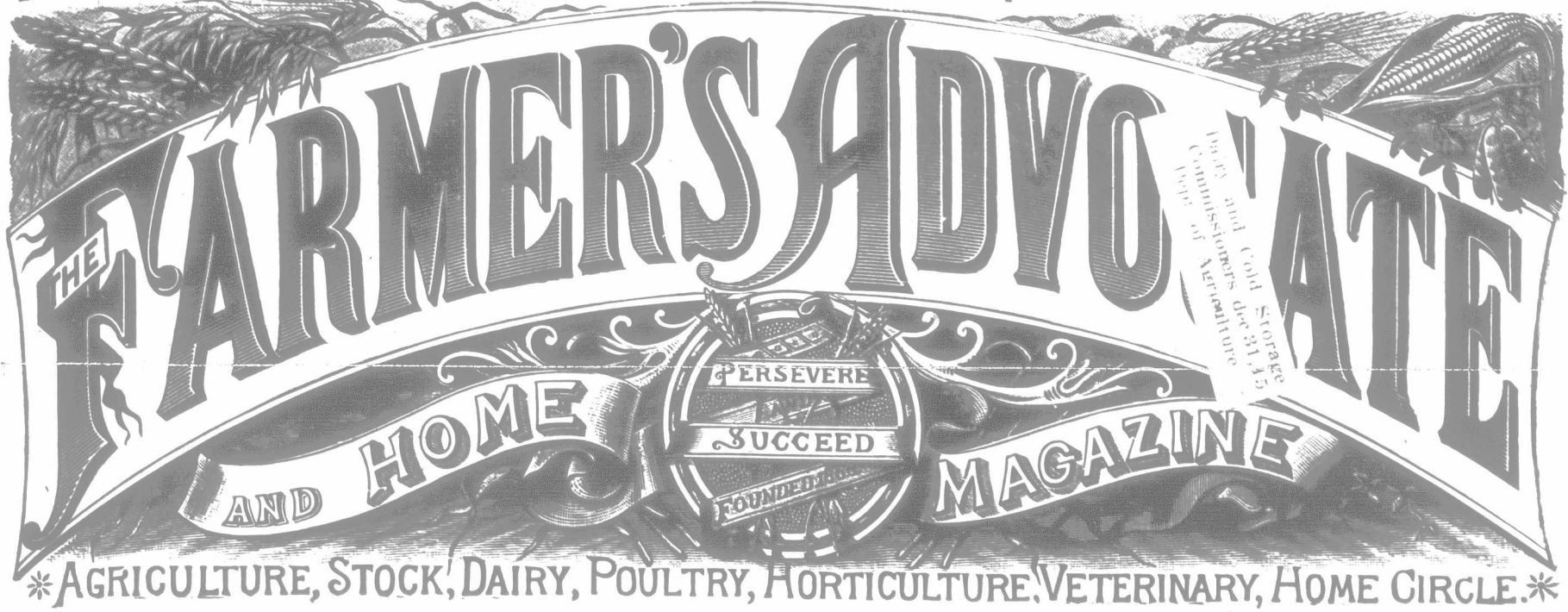


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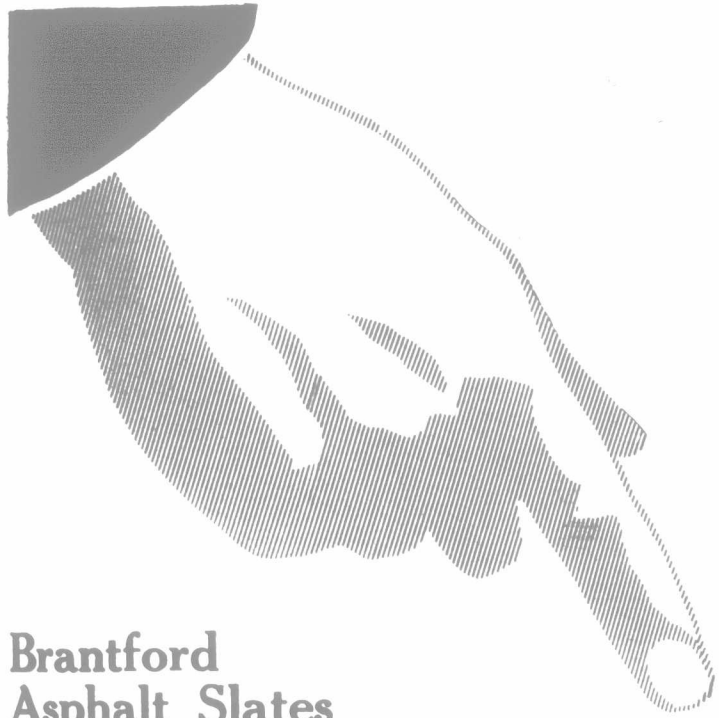


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Vol. I.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 20, 1915.

No. 1182



Brantford Asphalt Slates

are the twentieth century house-roofing material. Uniform in thickness, pliable, fit any corner, curve or angle, can be laid quicker and cheaper than wooden shingles, natural slate or tiles. First cost is only cost—they are practically indestructible; proof against fire, water, heat, cold, lightning.

Brantford Asphalt Slates will not warp, crack, become weather-beaten or ugly. Made in three permanent fadeless, colors, finished with a coating of crushed rock. For a warmer house, a more attractive house, a safer house—roof with these everlasting slates.

Ask for free booklet to-day.

“There they are, the enemies of roofing!”

A roof that will last must be first-class in more ways than one. The numerous and varied enemies of roofing made it necessary to produce Brantford—the roofing of all 'round excellence; proof against wet, frost, heat, fire, lightning.

Because we made Brantford Roofing to withstand every roof trial, and the years have proven it does so, you need pay only a reasonable price for better roofing than was ever produced before.

Brantford Roofing

MADE IN CANADA

is used on huge manufacturing plants, with the approval of the best architects, by firms who must have the highest grade that money can buy. Why shouldn't it be the best possible covering for that building of yours? Remember, that the labor cost of laying a poor roof is the same as for putting on a real permanent covering.

Brantford Roofing costs no more, yet has resistant qualities never reached by ordinary roofs. It is superior to metal roofing, which is liable to rust both sides and under which drifting rains and snow will find a way. No roof-tinkering needed year by year once you use Brantford. There is no metal in it, no paper in it, no weather can affect it.

The base of Brantford Roofing is long-fibred pure wool, saturated and super-saturated with pure Asphalt. Fire insurance companies quote low rates on Brantford-roofed buildings. They know!

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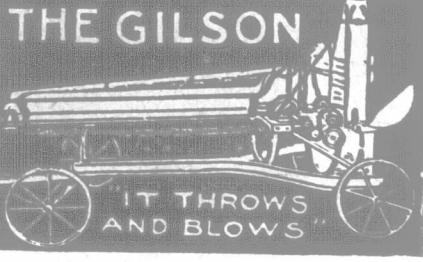
"F.A." Pen Coupon, Value 4c.
Send this coupon, with remittance of only \$1.52, direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119, Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold-nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to thirteen, will each count as 4c off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium, or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.
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High-grade Pure Copper Strand Lightning Rod Cables, Copper Tubes for Uprights, Galvanized Standards, Copper Cone Points Nickelled, Ornamental Balls, Copper Straps, Malleable Galvanized Dispersers, Ornamental Vanes.

Our cable is a woven strand cable of 36 pure copper wires, 1,000 feet on a solid wooden spool, doing away with all waste ends and faulty connections. Government Bulletin 220 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., will give you full information on the heavy losses by lightning, and showing what the Government thinks of lightning rods as practically absolute protection.
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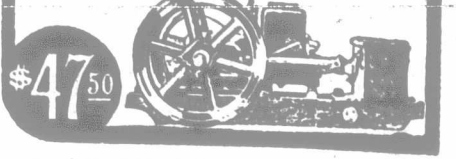
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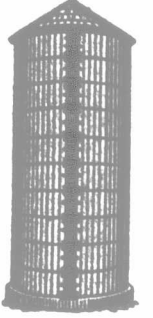
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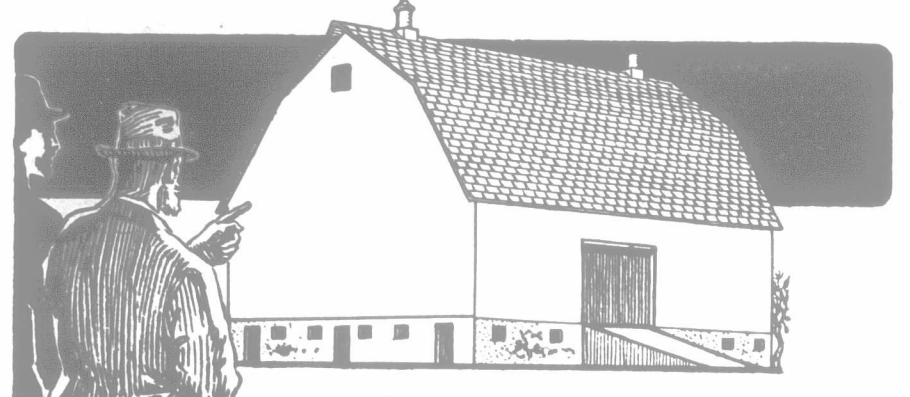
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SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to ED. TELLIER (St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.



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Leaving the economy of Preston Shingles out of the question, there are two main reasons why they stand high among the farmers of Canada.

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2nd—They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid hook lock. They make a roof of solid metal

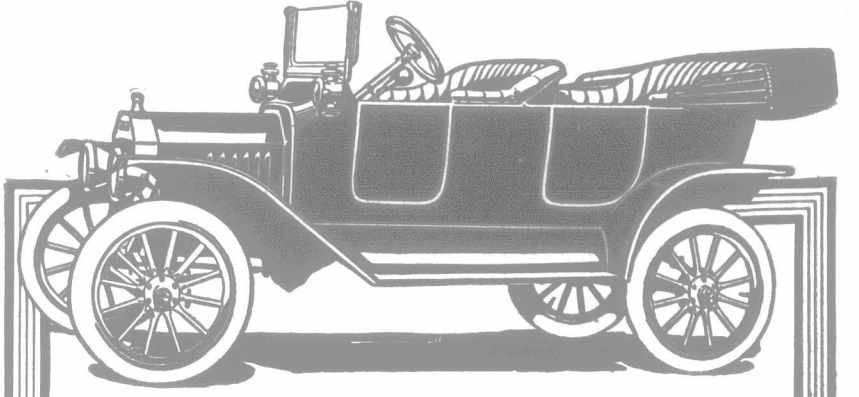
that will hang together during the most severe wind storm or even if the frame work below should twist or sag. That means a solid roof—

Good metal and good shingles—
Protection against leaks, and damage to crops and buildings.

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Price \$590**

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Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

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IN THOSE cases where "first aid" and other emergencies demand that farmers get quick action, 25 or more miles an hour can easily be done on a 1915

Indian Motorcycle

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The INDIAN costs so little and does so much that a progressive farmer really can't afford to get along without it. It has the strength to haul loads of goods to and from town at high speed. It has the Cradle Spring Frame, the exclusive INDIAN device that marks the highest attainment in two-wheeled motor vehicle comfort.

Get an INDIAN. Don't take chances with an unknown machine. Buy the INDIAN as you would any other farm machinery of the highest known standard—because it has a big name behind it.

Send for 1915 INDIAN Catalogue

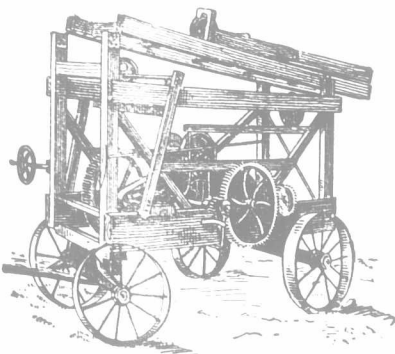
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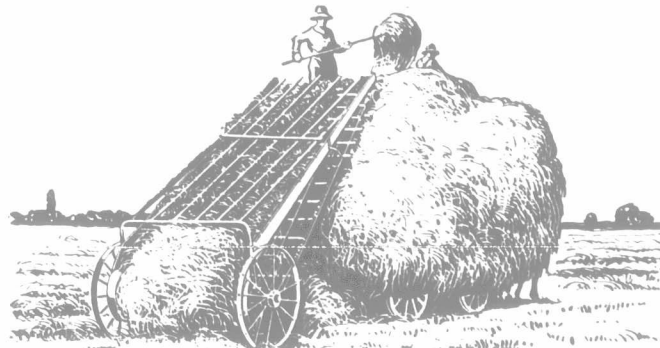
Every Well Drilling Machine on the market will drill a well in some sort of shape, but every prospective buyer of a Machine should look into the merits of several before buying. You want the Best.

DICK'S STANDARD will drill wells better and faster than most other machines, and besides is most economical in fuel. THE STANDARD is compactly constructed. It will therefore stand the hardest and most exacting service.

We have experienced drillers and are prepared to sink wells in any locality.

The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co. Bolton, Ontario

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ALTHOUGH the weather and the hay crop are beyond your control, your success at haying time in getting the crop safely into barn or stack depends largely on methods and machines.

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Deering haying tools are carried in stock or sold by IHC local agents who can take care of you quickly in case of accident. It is their business to see that you are satisfied with the Deering haying machines and tools you buy from them.

Write to the nearest branch house for the name of the nearest dealer handling Deering haying tools, and we will also send you catalogues on the machines in which you are interested.



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Blow out the stumps—blast the boulders and plant it—you will find that your present stump patch will produce the biggest crop.

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Big Money for you in Agricultural Blasting. Write for Proposition.

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Montreal

Western Office, Victoria, B.C.



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Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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EVER since the war began the tendency of people has been to postpone buying until after the war. The result is that work has fallen off and the number of unemployed has been increased. Many have been putting off life insurance until after the war, many who can well afford to buy it now.

It is never a true economy to postpone life insurance; every year it is dearer and life is less certain.

Above every other necessity or luxury of life come the claims of life insurance. Buy it now!

And make it a Mutual Life Policy, because in a Mutual Company there are no proprietors nor stockholders to receive special dividends. The policyholders are credited with the whole surplus.

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In which you place your silage for carrying stock through winters and droughts, at big profits—that's what the Natco Everlasting Silo is. It's safe because it can't decay, can't blow over, and can't burn.



Build a Natco. It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts and once up, always up. Its hollow vitrified clay tile are impervious to air, moisture and frost, and its reinforcement of steel bands laid in the mortar gives strength to resist all wind and silage pressures. The

Natco Everlasting Silo
"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

never needs painting or adjusting, and the first cost is the only cost. Quickly erected, convenient and attractive—the most valuable addition to your farm buildings. Write for list Natco owners in your province and Catalog 4

National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Rice's Pure Cheese Salt

is the best value you can obtain, because it is specially made for the even curing of your product.

Ask for **RICE'S!**

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CLINTON, ONTARIO

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Best 2 inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15, 20, and 25 ft lengths. Our price, 37¢ per ft.

Write for our "Engineer's Bargains" and our "Suction Hose" list.

Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Is your cream can being ROBBED?

Is your separator the thief?



SUPPOSE you found that some one was stealing even a little of your cream every day. You wouldn't rest easy until you had put a stop to it.

If you are using an old or inferior cream separator, the chances are ten to one that each time you use it you lose some cream. Your cream can be being robbed just as surely as if some one were stealing cream from it.

Some people go on using their old separator even if they know that it is not working right. They fail to realize that if the separator doesn't run right it can't possibly skim clean. They overlook the fact that a De Laval will soon pay for itself just from what it saves over an inferior or half worn-out machine.

If your present cream separator is not skimming as close as two one hundredths of one per cent it will easily pay you to

trade in your old separator on account of a new DE LAVAL

68,000 users did so last year
34,873 in the U. S. and Canada

You can never get your money back by continuing to use a worn-out or inferior cream separator. The longer you keep it, the greater your loss.

The quickest and best way to satisfy yourself as to the comparative merits of the De Laval and your old machine is to ask the local De Laval agent to bring a machine right out to your place.

He will be glad to let you have a free trial alongside your present machine; and, if you decide to purchase, will make you an exchange allowance on your old machine, whether it be an old De Laval or some other make.

If you don't know the De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office below, giving make, number and size of your present machine and full information will be sent you.

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Hogarth's Patent Well and Pump Goods for water wells of all kinds in water sand.

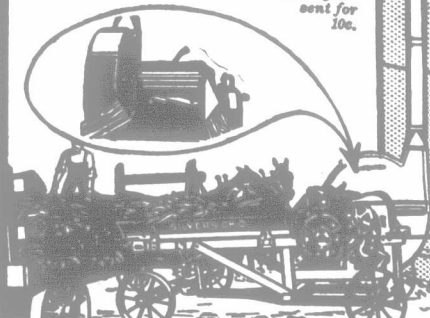
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Patented Beater Self-Feed Saves a Man

BIGGEST labor-saver ever applied to silage cutters since the self-feed table was originated by the "Ohio" years ago. Can do away with need for man around the machine helping feed. With famous Bull-Dog Grip feed rolls and table, doubles feeding efficiency. Write at once for folder—other big "Ohio" features—one lever control—direct drive—non-explosive blower—friction reverse—shredder attachment. Blowers in 7 sizes—40 to 300 tons a day—4 to 15 h.p.

THE SILVER MFG. CO.
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"Modern Silage Methods"—64 Pages—sent for 10c.



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Improved Concrete Machinery
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Better Butter— Bigger Profits!



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"BRITISH" Butter Worker

Adopted by the best dairies in Gt. Britain and Canada. Makes the butter firm—even-consistent all through. Results in better butter and bigger profits!

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Three sizes—14 in., 17 in. and 20 in. wide.

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28-inch and 31-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/8-inch tire made to fit any axle.

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

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

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.

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14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

the consumer should have been able to get peaches for from 55 to 60 cents. At this price the market would have taken almost double the quantity. No one questions the quality of a luscious, red-cheeked peach from the Niagara District. People eat all of them they feel they can afford. It is a question of price to the consumer. The grower does not get too much. Why, in the same book from which we got the foregoing figures as to price received by the producer we saw entry after entry of lots of eleven-quart baskets of Irish Cobbler potatoes which sold for 60 cents per basket. In fact, the bulk of the grower's crop of these extra early potatoes sold at this price. Think of it—potatoes selling for just double the price of peaches in the fruit belt. There must be something wrong. As one enthusiast puts it "There is a nigger in the wood-pile." Who gets the extra 20 cents to 50 cents per basket over a reasonable profit for handling fruit? A campaign is now in progress to find out. We hope it succeeds, and feel sure that if it does the consumer will get cheaper peaches this year than in the past and the growers will not suffer but will greatly benefit from the increased demand and wider market. Let us eat more of our own tender fruits when the growers see that they reach the consumer at a price which is only enough higher than the producer's selling rates to show a fair profit to the dealer or whoever may come between. Fair play all around means a market for the 1915 crop, whereas peaches to the consumer in Ontario at more than three times the price the producer receives for them means a poor market and the loss of bushels of Canada's best fruit. What are you going to do about it?

With the destruction of the Lusitania and her 1,300 passengers disappears about the last pretence that civilization alone has done any better than cover demand savagery with a glittering veneer.

Fruit Growers Have Three Problems.

