.

### 1909 Canada's Champion Hereford Herd 1914

For the above six years at the leading shows from Toronto to Edmonton my herd has maintained its supremacy as the champion herd of Canada; American and Canadian bred bulls for sale, the highest attainment of the breed; also cows and heifers. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

### Escana Farm Shorthorns

100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort Imp., the sire of the first-prize bull herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form; also 20 cows and heifers. MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington, Ont. JOS. MCCRUDDEN, Manager.

### H. SMITH - HAY P.O., ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

### Poplar Hall Shorthorns

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

### PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. C. P. R. 1/2 mile from station.

### Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by "Nero of Cluny" (imp.) and Sunnyside "Marquis." For Sale—a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by "Mistral Marquis" with calves at foot. F. W. SMITH & SON, R.R. No. 2, - SCOTLAND, ONTARIO - Long-Distance Telephone

### SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Special prices of Twenty Shorthorn Bulls during Winter Fair week. Many of them are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three Trains daily each way. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

### HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We have a choice selection of richly-bred young herd headers, the thick, mellow, good doing kind. Visit our herd and make your own selection. RICHARDSON BROS., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO Myrtle C.P.R.; Oshawa, C.N.O. and G.T.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. Sta.

### IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers. J. WATT & SON - Elora Station - SALEM, ONTARIO

### Woodholme Shorthorns and Clydesdales

For Sale: Eight young Shorthorn bulls of good quality and breeding, sired by Lord Goddon Imp. and other good sires, and out of good milking dams. Also a show Clydesdale stallion rising 3 years old. Farm adjoins C. P. R. station. G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

## When Writing Please Mention Advocate



# THE GREAT CANADIAN ANNUAL SALE OF Scotch Shorthorns

WILL BE HELD AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON

## Wednesday, February 3rd, 1915

Commencing at 12.00, noon, when Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.; and Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; will sell

### 60 HEAD OF THE CHOICEST SPECIMENS OF THE BREED

Half of them are young bulls, and are without question the best that have ever been sold at auction in Canada, both as to breeding and individuals. The other half are heifers and young cows of the same class. Cattle have never been more valuable, and there can be no better chance to buy from the best herds at your own price.

Get single tickets to Toronto for the Shorthorn meeting, February 2nd, also get standard certificate to exchange for return ticket.

**Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Manager of Sale**

Ask for catalogue.

#### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

##### Odor From Sewage.

Dear Sir,—Re bad odor in sewage disposal as published in "The Farmer's Advocate" Subscriber does not say whether he has a water-flush to his lavatory or not. If he has, he must have a trap at the bottom of his pan; if he has not, that is where the odor comes from. To stop it, he must have a water trap that holds all odors back, and is air-tight.

O. W. FRANKLIN.

Grey Co., Ont.

##### Feeding Cattle.

1. I have some young cattle coming two years old that I am feeding for beef. Feed—Cut oat straw, turnips, meal (corn one-half, barley and oat chop one-half). How many pounds meal per head per day should I feed?

2. If I buy two-year-old stockers next spring, what would be a reasonable gain next summer on good pasture?

C. M. G.

Ans.—1. Feeders that we have observed, and successful ones with stock, start feeding cattle with two quarts or less of chop when they go into the stable, and increase until the amount reaches about four quarts per day during the late winter feeding. Your cattle are a shade younger than those to which this quantity of chop was fed, and possibly they will consume on the average a little less. It will depend largely, of course, on the individuality of the steers, and quantity must be gauged more by what they eat and what they do with it, than upon any records which have been kept by anyone.

2. Two-year-old steers should gain somewhere between a pound and one-half and a pound and three-quarters per day during the summer. Investigators state, as an average over a great number of experiments, including thousands of steers, that two-year-olds should gain 1.87 pounds per day.

##### Shying Horse.

I have a four-year-old driver, when driving him single he frightens on the off side and turns to the left, right around, facing the other way quick as a flash, but don't try to run away. I use a Rockwood bit on him. Pulling on the off line is of no use. Could you tell me what to do to stop him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is sometimes difficult to control a horse that has the habit of shying. Are you sure his eyes are all right? Very often, shying is caused by

**WANTED—  
Spring Rye or Goose Wheat**  
Suitable for Seed.  
Send samples and state quantity  
GEORGE KEITH & SONS  
Seed Merchants Since 1866 124 King St. East  
TORONTO

#### We Have Advanced Our Price For Good Quality Cream

We pay express and supply cans. It will pay you to write us, we have had ten years experience and we can guarantee satisfaction. A man wanted in every county, easy money.

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## 20 ROSEDALE STOCK FARM 20 SHORTHORN BULLS

Some of them fit to head the best herds in the country. Some are from heavy milking dams. Six are from imported dams.  
G.T.R. C.P.R. J. M. GARDHOUSE Street Railway and  
WESTON P.O. Long-Distance Telephone

### Robert Miller Pays The Freight

Young Shorthorn bulls of Showyard Quality, sired by Superb Sultan and other great imported sires, from the best imported and Scotch bred cows to be found, some of them great milkers, ready to sell at moderate prices, and delivered at your home station. Cows and heifers supplied too, write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER :: \* :: STOUFFVILLE, ONT

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES** We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year-old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman—87809—One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock;  
A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-Distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario

**Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English**—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or a right good young cow with calves at foot, or a thick mellow beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.  
A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

**BULLS and FEMALES** At greatly reduced prices, as my sale had to be called off on account of the weather. Herd must be reduced, as I am short of feed and stabling. Low prices for quick sale.  
JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONTARIO  
Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares**  
Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.  
Bell Telephone. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.  
Burlington Junction, G.T.R., 1/2 mile.

**Brampton Jerseys** We're busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cow. These bulls are fit for any show ring.  
Brampton, Ontario  
B. H. Bull & Son

**Don Jerseys** Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario

**Evergreen Stock Farm—High-class Registered Holsteins**—For sale: Two exceptionally fine young bulls, one ready for service, and dams have good official records. Also three heifer calves, six, seven and ten months old; good individuals and bred right. Write for particulars, or come and see them.  
A. E. HULET, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone.

**VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS**  
Herd headed by King Sigs Alartra Calamity. 10 dams 2 to 4 years old average 393 per cent fat. The first 8 heifers to freshen have average records of 16.52 lbs. of butter for 7 days. Bulls from the above dams for sale; prices \$50 to \$100.  
Write us, or, better, come to see them. Arbogast Bros., Sebringville P.O., Ont.

**When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate**

defective eyesight. Blinders on bridles are said to aggravate the trouble. Be gentle with horse; talk to him when passing objects of which he is likely to be frightened; use a twisted wire bit, and if his eyes need attention have them examined by a veterinarian. As he is a young horse, he may get over the trouble all right as he becomes more accustomed to being driven in single harness. Try open bridles if you have not already done so.

#### Extending Silo—Rye for Hogs.

1. I have a silo built in the barn 14 feet square. It is cement 8 1/2 feet to the floor, and frame above. The frame part is decayed, and I wish to build it up with concrete to the swing-beam 22 feet, and put a 4-foot frame on top, making it a 26-foot silo. What thickness concrete would be safe? It is one foot at the bottom.

2. Would woven fence wire, one ply No. 9, be sufficient for reinforcement?

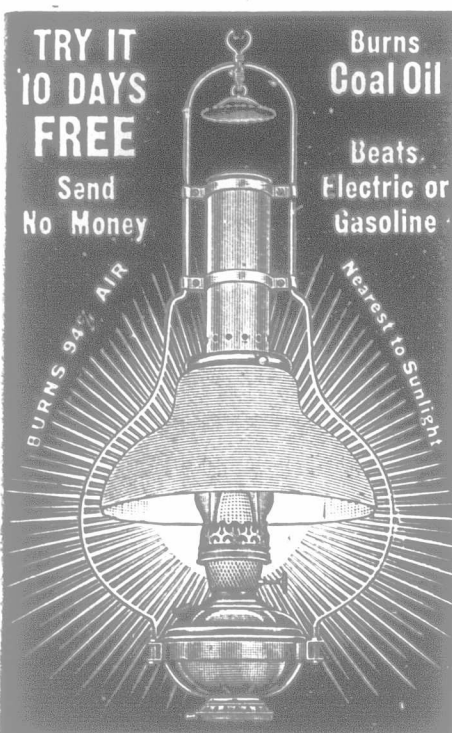
3. Which is the most economical feed for hogs, rye at \$1 per bushel, or shorts at present market price? R. H.

Ans.—1. Many silos as high as 40 feet commence with about 11 inches thickness at the bottom, and come to 6 inches at the top. This additional amount of cement which you intend to put on should be strong enough at 8 inches, reduced to 5 or 6 inches at the top.

2. This wire should be sufficient for reinforcement if used liberally enough. Some barbed wire is also useful in construction of this kind, as the barbs prevent slipping of the cement in case of any cracks. Three-eighth-inch round annealed iron rods are the proper thing spaced about 15 inches apart.

3. Shorts and middlings are usually interchangeable terms, but we are assuming that you mean the better grade of feeding stuffs known as middlings. Shorts are sometimes of very poor quality for pigs or any other kind of stock. At the present market price for middlings, and considering rye at \$1 per bushel, the middlings will be very much cheaper as food for swine. They should not be fed exclusively, however, but should be classed with corn meal, or even some rye. Rye is not considered quite as good as corn meal for swine. Middlings are considered slightly better than corn meal, so from this you can get the relative merits of these different feeds. However, middlings and corn meal mixed together are superior to middlings alone. A mixture of middlings, corn meal, and a little rye, if you wish, would be better than any one of these three feeds alone.





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to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

### Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

### Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. **Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.**

### We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

### Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

**THE LAMP COMPANY**  
429 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World.

### Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls."

**No Money Required** We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

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Special attention given to Patent Litigation.

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## Ridout & Maybee

CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

## Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchinbrae Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance Farms, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor  
Dominion Express Building, Montreal,  
D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Que.

**High-Class Ayrshires** If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.  
**D. A. MACFARLANE, KILSO, QUEBEC**

**City View Ayrshires**—Present offerings: Two young bulls fit for service. One yearling heifer and three 3-year-olds finishing their two-year-old test.  
**James Beag & Son, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## Questions and Answers.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Breeding.

I am living in an incorporated town, and keep an entire horse, which I use for breeding purposes. During the season I use him in a high enclosure, which, although not roofed, is still entirely out of sight from the public. This enclosure is on my own property, and is about forty feet from the nearest dwelling-house. All doors are kept closed, and every thing done as far as possible to avoid disturbing the public.

1. What is required by statute in a case of this kind in a town or city?
2. Can the Council of said town pass a by-law to prohibit the use of a horse breeding a mare inside of the corporation?

J. J. A.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. The Municipal Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 192, Sections 250 and 399, empower municipal councils to regulate such matters, by by-laws, and enquiry should be made of the Clerk of the local municipality as to any such regulations.

2. We think not.

#### Cripple Pigs.

Pigs four months old are becoming unable to walk. Their legs are twisting out of shape, and they seem to be suffering quite a lot. They are in a warm, dry place. I have been feeding them on buckwheat porridge and boiled potatoes mashed with middlings, with very little milk. Please let me know, through your paper, if anything can be done for these. Also what other feed to use.