Canadian fruit growers have three problems to solve: they must keep their capital investment within reasonable limits, they must have efficient organization and they must agree as to packages and brands. With reference to buying land it must be remembered that a site for growing fruit should not be purchased at town-lot values, for high-priced land means high interest rates and these insure costly production. Because the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is a powerful organization, shipping an enormous quantity of fruit, its members do not feel the galling pressure of the fruit combines that to weaker societies appear so formidable. Because neighboring fruit districts outside of Canada, have well-known packages and brands, which mean something, they are able to make inroads upon our markets that are sure to be felt and are being regretted at the present time. There must be cheaper production and more efficient organization before fruit growing in Canada comes into its own.

In 1895 there were imported into Canada 2,798,256 pounds of "prunes and plums, dry un-pitted", having a value of \$75,232, but in 1914 these figures had grown to 10,592,068 pounds valued at \$550,175. These products affect our market for plums but stranger still, fifteen years ago, 25,417 bushels of fresh plums were brought in while in 1914, 151,650 bushels valued at \$267,563 were imported. The months of July, August, September and October form the period that Canadian plums are marketed but the same period also sees the incoming of the heaviest importations from the United States even in the teeth of a 30 cent-per-bushel customs duty. While these great increases in imported plums have been taking place the number of plum trees have been decreasing in Ontario. Between 1901 and 1911 bearing plum trees decreased by 48.1 per cent. while the total decrease amounted to 561,697 trees or 33.3 per cent.



Western Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*).

What is true of plums is also true of many fruits which may be grown to perfection in Canada. The fruit growers of this country should set about to change the appearance of the Customs Records at Ottawa. In 1901 there were 105,297 pounds of fancy sweet cherries imported from the United States while in 1914, 1,072,300 pounds with a value of \$119,021 were brought in. In spite of this one nursery stated that it would probably only sell trees for filling in blanks to the 1915 trade. The impression is abroad that cherries are planted quite as extensively as conditions warrant and if this be so we should at least supply our own market. California pears sold on the Toronto market last fall when home-grown stuff was putting up ineffective competition and apples from the Yakima Valley sold in the immediate vicinity of the orchard that produced the sweetstake apples of the world only a few months previous.

The total number of fruit trees in Ontario decreased by 1,835,118 trees or 13 per cent. between 1901 and 1911, yet vineyards, peaches and cherries increased. However, complaints may sometimes be heard regarding the stability of the fruit industry and these complaints will continue to be heard so long as the cost of production is maintained at a high level by large capital investments and so long as the consumer pays double or more what the grower receives for his product. For general farming, land without

buildings seldom commands a higher price than \$100 per acre and fruit growing does not return profits in general that justify large increases on this amount. If they should, large areas, quite suitable for the purpose, will be devoted to fruit and the production therefrom will tend to cleave the price down so low that the \$500-per-acre land will return small profits. Conditions adjust themselves according to supply and demand and since by literature and demonstrations, information can now be easily obtained there is no great barrier in the way to success provided soil and climatic conditions are right. The effect of land speculation is being felt in the West and it will be an influencing factor wherever it may operate.

Cost of production and organization in the United States have received greater attention than in Canada. With one or two exceptions the co-operative associations in this country are in their infancy and are making very slow growth with regard to efficiency. Where they are ostensibly most useful they are competing one with another with various brands, packages and methods and they are devoting their efforts more to outsell their neighbor than to reducing their cost of production and selling, thus hampering their own usefulness and allowing the enemy to gain valuable ground. There is a huge gulf fixed between the producer and consumer; span it and there will be no more talk of overproduction in Canada.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

This has been one of the earliest springs that we have had for some years. The Large White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) and the Red Trillium (*Trillium erectum*) were in full bloom on the southern shore of Georgian Bay on May 1, whereas in other years they have just been coming into flower in this part of the country on May 8. On May 2 the leaves of the Sugar Maples were one and three-quarters inches in length, while in many other springs they have not been thus far advanced by the middle of May.

It has been my experience however that an early spring does not mean an early season all through the summer. Things get evened up a little later on. In a series of observations in one part of Ontario I found a great difference in the time of blooming of the spring flowers in different seasons, but by midsummer an average had been attained. I remember particularly the case of the Purple Fringed Orchis, which came into bloom on July 10 in three successive years, though the dates of flowering for the spring plants had been very different.

It is interesting to notice the distribution of plants even in a comparatively limited area. In the vicinity of Kingston the only species of Spring Beauty is *Claytonia virginica*, which has narrow leaves, on the southern shore of Georgian Bay the only species is *Claytonia caroliniana* which has much broader leaves, in the vicinity of Guelph both species occur, though the latter is the more abundant. In cases where the rock formations are different in different districts we expect a change in the flora, we do not look for the same plants in a granite region that we expect in a limestone area, but in the case of the Spring Beauty all three places mentioned are limestone country. Many plants are decidedly local in their distribution. Near Guelph the Blood-root is a very abundant and characteristic flower of early spring, so abundant indeed that one would expect it to be common in similar and not very remote places in the Province. But this spring I travelled nine miles west and eight miles north from Kingston and only succeeded in finding one little patch. A friend tells me that in the immediate vicinity of his home on the Ottawa River there is but one small patch of this species.

I have lost an old friend. No, not a human one but a living one just the same—a large and beautiful Elm which stood in a little clearing on a point on Georgian Bay. The heavy blow a year ago split it asunder, and there it stands with a remnant of a trunk and its giant limbs spread out on the ground like the ribs of a broken umbrella. This old tree has seen many changes. It was a full-grown tree when the first settlers came to this part of the country. It has seen a village arise and then a town within a couple of miles of it. It has looked out across the water on the founding of large industries, industries which boomed then faded and are now abandoned. Now it too has passed, going the way of all life.

One of the commonest plants in flower just now on the Pacific Coast is the Western Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). This species is extremely abundant both on the mainland and on Vancouver Island. The fruit is shaped like the Eastern Thimble-berry, and is sweet and of good flavor when perfectly ripe, though it is decidedly acid

as long as any chocolate tinge remains in its coloration.

The Warbler migration is now drawing to a close. The early species—the Black and White, Black-throated Green, Myrtle, and Yellow—have passed on except for such individuals as remain to breed. The later migrants of Canadian, Wilton's, Redstart, Black-throated Blue, Chestnut-sided, Parula, Tennessee, Nashville, and Bay-sided, are now passing through, and there remains but one species to come through to complete the Warbler procession for this spring—the Black-poll.

THE HORSE.

Persistence of the Urachus—Pervious Urachus—Leaking Navel in Foals.

A condition commonly called "Leaking Navel," technically called "Persistence of the Urachus or Pervious Urachus," is not uncommon in foals. During several months of foetal life the kidneys of the foetus are active. The urine they secrete is conveyed in the usual manner to the bladder, from which it is conveyed by a tube or canal called the urachus. This is a tube extending from the lower and front part of the bladder towards the umbilical or navel opening, through which it passes, and then expands and forms part of the foetal membranes or afterbirth. The function of the urachus is purely a foetal one. At birth its services are no longer required, as the urine will escape through the urethra or vagina according to sex, hence the canal, under normal conditions, becomes obliterated. It, however, not infrequently occurs, that from accidental causes not well understood, or as a consequence of malformations, it is only partially or not at all obliterated, and urine continues to escape in drops or in a stream from the navel opening. This condition is more frequently noticed in males than in females, and appears to be more dangerous in the former. While foals that suffer from the abnormality are usually weakly, the condition is often noticed in smart, strong subjects, but if the discharge be not checked, the patient in most cases soon becomes weak and unthrifty, but there are exceptions even to this, that is, cases where the discharge continues and the colt thrives well for a considerable length of time. The condition also is in some cases accompanied by that serious disease called "joint-ill or navel-ill," in which cases there are little hopes of successful treatment; at the same time many cases do not become complicated.

The symptoms are not difficult to recognize. The subject may or may not be weakly, but urine will be noticed escaping either in drops or a stream of greater or less volume from the navel opening. This escape may be more or less constant, or may be noticed only when the patient is making efforts to urinate. If the foal be weak and unthrifty it will be most of the time, and instead of the navel drying up and the opening healing, there will be a constant wetness of the parts and a refusal to heal. In most cases when the patient is urinating the escape of urine can be noticed both by the normal channel and the navel, but in some cases it all escapes through the latter. This indicates that the normal passage is not pervious. In some cases there is a false membrane, or possibly obstructions of other kinds, occluding the normal channel. In all cases where the condition continues the patient will sooner or later become weak and unthrifty, and eventually die.

TREATMENT.—Before treatment is resorted to it is necessary to ascertain whether the normal passage, is open, as if it be not, and we prevent escape of urine through the urachus it cannot escape at all, and, of course, death will be the result, either from inflammation of the parts, and exhaustion or rupture of the bladder. In cases where the foal has been seen passing urine by the normal channel, of course no further evidence is necessary, but where this has not been noticed a small catheter should be passed into the bladder to break down obstructions.

If the umbilical or navel cord protrudes below the abdomen it should be disinfected with a good disinfectant, as a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grams to a pint of water. When the end of the urachus can be seen and taken up with a forceps it should be tied with a strong silk thread that has been disinfected in the lotion. Even when the cord is broken off close to the abdomen we can sometimes secure the vessel by holding the colt on his back. When the urachus cannot be individually secured the whole cord may be enclosed by the ligature, but it is better, when possible, to secure the urachus alone. The parts should then be dressed three or four times daily with the antiseptic until healed. The parts enclosed by the ligature will slough off in a few days, and then healing should be rapid. Clams may be used instead of a ligature, but most practitioners prefer the latter. In cases where the

canal cannot be secured as above, some authorities recommend the operation of cutting down upon it through the floor of the abdomen and securing it, but this is a critical, and in most cases an unnecessary operation, and one that requires an expert to perform, and also demands careful after attention. Manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary medicines advertise specifics for the cure of this trouble without an operation. It is not our intention to discuss the value of these preparations. In most cases the application of slight caustics or very strong astringents will be effective; whatever preparation is used must be applied directly to the end of the urachus in order that it may be effective. In order that this may be done it is necessary to have the patient held upon his back, and the dressing applied with a feather or small syringe. A mixture of equal parts of butter of antimony, and tincture of myrrh applied with a feather twice daily usually gives good results. Care must be taken to not apply this too freely or to parts other than those upon which we wish to act. In cases where intelligent treatment of this trouble is adopted early, a recovery usually takes place provided there are no complications, but when treatment is deferred or neglected until the patient has become too greatly weakened it is often unsuccessful. WHIP.

Training for Horses.

Large, heavy, coarse-bred horses, such as those frequently used for army transport work, are not always the most enduring or capable of suffering unusual hardships; and this fact seems now to be pretty generally recognized by some of the leading military authorities on the continent. They are revising not a few of their cherished opinions. They appear to believe, however, that this is purely a matter of pluck, of natural courage, of breeding; they emphasize the truth of the old saying that "blood will tell." To a great extent that is un-

was invented. What, therefore is imperatively needed in this connection is good, hard condition, and the rest will come.—"Live Stock Journal".

The States Denuded of Horses.

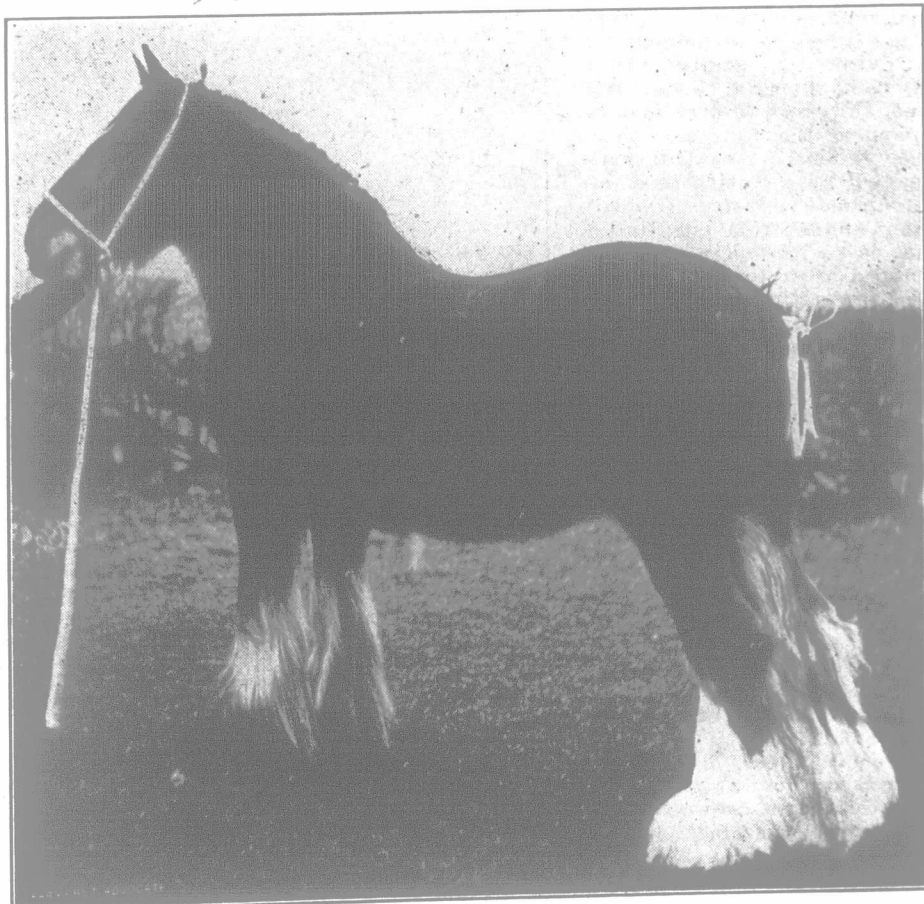
C. J. Fitzgerald, head of a leading Canadian shoe manufactory and widely known throughout the United States as President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, when interviewed in New York city recently stated that the war had practically stripped the States of good horses. The situation in Canada, he said was a little better because purchases for the Imperial Government had ceased for a time. He expressed the opinion that a tremendous mistake was made in permitting so many mares suitable to produce cavalry and artillery horses to leave the country. About half the animals shipped were mares and many of them were in foal. At the present time, said Mr. Fitzgerald, Great Britain, France and Italy, had commissioners everywhere in the States picking up horses and the scarcity was already alarming especially in view of the general opinion that the war would last a long time. Agricultural conditions in Canada, he reported to be good and the general business situation especially in Ontario very satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK.

The Growth of Our Live Stock Industry.

In one sense of the word the development of the pure-bred, live-stock industry in Canada has been phenomenal. Breeds have grown up in the lifetime of many, and in that period they have been disseminated in their purity, and they have stamped their likeness in part upon a great number of the stock in Canada which are known as grades. Only as far back as 1887 the Dominion Short-horn Herd Book absorbed the Canadian Shorthorn Herd Book which was established in 1867. Some years prior to the latter date Shorthorns were imported into Canada, and they gained such favor that when the Census was taken in 1911 there were 56,614 animals registered or eligible for registration in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

Records show that in 1860 F. W. Stone, of Guelph, introduced Herefords into Canada. These low-set, thick cattle may now be seen peacefully grazing on Canadian soil from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Census of their numbers in 1911 revealed a total of 7,611 head, which were absolutely pure. The white-faces to be seen, however, are not all pure-breds, for so prepotent



Roycroft Forest Queen.
Junior champion Shire female, London, Eng., 1915.

doubtedly correct, yet it does not tell the whole story. Good, hard condition accounts for much in this relation, and weight does not necessarily mean proportionate strength. Mere fat is an antagonistic factor. Recent inspection of a number of cart-horses bought for transport work was satisfactory in the main except for their lack of hard condition; many of them were, in colloquial phrase, "as soft as butter." They did not look capable of doing a severe day's work without danger of collapse. They need a period of the right sort of training before they are "sent to the front," and then they would be the better able to endure such hardships of the field as are pretty sure to fall to their lot. It is a question of judicious exercise and feeding; thoroughly skilled and experienced men should be employed to get them fairly fit; what they should show is plenty of muscle, not fat. Our soldiers are adequately trained; why not, then, the horses? Of course, one need not ignore the question of breeding, yet amongst Thoroughbreds of the most aristocratic pedigree cowards are to be found, so that trainers call them duck-hearted, "welsbers," etc., and to put a little pluck into them the dope

are the sires that the white face is sure to predominate, although the offspring be only one-half, pure.

It is considered that early in the last century when Scotch settlers moved to Canada they brought with them their favored milking cow, the Ayrshire. They, too, have reproduced rapidly in this country, and in 1911 there were 17,257.

Canada is a country in which draft horses are found most useful. Since the early days Clydesdales have been popular, and since 1842, when Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ont., imported Grey Clyde (78) they have increased wonderfully, and four years ago they totalled 19,911.

Year after year importations have been made since the early days of pure breeding, and according to the Census and Statistics Monthly pure-bred horses in Canada on June 1, 1911, numbered 33,149; cattle, 123,899; sheep, 53,616, and swine, 56,457. As compared with 1901, these numbers represent increases of pure-bred horses, by 22,393, or 208 per cent.; cattle, 47,398, or 62 per cent.; sheep, 8,299, or 18 per cent., and swine, 15,628 or 38 per cent. Horses comprised not less than 22 different breeds, the principal

ones in point of number being Clydesdale, Shire, French-Canadian, Percheron and Suffolk-Punch, amongst the heavy draft breeds; and Thoroughbred, Hackney and Standard Bred amongst the light horses.

In cattle, Shorthorns predominate, with 56,614, or 45 per cent. of the total. Holsteins were next with 23,292; then Ayrshires, with 17,257; Jerseys, with 8,124, and Herefords, with 7,611 head.

Sheep numbering 53,616, consisted of 14 named breeds. The largest numbers were Shropshires, with 17,678 head. Next came Oxford Downs, with 9,127; Leicesters, with 8,919, and Cotswolds, with 8,539 head.

Swine numbering 56,457 consisted mostly of Yorkshires, which had a total of 27,730. Then came Berkshires with 13,889; Tamworths, with 4,301, and Chester Whites, with 4,198.

Orders Re Importing Live Stock.

The latest orders from Ottawa, Respecting Foot and Mouth Disease, Imports of Animals, etc., were enacted under the date of May 9, 1915, and are in force for three months from that date. The orders regarding the importation of live stock from the United States are as follows: 1. Horses may be admitted upon the receipt of a special permit from the Veterinary Director General. 2. Race horses shipped by express, consigned to an incorporated Jockey Club or Racing Association, may be admitted without permit when complying with other regulations of the Department. 3. Dogs, with the exception of those used for herding cattle or sheep, may be admitted. 4. Sheep and lambs for immediate slaughter from the States of Washington and Idaho may be imported, provided the importer furnishes an affidavit to the effect that the sheep or lambs which he desires to import are from the said States of Washington and Idaho, and not elsewhere, will be kept from contact with Canadian sheep, and will be slaughtered immediately upon arrival. 5. Cats, pet birds, live pigeons and menagerie or wild animals, except deer, may be admitted. 6. Live poultry may be admitted when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that the said poultry have come from a State not under federal quarantine. Dressed poultry may be admitted from any part of the United States except closed areas under federal quarantine, each shipment to be accompanied by a certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Transit of live poultry through Canada from one United States point to another is permitted in car lots, provided cars are equipped with foot boards or other effectual means of preventing the escape of droppings, straw or chaff while in transit. 7. One-day-old chicks may be imported from any part of the United States. The requirements with regard to hay and straw packing must be observed. Crates containing either hay or straw will be refused entry.

Many animal products may also be imported under provisions included in this act but outside of these exceptions animals or the flesh, hides, wool, hoof, horns or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the United States of America are prohibited from entry into Canada.