J. W. M.

Ans.—This trouble may be due to lack of exercise or digestive trouble. If possible give these pigs some exercise if they are at all able to walk. Purge them with about five ounces of Epsom salts, and follow with five to ten grains nux vomica twice daily. Feed lightly on milk, bran and raw roots, until they recover, then gradually increase the food. After they have recovered, feed more heavily of middlings and less shorts and buckwheat. Feed a little of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and charcoal every day. It is sometimes a lack of mineral matter in their food that causes them to become disabled in this way, and bone meal, charcoal, salts, and such matters should be before them at all times.

#### Rations for Cows.

1. In January 7th issue you publish, on page 30, rations for dairy cattle. In it you advise 40 pounds of silage. Do you consider that amount enough for all cows? I have silage, mixed grain, chop (oats and barley), and mixed red and alfalfa clover hay. All kinds of feed are available, such as corn chop, cotton-seed meal, bran, brewers' grains (dry) and oil-cake meal. Please compound a ration, using any or all the foregoing for cows in full milk. I would like the ration to keep the cows in good flesh as well as produce milk.

2. Please also state ration for cows not in milk for six weeks previous to freshening, using silage and oat straw as a basis?

A. G.

Ans.—1. Forty pounds of silage is more than some cows will consume, others will eat more. It is a matter of individuality, and without experience with the animal in question, it is difficult to recommend a ration that will exactly suit. Hay, 10 lbs.; silage, 40 lbs.; cotton-seed meal, 2 lbs.; chop (oats and barley), 4 lbs.; and bran 4 lbs., should make a suitable ration for dairy cattle in the absence of roots. It contains approximately 27 lbs. of dry matter, and there may be individuals in the herd that will not consume the total quantity per day. However, the proportions are in keeping with good feeding, and the cows should maintain their flesh as well as they may be expected to during lactation.

2. Dry cows should be fed liberally so they will be in condition to produce during their next period of lactation. The hay and cotton-seed meal may be dropped from the ration already given, and oat straw substituted. Cotton-seed meal is advised here on account of its present reasonable price on the market. If the straw is not of good quality, we would recommend a small feed of hay each day in addition.

## Lakeview Sale

At the farm near BRONTE, ONTARIO

Wednesday, February 17th, 1915

THIRTY HEAD

## High-class Holsteins

All young stock and sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona and King Canary Segis. All stock in milk have official records and come from official record dams.

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol has now 20 R. of M. daughters, five of them averaging over 20 pounds, and one is a 24.5-pound three-year-old. His sire is the only bull in the world with 13 daughters averaging over 100 pounds of milk each in one day.

Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona has three daughters in milk, and these have made good records, one over 17 pounds as a junior two-year-old. This bull is a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Mona, the three-year-old world's champion for yearly milk production.

### DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

Remember, the offerings are all young and sound, and each is backed up by the reputation that the LAKEVIEW HERD is trying to make for itself.

Terms: Cash or 6 months' credit on approved notes at 6%.

Radial cars from Hamilton ten minutes after each hour for Trafalgar, returning half-past each hour for Hamilton. G. T. R. from Toronto for Bronte 6.20 a.m. and 12.15 noon, returning 6.04 for Toronto.

CATALOGUE FROM THE

Manager, Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ontario

## Norfolk Holstein Breeders' Annual Club Sale

SIMCOE, ONT.

Thursday, February 11th, 1915

## 50 HEAD PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

On the morning of the sale all cattle will be inspected by an impartial inspector, to assure prospective purchasers that every animal offered is sound and right. No three-teaters nor shy breeders may be listed by consignors. All cattle not tested for tuberculosis previous to day of sale by a competent vet. must be sold subject to tuberculin test. Now is the time to part with a few grades, and lay a foundation in pure-bred Holsteins.

**W. H. Cherry,**  
Advertising Manager  
HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

**J. Alex. Wallace**  
Secretary-Treasurer  
SIMCOE, ONT.



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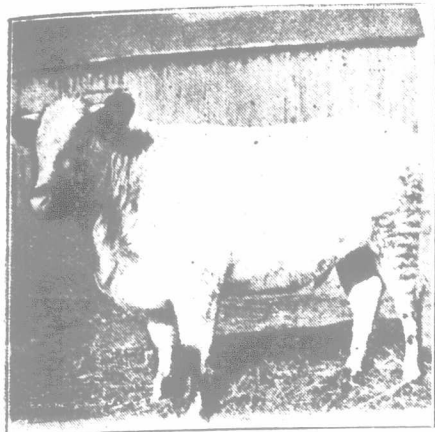
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First-Prize Calf of Lambton County

Owned and raised by D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont., the well-known stock breeder. Captured the cash prize at Lambton County Fair, Sarnia, October, 1914, in spite of strong competition, and was raised on

## Gardiner's Calf Meal

"The Perfect Cream Substitute"

Contains absolutely no filler or cheap by-products.

MADE IN CANADA

A trial convinces. Write for prices. We pay the freight.

GARDINER BROS., Sarnia, Ont.

Don't Merely Scrape the Soil! Harrow Right With a

## Bissell Disc Harrow

(In-Throw, Out-Throw or Double Action)

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

### IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

We are offering some good show-bulls from Record dams, with records up to 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, sired by Fairmont Johan Spofford, Calamity. Official 7-day records of his dam, sire's dam, and two of his sisters, average 30½ lbs. butter. Dams of these bulls are close blood to Vellessa Scott 2nd, the first of the breed to produce 41.87 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and the only cow of the breed to make 21.7-day records averaging 39.68. Extended pedigree furnished.

W. H. SIMMONS, NEW DURHAM P.O., ONT.

### Maple Grove Holsteins

Do you know that Tidy Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own? She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want the blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write:

H. BOLLETT, TAVISTOCK, ONT. R.R. NO. 1

### BUY THE BEST 4 Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and several calves. Females all ages, cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M. milking up to 19.00 pounds. Bulls in service—"King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde."

R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario, Manchester G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

### Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Application 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. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

### Great Yearling Holstein Bull For Sale

out of the cow Victoria Burke with the wonderful record of 100 lbs. milk in one day, 686.6 lbs. in 7 days, 2,538.2 lbs. in 30 days and 30.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 122.08 lbs. of butter in 30 days. This cow ranked fourth in 1913 Records, 30 day class. The sire of this bull is sired by Fairview Korndyke Pontiac with ten sisters all with records over 30 lbs. butter in 30 days. Come and see or write: JAMES A. CASKEY, MADOC, ONT.

### The Maples Holstein Herd

offers ready for service sons of Prince Aaggie Mechthild from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion 2-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 846 lbs. butter. Also choice females of like breeding. Write:

Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

### HOLSTEINS, YORKSHIRES & COTSWOLDS

Special offering: Sows due to farrow in April, a 7 months old boar and Holstein females, either tested or untested. Bulls fit for service and a Sept. bull whose 3-year-old dam and sire's 4-year-old dam average 1700 lbs. milk in 1 year. For full particulars, write: R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Probably Sweeny.

I have a heavy Clydesdale mare which suckled a colt last summer, doing scarcely any work. When fall plowing commenced she was hitched up as furrow horse of a three-horse team. Of late I have noticed the muscles shrunken, leaving a hollow just behind seat of collar. She shows no lameness and is in good condition. She will run idle for the winter. Do you think this hollow will fill out, or would you advise assisting nature by blistering? A. D. M.

Ans.—This is sweeny. Cure is slow. Give rest. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the shrunken shoulder. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts, and rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third, wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now and oil daily until the scale comes off. Repeat if necessary.

#### Re Cotton-seed Meal.

1. Is cotton-seed meal good for pigs? If so, how much should one feed to pigs four months old?

2. Is cotton-seed meal good for horses?

3. What is the cause of gray mold in silage. Our corn was cut when the corn was in the glazed stage. It was left lying on the ground, part of it a week, and the remainder of the field three days. Beautiful weather, and no rain when we filled the silo, which required one day and a half. Our silo is cement, 14 x 40 feet, well plastered inside and out. The walls are smooth and hard. When filling, three men were in the silo tramping, and we used pipes to distribute the corn. Corn was cut one-half inch long. The variety was White Cap Yellow Dent.

4. Is cotton-seed meal, 30 lbs. of silage, cut oat straw and hav. half timothy and half clover, a balanced ration for cows? A. R.

Ans.—1. Cotton-seed meal is unsafe to feed to swine. It has some poisonous properties when fed to that class of live stock, and although one might feed it for a little time without any unfavorable results, yet the experiments tried with it have often been disastrous to the swine, and it is, consequently, an unsafe feed. It requires great care in feeding.

2. A little cotton-seed meal is all right for horses. From one pound to one and one-half pounds per day will give very good results on most any kind of horse, while work horses will consume nearly two pounds.

3. Mold in silage is a growth of an organism which belongs to the plant life, and it requires heat, air and moisture, in order that it may thrive. It seems strange that a silo filled under such ideal conditions should be troubled in this way. Possibly this phenomenon lies at the juncture of two periods of filling, and when this is fed away the remainder may be all right. If the corn were moist enough when it was put in the silo, there seems no possible chance for mold to develop under such conditions.

4. Using two pounds of cotton-seed meal, which is all one should feed to each animal per day, this amount of feeding stuffs will not make a balanced ration. It is too wide, that is, there are too many carbohydrates and fats for the amount of protein contained in them. Ten lbs. of hay, 4 lbs. of oat straw, 30 lbs. of silage, and 2 lbs. of cotton-seed meal, is not enough to feed to full-grown animals or cows during lactation. If one should add more hay or straw or silage, it would be making the ration wider and less desirable, but adding 2 lbs. of bran brings the ration down to one with one part of protein to about 6½ parts of the other ingredients looked for in feeding stuffs. This ration would, furthermore, stand one pound of oil cake, but as it stands at present, namely, 10 lbs. mixed hay, 30 lbs. silage, 4 lbs. oat straw, 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal, and 2 lbs. of bran, is fairly good. It is unfortunate that clover or alfalfa hay could not make up the roughage in this particular case. Furthermore, if the straw could be replaced by chop, the ration would be superior to that now recommended.

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 43 HEAD OF Pure-bred Holsteins

At Rivermead Farm, UNIONVILLE, ONT., on Friday, February 5th, 1915

Sale commences at 11 o'clock

Thirty-eight cows and heifers and five young bulls. Several cows due to calf within the next 30 days. A number just bred, their last calves to be sold at the sale. Several heifers one year old, bred to a son of a 29-lb. cow, and son of King of the Pontiacs. All to be sold without reserve.

The farm is four minutes' walk from the station, Unionville, Midland Division, G.T.R., 20 miles north of Toronto, Ont.

Terms cash, or six months' with interest, 6 per cent. on approved notes. Catalogue on application.

Auctioneers } B. V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N. Y.  
J. H. PRENTICE, Toronto, Ont.

W. F. ELLIOT, Unionville, Ontario

## 80 The Old Reliable Tillsonburg Sale 80

BUSINESS BETTER THAN USUAL

The Fourth Annual Sale of the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co.

Will be held at Tillsonburg, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK

When we will sell

## 80 Head of Choice Holsteins

A Few Richly-bred Bulls, and the Balance Females

with records up to 25 pounds. Bred from or to some of the best bulls in Canada—bulls that are backed by good official records (and not by wind). Cows, heifers and bulls fit for any show ring or the foundation of herds. All will be sold subject to tuberculin test and subject to inspection. No reserve, everything offered will be sold regardless of its value. Plan to spend the day with us. We will be pleased to have the encouragement of your presence. Also any suggestions for the improvement of our future sales that you may make will be gladly received. Catalogues ready January 20th, sent on application to:

Moore & Dean, Auctioneers. R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.