Small Silo a Success.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On page 555 of your valuable paper a correspondent asked about a small silo. I will give you my experience with small silos. I bought a farm a few years ago and on it was a cistern, and one day I almost got a horse drowned in it as the floor was poor, so I examined it and found that the cistern was cemented at floor and walls plastered, and being near the barn I concluded to make a silo out of it. I put 16-foot plank on top of it, making 26 feet inside and 6 feet across or wide. I have now filled this same silo five times and it has kept the corn in excellent condition. I also had a silo 8 feet 8 inches in diameter and 26 feet high for two years, in which the corn kept fairly well, but owing to its temporary nature, being built of rough plank, it was not air-tight, and certainly there was a little waste. I last year pulled down the 8-foot one and put up one 12 feet by 35 feet, cement, but am keeping my little 6-foot one for summer feeding, which is grand for a small herd, as there is very little surface and always fresh corn. I think an eight-foot by 30 foot would not be too big for four cows, as I have also fed silage with success to horses and even brood mares, taking care not to feed too much and no mouldy or spoiled corn.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

W. J. C.

A leading New York wool house foreshadows higher prices for wool and woollen clothing, because of the fact that some 15,000,000 men under arms in Europe are wearing out or destroying a million suits of uniforms a year, and now the old stuff is turned into shoddy. England still largely controls the wool and woollen goods and Germany the dye stuffs. So that clothing made of dyes and black and white garments may rise in price.

The Dipping of Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The periodic and correct dipping of sheep, carried out under proper conditions with good dips, is a benefit to the health of the sheep and to the condition of the wool. The cost of dipping amounts to only a few cents per head, and will save many dollars per annum even in small flocks.

The reasons for the necessity of dipping might be summarized as follows:

(1) To kill lice, ticks, keds, scab mites, and similar parasites.

(2) To improve the health of the skin and thus the general health of the animal.

(3) Indirectly, to improve the quality of the fleece by eliminating the rubbing, matting, and other influences which invariably cut down the value of wool from 1 to 5 cents per pound.

It is possible that in some districts there may be an absence of external parasites in sheep, but such districts in Canada are rare. If the sheep farmer is not sure as to the absence of all above mentioned troubles, it pays to dip. Prevention is far easier and very much surer than the cure.

In Canada, the losses in wool, lamb and mutton, and the losses in the decreased value of wool, lambs, and breeding sheep are enormous, and could all be eliminated by careful, periodical dipping.

Dipping is surer, very much safer, and much better for the sheep than the pouring of any disinfecting fluid over the sheep. Much harm to the skin and fleece often results from the careless pouring on of insecticides and disinfectants.

WHEN TO DIP.

The spring, immediately after shearing, is the best time to dip. Shearing and dipping before lambing is, perhaps, the surest way to kill ticks, etc., but seldom is convenient, owing to weather conditions, and is very often unsafe with heavy ewes.



At Pasture.

Be sure to dip the spring lambs. Ticks and other parasites always go from the new-born ewes to the lambs, owing to better shelter.

Dipping in the fall immediately before going into winter quarters is also an excellent time. If ticks are prevalent this is always necessary. Take no chances on losing half your winter feed by allowing ticks to multiply during the fall and winter months. Dipping in mid-winter is almost impossible, is very expensive, owing to the necessity of heating appliances both for the dip and for drying the fleeces, and is often fatal, due to colds and pneumonia.

Two years of careful, conscientious dipping will kill out all external parasites in the flock if such is not in contact with outside sheep from undipped flocks, and if care is taken in the thorough dipping of sheep brought on to the farm before allowing freedom with the flock.

HOW TO DIP.

Several good sheep dipping vats either of steel or wood, such as the Cooper's dipping vat, are on the market at a very low cost. There may be, however, some districts where farmers could not afford the transportation on these, and would prefer a home-made vat. Any good water-tight vat, somewhat V-shaped, with one perpendicular end and one sloping end with cleats for the sheep to climb out can be conveniently made. The top of the vat 8 feet long and 30 inches wide, the bottom of the vat 4 feet long and 6 inches wide, and with a total height of 4½ feet are very good dimensions. With a flock over twenty it pays to have a small dripping table draining into the tapered end of the vat. Three home-made hurdles

will keep the sheep in this draining pen, and thus save a large amount of dip.

Soft water is best to use in dipping, and it usually pays to warm this even in late spring dipping.

All sheep should be completely immersed, and all parts of the animal, excepting the head, should remain immersed for two minutes. Choose warm days either in spring or fall dipping, as the skin and fleeces dry more quickly and there is less danger of colds.

WHAT DIP TO USE.

There are a great many sheep dips and insecticides which might be used for this purpose. Generally speaking, the proprietary dips are best. Such dips might be divided into two classes—the arsenical and carbolic dips. Aside from these, there are the crude carbolic and crude tar products, tobacco dips, and many others of lesser importance to Canadian sheep men. Our best authorities claim that the arsenical dips being alkaline are very corrosive when used in too strong solutions, and the carbolic dips being acid have a blistering effect on the skin and tan the hides when used in too strong quantities. Too crude dips or any dips when used in too strong solutions have an irritating effect and blister the skin, thus causing distinct losses both in flesh and wool.

As a rule, home-made compounded dips are scarcely worth the trouble when any good proprietary dip is available.

Poisonous dips should not be used when there are open sores, wounds, etc.; with young lambs; ewes with very young sucking lambs at side; or immediately after shearing.

Of the proprietary dips on the Canadian market the following can be recommended: McDougall's Sheep Dip; Little's Fluid Dip; Zenoleum, Naphtholeum, and other similar coal tar products in a 2½ per cent. solution; and Cooper's Powder Dip.

Each sheep farmer may have his distinct preference, but all these dips have given very good results.

SHEEP DIPPING EXPERIMENT.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In the fall of 1911 a test was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm to discover the effect of different dips in eradicating ticks, and also the effect on the fleeces of lambs. Five different dips were used, namely, Cooper's Fluid Dip, McDougall's Sheep Dip, Little's Patent Fluid Dip, Cooper's Powder Dip, and Zenoleum.

Cooper's Powder Dip is an arsenic and sulphur Dip. Cooper's Fluid Dip is a light carbolic compound.

Zenoleum is a coal tar by-product commonly used as a disinfectant.

Each dip was applied to six lambs. The results of close examination of the fleeces for ticks and also the quality of the wool after dipping showed that each was effective, good results being obtained, and only 7 of the 30 lambs showing any ticks, and most of these only 1 and none more than 4. The length, density, uniformity, lustre and yolk of the wool ran from fair to extra good, and the appearance of health was fair and good throughout.

C. E. F.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

FARM.

Keeping Posts from Heaving.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue I read your suggestion on how to keep posts from heaving in low land. I will tell you how I kept my posts from coming up. I dug an ordinary post hole three feet deep and I used a cedar post. I took a few five-inch nails and drove them half way into the post, about three inches from the bottom. I then took some concrete mixed 4 of gravel to 1 of cement. I put this mixture in the bottom of the post hole around the post using about two shovels or enough to cover the nails. This method has given me satisfaction and the fence has been up six years and in one place there is a rise of three feet in the ground between two posts and the post in the hollow has remained in place.

Peel Co., Ont.

W. H. Mc.



Root Injury From Burning.

Repeated fires have destroyed the soil and bark about the roots of this tree

sheep, horses and cows will all destroy hardwood seedlings by browsing on them. Goats and sheep are the worst offenders in this respect. They will eat many woody plants not touched by the others and during the hot part of a summer day they stay in the shady part of the woods, nibbling at the small trees, in preference to grazing on the grass growing in the sunny openings. Saplings are trampled down in great numbers and destroyed.

The hardwood seedlings are the ones most injured by browsing. Spruce, balsam, fir, cedar, larch and pine are practically immune. Maple, ash, basswood, elm, chestnut, and oak suffer worst; walnut, hickory, willow and birch do so to a less degree.

Another serious mischief attributable to live stock in the woodlot is the destruction of the underbrush and the exposing of the soil to sun and winds. This, combined with the trampling down of the earth into a hard cement-like surface, impervious to the rain, gradually robs the trees of their necessary nourishment. In woodlots, given up to live stock, one may see the disastrous effects any day in dead tops and poorly nourished canopies.

Fire is a subtle foe to the woodlot and the careful proprietor takes no chances with it. A fire cannot be allowed to run through the leaves and underbrush scorching and killing the young shoots without cutting down the future dividends which that woodlot is expected to pay. Aside from the killing off of the young trees on which the life of the wood depends, underbrush fires frequently scorch the bark of the older trees sufficiently to kill the living tissue beneath it. While this may not show itself for some years, the bark will begin to drop off and then decay strikes at the wood. In one case, an examination was made of all trees in a woodlot over six inches in diameter and thirty per cent. of them were found decaying at the butt as a result of a fire running through the place several years before. In any event, whether the mature trees are touched or not, to destroy the leaves and twigs on the floor of a forest is to rob the trees of their fertilizer and to threaten their roots with drought. The consequences are not what a wise owner would invite.

It is unfortunately true that the condition of the average Canadian woodlot to-day is not what it might have been had our fathers and our grand-sires been as much alive to tree values as many farmers are in this generation. Too often the sound and vigorous trees were cut down and the inferior kinds, plus the over-mature and decaying, allowed to remain. Maple, ash, hickory, elm and pine have been thinned out. In their place have come poplar, willow, hawthorn, ironwood, hemlock and juniper. Unsound, broken, crooked trees should be removed, but only a few at a time, and their places taken by re-planting, otherwise brambles and grass may establish themselves.

Thinning of a woodlot must be done with great care. If too many trees are taken out at one time, and the borders of the lot be unprotected by branches and foliage the first windstorm may do tremendous damage.

In their youth, trees should be close enough together to force a rapid height-growth and produce clear trunks. When about five years old they should number from 3,000 to 5,000 per acre. This number will gradually diminish until at ten years of age the stand will contain from 1,500 to 3,000 trees and at maturity not more than 150 of the original trees will remain.

In regard to reproduction, if the woodlot is not very open and desirable species are present, it is best to let the trees themselves seed up the vacant spaces. Planting, however, is the best method of establishing a forest growth for woodlot purposes.

JAMES CARMSBY.

Canadian Forestry Association.



The Result of Burning.

Bark destroyed by burning over the ground in the woodlot. The tree will not through.

The Woodlot—A True Friend of the Farmer!

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A good woodlot or bush is one of the greatest possessions of the modern farm. While Eastern Canada has been wise enough to retain a wooded portion on the majority of farm holdings, the valuation of trees on a common sense basis has been a comparatively recent development. Destruction of bush has proceeded extravagantly, and while thousands of farms still boast a patch of trees, other thousands have through careless treatment forfeited this greatest of farm blessings.

No farmer, with a picturesque acre or two of oak, hickory, maple, elm, birch, or pine, softening down the edges of his meadow, guaranteeing him for all time to come timber, fence posts, and fuel, shielding his farm from drying and destructive winds, improving the fertility of the open fields,—a thing at once of beauty, comfort, and commercial value—no farmer need be told to-day why he should place a high value on his area of trees.

It is not the object of this brief article, to enlarge upon the use of the woodlot, which is altogether obvious, but to assist the farmer possessing a woodlot, in any stage of development, to make the most of his property. I am sure that the hundreds of Ontario farmers who have adopted these directions feel well repaid for the slight trouble and watchfulness expended.

The farmer who permits stock to graze in the woodlot pays dearly for the pasturage. Goats,

The Awakening of a Country District.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I wish that the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" could visit a country district in one of the Eastern Provinces of Canada that has been transformed by one woman. There are about fifty families in the district, all farmers. This woman, who was brought up in the city and is a college graduate, married one of the young farmers of the place. After a time when the novelty of her new situation wore off she began in spite of herself to feel the monotony of her surroundings.

There was not one woman in the neighborhood with whom she could carry on a cultivated conversation. The talk of those who avoided gossip was restricted to the weather, the poultry and the ills of their children. The men and women simply ate and slept and the boys and girls sought the city as soon as they were able. Instead, however, of entering a futile complaint against her lonely lot she laid plans to bring the people together and to awaken in them a new interest in their work, their surroundings and in the world at large.

There was an old hall in the centre of the district that had been allowed to fall into disrepair. She invited a number of the younger men to her house and in the course of the evening suggested that it would be a good idea to repair the structure and make it fit for social gatherings. The suggestion was taken up without delay. The



Birch Planted Too Wide Apart.

This species produces little shade, and unless planted close will cause a grassy condition of the land.



An Ungrazed Woodlot.

Young trees growing well where no stock are allowed to pasture.

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young men mended the broken plaster, replaced missing window panes, painted the building inside and out and installed new seats. All this work they did themselves in their spare time.

When with some misgivings she outlined her plans to her husband, she was delighted to find that he was more than willing to co-operate. After deliberation he undertook the forming of an Agricultural Society. He canvassed the district with encouraging results and presently, by invitation, a representative of the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government visited the district and organized the society. Meetings were held every fortnight and the farmers soon became interested in discussions on modern farming methods. A course of entertaining and instructive lectures were given by agricultural experts. The members presently became interested in modern co-operative methods as applied to agriculture. Their interest in this movement was stimulated by an English immigrant farm labourer in the district. It was discovered that this young man had an intelligent understanding of the co-operative systems in vogue in England and his informal talks at the meetings of the Society were listened to with attention. To-day these farmers are arranging to buy pure-bred livestock, seeds, machinery, and commercial fertilizers on the co-operative principal at a saving of thousands of dollars yearly. A co-operative creamery and grist-mill are in operation in their midst. They are also planning the co-operative marketing of all their eggs, milk, apples and other farm products.

In the meantime the Woman had managed to interest the "big boys" and young men in forming a "Young Men's Club." The boys meet weekly in the Hall and different members read papers on some interesting topic of the day. The school teacher, a college student out of funds, was made President. He strove to awaken the interest of the boys in the history of the township, in the native rocks, the various plants, buds and flowers, as well as in the crops. Much stress has been laid on current events and these are studied in the light of the histories of various countries. The boys have developed an astonishing thirst for information. During the past winter the members read about Brussels and Berlin, about Warsaw and Constantinople, about Mexico and Petrograd. They have heard the story of Thaddeus of Warsaw, they realize why Russia wants Constantinople, they have a better idea of what kind of people the French are and the Belgians and the Germans.

Last fall large maps of the eastern and western theatres of war in Europe were prepared and hung on opposite walls of the Hall. The lines of the opposing forces are shown by lengths of differently colored cord fastened to the maps. The "War Committee" changes the position of the cords in accordance with the latest despatches and the knowledge possessed by these young fellows respecting the course of the campaigns is surprising to a stranger.

The Woman also went about among the other women of the community and started a "Woman's Club." This club was designed as a social centre as well as a source of information. Evenings are devoted to such problems as the model kitchen, the proper furnishing of the living room, the lawn and the dairy. Other evenings are occupied with some standard book that had stood the test of time. These books are purchased for thirty-five cents each. One book leads naturally to another, as a friend may bring a friend, and so the circle of their interest is not only sustained but gradually enlarged. The Woman refused to take the leading position in the club. She is content from the background to suggest ways and means of diverting the flagging interest into fresh and yet profitable channels.

Of course, there were those who at first regarded these movements with grave disapproval. The "Woman's Club" especially gave rise to much adverse criticism. Some good souls honestly feared that homes would be neglected, that children would suffer, that the women would become gad-about. These fears have all been squelched. The children and homes are better and more intelligently cared for to-day than ever before and there is an air of neatness and taste about houses and lawns and barns that has changed the face of the whole countryside.

And the Woman—what of her? Well, she is no longer lonely. She says that no place is dull except to dull people and any place is interesting to those who will take an interest in it. For her the skies are no longer grey or the country dull, or the people commonplace. She has found that although the monotony of country life is a very real fact and problem, it is immediately relieved by the endeavour to relieve it. She declares that "the new heavens and the new earth of the saints were just the same old heavens and the same old earth looked at with new eyes. It was the beholder who was changed".

The city friends and college mates of the Woman pity her when they heard she had hidden herself in a remote rural district. Some of them go to visit her with this pity still in their hearts.

They come away marvelling for they have seen a woman "buried in the country", who is alert, enthusiastic, buoyant in spirit and most appreciative of the world.

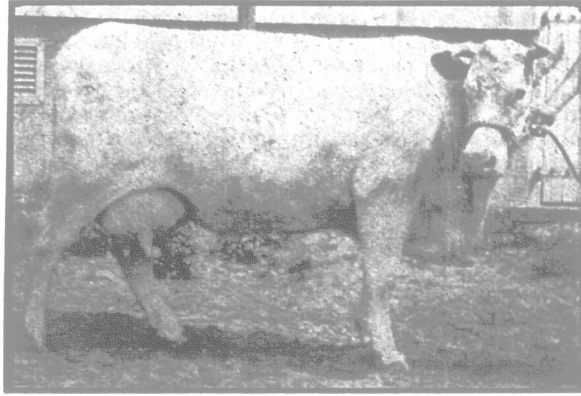
Halifax Co., N. S. A. J. CAMPBELL.

THE DAIRY.

Notes on Dual-purpose Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

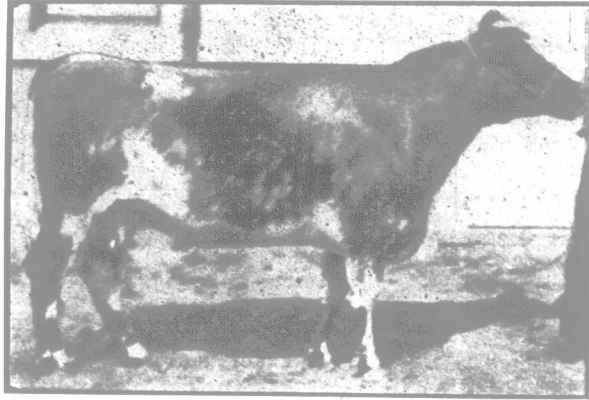
Thinking that it might interest some of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," I am submitting a few notes on some of the Dairy Short-horns at the Collège, as representing dual-purpose cattle.



Golden Rose (Imp.) = 104582 =.

1,515 pounds milk testing 4.3 per cent. fat, in thirty days.

The most typical dual-purpose cow in our herd is Iford Waterloo Baroness (imp.=104584=). She dropped her first calf in England, and her second calf was born in November, 1913. In 363 days she produced 11,257 lbs. of milk testing about 3.6 per cent. fat, and was fit for the butcher at the close of her lactation period. Her third calf was born January 1, 1915, and since that date she has produced milk as follows: January, 1,288 lbs.; February, 1,242 lbs.; March, 1,329 lbs.; April, 1,201 lbs., or a total of 5,060 lbs. in four months, which is considerably ahead of her four

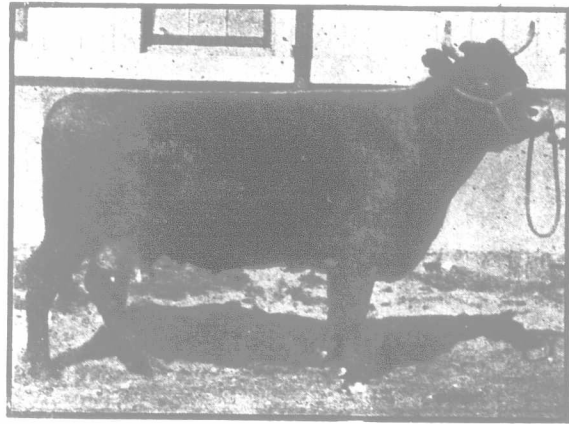


Iford Fairy Duchess 7th (Imp.) = 104583 =.