### SUMMER HILL FARM

## Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshires hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON

HAMILTON - Phone 7165 - R. R. No. 2 - ONTARIO

## Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE. 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—World's records when made

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

THIRD PUBLIC SALE will be held at the farm, near Bronte, in February or early March. Heifers and young cows sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona will be the feature of the sale. Look for further advertisements and write for catalogue to the Manager—

LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONTARIO

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke, a splendid young bull with the best of high record backing, also a large perfect individual. Bull calves for sale, 1 born Nov. 6, 1914, a large straight calf and out of one of our best bred heifers, will be sold reasonable if taken soon.

GRIESBACH BROS., Phone Collingwood, Ont.

## Holsteins and Percherons at Beaver Creek Stock Farm

In Holsteins—Present offering: 8 or 10 fresh cows, also 4 yearling heifers. In Percherons—2 Stallions rising three years and 5 years respectively, also one yearling filly. Will sell the holsteins at prices that will be attractive. The two stallions may be exchanged for one and a cash difference.

Albert Mittelfeldt, Smithfield Station, T.H. & B.R.R. Wellandport, Ontario

## Holstein Cattle (Price Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, herd sire.)

Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ontario

## Ourvilla Holstein Herd

The first herd in Canada to develop a 31 lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 7 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, sired by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us.

LIDLAW BROS., AYLMEY, ONTARIO



**Don't Sell the Young Calf**  
**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**  
*Will Raise It Without Milk*



There's big money and little trouble in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for **BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**. For over a century the recognized milk food for calves, at one-fourth the cost of milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully apportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

**The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the So-called Calf Meals Made of Raw Cereal By-Products.**

Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."  
**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY**  
 Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Waukegan, Ill.

**CHURCH BELLS**  
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**MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY**  
**FULLY WARRANTED**  
**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,**  
 BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
 Established 1866



**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep  
 Collie Dogs.

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.  
**ROBT. McEWEN, - - - BYRON, ONT.**  
 Near London

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**  
 Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. Write to **John Cousins & Sons**, "Buena Vista Farm," - Harriston, Ont.

**Tower Farm Oxfords**—A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs sired by Hamptonian, No. 279, imported prize-winner at the Royal; also a few yearling rams and ewes.  
**EPHRAIM BARBOUR, - ERIN, ONTARIO**

**Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn**—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horned Shropshire Sheep, and in Swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying. **Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.** Phone 284. M.C.R., P.M. and Electric Ry.

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns** Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice lot of young boars fit for service and also young sows bred, and also a choice lot of young bulls and heifers sired by Proud Loyalist (Imp.) from choice cows. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires** Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service: 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable.  
**G. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont.** R. R. No. 1

**TAMWORTHS**  
 Boars ready for service. Sows and pigs of all ages for sale, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.  
**John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario**

**Improved Yorkshires**—We are booking orders for weaned pigs. Delivery about Feb. 15th. We also offer older pigs, of both sexes, at most reasonable prices. Drop us a one-cent post card, stating your requirements. Our stock is of the best imported strains.  
**POMONA FARM, Cobourg, Ont.**

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**  
 200 Head  
 Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, is the peer of them all.

Our brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. For sale: 20 sows in farrow, 10 hours fit for use. A grand lot of young stock. Write us today.  
**H. S. McDIARMID, - FINGAL, P.O., ONT.**  
 Shelden Station, L.D. Phone via St. Thomas

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**—Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.  
**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**  
 For Sale: High class sows from 9 to 18 months of age bred to farrow in March. Also my stock bear Noble Sun 21 months old, a right good one. Another 6 months old. **JOHN POLLARD,** Norwich, Ont. - - - R. R. No. 4

**Poland China and Chester White and Shorthorns**, many are winners and the pride of winners at Canada's best shows. Price moderate. **Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**To Remove Warts.**  
 Give me a cure for warts on cattle.

**D. M.**  
 Ans.—Some have had success by using repeated applications of castor oil. If the warts have long constricted necks, they may be clipped off with pincers, or a strong thread tied around the neck will soon remove them. If they have large bases, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather.

**Share Farming.**  
 Would you please tell me, through your valuable paper, what are the usual terms on renting a farm on shares? Does the owner, as a rule, provide everything, that is, horses, stock, implements, grain and seed, and if so, at the end of the year what does the owner generally take as his share? Does the man that the farm is rented to, as a rule, draw a weekly wage, or is it usual for him to wait until the end of the year for his share? What is the man generally allowed for his share?

**A. L. I.**  
 Ans.—There are so many different conditions to be considered in share farming that it is always difficult to give a definite answer. The owner generally furnishes everything. The owner, on these terms, generally gets from 60 to 65 per cent. of the proceeds. The tenant does not generally draw a weekly wage, but we presume may make arrangements to draw necessary living wages, but as the owner is supplying most of the necessities, this is not so important. The tenant would get from 35 to 40 per cent. This is only an estimate, and it depends altogether on the agreement what each should get.

**Wet Stable.**  
 My stable is dripping with water part of the time, and the inside of the doors will be white with frost in the morning. The stable is a stone wall 9 feet high, and 30 x 62 feet, with cement floor. I stable about 20 head of cattle inside. The stable seems to be warm enough, as turnips never freeze. Windows and doors are all tight. Cattle are out for about two hours each day, meanwhile the doors are open and shut, as stable is being cleaned. My neighbor's stable is dry while mine is wet, under the same conditions. Can you tell me what to do? I have lately put in two elevators five inches square, but it does not improve it any.

**A. B. C.**  
 Ans.—The warm, moist air of the stable coming in contact with the cold walls is sure to cause considerable condensation and precipitation of moisture which on cold nights causes the frost. It is strange that your neighbor's stable, under the same conditions, does not exhibit this phenomenon, but it seems peculiar that a stable with a stone wall should not precipitate this moisture when it is supplied with no better ventilation than you describe. There should be some inlet for the air, and outlet to carry it away that reach to the top of the building. Ventilators that only go to the left are not satisfactory. There should be double the outlet that there is of inlet, and writing in a former issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Canada's Experimental Farms, claims that the outlet should never be less than 18 inches across. "Shafts smaller than this are unsatisfactory. In the first place, they are almost certain to sweat, and in the second place, do not permit nearly as much air to escape relatively to their size as do larger shafts." He further says: "The total cross-section arrangement of intake should allow at least 15 square inches per head of cattle or horses included in the stable, that is, there should be about one square foot of intake for each ton load. The outlet should have double the capacity of the intake, that is, there should be at least 30 square inches of outlet for each head of cattle or horse in the stable." Lack of ventilation is evidently the cause of this undesirable condition existing in the stable, and we believe with a little better system of ventilation this trouble would be obliterated to a very large extent. Both the intakes and outlets should be provided with doors, so the circulation could be regulated.

**Why Not Enjoy City Comforts?**  
 The one thing sadly lacking on the average farm is running water in house and barn.



For a moderate outlay you can enjoy full water facilities, with all the comfort and safety that adequate water pressure affords.

We make the **EMPIRE Water Supply System** in many styles and sizes to cover every need—hand-operated, or to run by windmill, gasoline or electric power. Outfit shown below is our powerful Style A.

**EMPIRE Water Supply System**  
 It is operated by hand, requires little attention, is simple, durable, and does not get out of order. This apparatus is low in price, but very efficient. It gives ample pressure to all parts of the house. By making a simple connection to kitchen range you secure abundant running hot water on every floor.

Our pumps will furnish water and air at the same time, water alone or air alone.

Let us help you to greater home comfort and better security.

**System A:—Hand Operated**



Profit by all the labor-saving that good water pressure makes possible.

Write to-day for free illustrated bulletin.

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**WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS**  
 We receive more shipments of Raw Furs than any five houses in Canada.

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**WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT, TRAPS GUNS &c. AT LOWEST PRICES**

**JOHN HALLAM LIMITED** Desk F 72 **TORONTO**

**Farnham Farm Oxford Downs**  
 "The Oldest Established Flock in America"  
 We are making a Special Offer for 30 days of 50 fine registered yearling ewes bred to our imported ram to Lamb in April. Also 50 ram lambs amongst them, a lot of big, strong fellows for flock-headers. Also a few nice ewe lambs, and a few good Hampshire ram lambs C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. Phone: Guelph, 240 ring 2. G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph  
**Henry Arkell & Son, Route 2, Guelph, Ontario**

**Shropshires and Cotswolds**  
 I have now for sale 30 extra large, well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted  
**JOHN MILLER, R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT.** Clarendon Station, C.P.R., 3 miles  
**Pickering Station, G.T.R., 7 miles** Greenburn Station, C.N.R., 4 miles

**NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS**  
 Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championable Stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.  
**A. A. COLWILL, - - - (Long-Distance Phone) - - - NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**THE SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM**  
**Yorkshires and Berkshires** of all ages, bred from show stock. Prices right for immediate sale.  
**A. WATSON & SONS - - - R.R. No. 1 - - - ST. THOMAS, ONT.**  
 Phone Fingal Via St. Thomas.

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
 From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P.O., ONTARIO**  
 Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

**Sunnybrook Yorkshires**  
 If you want good herd sires or dams, write or come and see those bred from Eldon Duke who won five Champion- not akin. Stock guaranteed as represented.  
**Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.**

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE**  
 In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
**MAC. CAMPBELL & SON, - - - NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO**

**BERKSHIRES**  
 My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph Highbores and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
**ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.**  
**SHAKESPEARE STATION G.T.R.**

**Woodburn Stock Farms**  
 We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.  
**E. BRIEN & SONS, Proprietors - - - RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO**

**Canada's Champion Herd of Registered Hampshire Swine**  
 This herd has won over 90% of all prizes offered for the breed at leading Ontario Fairs  
 Write for particulars and prices.  
**HASTINGS BROS. - - - Telephone - - - CROSSHILL, ONT.**

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES** Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call  
**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance phone, C.P.R., G.T.R.**



*Progressive Jones says:*  
**"Be Sure to Use Well-Mixed Fertilizers"**

ONE day a man said to me, "Jones, why don't you tell the farmers to be sure and use well-mixed fertilizers?"

Well, I thought I had done so, but perhaps I didn't do it often enough. You see, friends, it's important to use well-mixed fertilizers. Otherwise, your fertilizers will be strong in some places and weak in others, and crops fertilized with it will show uneven growth. Now, I've been at The Ontario Fertilizers Limited's factory and have seen

# Harab Fertilizers

being mixed. I have never seen a more thorough job. Every pound of the fertilizer is in exactly the right proportions. And the fertilizer is finely ground and in good dry condition. It is in the very best possible shape for use on the field.

Remember, friends, that cheap fertilizers are poor investments. You need the very best you can get. And if there are any better fertilizers than Harab Fertilizers, I don't know their names.



The year of 1915 will be a year of high prices for farm produce on account of the European war. Make up your mind to make your land yield bigger crops than ever before. That means fertilize.

*Yours for bumper crops,  
 Progressive Jones*

The Ontario Fertilizers Limited, West Toronto, Canada

## DAVIES' Fertilizers

are preferred by many farmers. They are excellent, well-mixed fertilizers. The Ontario Fertilizers Limited will supply you with either Davies' or Harab brand. Just state your preference. Also ask for either the Harab or Davies' Fertilizer booklet. Either is free on request.