7,258 pounds milk in twelve months with her first calf.

best months last year. The photograph was taken just as she was finishing her fourth month of milking, and gives an idea of her present condition. Without any doubt, she is a dual-purpose cow of exceptionally high merit.

Another dual-purpose cow is Golden Rose (imp.)=104582=. The first calf she produced since coming into our possession, was born in January, 1914. She took cold after calving, and hence did not do herself justice, her record being 6,856 lbs. milk, testing about 3.5 per cent.



Iford Waterloo Baroness (Imp.) = 104584 =.

Photographed after producing 5,060 pounds of milk in four months. Record for 1914, 11,257 pounds milk.

fat, from January 9 to November 5. This year, however, she has got off to a good start. She calved in March and during April produced 1,515 lbs. milk testing 4.3 per cent. fat, which is some 400 lbs. of milk ahead of her best month last year. The photograph shows a good dual-purpose type of cow, and her April record establishes her right to the title.

Iford Fairy Duchess 7th (imp.)=104583= is also an excellent dual-purpose type, as the photograph shows. She dropped her first calf before she was three years old, and in twelve months produced 7,258 lbs. milk testing about 3.5 per cent. fat, in spite of the fact that she was in a very bad condition for some time after calving. We have great hopes for this heifer.

Lady Maud (imp.)=104585=, from April 9, 1914, to March 31, 1915, produced 8,418 lbs. milk testing close to 4 per cent. fat. This cow has an English record of 10,000 lbs. milk, and we think that next time she will beat her past year's record.

Puddington Solo (imp.)=104586= has disappointed us. With her first calf she won second prize in the milking trials at the Oxfordshire show in 1913. She produced her second calf in August, 1914, and it looks as though she would hardly reach 6,000 lbs. milk. Her milk tests about 4 per cent. fat. It is hardly fair, however, to judge her by her first year's work in this country, and we are looking for a better report next year.

Lest I may be misunderstood, let me add that these notes are not intended for advertising purposes, because we have nothing for sale from any of these cows at present.

O. A. C.

G. E. DAY.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Prospects Bright in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The crop prospects in British Columbia are quite promising. So far conditions of climate, at least, have been favorable to an unusually bountiful harvest. The shaking up in the tree fruit industry has led to a great deal more of general farming, in the Okanagan particularly, and truck crops have gradually been gaining a foothold. The Orientals have been pressing their campaign farther inland, until this year they have rented land as far south as Summerland, where they are putting in quite an extensive acreage in onions and carrots. Last season Okanagan shipped out a tremendous amount of tomatoes and over did it, so that this year that crop, as far as can be ascertained will not come within 50 per cent. of last season's. Onions will probably be the biggest crop of vegetables. Kelowna is going in for this crop very heavily, and they were very extensive shippers of tomatoes last season. Egg plant is slightly increased over former seasons, while peppers are likely to be grown only for the later markets, as last season they were rather slow in moving as an early crop.

At time of writing, May 4, tomatoes are being put in the field on the lake shore and upper benches in Summerland. That is fully two weeks earlier than last season, and plants seem to be in good condition. Early corn and potatoes have been up for about two weeks and seem to have been favored by growers more than past seasons, particularly sweet corn, as many of the growers have taken up the one-or-two-cow idea, and will use the stalks for fodder. Nearly all those planting corn in Summerland are putting beans between the corn hills, and the change is being watched closely and if successful will, no doubt become customary in the Okanagan.

Throughout the Province grain crops have increased 300 per cent., much of this is due to turning over new lands. Alfalfa and corn have been found adaptable to orchard land, and the Government has been encouraging the keeping of stock and growing of these crops to the extent of building silos at low cost and supplying cheap seed. The Government agents travelling through the country comment frequently on the more businesslike conditions under which the land is being worked, particularly in the Okanagan orchards. The inspector of pests for the Province has stated that he hopes this season to stamp out completely the remaining traces of Fire Blight, and that all through greater precautions have been taken against pests of all kinds. Fire Blight is a blight indeed, and it has cost this Province thousands and thousands of trees. Until now, Spitzenburgs were hard to get. In the States we hear that for this trouble Yakima destroyed 6,000; Benton County, 200; Walla Walla, 1,500; Spokane, 2,250; Wenatche, 100; Whitman, 300, all in bearing.

Many growers feared because of the stringency and uncertain outlook as to when the war would end, that there would be a tendency to decrease in the amount of spraying done, but in Summerland alone 90 barrels of lime sulphur spray were used this year against 20 last year. Much of this is against the peach borer, which last year de-

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stroyed fully 50 per cent. of that crop. Although many of the peach trees in here have been planted as fillers, and were pulled out owing to such poor returns, still there are many left, and a bumper crop is in sight. Apricots, a favorite fruit here, will this year probably be the leader of our soft fruit, as to quantity, that is, at the southern end of the Okanagan Valley from Peachland to Kaleden. A vast number of these

trees were put in four years ago and this year they are in full fruit. I was speaking to a neighbor who has a three-acre place with apricots as fillers, and he says that where last year he had 120 four-basket crates to sell, this year he will harvest three tons, and he has only an average increase.

To get on Giants Head, during the time of peach and apricot bloom, and look across Siwash

Flats and the benches was a sight not soon forgotten.

This will be the first year for a good crop of pears, and prospects are bright in the Okanagan. In apples we will have a bigger crop than Washington, and a heavier crop towards the southern end of the Okanagan. Johnathan and McIntosh Reds will do Okanagan credit this season. British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Through the Peach Country in Blossom Time.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the car rumbled along from Hamilton to Beamsville through some of the finest of the fruit belt, and as one gazed out of the window upon the sea of bloom on the long rows of flat-headed peach trees nesting beneath the escarpment and out the other side over broad oceans of pink, purple and white extending to the shores of Lake Ontario, one could not but wonder why tourists go abroad in search of the scenic beauties of nature. We wound around the many little hills along the lake shore farther on toward St. Catharines, and in between each pair of these slumbered a pond of fresh water along the banks of which the small boy fished and around every border blossomed, beautiful and fragrant, the low-headed peach—Highlands and Lochs with fruit blossoms as a perennial border. What more could tourist crave than here was everywhere?—hill and dale, water and sand beaches, and best of all, acres upon acres of trees in full blossom—nature's beauty spot. It's a delightful ride from Hamilton to Beamsville by electric car—it's an exquisite drive from Beamsville to Vineland Experiment Station, and from there to St. Catharines in a motor car over the Lake Shore Road, up and down winding hills, around little ponds, covered with water lilies and making many side trips into fruit farms through the well-kept orchards, and it is a source of even greater pleasure to talk to the big-hearted, thorough-going men, who, by their efficiency, have made the Niagara Peninsula famous for peaches, pears, plums, cherries and other tender fruits. There is only one Niagara District, but it takes in Grimsby, Beamsville, Winona, Stony Creek, Vineland—one great fruit belt. It has no duplicate.

Enraptured with the scene, and not wishing to give it up at Grimsby, the writer went on to Beamsville on the electric car. Not being familiar with the villages he was careful to ask an "old-timer," who had been sitting in the corner of the smoker, and who, carpet bag in hand, was stretching his legs ready to anight at Grimsby, whether or not there was a hotel in the little village of Beamsville. The thirsty one arose, and, with a well-understood frown the reply came quick and decisive, "There may be a temperance house, but there is NO HOTEL." Assured of accommodation I stuck to my seat and soon the car was again on its way, and once more I was absorbed in the beauties of the greatest panorama of moving pictures I had ever seen. It was raining steadily, but suddenly a down-pour as if a cloud had burst came beating against the car, and much of it did not stop at the car, for those who had raincoats were forced to put them on inside this old "boat." If you wish to know the number of the car ask any resident along the line from Hamilton to Beamsville. It has a reputation. But a warm, spring rain, even though it came into the car and damped the seats, did not mar the picture which nature paints every spring in the fruit district.

There isn't much new to be said about methods of growing fruit. The big problem which the growers are now facing is marketing. Niagara district growers can produce the fruit, and these same growers are busying themselves with the ins and outs of marketing. Fruit growers are progressive. After travelling by the electric car back from Beamsville to Grimsby we started out the next morning to really see the sights at close range. Mr. Woolverton, a son of the late Linus Woolverton, came along in his car and in company with Hamilton Fleming, a prominent grower of the district, we started out for a day in the orchards. Around Grimsby the fruit farmers are termed, by others living a few miles distant "the aristocrats," but we never saw more democratic and freer "aristocrats" in our lives. Along the road several stops were made to talk with prominent growers. All seemed optimistic; crop prospects are good; their real trouble is marketing, and they have started a campaign to out this on a safe and sure basis.

We stopped at Mr. Fleming's farm and took a walk through his orchards, clean, well-kept and ready to produce. The trees are all cut back each year as level on the top as a board. Growers seem strong on the cover crop, and many orchards had a nice mat of clover carpeting the rich, mellow, sandy-loam soil underneath. Trees beyond the twenty-five-year period of usefulness are removed and new orchards set. On Mr. Fleming's farm early potatoes were just peering

through, May 8. This crop is favored by some growers, and good returns are made from early potatoes properly handled. As with everything else difficult crop up, and only a man who will give the time and care to the crop can make the best success. The average man has no business growing early potatoes for sale, because one year of fighting blight, bugs and weeds will discourage him. However, early potatoes pay the progressive peach producer, for they sometimes sell for twice as much per eleven-quart basket as the peaches bring f. o. b. The portion of the farms in hoed crops or cultivated is feet "as clean as a hound's tooth." Weeds, unless it is chickweed, which some say does no harm as a cover crop, are conspicuous by their absence in the fruit belt.

We were headed for the Vineland Experiment Station through some of the best of the district, partly over the Rittenhouse Road, and past the famous Rittenhouse School, which is surrounded by ideal grounds from an aesthetic as well as an educational viewpoint. Passing along the road we noticed very few apple trees, so few in fact that a member of the party remarked "that an apple tree was away from home in this district." Where present, however, apple trees were loaded with bloom.

The Vineland Station was certainly a surprise and treat to all. Located on the lake front, laid off into fruit and vegetable experiments, the entire farm of ninety acres or more was looking its best. No one can estimate the value of the work, Director F. M. Clement, B. S. A., and his able staff are doing on this farm, which is to fruit growing what the Ontario Agricultural College farm is to general farming. The location is ideal. A variety of soils makes this factor all that could be desired, and the men are taking an interest in the work. Variety tests, cover crop tests, tillage experiments, different methods of pruning and spraying, fertilizer experiments, plant breeding work—all these and more are carried on extensively and systematically. The buildings are not elaborate, but substantial and permanent. Grounds are neat and well kept. Mr. Fruit Grower, you would be delighted with a trip to Vineland Experiment Station.

After lunch we changed cars. S. H. Rittenhouse called for us, and then began an afternoon of pleasure and profit which words fail to describe. Growers in the Vineland section think they have the best of all, and surely they have the largest orchards—peaches, 150 acres in a block with rows three-quarters of a mile long. Imagine motoring right down through these orchards. No fences mar the beauty of the tree-lined fields. Up and down we went making calls on either side, for it seemed that every grower was a "big" grower. The car took the hills and the sand along the beach, for at the advice of Mr. Clement Mr. Rittenhouse took the Lake Shore Road. If ever you feel that a change would do you good, go down to Grimsby; get a motor car; drive to Beamsville and on to the Vineland Experiment Station, and then take the Lake Shore Road to St. Catharines, and come back to Vineland by the Stone Road. Be sure you get a good car and a careful driver, for along the Shore Road there are many winding hills and some sand beach, but it is beautiful beyond description. Now you are on a strip of level upland and again you find the car chugging along a stretch of sand beach, and everywhere it is peaches, pears and cherries. Farther on toward St. Catharines vineyards grow larger and more numerous, and at the edge of the city is passed the largest grarery in the district, acres upon acres in extent, with the overhead trellis system used where grapes are produced for wine. This system is not used in growing grapes for sale in baskets, because it does not favor the production of large bunches. All along the way small boys, and large ones too, were fishing, and just at the edge of St. Catharines a little fellow nailed us with "Hi, Mister, Look!" and held up a fish fully 18 inches long. This country has everything to offer the seeker after pleasure and change. It is something different.

Coming back to Vineland by the Stone Road one notices that the soil is somewhat heavier and the grapes are more numerous. This is the grape section. Some of the slopes are covered with a rank stand of alfalfa, and here and there a dark green piece of fall wheat loomed up. Vineland railway station is reached all too soon, but there is still much to be seen on the train trip to Hamilton. All along the line—Beamsville,

Grimsby, Winona, Stony Creek, it is fruit on either side. It ends in the suburbs of Hamilton.

A trip to the district in blossom time takes second place only to a visit when the fruit is ripe. Anyone going over the ground is soon brought to understand that the growers can produce fruit in quantity and quality. It is good to get acquainted with these men and learn of the difficulties which they must meet in marketing. They are organizing to give the consumer cheaper peaches this fall. They should succeed. All this may sound like a fairy tale but go over the same ground now or when the fruit is ripe, or at any intervening time and be convinced that the beauty spots of the world are not all to be found abroad, and that the real aristocrats are not all living on a city avenue. BILL.

POULTRY.

Advertising Value in Egg Cartons.

Many readers of these columns can probably remember trading a dozen eggs at the grocery, or more often, the general store for a package of pepper, and if eggs were up a cent that week a nutmeg was thrown in. Various little spices and general requirements of the home were purchased in this way. The eggs went into a huge basket or box in the back shop, and on some convenient day they were all crated and shipped to a distributing center. We have heard strong stories of what becomes of the stale eggs which always form a certain percentage of these large quantities, but the tales regarding bad eggs being converted into bon bons has not decreased the consumption of that luxury. When eggs are marketed in this way each one loses its identity, but not its character. A few bad ones bring down the price of all, consequently the minimum price is set and paid to all producers who market in this way for good, bad and indifferent eggs alike.

Trade conditions, and especially the outlook for business in Great Britain, calls for superior quality in our supply of eggs. In 1913 Britain took approximately 14,000,000 dozens of eggs from our enemies besides 114,532,750 dozens from Russia, 7,022,833 dozen from France, and enormous quantities from other countries. The prospects now are for a good trade for Canada in eggs in the British Isles, and if the quality is right it may be prolonged. If the character of a product must be the best that trade may exist between nations quality must be the paramount factor when business is being transacted between individuals. They meet frequently, and one bad egg might be sufficient cause to make enemies for life.

When the poultryman begins to market a product that is better than the average, he at once seeks for some distinguishing container or brand to bring that product to the attention of the consumer. It is difficult to make eggs appear as good as they really are, because some eggs are very deceptive and contain many a surprise. The proof is largely in the eating, but if a dozen eggs are known to be fresh and non-fertile then the producer can, with easy conscience, pack eggs of the same size and color in cartons and command a fair price. Egg cartons will vary from 1 to 3 cents in cost, according to the number purchased and their source. Besides, the price of the carton extra, which a producer must expect, a market may be secured that is worth considerable. Each carton contains a dozen eggs, or two dozen eggs if desired, but the prominent feature should be that it tells exactly where the eggs were produced, and where more just like them may be procured. That is the advertising value which they carry and it is the cheapest kind of advertising, because it costs little to have the producer's name and address stamped on every carton while it remains visible as the eggs, one by one, are taken out. When that carton is empty, and the eggs were all fresh, there is no doubt as to where the next supply will be purchased. Other users see the box and make enquiries, which result in more sales. People feel that this extra effort would not be expended on ordinary eggs, and it should not be. The package should not be allowed to come to ill repute.

Eggs should always be placed on end in the cartons. In this position they will not break so easily, and they will stand shipment much better. Grade the product and place only eggs of one color and one size in the same carton.

FARM BULLETIN.

Having Missed a Train.

By Peter McArthur.

My ideas of time are somewhat vague. Many years ago I read Kant, and Hegel and Coleridge and various other metaphysicians who convinced me that time is merely a limitation of the human mind. It is quite true that in modern years Bergson has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many that time is actual but I have not read up on Bergson as I should. Anyway I had to catch a train the other day at 2.05 and the question of time became insistent. The friend with whom I was delaying showed me his watch at the last minute and according to it I had ten minutes in which to make a five-minute run. I may remark in passing that I have never carried a watch. Somehow nothing that I was ever doing could be brought within the limitations of time. If I had a piece of work to do my inclination was to work until it was done and if I had a holiday to take I did not want to be clocked to the end of it. So never having carried a watch I have never worked on the question of time. Somehow when I had to take a train I happened to be there, sometimes an hour ahead of time, sometimes fifteen seconds ahead of time, but never before was I too late. As I stop to think the matter over I take satisfaction out of a remark that was once made to me by Bliss Carmen when I happened to ask him if he was in a hurry—"Why should I be in a hurry?" he exclaimed petulantly, "Haven't I the rest of time and all of Eternity ahead of me?" Memory also gives back a story about J. McNeil Whistler. Once the American Ambassador to Paris when arranging the art exhibits for the world's fair wrote to Whistler saying that he would be in a certain hotel at four o'clock. Whistler promptly sat down and wrote him a letter full of gentle admiration for a man who could be sure that he would be anywhere at four o'clock. Of course, I realize that this is all persiflage, meant to deaden the shock of the fact that I missed the train. As I said in the beginning, my friend told me that I had ten minutes. When I struck the corner of Dundas and Richmond the clock on the corner showed me that I had seven minutes. A jeweller's store along the route showed me that I was two minutes late. A barber shop a little farther down the street exposed a clock that showed a margin of three minutes. No two clocks agreed. I met a policeman on the way and was tempted to stop and ask him the right time but being in a hurry I kept straight on and when I reached the street corner a block from the station I saw the train pulling out. Fortunately this all happened in the spring weather after seeding, when time is not very important, but if I were an autocrat with the power to regulate clocks and watches even though I never carry a watch myself, I would see to it that all other watches and clocks kept the same time.

This week I have been compelled to observe a very serious case of misplaced affection. The new horse that we bought insisted on adopting the new colt. When we went out to catch the mother the new horse got between her and the colt and was ready to kick to pieces anyone who approached her adopted idol. It took three of us to get the mother and colt back to the stable and then I had to stand for half an hour keeping that fool horse from tearing through a fence topped with barbed wire to get to the colt. On finding that I was always ahead of her when she tried to smash through a gate or to tear through the

fence she started to gallop around the field as if she thought she might find the colt where she had been chumming with it during the afternoon. Next morning we found that she had thrown off two of her shoes in her mad rushing around the field hunting for a colt in which she had no real interest. The more I live with animals the more puzzling and the more human they seem.

This week I am once more in trouble and I have to appeal to my friends among the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to help me out. I have a cow, Fenceviewer the Third, direct descendant of Fenceviewer the First that has acquired the bran habit. For the past month I have been giving her a bran mash every milking time but when I was away on a trip those in charge had cut off her supplies and as nearly as I can judge she is suffering from a sort of bran delirium tremens. She comes to the gate of the pasture field whenever she sees anyone around and bawls and bawls. When we bring her in to milk she waines and bawls during the whole milking time and judging from her tones her sufferings are really acute. With bran at its present prices I feel that she must be cured of the bran habit, though I hardly know what to do in the case. She is so nervous and unhappy that I think something should be done and if any reader knows how to cure a cow of the bran habit I shall be delighted to receive instructions.