### Gossip.

Do not forget the sale of Holsteins to be held at Tillsonburg, Ont., February 9th, comprising 80 head, a few richly-bred bulls, and the balance females. Get in touch with R. J. Kelly, Culloden, Ont., for catalogue.

Holstein breeders should not miss the big Lakeview sale to be held at the farm, near Bronte, Ont., February 17th. Young stock, sired by such bulls as Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and King Canary Segis, and backed by official-record dams, should be a great attraction. All the offerings are young and sound. See the advertisement in another column.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Norfolk Holstein-breeders' Club annual sale, to be held in Simcoe, Ont., on February 11th, 1915. Every animal offered will be sound and right in every way. All cattle not already tested will be sold subject to the tuberculin test. This is an excellent opportunity to get some of the best Holstein blood in Canada. Write J. Alex. Wallace, Simcoe, Ont., for catalogue.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement in this issue of milk cows, potatoes, and eggs for hatching, the property of Henry Smith, R. R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ont. Some good Holstein, Shorthorn and grade cows are offered. One cow in the herd cleared her owner \$134 last year, and grades cleared \$66.37 each last year. Barred Rock eggs are offered for hatching, and several varieties of seed potatoes. See the advertisement.

Geo. Amos & Sons write: "Our Shorthorns are coming along nicely this winter. We have a very promising bunch of calves coming on by our present stock bull Imp. Loyal Scott. We have made the following recent sales: To A. J. McMillain, New Hamburg, the promising young bull, Royal Choice; to W. G. Gerrie, Bellwood, Ont., Royal Rebel, one of the winning junior bull calves at Toronto; and the following females: Orange Flower 2nd, Diamond 34th, Clara 39th, and to A. J. McPhedran, Campbellville, Diamond 31st and Sunrise 6th. We have at present several good young bulls from imported dams, with good individual merit."

### THE BIG SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is once more directed to the big Shorthorn Consignment Sale to be held at the Union Stock yards, West Toronto. J. A. Watt lists 25 head, including several of his winners. Kyle Bros. have a nice lot in the offering, including bulls and heifers, some from heavy-milking dams. Robt. Miller and John Miller, Jr., have entered some of the best cattle ever offered to the public, and Captain Robson is selling some choice individuals. A lengthy write-up was given last week. Look it up, see the advertisement, and attend this sale.

The war was being discussed from all angles at the regular Saturday night meeting of the Gin and Possum Colored Gentlemen's Social Club.

"Yas, suh!" announced Pomp Dawson, with a wise look in his rolling eyes. "Dem Guhmans has got guns dat'll shoot, an' shoot tuh kill at twenty-fi' miles."

"Huh?" asked Brother Jackson, cocking his head. "Yas, suh!" went on Pomp. "Dey not on'y shoot twenty-fi' miles, but dey kill at twenty-fi' miles."

"Great Lawd!" gasped Jackson. "Nigger'd run all day an' git killed 'bout suppertime, wouldn't he?"

"Didn't I tell you the last time you were here," said the magistrate sternly to the prisoner who had celebrated Christmas not wisely but too well. "that I never wanted you to come before me again?"

"Yes, sir," replied the prisoner; "but I couldn't make the policeman believe it."

### REAL MUSIC

## TAUGHT FREE

IN YOUR OWN HOME

By the oldest and most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895



You can read Music like this quickly

In order to introduce our Home Study Music Course in your locality, we offer you, absolutely free, 96 lessons for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Cornet. After you have learned to play we are positive that you will recommend the lessons of the American School of Music, for either beginners or advanced pupils. Our lessons are suited to your needs. It matters not if you do not know one note from another, our lessons are so simple and easy that any person who can read English can learn to play. We send out lessons to you weekly, and with our free tuition offer, your only expense is for postage and music you use, which averages about 2 cents a day. Thousands of pupils all over the world write: "Wish I had known of your wonderful school before." Write to-day for our convincing free booklet, which explains everything in full. Write now to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
 73 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

## Provincial Auction Sale of Pure-bred Stock

(Beef Breeds)

Will be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, GUELPH, on

Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915

About 40 Head of Pedigreed SHORTHORN CATTLE

Among them many fashionably-bred animals will be offered. For further particulars and catalogues, apply to:

C. L. NELLES, J. M. DUFF, Secretary  
 President, Guelph, Ont.

## Learn to Stuff Birds

Do you ever hunt or fish? Be sure to write today for our free book. Find out how to stuff and mount birds, animals and game birds and sea shells. Fine business, very fascinating and profitable. Every hunter and fisherman should have this book. Don't lose another day without it. Book is free and prepaid. Write Today Every trophy you take is valuable. You can make big money mounting for others. Write today and get free book. Act now. Prof. J. W. ELWOOD, Taxidermist 7641 Elwood Rd., Omaha, Neb.

## Join World's Champions

12 more championships won by owners of Belle City hatching outfits. Makes Belle City 21 Times World's Champion. Free Book "Hatching Facts" tells whole story. By 5000 sold others come with free book—cheap, fast, sure. Hatching outfit shown in actual colors, Jim Hubbs, Free Name Test. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 197 Racine, Wis.

**Profits Exceed Estimates**  
 ONLY IN THE  
**London Life Insurance Company**  
 London, Canada  
 Policies "Good as Gold"

**Look Out For**  
 The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue, entitled: "Penniless Old Men"  
 It has an interesting message for YOU

**FOR SALE**  
**Imported Clydesdale Stallion**  
**Black Baronet [10350] (15095)**—Sire, Everlasting (11331); dam, Gipsy (17706). Foaled in 1908, inspected and approved. This horse is a sure foal-getter, weighs 2100 lbs.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
**KINGSTON & SKINNER, Forest, Ontario**

**SEEDS WANTED**  
 The Wilberforce Farmers' Association are prepared to buy a quantity of Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alfalfa Seed and Corn Seed. Write to  
**R. M. WARREN, Eganville, R.R. No. 1, Ont.**  
 Stating quality, quantity and price.