A few weeks ago I ventured a few cautious remarks on signs and the influence of the moon and the Advocate has printed a couple of interesting letters written more in sorrow than in anger. Mr. W. J. Way deserves my thanks for calling my attention to a new phase of "tapping on wood." It must be an omen of good luck, for Canada was established by just such tapping on wood as he describes. The pioneers tapped on wood and cleared away the forest. They opened a fountain for freedom for their descendants as certainly as Moses opened the living water when he tapped upon the rock. I owe thanks to Mr. Way for giving me a new line of thought on an ancient superstition. The Glangary correspondent who took up the cudgels masterfully for the moon also deserves mature consideration. Far be it from me to take a strong position in opposition to his views but perhaps he will not mind if I call his attention to the fact that the influence of the moon in the case of the tides has been subject to scientific investigation and has borne every test. When it comes to the influence of the moon on plants the case is different. Sometimes the moon seems to act right and at other times it does not. This leads me to suspect that the case is not one of co-relation but rather of synchronization (see Webster and The Minister of Finance). Two series of events are going on all the time, one the recurrence of the phases of the moon and the other the seasons of seed time and growth. It would be impossible that certain effects in the course of years would not show at the same time but it does not follow that the forces in action in either case were in any way related. I am inclined to think that instead of being interdependent, the phases of the moon and the development of crops and other sublunary affairs merely synchronize.

Reports from all parts of Canada indicate favorable growing weather, and bright prospects for bumper yields. The weather though cool is favorable to a sturdy growth, and sufficient moisture is adding to the chances of big crops all over the Dominion.

The First 1915 Crop Report.

The Census and Statistics Office recently issued the first crop report of the present season. It deals with the area and condition of the fall wheat crop, the condition of hay and clover meadows at the close of the winter, and the progress of spring seeding up to the end of April.

Owing to the mild winter and the favorable conditions which prevailed during the critical months of March and April, the fall wheat crop is reported as being exceptionally good on April 30. In Ontario, where 1,043,000 acres were sown as estimated last fall, not more than 6.8 per cent. is reported as winter killed, and in Alberta, with 230,000 acres estimated as sown, the proportion winter killed is only 6.2 per cent. These proportions are lower than in any year since 1908-09 for Ontario, and lower than in any previous year on record for Alberta. Last year the percentage winter killed was 19 in Ontario and 15.6 in Alberta. In Ontario the area winter killed amounts this year to 71,000 acres, and in Alberta to 14,300 acres. These figures, deducted from the areas sown, leave 972,000 acres in Ontario, and 215,700 acres in Alberta as the areas under fall wheat to be harvested. With 10,900 acres in Manitoba, 4,100 acres in Saskatchewan, and 6,000 acres in British Columbia, the total area under fall wheat to be harvested this year amounts to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres, the area harvested in 1914. Whilst therefore as previously reported the area sown to wheat last fall was 9 per cent. more than the area sown in the fall of 1913, the increased area to be harvested, owing to the small area winter killed, amounts to 24 per cent. Not less satisfactory is the general condition on April 30, which measured by the standard of 100 as representing a full crop is 93 in Ontario as compared with 81 last year and 83 in Alberta as compared with 87. For Ontario the figure is higher than in any year since 1910 when 95 1/2 was recorded; for Alberta this year's condition was only exceeded last year and in 1911. The condition for the whole of Canada on April 30 was 91 which, converted into a standard of 100 as representing the average condition at the same period for the six years, 1909-1914, indicates a condition of 112, or an anticipated yield per acre of 12 per cent. in excess of the average, provided that conditions between now and harvest time are not abnormal.

As in the case of wheat, the amount of winter killing proved to be unusually small, not more than 10 per cent, being the estimate for all Canada as compared with 14 per cent. last year and 22 per cent. in 1913. The average condition was 91 per cent. of the standard or full crop, as compared with 86.7 per cent. last year (May 6), 89.6 per cent. in 1913, and 74.6 per cent. in 1912.

It was at the time of the bulletin too soon to report on the Maritime Provinces, but excellent progress in the seeding of spring grains was reported from all the other six provinces. The spring was early, as a general rule the conditions for seeding were most favorable. About double the amount of seeding was accomplished this year on April 30 than was completed on May 6 in 1914. Of spring wheat 55 per cent. of the total was finished in Quebec as against 5 per cent. last year; in Ontario 73 per cent. as against 24 per cent.; in the three western provinces 93 per cent. was completed in Manitoba; 94 per cent. in Saskatchewan, and 91 per cent. in Alberta, these proportions being higher than in any year since 1910. In British Columbia the percentage is 89. For all six provinces the proportion of seeding reported as effected on April 30 was 84 per cent. for wheat, 45 per cent. for oats, 38 per cent. for barley, and 63 per cent. for all crops.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, May 17, were 285 carloads, comprising 4,570 cattle, 796 hogs, 317 calves, and 353 horses. Cattle trade slow. Prices 25c. to 40c. lower, and few sold at 11 a. m. Choice heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.50; choice steers and heifers, \$7.70 to \$8; good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.75 to \$7; cows, \$6 to \$7; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5.75 to \$7; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.49; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.49; hogs, \$6.75 to \$10; calves, \$5.50 to \$11; sheep, \$7.75 to \$8 for light, and \$7.25 to \$6.75 for heavy; yearling lambs, \$8 to \$10; spring lambs, \$6 to \$10; ewes, \$5 to \$9; weighed of 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	47	454	501
Cattle	487	5,912	6,429
Hogs	912	8,636	9,548
Sheep	114	348	512
Calves	288	1,484	1,772
Horses	301	1,042	1,343

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	5	367	372
Cattle	82	4,991	5,073
Hogs	96	7,902	7,998
Sheep	18	1,967	1,967
Calves	1	1,210	1,210
Horses	38	76	114

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 129 carloads, 1,356 cattle, 1,550 hogs, 502 calves, and 1,229 horses; but a decrease of 555 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto last week were large, in the cattle, calf and hog classes, but light in sheep and lambs. Trade in all classes of cattle was active, never more so this year, and values for fat cattle advanced fully 25 cents per cwt., one straight load of 1,350-lb. steers selling at \$8.85, and a few odd cattle of extra quality were reported at \$8.90 and \$9, but no loads brought these values. Bulls and cows sold up to \$7.40 by the load for cows, and choice bulls at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and two or three brought \$8. Feeders and stockers sold at firmer values, up to \$7.90 for extra quality, dehorned steers selling at \$7.90 by the load. Milkers and springers were in demand all week, one dealer stating that he had orders for five carloads that he could not fill at the close of the week, values therefore were firm, at last week's prices, which are seemingly the limit that dealers are prepared to go. Choice veal calves being scarce, values for them were firm but no higher, while common and medium grades were inclined to be lower. Sheep

and lambs being scarce, sold readily at firm values, especially spring lambs, for which \$12 each was paid for those weighing 60 to 75 pounds each, and more of this class would have sold readily. Sheep were firm, but no higher, seemingly having reached their limit in value. Hog prices, as usual, fluctuated, weaker at the commencement of the week trying to get prices lower, and ending up at firm quotations, being unsuccessful in their efforts.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy export steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.75; choice butchers' steers and heifers of handy weights, ranging from 900 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchers' steers and heifers of those weights sold at \$8 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.90; common, \$7 to \$7.40; choice cows, \$7.40 to \$7.75; good cows, \$7 to \$7.30; medium cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; bulls, common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.75. Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., of choice colors and dehorned,

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Farmers' Accounts

Farmers' Accounts are given special attention. Money loaned to responsible farmers. Cheese checks cashed, notes collected or discounted.

Money deposited in our Savings Bank returns you interest at 3% and is ready when required.

Why not open a Savings Account as a reserve to pay on your mortgage or to buy new implements?

We invite you to use as your bank

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$ 6,000,000 Surplus 12,000,000 Total Resources over 30,000,000

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices have remained stationary. Creamery squares, 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs have also remained stationary on the wholesale, selling at 22c. to 23c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 19c. for large, and 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c. for twins.

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

Beans.—Primes, \$3.30 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.60 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 40c.; New Brunswicks, 45c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 17c.; hens, 14c. to 15c. per lb.; spring chickens, 45c. per lb.; squabs (no demand).

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 15c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 15c. to 25c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c. We cannot give any further wool prices for a few days on account of the embargo.

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 to \$18.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$17 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19.50 to \$20.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18 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, \$10.75 to \$11.25 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.50 per cwt.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Strawberries are beginning to come in in car lots, one car of especially fine ones arriving Thursday, selling at 18c. to 20c. per quart box.

Potatoes have remained slow sale, Ontarios selling at 55c. per bag, and New Brunswick Delawares 60c. per bag. Local out-door grown asparagus, rhubarb and spinach is coming on the market in large quantities, the asparagus selling at \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; rhubarb, 15c. to 25c. per dozen bunches; spinach, 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Hot-house cucumbers (Canadian) are also very plentiful, selling at \$2 per 11-quart basket. Apples—Spys, \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$2.75 to \$3 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3 per case; bananas, \$1.90 to \$2.25 per bunch; grape-fruit, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; California, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; oranges, \$3.50 per case; strawberries, Louisiana, 15c. to 20c. per quart box; beets, 50c. per bag; new, \$2.25 per hamper; cabbages, new (imported), \$3.50 to \$4 per case; celery, Florida, \$1.75 to \$2 per case; onions, \$1.50 per 75-lb. sack; \$2.50 per 100-lb. sack; Texas Bermudas, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 50-lb. case; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 60c. per bag; leaf lettuce, 20c. to 40c. per dozen bunches; potatoes, Ontarios, 55c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. per bag; seed potatoes, 80c. to 90c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The market for cattle was quite firm last week, and advices from outside indicate that higher prices may be made in the near future. Supplies of cattle were on the short side, and demand were on the short side, and the stock offered was by no means choice, a great bulk being of medium grade. Best steers sold at 8c. per lb., and from best prices ranged down to 6c. for combs this prices ranged from 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. ranged generally from 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. up to 7c. per lb. Offerings of sheep and lambs were light, and choicest sold at 6 1/2c. to 8c., with others at 4c. to 6c. Demand for calves continued per lb. Demand for calves continued firm, and offerings were large, prices ranging from \$2 to \$9, to cover all qualities. Best hogs were in good demand, and prices showed a tendency to

advance. A few of the choice brought 10c. per lb., while the general range was 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb.

Horses.—Demand for horses continued very dull. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$175 to \$225 each; small horses \$175 to \$250; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were in very good demand, and the tone was rather firmer than a week ago, although prices were practically unchanged. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed Ontario hogs sold at 13c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. North-west hogs sold at 11 1/2c. to 12c.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was lower than the previous week, and there was little enough hope of an advance. Prices were only 4 1/2c. per 90 lbs. carloads, track, for Green Mountains. In a jobbing way, they were 10c. to 15c. above this figure.

Honey and Syrup.—It turns out that the crop of syrup has not been very satisfactory. Prices were 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.20 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 10c. to 11c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—Prices continued at the same level. Production is evidently large, and the quality good, though it begins to show some deterioration. Straight-gathered stock was 22c. in round lots, while selected was 24c. to 25c., and No. 2 stock was 20c. to 21c.

Butter.—It was said that some choice creamery was sold at 32c. per lb., wholesale. In any event, the market was undoubtedly firm, and the quality very good. Finest fresh creamery was quoted at 31c. to 31 1/2c., with fine at 30 1/2c. to 30 3/4c., and seconds at 29c. to 30c. per pound.

Cheese.—It is a long time since cheese brought such high prices at the middle of May as it does this year. Finest white cheese was quoted at 18 1/2c. to 19c. per lb., while colored was about 1c. to 1 1/2c. below these figures. Finest Eastern cheese was 17c. to 18c., with undergrades a half cent less.

Grain.—Fluctuations in the wheat market were smaller last week. Oats were very steady also, no change whatever being reported. Local No. 2 white oats sold at 66c.; No. 3 at 65c., and No. 4 at 64c. per bushel, ex store. Canadian Western were 66 1/2c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed. No. 1 feed were 65 1/2c., and No. 2 feed 64 1/2c. Local Argentine corn was 82 1/2c. Beans were dearer, at \$3.50 for 1 1/2-lb. pickers; \$2.90 for 3-lb., and \$2.80 for 5-lb., with cheaper stock at \$2.70, in car lots.

Flour.—Little change was noticeable in the flour market. Manitoba first patents were \$8.20, seconds \$7.70, and strong bakers' \$7.50, in jute. Ontario flour was 10c. up, at \$7.90 per barrel for patents in wood, and \$7.40 to \$7.50 for straight rollers, bags being \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34 per ton; mouille, \$37 to \$38 for pure, and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—Prices of hay again showed an advance, supplies being light. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$21 to \$21.50 per ton; No. 2 extra was \$20 to \$20.50, and No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady, at 17c., 18c. and 19c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, and calf skins 17c. per lb. Sheep skins were \$1.75 each, and horse hides \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Seeds.—Dealers quoted \$8.50 to \$12 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$17 to \$22 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover and for alsike.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Monday's run was light—only a hundred cars—and it was a snappy, very active market throughout. Canadian heifers averaging better than a thousand pounds, sold up to \$8. Best shipping steers ran from \$8.65 to \$8.85, yearlings on the fair order up to \$8.75, and

handy weight steers—around ten and a half—brought up to \$8.65. At the close of the market a complete clearance was had, and more could have found outlet at full steady prices. Sellers are looking forward to some very high prices now right along, and predictions are made that this year will equal, if not overstep last year, on choice and prime cattle. An exception this year to the general order of things in the past, has been that weighty steers are being taken as readily as the medium and handy weight kinds, it usually being the case that during the hot-weather months the lighter and handier steers are given preference. Receipts for the week were 3,100 head, as against 3,185 for the previous week, and 4,325 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Shipping Steers—Choice to prime, \$9.10 to \$8.85; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.25; plain, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Butcher Steers—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.65; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.65; common to good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8.75. Cows and Heifers—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; common to good, \$6 to \$6.75; best heavy fat cows, \$7 to \$7.40; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to best, \$4 to \$4.25. Bulls—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.

Hogs.—Heavies last week sold from \$8 to \$8.10, and the spread on all other grades except pigs was from \$3.10 to \$8.25.

Calves.—Liberal supply last week, there being approximately 4,900 head. Offerings were against 4,367 head for the previous week, and 3,700 head for the same week a year ago. It was generally a one-price deal of \$9 last week for top veals, and the culls ranged from \$7.50 down. Receipts included around 250 head of Canadian calves, and these sold in the same notch as the natives.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 17 1/2c. to 18c.; finest Easterns, 17c. to 17 1/2c.; New York, State whole-milk, fresh specials, 16 1/2c.; ditto, average fancy, 16 1/2c. to 16 3/4c.; London, 17 1/2c.; Iroquois, 18 1/2c.; Napanee, 18 1/2c.; Kemptville, 19c. and 18 15-16c.; Picton, colored 18 1/2c., white 18 15-16c.; Cornwall, white 18 1/2c., colored 18 1/2c.; Woodstock, 17 1/2c. to 18c.; Madoc, 18c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 18c.; Utica, 16 1/2c., small white and small colored, 15 1/2c.; Campbellford, 18 7-16c.; Belleville, 19 1/2c., white 18 5-16c., colored 18 1/2c.; Brockville, 18 1/2c. and 18 1/2c.; Alexandria, Ont., white 18 1/2c.; Kingston, 18 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, 18 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.80 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.30 to \$8.75; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.25. Hogs.—Light, \$7.60 to \$7.95; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.95; heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.30 to \$7.45; pigs, \$5.80 to \$7.45; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$7.90. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$7.75 to \$8.80; lambs, native, \$7.90 to \$10.15.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the Sixth Annual Show, to be held at Ormstown, Que., June 2, 3 and 4. Reduced rates, as well as a big prize list, should prove attractive. In the advertisement, "Massena Springs," owing to a typographical error, is misspelled.

Geo. Davis & Sons, of Erin, Ont., have a change in advertisement in this issue. Some "dandy" bulls, a credit to any herd, are offered. They are in first-class breeding condition, and good doers, as most Aberdeen-Angus cattle are. See the advertisement.

THE AVONDALE SALE.

Attention is directed to the change of advertisement in this issue of Avondale Farm Holstein sale, to be held May 26. The records of the Holsteins offered are such as to be extremely interesting to followers of the breed. We cannot, in the space at our disposal, pretend to describe these cattle. Look up the advertisement. Read it carefully. Write for catalogue. Sale at Brockville at 12 o'clock.

Report.

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brought \$7.50 to \$7.90; good steers, same weights, \$7 to \$7.50; light steers, good colors, 650 to 700 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.80; and stockers sold from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Milkers and Springers.—Choice fresh milkers and forward springers, \$80 to \$95, and a few extra quality as high as \$100 to \$110; good, \$70 to \$80; common, light and medium cows, \$45 to \$60. Veal Calves.—Choice new-milk-fed veals, sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50; good calves, \$7.50 to \$8.75; medium calves, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$5 to \$6.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.25; heavy ewes and rams, \$5 to \$7.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$10.50; spring lambs, \$6 to \$12 each, the bulk selling at \$8 to \$10; clipped sheep sold at about an average of \$1 per cwt. less value.

Hogs.—Selected hogs, weighed of cars, at the beginning of the week sold at \$9.25, and at the close of the week prices had advanced to \$9.40 and \$9.50 per cwt., and more would have sold at these values. Sows sold at \$1.50 per cwt. less values. TORONTO HORSE MARKET. On Tuesday, Col. Penefather bought 36 horses for the British Army, cavalry horses at \$175 each, and \$200 each for artillery horses.

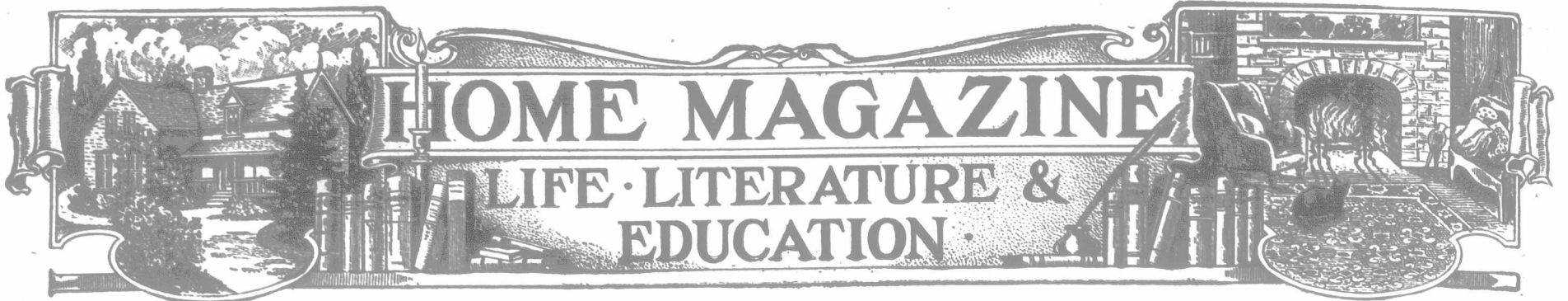
BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.57, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.67 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.64 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.62. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 62c. to 63c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 69c.; No. 3, 67c., track, bay ports. Rye.—\$1.17 to \$1.18. Buckwheat.—80c., outside. Barley.—Ontario, No. 3, 73c. to 75c., outside. American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 80 1/2c., bay ports. Peas.—No. 2, \$1.70, car lots, outside; very scarce. Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.50. Flour.—Ontario, \$6.10 to \$6.15, sea-board, Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8.10 in jute; strong bakers', \$7.40 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7.50 to \$8. Bran.—Manitoba, \$26 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$35.

heavy export \$8.75; choice of handy 1,200 lbs., and butchers' weights sold \$5 to \$7.90; cows, \$7.40 to \$7.30; medium, \$5.50 to \$4.50 to \$7.75; to \$6.75; ers, \$80 to and dehorned.



Sympathy.

(The Westminster Gazette.)

These splendid lines were written by the Chief Stoker of one of H. M. torpedo boat destroyers at present in the North Sea:

The middle watch. A wicked night
With storm and driving sleet;
A grim destroyer fights her way
Through breaking seas and blinding spray,
Alert and ready for "The Day"
That's promised to our Fleet.

A gun's-crew standing by their gun
The spray completely drenches;
They stick it out—they do at sea,
And one man to his chum says he:
"What a cold, bitter night it must be
For fellows in the trenches!"

For the Fallen.

By Laurence Binyon, in the "Winnowing Fan" (Elkin Mathews, London).

They shall not grow old, as we that are
left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the
years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the
morning
We will remember them

They mingle not with their laughing com-
rades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of
home;
They have no lot in our labor of the
daytime;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes
profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden
from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land
they are known
As the stars that shall be bright.

As the stars that shall be bright when
we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly
plain,
As the stars that are starry in the time
of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain.

Travel Notes.

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Locarno, Switzerland, April 11, '15.

Between military parades and religious processions, Locarno is really becoming quite spectacular.

The religious processions started on Good Friday night, when a monster parade, headed by chanting priests, marched through the town carrying banners, and crosses, and flaming torches. Hundreds of little boys in blue-and-white robes, hundreds of little girls in white dresses and veils, and thousands of men and women, took part in the procession. The special feature of the show was the exhibition of the statue of the Madonna, which was taken from her niche in the Cathedral for this purpose, as was also a life-size Christ. Both of these were carried aloft so that all might see.

The streets along the route of march were adorned with decorative designs of an ecclesiastical nature, and were brightly illuminated with candles. Everybody was on the streets. It seems that this special procession is peculiar to Locarno, and is quite a local event. People come miles to see it.

And now the pilgrimages to the Madonna del Sasso have begun. Every Sunday, and frequently on other days, the pious villagers form in line and troop up to the holy shrine—usually very early in the morning. The most pic-

torial of all the pilgrimages I have seen was the one that came over in boats from a little village across the lake.

It was a most beautiful and impressive sight. The boats came gliding slowly along, veiled by the morning mists which still floated over the water. We heard

—so like a picture of by-gone days. But it was very touching to see such an expression of faith. They are very devout, these peasants of Ticino, and take their religion very seriously.

Lugano, Switzerland, April 19.

We have changed our lake and our town, said good-bye to Lake Maggiore and Locarno, and made our initial bow to Lake Lugano and Lugano town.

After the rural surroundings of Locarno, this place seems like a large and bustling metropolis. It is the largest town in Ticino, and boasts a population of 13,000, not including the suburbs. The situation is certainly beautiful, albeit a bit too theatrical-looking to suit some fastidious souls who complain of its artificiality, and say it looks as if it had been made to order for the benefit of tourists and hotel-keepers.

Lugano consists of an old town, all huddled together in true Italian fashion, on a flat strip of land on the lake shore, and a new town, which spreads itself out fan-wise over the surrounding hills. In the old town the streets are narrow and tortuous, arcaded and stone-paved; the buildings are ancient, and set at all angles; the natives live in the street and warm themselves in the sun, and muss, bow-legged urchins, with unwashed faces play noisily on the pavement from morning till night. The new town is all modern villas and hotels.

The shore-line of the bay is crescent-shaped, and the two ends of the town stare at each other across the bay. According to the local descriptive booklet, these two ends of the town are rival heavens; one rejoices in the celestial name of Paradiso, and the one opposite has been described by an ardent appreciator as "a fragment of heaven which has fallen down to earth." I have sampled both places,—Paradiso was all

defaced by hideous signs as Lugano. Some of the most beautiful and romantic spots are perfectly ruined by glaring advertisements and huge signs stating the direction and distance to the next German beer restaurant.

Two precipitous mountains—Monte Bre and Monte San Salvatore—guard the bay of Lugano, one on either side, like giant sentinels. Each one is over 3,000 feet high, and up each one creeps a funicular railway, which, at night, looks like a line of fire going straight up to heaven. Back of the town are endless mountain ranges; whichever way you gaze you see mountain ranges; and wherever you go you see more of them. I'm positively satiated with mountain ranges. Seems to me the world consists entirely of mountain ranges, and lakes, and Swiss hotels. The sight of a rolling prairie, or of a farm that wasn't standing on end, would fill me with a wild and unaccustomed joy.

The one level place in Lugano is the grand promenade along the water front. Here the fashionable world disports itself under the shade of the chestnut trees. But this year there isn't any fashionable world, and there isn't any shade either, as spring is six weeks behindhand.

Lugano has three distinct seasons: The spring, when it swarms with Germans; the summer, when it is filled with American tourists; and the fall, when the English take possession of it. I suppose that in the winter, the Luganese do their house-cleaning and get ready for the next invasion.

I think one of the chief attractions about this place is the ease with which one can get away from it. There are so many interesting and charming walks and drives, and so many boat and electric-car trips.

We went to a most curious little town the other day called Gandria. It is just on the frontier line, and is one of the queerest places I have ever seen.

Uncle Ned said it was a regular robbers' nest.

It rises straight out of the lake, climbs up a fearful precipice, and ends its skyward career in a church and a tall bell-tower. Everything in the town is granite,—houses, pavements, steps, fences,—everything. All the buildings are hitched together, and there isn't a street in the place. There isn't room for one. There is a sort of main pathway which goes in at one end of the town and out of the other, burrowing its way between rocky walls and under houses, but every other path is a stairway, and all of them are steep and most of them are crooked. I can't imagine anything more spooky than that town at night. The natives must all be in their homes before dark, for if they should make a misstep, down they would go into the lake. Even a sedate and careful cat would find it difficult to keep its footing in that perpendicular town. They say that it is next to impossible for a Gandrian to empty a bucket of water out of his door without drenching his neighbors below. They also say that the women of the town tie bags on their hens to keep the eggs from rolling down hill. Before I went to Gandria I wouldn't have believed that story. But, after climbing up and down the town a bit, it really seemed like quite a wise precaution. There is just one little level plot of earth in Gandria, and they use it for a cemetery. Someone referring to this, remarked feelingly, that the inhabitants of Gandria, after spending all their lives climbing, could at last assume a horizontal position and take a long rest.

When I began my tour of Gandria on the aforementioned main pathway, there was a man with a camera poking along in front of me. Every few minutes he



A Procession of Peasants in Locarno Returning from a Pilgrimage to the Madonna del Sasso.

the solemn chanting of the pilgrims before we could see them. Then the boats appeared; shadowy and spectral at first, then larger and more distinct, the gold symbols of the faith flashing out brightly as they caught the rays of the sun.



Gandria.

The boats drew in to the shore. The white-robed devotees formed into a long processional and filed slowly through the streets and up the steep and stoney way to the sacred shrine of the Madonna del Sasso.

It all seemed so mysterious and unreal

hotels and dust, and the other place—the alleged "fragment of heaven, etc."—was all German pensions and German placards and dust. I don't know which of these earthly heavens was the more disagreeable. And speaking about signs, I have never seen any place so horribly

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would stop, cast his photographic eye hastily over the granite surroundings, and then hurry on again. He was the most numerous man I ever saw. There seemed to be one of him on every porch. One minute he would be in front of me, then, in the twinkling of an eye, he would vanish completely from sight, only to appear a minute later peering anxiously over a wall, or bolting breathlessly out of some dark, dank doorway. His sudden appearances and disappearances were really quite startling. I never knew where I would see him next, and wouldn't have been the least surprised to see him poking his head out of the bellry-tower. He was continually scurrying up or down steep, narrow stairways, or plunging into doorways, or clambering over walls. He was like a series of snap-shots. Once, when I was tagging along a few feet behind him on a curving stairway, a woman threw a painful of green leaves out of a door and he got it all on his head. I realized then that there was some truth in the before-mentioned local saying about the native and the bucket of water.

I hope that photographer was able to get some good pictures, for he certainly perspired enough in the attempt. I don't know what finally became of him.

About the Piano.

By M. M. Ellis.

Since I have derived so much pleasure and profit from your household department, and the interesting letters and articles of your readers, I feel an irresistible impulse to drop in for a chat, too.

I have just come in from the garden, where I was much interested and somewhat alarmed, watching a flock of purple grackles.

We have our seeds nearly all in the ground, and the lettuce and radishes have already made their presence known, but when I saw all this energetic pecking and digging I feared they were doomed to an untimely end. Some bread crumbs thrown on the side lawn diverted the attention of the grackles, however, and occupied mine. What atrocious manners! I don't know where these birds could have received their early training. They certainly are not adherents to the school of "Fletcherism."

What a day this is! Could one imagine anything more tragic than a pouring, down-east rain (it's raining now), accompanied by the piano-tuner. And while I think of it, there are a few suggestions I might make on this subject that may be helpful, though I suppose I must be brief.

"What would civilization be without the piano?" asks Dr. Holmes. The genial author was right.

Yet, if the piano is to be a real "humanizer," it is necessary that the instrument should be a good one, and that it should be properly cared for by the possessor. It is astonishing how many people allow their pianos to go to ruin for want of tuning, and I fear we in the country are the greatest offenders in this respect. Of course, it is inconvenient getting a tuner in the country. The first-class tuners are usually kept busy in the city, and one may be tempted to consider the second-class, and, incidentally, cheaper man, which is most detrimental to the health of the piano.

Then again there is usually the consideration of train and livery fare, which prevents a trip to the country being a paying proposition to the tuner.

It is a good idea to have a list of your neighbors whose pianos require his attention all ready for the tuner when he visits you. This will save him much loss of time, and it's just possible that he may reward you for the service by tuning your instrument free of charge. I have known such to be the case.

But no matter what it costs, let us keep them in good condition. Pianos allowed to remain out of tune for a long time lose their power to keep in tune, the strings lose their elasticity, and if the instrument is a new one it is likely to lose pitch.

Then again consider the effect it has upon ourselves. There's no use in trying to hedge. We are ashamed of that piano, and may as well make an open confession. We are ashamed to have our friends touch it. We are ashamed to have the children asked to play, and if

the poor dears do attempt it, the introduction consists of many apologies, and throughout the whole performance we have the doubtful pleasure of watching our friends clutch their chairs in mortal agony.

Again, a child's musical ear may be seriously impaired by listening day after day to discords and false intervals, and they eventually lose their appreciation of true harmony.

Now that the piano is all fixed up, just a word in regard to care.

The atmosphere of the room is important. It should be neither hot nor cold—as equable as possible. A piano is always much affected by alterations of temperature, by dryness and moisture. A small bag of unslaked lime, hung inside underneath the cover of the instrument, will absorb dampness and prevent rust. I would suggest smearing the bottom of the bag with white of egg, thereby avoiding any possible danger of tiny particles of lime filtering through and injuring the mechanism of the piano. In winter, when the fires are going, the piano often gets too dry. A few growing plants kept in the room will add humidity to the atmosphere.

I have been in homes, or rather houses, of which a portion was set apart for the exclusive use of special company, and also afforded piano storage. When a member of the family entered, he or she involuntarily paused on the threshold, then advanced with bated breath and muffled tread.

We are truly thankful that the majority of these places of torture passed away with the nineteenth century, but, alas! there are still in existence a few rare specimens. If we are to be true homemakers, let us banish all such before we banish our families.

What an amusing spectacle when the unexpected guest arrives. There is a wild scurry to kindle the parlor fire. We chat pleasantly, and really have a good time until someone announces: "The parlor is warm."

Unconsciously we clear our throats and straighten our frocks; the very atmosphere is electrified.

Someone rises, and we find ourselves joining the procession, which wends its way with all the dignity demanded by the occasion.

Upon entering, our nostrils are greeted by the odor of scorching varnish, and the suspicious sounds in the direction of the piano tell us that the sudden change in temperature is causing the strings to slacken. If you must retain this relic of by-gone generations, "the parlor," by all means bring the piano to the living-room where it can really be one of the family.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

War in Righteousness.

I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He doth judge and make war . . . and out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations; and He shall rule them with a rod of iron; and He treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God.

As I write, the world is thrilled with horror while the news flashes with lightning speed to every city, town and village—the news of a hideous crime. More terrible still is the unholy glee of men, women and little children over the murder of more than a thousand non-combatants—many of them women and children—when the Lusitania was sent to her doom. Many have anxiously asked the question: "Can a Christian be a soldier?" and surely their doubts are answered now. The Judge of all the earth has given authority to earthly rulers to keep order and govern the various kingdoms righteously. If wholesale murders can only be stopped by the iron hand of war, then war it must be. Only weak cowards will refuse to use their strength for the protection of the weak.

Instead of Christ insisting that all His followers must be men of peace, we find Him in our text leading the armies of heaven. "In righteousness He doth judge and make war." He smites the

nations with a sharp sword and treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. This Warrior, who is called "The Word of God and the King of Kings," is also the Prince of Peace. At His birth the promise was made of peace and goodwill, and peace was His dying gift to His disciples. But it was inward peace—peace of heart and soul—rather than outward serenity, for He solemnly warned the twelve apostles: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." We have no right to accept part of our Master's words and ignore the rest. Gentleness becomes weakness unless it is combined with firmness. Even unruly boys have no respect for a master who cannot be stern when occasion demands it, who is too "tender-hearted" and "good-natured" to punish offenders.

The Bible abounds with messages of peace, but not the kind of peace that sits down in comradeship with wickedness. The prophet Jeremiah says: "I am full of the fury of the LORD; I am weary with holding in . . . from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealt falsely. They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying: Peace, peace; when there is no peace. Were they ashamed when they had committed abomination? Nay, they were not at all ashamed, neither could they blush: therefore they shall fall among them that fall: at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down, saith the LORD."

But our Lord has commanded us to love our enemies and to pray for them. He set us the example by praying for those who murdered Him. True, yet He knew swift punishment would follow their crime. Only a few days before, He had wept over the coming fate of the city He loved so dearly—the city which crucified Him. Cannot people love while they punish? Why, punishment is one proof of love. A father punishes his son when he does wrong, because he loves him and cannot allow evil to grow unchecked. We should pray for those who are murdering helpless people, and for those who are sunk so low that they exult over the murder. We should pray for their forgiveness—which is one way of praying that they may repent and sorrow over their crimes; for forgiveness cannot be given to the unrepentant. But, while we love and pray, we must follow Him Who rides out in His strength to put down unrighteousness. If He had allowed evil to take its own course unchecked He would not have been crucified. Terrible was His frank denunciation of evil in high places when He walked visibly among men—and He has not changed. St. John saw heaven opened, and there was the Master he loved riding forth with His armies to "make war" in righteousness. St. John says: "I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against Him that sat on the horse, and against His army." There were men fighting to the death on both sides; but some were fighting for Him Who is called "Faithful and True," and some were fighting to establish the rule of "the beast." God grant that our armies may fight only to put down evil and establish righteousness on the earth! No plea of "necessity" can justify such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania. That kind of thing is not the stern and necessary punishment of criminals, but can only be inspired by hatred. If it had been felt to be a sad and painful necessity, there would have been no loud expressions of delight on the part of Germany.

In "Prisoners of Hope"—a new book by Bishop Brent, just published,—is the following story:

"A great and good man was once travelling in an English railway carriage. A religious fanatic, young, it is needless to say, sitting opposite, eyed him for a while. Then leaning forward he said to his senior: 'Brother, have you found peace?' 'No,' was the prompt and emphatic reply, 'I have found war.' 'We belong to a church 'militant,' a fighting church. Our business as Christians is to fight against evil and to put it down with a strong hand. If we can only have peace by sitting down weakly and submitting to evil, then such a weak and cowardly peace is far worse than even this terrible war. We should be filled with shame to-day if our nation had not prized honor more than life. We

long for peace, and pray earnestly for peace, but it must be a peace resting securely on a righteous foundation. It is both foolish and dangerous to heal the open sore of the nations "slightly," leaving it to fester below the surface and poison the whole race. Better, far better, the terrible operation which is necessary to cut away the cancerous growth.

I have never before written so strongly on this subject, for war is a horrible thing, and I used to have the idea that no circumstances, except absolute self-defence, could justify it. But now I feel that there may be a greater warrant for war than self-defence—even the defence of others. "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," says St. Paul, and our Master's declaration is: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." How many have proved themselves able and willing to do this great thing!

Hideous crimes bring ruin on the head of the criminal. The torpedo aimed at the Lusitania made a deadly wound in the heart of Germany. History has taught us the truth of the old sayings: "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished," and "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." We must not show our anger at murderous deeds by sinking to the level of the people who commit them. Let us pray that our rulers and soldiers may be brave and strong, but also kind and merciful, lest reproach fall on our people also. We follow One Who judges and makes war "in righteousness." The prophet Amos says: "The LORD is His Name: that strengtheneth the spoiled against the strong." It is safer, after all, to be with the "spoiled" nation than with the strong nation; when the LORD is on the side of the "spoiled" to strengthen and protect. It is better to be at war, when duty demands it, than to "pass by on the other side" when we see a neighbor wounded and robbed, as if it were no concern of ours. In this case—terrible though the war is—we have no reason to be anything but proud of our nation and its valiant defenders. We want peace, but, if real peace can only be won by hard fighting, the British will not be shirkers. They may grumble over small things, but they can be heroic in danger and in real hardships. They scorn a cowardly and contemptible peace.

"Is it peace or war? better, war! Loud war by land and sea, War with a thousand battles and shaking a thousand thrones."

But hatred must never be given a place in our hearts, if we are to follow the King of Love. There may be war without, but there should be peace within, and peace can never dwell in a heart where hate rules. Forgiveness has been defined as "the perfume flowers give when they are trampled on." Is not that infinitely nobler than repaying injury with black hatred?

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The Purple Band.

The recommendation of the Women's National Council that relatives of soldiers killed at the front wear a band of purple velvet on the arm instead of sombre mourning robes is one that should be endorsed by all sensible women. In the first place the pall hanging over the world at the present time is quite gloomy enough without being added to by the suggestiveness of mourning apparel. In the second, the expense of buying new outfits of clothes is one that should not have to be incurred in this time of stress and sacrifice.

It is to be hoped that the recommendation will be carried out; moreover that its good sense will be projected far past the war. The wearing of mourn-

ing at any time is only a conventional-ity, and a very foolish one at that. A great burden would be raised from a great many people, and the world would be just a little happier were the wearing of black everywhere and at every time to give way to the placing of a little black or purple band on the arm.

JUNIA.

On Wedding Presents.

June, season of roses and weddings, is almost upon us, and despite the great calamity that is happening in Europe, there will no doubt be something of merrymaking as usual, bridal feasts, laughter, and song, and wedding-trips, and wedding-gifts. Whatever befall the world still swings about on its way, and the three common milestones of life, birth, marriage and death, must still take place with every wag of the pendulum. What if, in this strange year of 1915, a war-bride here, and there, and yet there again, at the wedding of her friend, shrinks back into the shadow with tears in her eyes as she looks on the happy pageant. This, too, was to have been hers, this joyousness of entrance upon a new life, but the quick call to arms came, and a few hurried marriage vows,—and then, good-bye. Perhaps "He" will come joyfully and victoriously home some day, or perhaps he will sleep in Flanders, or in France, or under the foreign skies of the far east. She does not know. She can only hope, and brush away the tear that will come.