**Berkshires and Jerseys**—Berkshires from prize-winning stock on either side, Toronto, London and Guelph Winter Shows, 1913. Registered Jerseys from heavy-milking, high-testing dams. Young stock of either for sale at reasonable prices. **IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.**

**SEED CORN**  
 Prizewinning Wisconsin No. 7, the best for the silo.  
**George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R.R. No 3**  
**Buckeye Traction Ditcher**  
 For sale, good condition, nearly new. Terms reasonable. **John A. Ellis, Orangeville, Ont.**

## The Canadian Lawyer

OR  
 HOW THE FARMER CAN KEEP OUT OF LAW SUITS

THE "Canadian Lawyer" is a book that will protect the farmer against the sharp practise of agents or any person else, who might like to get him in a tight place. It gives the most important provisions of the Laws of the Dominion and of each of the provinces. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without having to pay each time for a little bit of ordinary advice. It also gives simple and correct Forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would ever have occasion to use. Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale are explained fully—how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given regarding Cheques, Liens, Notes, Land Mortgages, Promissory notes, Receipts and Wills. Instruction as to Exemption from Seizure for Debt; the law in regard to Line Fences; the use and form of Powers of Attorney, and in fact everything else that a farmer would require to know.

The book contains 453 pages, price \$2.00 in good cloth binding, and will be sent, postage paid, when cash accompanies the order. Send your order direct to the publisher.

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, Limited, 19 DUNCAN ST., TORONTO, CANADA

## The Richest Man in the World

The man whose fortune kings might envy, says: "As soon as you have saved even fifty dollars, invest it! Make your money work for you!" This is sound advice.

But how can a man who does not make a study of financial problems know that he is choosing a proposition that is at once REMUNERATIVE and SECURE? We reply:

Take an Endowment Policy with us, and thereby share in the prosperity of THE MUTUAL OF CANADA. Its endowments combine household protection with a perfectly safe and satisfactory investment.

**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
 WATERLOO, ONTARIO





# \$500.00 in Prizes

No entry fee whatever. Any Farmer, Dairyman, Market Gardener, Stockman, or any member of their family—or any person actively and legitimately engaged in Agriculture or resident on a farm is eligible to win a grand cash prize.

All residents of towns and cities absolutely barred.

The above sum is divided into eleven (11) prizes, as follows:

1st Prize.....	\$100.00	in cash
2nd ".....	25.00	" "
3rd ".....	20.00	" "
4th, 5th, 6th ".....	10.00	" " each
7-8-9-10-11th ".....	5.00	" " "

In addition, the winners of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will receive a further prize of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each, provided they purchase a new McLaughlin Car during 1915.

## Competition

The prizes are offered for an article giving the best reasons or arguments

### "Why an Automobile is Profitable to a Farmer"

There are absolutely no strings attached to this contest, but we want to know the views of people on farms who would like to have an automobile, or who have one.

Think of how it would help keep the young folks on the farm—make farm life brighter—save many a crop by fetching parts to repair machinery—carry stuff to market cheaply—and all the other many advantages it would bring.

The judges will be:

- Mr. John Weld, Prop. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.
- Mr. Geo. Bertram, Vice-Pres. Canadian Farm, Toronto.
- F. Albany Rowlett, Advertising Specialist, Toronto.

Competition will close March 1st. Fill in the following coupon and mail as soon as possible to McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont. (Competition Dept.).

From a purely business standpoint, every farmer should own an automobile.

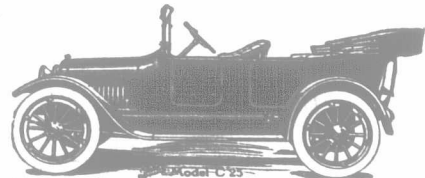
It will pay him in many ways. It frequently saves life by securing medical aid quickly in case of accident or serious illness.

It enables him to take produce to market quicker and when prices are highest, or to get repairs and parts for machinery quickly in seed time or harvest, when time is precious.

A woman can easily drive a McLaughlin Car, and thus avoid the danger from runaway or bad tempered horses.

It is always ready for work, no harnessing or hitching-up to do.

It helps keep the young folks on the farm and brings you in closer touch with the neighboring towns and cities; in fact, makes life happier and easier for yourself and family.



Model C25 Touring Car, 28 H.-P. 4-cylinder Motor, 106-inch wheel base, \$1,250, f.o.b. Oshawa.

"Passed and approved by the Canadian People"

Remember, every McLaughlin has the famous VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR, that is guaranteed to develop and deliver more power than any other motor of equal size, either American or European make.

1915



CARS

are built in Canada—by the oldest Carriage Company in Canada, and have earned a wonderful reputation among motorists for ECONOMY AND POWER.

#### McLAUGHLIN SERVICE

Our Company is one of the oldest Carriage Companies in Canada—is a purely Canadian Company—built up with entirely Canadian capital.

Having our own branches distributed throughout the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, we are in a position to give owners of McLaughlin Cars unexcelled service and constant, prompt attention—also to give quick repairs and parts.

Write us to-day, and let us send you our literature—FREE.

McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited  
Factory and Head Office: OSHAWA, ONT.



McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd. .... 1915  
Competition Dept., Oshawa, Ont.

I wish to enter my name as contestant for your prize competition, and will send in my article before March 1st, 1915.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PROVINCE .....

OCCUPATION .....

London Farmer's Advocate, Jan. 28