But it was of wedding gifts that we set out to talk. And just here one should like to ask you a question: Do you, honestly, away down in your heart of hearts, believe in big weddings, big weddings to which hosts of people—just acquaintances for the most part, not really friends—are invited, and, of course, placed under the obligation of bringing presents? Is it quite a square deal? . . . And haven't you ever heard people grumbling (what fine onomatopoeia there is in that word!) about having to give presents in such cases?

Looking at the question every way it seems that there are only two really "nice" ways to have a wedding: (1) to have just a small one, inviting only close friends, those who would give one a present anyway. Or (2) to send out invitations with a request that presents be not brought.

One thing is sure, the very minute the thought of them enters into the arrangements for a wedding, the very moment a wedding is made for the sake of presents in any degree whatever, the whole affair is vulgarized, sacredness flies, and even the bonds of friendship are cheapened.

But there are always occasions on which one wants to give wedding presents. When a really dear friend marries there is always the impulse, born of happiness and good-will, to mark the occasion by giving some little souvenir, something chosen with loving care that will bring pleasure alike to the recipient and to the giver.

And—"aye, there's the rub!"—what to give?

"Always consider your friend's circumstances," said a wise woman, speaking upon this subject, "but, still more, her taste." And, truly, both observations are worth taking into account. Sometimes it is no kindness to give a bride an article that is far and away better than anything else she is likely to have now, or ever, in her home. If she has any sense of the artistic, "fitness" will be one of her strong points, and to have anything in her house that "laughs at everything else," will be a continual source of exasperation to her. Besides, there is such a dangerous tendency to try to work up hurriedly towards anything one has that is of outstanding value. You have heard of the woman—have you not?—to whom was given a wonderful and very expensive vase. It was the best she had, and so she had to buy for (though she had to) a pair of new "faded" curtains next, and finally a new lamp, all because of one distinguished and expensive vase.

However, the place of the subject is not very important, there are comparatively few perhaps who take so much danger of giving over-expensive wedding

gifts. A much more pertinent question is that of giving things at once tasteful and suitable to the rooms in which they are to be used.

If a bride has set her heart on a drawing-room in gobelin blue how can she be happy over receiving satin cushions in red, and yellow, and green?—for wedding presents possess the unfortunate quality of being very awkward things to stow away out of sight. Imagine the exasperation of being presented with two vivid crimson plush chairs—and compelled to keep them in the "best room," too,—when one has planned for a dream of gray-green and lavender and silver!

Ugly china, hideous pictures with ornate gilt frames, lamps common of design and over-wrought with ornament,—these are but a few of the misfits often forced on a bride of taste, whether she has blundered enough to permit a big wedding or not. How shall she be spared.

In the first place, unless the giver has made a study of color schemes and has reason to have confidence in her own ideas about such things, she will do well to confine herself to articles that cannot possibly be far amiss. Among these are fine table linens, hem-stitched linen sheets, white bedspreads, bundles of towels of good quality, and the whole range of silver cutlery—knives, forks and spoons of all kinds. One can scarcely have too many of any of these.

Really good "china" in any of the fine wares—Minton, Dresden, Limoges, Crown Derby, etc.—is likely to be all right also vases and jars of Wedgewood, Rookwood, etc., and, sometimes, cut glass. Among the very prettiest of cut glass

ish finish, depending upon the wood that is to be used in the library or living-room of the new home.

Plain bedroom curtains of scrim, voile or linen, trimmed with heavy insertion about the edge, can scarcely be amiss; neither can wicker chairs in soft green or gray with upholstery to match, or a good hammock ready to be enjoyed during the hot days.

One present, as unique as useful, of which I heard, was a complete set of grocery crocks in white and blue pottery, each furnished with a lid and labelled "Sugar," "Tea," "Coffee," etc. Another was a book of tried recipes, beautifully written out with a "thought" at the bottom of each page. The book was bound with white oil-cloth, and supplied with a pretty embroidered linen marker and a loop of blue ribbon for hanging it up.

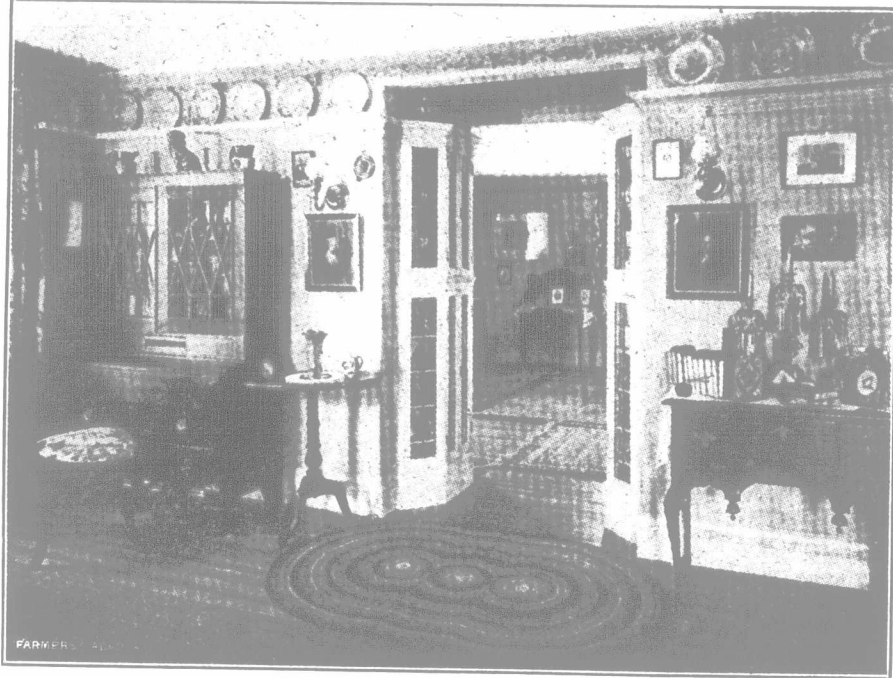
Really the name of pretty and useful things that may be bought or invented nowadays is legion.—Just one word more: If a gift happens to be an article that is likely to be duplicated, it is well to make arrangements for having it exchanged. Otherwise the bride may chance to be in the rather ludicrous position of one of whom I heard who found herself equipped with three sets of china, fourteen lamps, and ten butter-dishes.

June days, rose days, wedding days! If you have any newer "ideas" for wedding-gifts send them along, won't you?

JUNIA.

POWDER POST BEETLE.

Dear Junia,—Have been an interested



Braided Rag Rugs are Again in Fashion.

But the work must be very finely done, and the coloring must harmonize with that of the room.

trifles are vases, comparatively little cut, with silver rims.

A pair of pillows, fluffy and soft, made of pretty rose-sprinkled ticking, is a gift that any bride would appreciate. So also is a pair of the "slips" now used in place of "shams," with her initial set in a simple design of embroidery.

A basketry "jardiniere" containing a growing plant, is an idea worth noting if one wishes to give something at once dainty and fairly inexpensive. Another is a rag rug, or a pair of them, either braided or woven, very evenly done and in artistic coloring. If the bride is planning for a bedroom of lavender, old rose, gray-green, or old blue, the rug should be of the precise color needed, with white warp and white strips across the ends.

Plain heavy brass candlesticks, a brass fern-pot, or a pair of turned wooden candlesticks, are always acceptable; and use is sure to be found for rose-bowls, a writing-set, a tiny bit of statuary copied from some famous model, or a print from a famous picture in a quiet and tasteful frame. If one is sure of the bride's taste in books one may venture on a volume or a set, according to one's purse, with the expense is no consideration nothing can be better than an "elastic" bookcase in fumed or weathered oak, Early English, or Flem-

ish finish, depending upon the wood that is to be used in the library or living-room of the new home.

reader of this department for some time, and now I come for help. Could you kindly tell me what will kill a small bug, almost black, has tiny wings, can fly, and bores holes in wood? They seem to bother most in July and August and then disappear. I have only one room that they bother, and it has a maple floor. I cleaned the floor with very strong Gillet's lye, then painted it but they were just as bad last year as ever. If you cannot tell me please let me know where to write to get the information I want.

If any of the readers are troubled with buffalo moths if they would spray with coal oil they will have no trouble getting rid of them. Coal oil will not spoil rug, etc., as it evaporates very quickly.

Thanking you in advance.

Wellington Co., Ont. TROUBLED.

I have sent your question to Dr. Bellamy, Entomologist at the O. A. C., Guelph. He replies as follows: "From the description given above the insect complained of is probably what is commonly called the Powder Post Beetle, but without seeing specimens one cannot be absolutely certain as to the exact species. There are several very small beetles that injure dry wood. Their habits differ somewhat, but the same method of treatment may be em-

ployed for their control. The Powder Post Beetle is very small, almost black or dark brown, and, as the correspondent states, can fly readily. It makes small round holes in dry, hard wood and reduces the interior to fine powder. Where rooms are heated the beetles may be active all the year round, but usually they are most in evidence in the hot months of summer.

"The application of coal oil or gasoline to the affected wood has been found a satisfactory remedy. The floor should be thoroughly soaked with the liquid and left to dry without wiping up. It will be necessary, of course, to take precautions against fire, especially if gasoline is employed.

"The writer would be pleased to receive specimens when they make their appearance again."

Things to Eat.

Boiled Ham.—Scrub and wash the ham, and if it is salt soak over night in cold water. Set to cook in fresh water, heat gradually to boiling point then let simmer until tender. Let partially cool in the liquid, then remove and cut the skin in points as shown in the illustration. Set aside to chill. In the meantime prepare the following: To 1 cup of hot cream sauce (made with flour, butter and milk) add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a package of gelatine softened in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water; stir over ice water until it begins to set, then pour over the surface of the ham from which the skin was taken. When cold decorate with "roses" made of slices of young beets or small ripe tomatoes. Have ready a cup of hot liquid which the ham was boiled in, strained, with 1 tablespoon gelatine dissolved in it. Let cool in ice water, then use to cover the decorations and sauce. A ham thus prepared looks very pretty, and will keep well in a cool place for several days. Cabbage or potato salad may be arranged about it.

Potato Salad.—Mix lightly together 1 quart cold potato cubes, half a green pepper chopped fine, 2 tablespoons chopped chives or onion tops (young), 5 olives, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup parsley leaves, also 2 hard-boiled eggs chopped coarsely. Mix the whole with salad dressing, and decorate with rounds cut from beets and hard-boiled eggs. Canned shrimps or anchovies may be used to decorate if liked.

Southern Spoon Bread.—One-half cup sifted cornmeal, 1 cup boiling water, 1 dessertspoon butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 1 egg. Pour the water on the meal, stirring quickly. Let cook briskly for 5 minutes, add the butter and salt, stirring as it cooks. Take from the fire, add the milk and beaten eggs, pour into a well-buttered, shallow baking-dish, and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, letting brown before removing. Serve from the dish in which it was baked, with a table spoon.

Nut Bread.—Two cups flour, 2 cups graham flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup walnut meats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup molasses or sugar. Sift the flours, add the salt, nuts, baking powder, beaten egg, molasses, and milk. Mix well and turn into a buttered tin. Let rise for 20 minutes, then bake slowly for an hour.

Fig and Cocoa Pudding.—One cup figs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups breadcrumbs, 1 cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped beef suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa, 1-3 cup milk, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Wash and chop the figs, then run the suet, crumbs and figs through a chopper and mix with the cocoa, sugar and salt. Add the milk and well-beaten eggs, and steam for 3 hours. Serve with a cream sauce flavored with vanilla.

Rice Soup, (Especially nice for invalids).—To 1 quart milk add 1 cup cooked, left-over rice. Cook in a double boiler for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then put through a fine ricer. Return to the boiler, season with salt, pepper, and a dash of cinnamon. Add 1 cup thin cream and serve hot.

Breast of Mutton With Dumplings.—Take 2 or 3 lbs. breast of mutton, simmer until tender and set aside to cool. When cold skim off all fat, return the mutton to the fire and add 1 or 2 chopped onions. Season to taste. A little before serving drop in dumplings made of 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, pinch salt, 1 egg, and milk to make a batter thick enough to drop off the spoon. If the dumplings do not thicken the gravy enough place the stew

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ightly together 1 es, half a green ablespoons chop- ops (young), 5 aves, also 2 hard- arse. Mix the ing, and decorate eets and hard- shrimps or an- decorate if liked. ad.—One-half cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 Pour the water quickly. Let cook add the butter it cooks. Take milk and beaten -buttered, shallow 20 minutes in a brown before re- the dish in which table spoon.

s flour, 2 cups teaspoon salt, 1 cups milk, 4 level er, 1 cup molasses urs, add the salt, r. beaten egg, ix well and turn Let rise for 20 wly for an hour. ng.—One cup figs. 1 cup brown eef suet, 1/2 cup eggs, 1/2 teaspoon the figs, then run 1 figs through a the cocon, sugar k and well-beatn 3 hours. Serve e flavored with

on a hot platter with the dumplings around the edge and thicken the remain- ing gravy, then pour over. If the dump- ings are not liked biscuits may be split, toasted and used in their place.

Molasses Cakes.—One cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 1 1/2 level teaspoons soda, 2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1-3 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon ginger. Mix the soda with sour milk and add to it the molasses. Mix together the dry ingredients; com- bine the mixtures and beat well. Pour into small buttered tins and bake in a quick oven about 25 minutes.

Steamed Brown Bread.—One cup corn- meal, 1/2 cup warm water, 1 cup whole wheat flour, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 cup thick sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup raisins, 1 1/2 level teaspoon soda. Mix the dry ingredients. Add the milk, the water, the molasses. Mix well, then add the raisins, which have been well floured. Pour into a buttered mould, cover, and steam three hours.

The Summer's "Wash".

Without doubt the greatest bugbear in summer is the weekly laundering. Peo- ple simply have to wear cool, light clothes in warm weather, perspiration and dust will persist in soiling, and so there is nothing for it but a great heap of clothes to be made sweet and clean as regularly as the week comes round.

In some parts of the United States co-operative laundries have been estab- lished, and so the bugbear has vanished. It is to be hoped that the example may eventually be followed in every rural district everywhere, but since consider- able time is likely to elapse before such a happy time can arrive the next best plan is to ascertain just how the work can be most easily done under existing circumstances.

Where a farm possesses a gasoline engine or hydro power, the problem is, of course, simplified, for motor washers have been invented to be run both by ordinary engine power and by electricity. Comparatively few farms, however, are equipped with these helps, and so the women of the house must do the best they can without.

Laura B. Brees, of the Department of Farmers' Institutes of the University of Wisconsin, lecturing on this subject, re- marked as follows: "If washing were put up to men there would be a greater demand for laundry machinery than there is for automobiles. The washing- machine would come, and the wash-board would go." She never spoke truer words, for above all the slow, tiresome, wasteful (because so extravagant of time) performances about a house drudg- ing away at a wash-board is the worst. Of course, it is necessary to have a wash-board and a small brush for re- moving very soiled spots, but a "ma- chine" costing from \$8.00 to \$10.00 should be one of the first pieces of equipment in every house.

Other necessities are two light fibre or galvanized tubs, one for rinsing, the other for bluing. If each tub is pro- vided with a tap to which a long hose may be attached to carry the water off into the garden, all the better. A pulley clothes-line, upon which the clothes may be placed and drawn along without mov- ing "out of one's tracks," is another great convenience, especially in rainy or cold weather, as it obviates the neces- sity of going out. Next best is a clothes-reel, which saves walking and economizes garden space.

DAY FOR WASHING.

From time immemorial Monday appears to have been set apart as wash day, and so rigidly is the rule adhered to in some families that it almost appears as though the sun would fall if the laundring were shifted off a day later. But Monday is not the best wash day, so why adhere to it? In the first place Monday is really needed as a clearing-up day after Sunday. The house is usual- ly untidy and everything eaten up by that time, and there is need for putting everything in order again. In the sec- ond, it is too long to keep clothes soak- ing from Saturday until Monday. Bet- ter far to make Tuesday the wash-day, and put the clothes to soak on Monday night.

THE WORK ITSELF.

Before putting the clothes to soak

they should be sorted over, mended, and have all stains removed if possible. All white clothes should be put in classes, as it were; needless to say handkerchiefs, etc., should be kept by themselves and soaked and washed by themselves. It is not pleasant to think of such things as mixed up with one's table linen or nightdresses.

When soaking either add soap jelly to the water, or rub each piece well with soap and roll it up by itself. Soap jelly is made by melting soap in warm water, about 5 bars of soap, shaved, to 2 gallons of water. Keep in a crock or jar for use as needed.

Stains may be removed by stretching the stain over a bowl and pouring Javelle water through, rinse quickly and finally rinse in ammonia water to pre- vent damage to the material. Javelle water is made as follows: One lb. pearl

When putting out the clothes put the pins either in an open-mouthed bag hung at the waist, or in a shallow basket suspended from the clothes line by two bent wire hooks which may be easily slipped along the line. These little labor savers are a great help.

Just one point more: See to it that you do not have to fuss much over the dinner on wash day. Have meat already cooked, a green vegetable, and pie or currant bread with fruit for dessert. If "the family" must have elaborate hot dinners on wash days persuade them that it is absolutely necessary to buy a fireless cooker.

IRONING.

To many ironing-day is even more of a bugbear than wash-day, and, indeed, the work is bound to be hard, even when one is provided with an electric or

the night before ironing, and always with a clean whisk broom, kept for the purpose, which distributes the water finely and evenly. If it is necessary to iron dry clothes in a hurry use hot water for sprinkling, as it will dampen the clothes much more speedily.

Never try to iron on a table. Have an ironing board, well padded and covered with a clean cloth pinned tight- ly beneath. Also provide yourself with a ball of laundry wax and a paper of coarse salt on which to rub the irons whenever necessary. A dish of water and a cloth with which to dampen spots that may have accidentally dried out, will also be found useful. Never use a metal ironstand, as it carries off the heat; use a piece of soapstone instead.

When ironing blouses and dresses it will be found easier to do a great deal of the ironing on the inside, turning the garment for a final rub on the outside before putting it away. Coat and skirt hangers will be found excellent for hang- ing laundered garments upon to keep them from creasing. . . . Always iron embroidery on the wrong side over a thick pad, as this brings out the pat- tern. Also turn the border on which buttons are sewn upside down over a very thick pad and iron as usual. When ironing a skirt take great care with the seams. Men's shirts nowadays present very little difficulty, as stiff-bosomed ones have largely given way before the fashion of wearing ordinary plain or tucked fronts.

IRONING MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A very good gloss and stiffness may be given to collars and cuffs by treating them as follows: First, put them through a rather stiff, well-boiled starch and dry them. Next, dampen them with the following solution: One oz. fine, raw starch, 1/2 oz. gum arabic, 1 pint water. Heat the water to dissolve the gum, let it cool and then stir in the starch and add the white of an egg. Beat the whole well together before using. Apply lightly with a sponge and polish well.

Another very good cold starch recipe is this: Mix 1 tablespoon starch with 1 cup water; add 4 drops turpentine and as much borax as will lie on a dime dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. This will do up about 4 collars and 2 pairs of cuffs.

SETTING COLOR.

The following methods have been given for setting the color in colored fabrics:

- (1) For goods of any kind. Soak in water to which a little turpentine has been added, let dry, and launder as usual.
- (2) For blue shades,—soak for an hour in cold water to which sugar of lead has been added, an ounce to each gallon of water.
- (3) Soak colored clothes in salty water for 20 minutes. Hang up with- out wringing to dry, then launder as usual.
- (4) For green, lavender and pink goods, first give the salt bath. After- wards, when rinsing, add a cup of vine- gar to the water. Always use pure white soap for washing goods that are likely to fade.

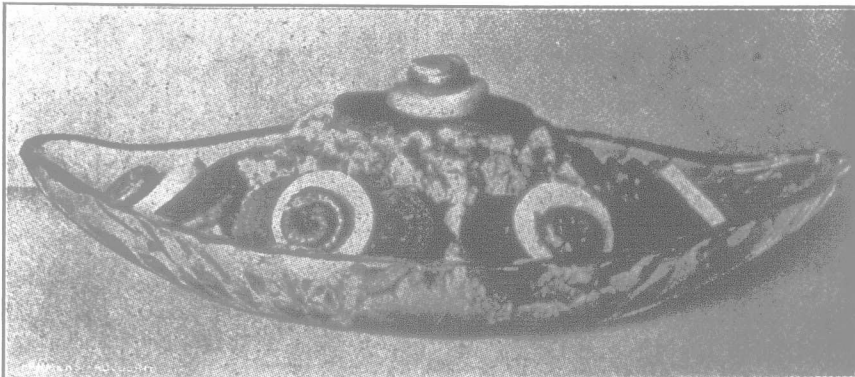
STARCHING BLACK GOODS.

For starching black and dark colors, dissolve 1 oz. gum arabic in cold water, and pour over it a quart of boiling water. Increase quantities proportion- ately as needed. Dip the clothes, let dry, sprinkle slightly, and when ready iron on the wrong side with an iron that is not too hot. About 2 oz. gum arabic will be enough for a dress.

The Scrap Bag.

TO WASH BLANKETS.

To wash blankets so they will be soft and woolly use soft, warm water and plenty of it. Make a strong suds of soap free from resin which hardens the fibre of the wool, and in it immerse the blankets which have been shaken free of dust. Never rub the soap directly on the articles, and do not rub on a board. Souse the blankets up and down in the water and punch and beat. Rinse through several waters, having each hotter than the one which precedes it. This is the great secret of the pro- cess, as the heat expands the wool and keeps it soft. Shake out well, hang evenly on the line and pul' the edges



Potato Salad in Glass Dish.

ash, 1/2 lb. chloride of lime, 2 quarts cold soft water. Mix and let stand several hours, pour off the clear liquid and bot- tle. Keep in a cool place, labelled. If clothes are much yellowed a cupful of Javelle water added to the boiler will be found of use. It should only be used for white clothes as it is a power- ful bleach.

When ready to wash turn the clothes in the machine for from 6 to 10 minutes, then boil, rinse, blue and hang out at once. If a draining board is attached to the tubs very little wring- ing will be necessary. Some people seem to think that clothes should be wrung very dry before putting them out. This is true in the case of colored things, which require to be dried very quickly, and in the shade, else they will lose their color; but white clothes can scarce- ly be put on the line too wet. It is only while they are wet and in bright sun-

denatured alcohol iron, the two greatest labor savers for ironing day yet in- vented—except one, and that is making use, as far as possible, of materials that need no ironing, or at least very little. Such materials are cotton crepe, seersucker and ratine; which are entirely suitable for dresses and nightdresses. Woven underwear also does not need ironing, while men's working shirts and morning working dresses do very well if hung out of the rinsing water dripping wet. Take pains to pin them to the line by the shoulders, so that they will fall naturally, as when worn. The water in dripping off will straighten the ma- terial, and no ironing will be needed ex- cept about the neck and cuffs.

It is a good idea, too, to give up ironing dust cloths, stockings, etc., while towels for kitchen use, tea-towels and sheets for family beds, may be folded and given a heavy rub with a



Boiled Ham, with Cabbage Salad.

shine that they bleach. Colored clothes, by the way, should never soak long, nor should they even be put in water which contains the Javelle solution or any kind of bleach.

Above all things rinsing should be very thoroughly done, as upon it de- pends greatly the good color of the clothes. If two or three waters can be used, all the better. Bluing water should never be made too blue, and liquid bluing will be found, as a rule, most satisfactory.

Occasionally, in very hot weather, boiling may be dispensed with. It makes the clothes very sweet and sanitary, to be sure, but when clothes are soaked with naphtha or other good soap, washed and rinsed well, and hung out in bright sunlight, they are likely to be quite clean. Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants known.

hot iron. They will not look as nice as when spread out and carefully ironed over every inch, but smooth sheets and towels are scarcely to be weighed in the balance against a woman's strength. There will be enough work of other kinds to do in summer, let one elimi- nate on the ironing as much as one can.

For things that must be ironed nicely, considerable care is necessary.

Table linen needs very little starch, corset-covers need more, while lingerie waists look best when merely given a dip in skimmed milk or borax water. All boiled starch should actually boil—long enough to burst the starch granules—otherwise the iron is likely to stick. A little laundry wax added to the starch, or a little borax and a few drops of turpentine, will be found help- ful.

Sprinkling should be done, if possible,

straight. Some use pearline instead of soap.

PAINT FOR KITCHEN FLOORS.

Soak 2 oz. glue for 12 hours in cold water, and then melt it in thick milk of lime (prepared from 1 lb. caustic lime or quicklime) heated to boiling point. To the boiling mixture stir in linseed oil until it ceases to mix, and if you happen to put in too much oil add a little more of the lime paste. Mix this with any color not affected by lime and dilute with water if needed. For yellow-brown or brown-red colors, boil in the ground color a quarter of its volume of shellac and borax.

BLEACHING MUSLIN.

Faded muslin garments may be bleached white, and so made fit to wear by treating them with chloride of lime, using a tablespoonful to a quart of water. Rinse very thoroughly through several waters.

COMFORTERS.

During summer every bed should have a comforter at its foot to be drawn up in case the temperature should become cold in the night. A good plan in making them is to cover them first with cheesecloth or mosquito net, tied down as usual. Make the covers separate, of washable sateen or other material, and tie down at wide intervals, when necessary the cover can be easily removed, laundered and put back. While the cover is being laundered the comforter itself should be hung on the line in bright sunshine.

RENOVATING PILLOWS.

Pillows are often neglected when the beds are put in order in spring. They may be cleaned as follows: Empty one pillow at a time into a tub of suds to which a little borax has been added. After washing drain the feathers and drop into bags of cheesecloth made twice the size of the pillow. Hang over the line and turn and toss frequently. It is best to do this in a shady, windy place as hot sun draws the oil from the feathers. Another way is to open the pillow case at the end, sew on to the bag, shake from one to the other, then wash and dry. In either case sew the clean tick to the bag when returning the feathers.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.

Slake 1/2 bushel lime with boiling water, covering the vessel during the process to keep in the steam. Strain through a fine sieve and add 8 quarts salt previously dissolved in warm water; 2 1/2 lbs. ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; 1/2 lb. Spanish whiting and 1 lb. clean glue dissolved in a little water. Put the whole mixture in a small kettle suspended in a larger one filled with water and heat over a slow fire. Add 5 gals. hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand for a few days covered. Reheat before using, and keep hot while applying. This wash is as durable as oil paint. Coloring matter, with the exception of green, may be added.

CLEANING SILVER.

Wash the silver in strong soapsuds to which a little ammonia has been added, wipe dry and polish well. If knives and spoons are discolored rub, in addition, with a little whiting.

TO KEEP CHEESE.

Cheese may be kept in good condition for a long time if wrapped in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and then dried. Place it in a paper bag, tie and hang up in a cool, dry place.

WATERPROOFING CLOTH.

Take 1 lb. turpentine and dissolve it in 10 lbs. of water. Also dissolve in 10 lbs. of turpentine 10 lbs. of galls, of water 10 lbs. of turpentine. Put them together, soak the cloth in the mixture, and when dry wash with clean water and dry.

STICKY FLY PAPER.

Here are four mixtures for smearing on paper to make sticky fly paper. (1) To 1 pint resin add 2 fluid drachms linseed oil, or mix resin and castor oil in equal parts. Heat gently. (2) Resin 9 parts, rapeseed oil 4 parts. (3) Resin 8 parts, turpentine 4 parts, rapeseed oil 4 parts, honey 1/2 part. (4) Resin 1 lb., molasses 3 1/2 oz., linseed oil 2 1/2 oz. Boil until thick enough.

HOUSE FLIES.

By Dr. H. W. Hill, of the Minnesota Public Health Department.
"House flies! You are cordial, cheerful, energetic, scavengers, and we must hand it to you that your garbage collection system is fine. Our quarrel is with your system of disposal of garbage. You gather garbage, and worse things, outdoors with admirable care and persistence; but then you bring them into our house and dump them in our kitchen! We want to say with all the emphasis at our command that we would like your proceedings much better if they were very pointedly reversed. Friend fly! This warning is given in all kindness; if you don't heed it, you must take the consequences."

VEGETABLE FOODS.

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist at Ottawa, writes as follows in regard to vegetables—surely a strong plea for the planting of vegetable gardens:

"Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health; though in direct food value vegetables yield a first place to meats it must not be supposed they are destitute of those nutrients which build up the body tissue and keep the machinery going. It would be possible, though not desirable, to live exclusively on vegetable foods. But vegetables, and especially fresh vegetables, are not to be regarded merely from the standpoint of maintenance—though we assert that nowadays they would make a very good showing on the grounds of economy. Nor need we urge their more extensive use on the ground simply that they are appetizing and furnish variety to the diet. They, in addition to these excellent qualities, possess a medicinal value; they are aids to digestion and afford that bulk or volume to the food necessary for the right distension of the alimentary tract. Many vegetables contain salts which are generally laxative, relieving constipation, that scourge which is the forerunner of so many dangerous and not infrequently fatal diseases. And again many vegetables, especially those used in salads have a special value in cooling the blood and therefore most wholesome, especially in the summer season.

"Fresh vegetables are vastly superior to those that are wilted from keeping a day or two, in succulency, crispness and palatability. To be enjoyed at their best, vegetables must be eaten strictly fresh."

Fashion Dept.

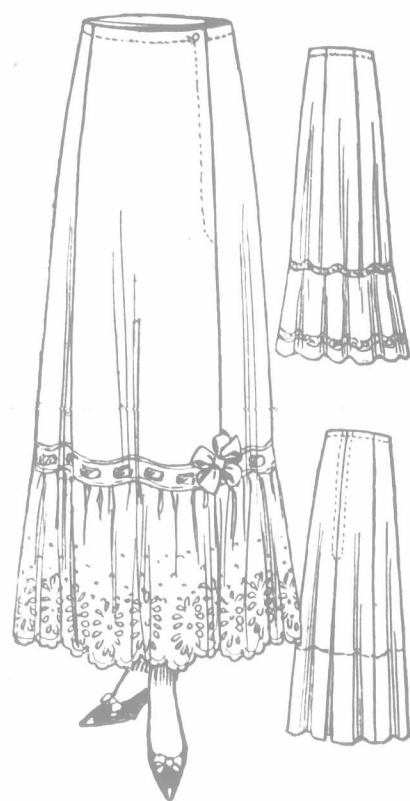
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:
Send the following pattern to:
Name _____
Post Office _____
County _____
Province _____
Number of patterns _____
Age of child or measurement _____
Measurements—W., _____ Bust, _____
Date of issue in which pattern appeared, _____



8577 Yoke Night Dress, Small 34 to 36, Medium 38 to 40, Large 42 to 44 bust.



8620 Five Gored Petticoat, 24 to 34 waist.



8645 Jumper Dress, 16 and 18 years.



8619 Boy's Suit, 4 to 10 years.



8651 Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years.



8587 Three-Piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

The following letters are among these received this week:

"Find enclosed Two Dollars, our small contribution to the Dollar Chain, hoping many more offerings will be sent soon, as the need seems to be increasing."—Little Carl and Eric Porteous, Pontypool, Ont.

"I hope your good work will appeal to everyone, after reading how our poor soldiers are suffering. I hope to remember you once a month as long as the war continues."—"A Friend," Langton, Ont.

The list of contributions from May 6th to May 13th is as follows:

Amounts over \$1.00 each: R. A. Fletcher, Bowmanville, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. Jos. Matthews, Meaford, Ont., \$5.00; Wm. Mitchell, Bainsville, Ont., \$3.50; "Kinnoul Hill," Thurso, Que., \$3.00; Little Carl and Eric Porteous, Pontypool, Ont., \$2.00; Geo. Ed. Johnson, Varna, Ont., \$2.00; "Margaret," \$5.00; Mrs. H. P. Wilson, Dundas, Ont., \$2.00; "Helen," \$3.00; Margaret E. Baird, New Hamburg, Ont., \$5.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each: Mrs. Jane Nelson, Greenbank, Ont.; "A Guelph Friend"; "Reader," St. Thomas, Ont.; Mrs. Robt. Pirie, Frowbridge, Ont.; Harriet Thurtell, Guelph, Ont.; Alex. Hunter, Melancthon, Ont.; "X"; Mrs. Jack Parlee, Parleeville, N. B.; "A. P. S.," Caledon, Ont.; "A Friend"; "B. O. M.," Stella, Ont.; Wiber

T. Coon, Frankford, Ont.; Mrs. D. E. Coon, Frankford, Ont.; "A Friend," Langton, Ont.

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to May 7th.....\$1 219 .00

Total to May 14th.....\$1,296.00

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

The Windrow.

The famous "Cloth Hall" and Gothic Cathedral of Ypres have been destroyed. Both dated from the Thirteenth Century, the Cloth Hall having been begun in 1201 and completed in 1304. Its facade was 150 yards in length, and it was considered one of the most magnificent buildings in Europe.

If the besieged countries, Germany and Austria-Hungary, are to escape starvation it will be by the help of the two vegetables which are perhaps America's greatest gifts to the Old World, maize and potatoes. Yet both these have had to fight their way into the European dietary against the power of prejudice dominated by ignorance and entrenched by law and custom. The potato was in France thought only fit for pigs until Parmentier made it fashionable by inducing the King to wear a bouquet of its blossoms. This reminds us that the useful and ubiquitous tomato was first cultivated in the United States under the enticing name of "love-apples" for its beauty alone, because it was popularly supposed to be poisonous. The labor leader Corbett denounced with fiery eloquence the introduction of the potato into England as a conspiracy of

Buy High-Grade Flour

Direct From the Mill

MAKE the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$4.05
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.80
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	3.70
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	3.70

FEED FLOURS	
Tower	2.00

CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.40
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.30

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
Bullrush Bran	\$1.40
Bullrush Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.62 1/2
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.35
Crushed Oats	2.40
Chopped Oats	2.40
Whole Corn	1.80
Cracked Corn	1.85
Feed Cornmeal	2.00
Whole Feed Barley	2.05
Barley Meal	2.05
Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	2.35
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	2.15
Cotton Seed Meal	2.05

These prices are not guaranteed for any length of time owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

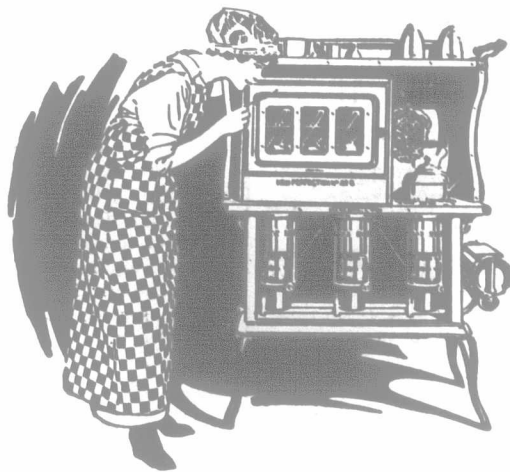
Every bag of Flour ordered entitles purchaser to two bags of bran or middlings at 10 cents per bag less than the prices given above. Special prices to farmers' clubs and others buying in carload lots.

You can get a free copy of "Ye Olde Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book), if you buy three bags of flour. This useful book contains 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department. If you already have the former edition (Dominion Cook Book), you may select one book from the following list each time you order from us not less than three bags of flour. If you buy six bags you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10 cents for each book to pay for postage. Remember at least three bags must be flour.

BOOKS

- Helen's Babies
- Lorna Doone
- Mill on The Floss
- Tom Brown's School Days
- Adam Bede
- David Harum
- Innocents Abroad
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
- The Lilac Sunbonnet
- The Scarlet Pimpernel
- Beautiful Joe
- Little Women and Good Wives
- The Story of an African Farm
- Black Beauty
- Quo Vadis
- The Three Musketeers
- The Mighty Atom
- Mr. Potter of Texas
- Jess
- A Welsh Singer

The Campbell Flour Mills Company Limited (West) Toronto



Perfect Heat For Any Kind of Cooking

STRIKE a match—in less than a minute the NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove is giving full, easily regulated heat for any kind of cooking.

The NEW PERFECTION gives you, too, a cool, comfortable kitchen. No smoke, no odor, no coal, ashes or kindlings. Let your hardware dealer show you the NEW PERFECTION today, in the 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS "NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in



Canada



EVERY DAIRYMAN Should Know These Machines

Empire Mechanical Milkers are the simplest, most up-to-date and practical milkers. Their action is gentle and natural.

Empire Disc Separators embody exclusive features which place them ahead of all others and are guaranteed for mechanical excellence and close skimming.

Baltic Separators are high class, small machines for the small dairyman. They sell from \$15.00 to \$45.00.

Empire Sta-rite Gasoline Engines—the engines with the trouble left out. In sizes from 1 1/2 to 16 horse-power.

Send in the coupon for booklet on any of these and information as to prices on cash or handy payment plan.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

The Empire Cream Separator Co., of Canada, Limited TORONTO and WINNIPEG

COUPON I keep this coupon in my pocket and send it to you when I am interested in any of the machines you are interested in. Please send me a booklet on (circle one):

Empire Mechanical Milker
Empire Disc Separator
Empire Sta-rite Engine

Name _____
Address _____

When A Woman Wants

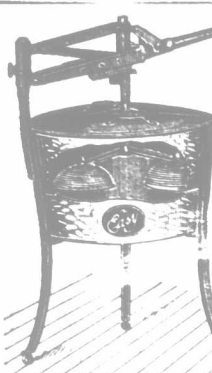
her summer Dresses—her "frilly things"—her fine linens—to look their whitest and daintiest—she is very particular to use

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

It gives that delightfully satin finish. : :

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal



The "EASY" WASHER

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 5

wooden machines. Get

the Easy—The Newest, Latest

and Best. Live Agents Wanted.

EASY WASHER CO'Y., 4

Clinton Place, Dept. F.A. Toronto

Have You The **MOFFAT COOK BOOK**—the Cook Book that 12000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents
THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD., Weston, Ontario

Alma (Ladies) College
Attractively situated. Picked faculty.
For prospectus and terms write the Principal R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 64

OTHELLO
"THE WONDER WORKER"
TREASURE RANGE

capitalists to reduce the British working classes to the level of the beasts or the fish. In Bavaria our own Benjamin Thompson, then known as Count Rumford, had to put the potatoes into his famous soup by stealth lest the papiers be wounding should reveal the outrage. But now potatoes have become the staff of life for the Germans who once despised them. It was over two hundred years after Sir Walter Raleigh presented to Queen Elizabeth the first potato brought to Europe that the people would accept it as a staple of diet. Corn has yet to be accepted as a staple by the European people. It is the potato that feeds the people of the world today. The potato was introduced to the New World by the Spaniards. It was first cultivated in Peru and then spread to other parts of the world. The potato is a very hardy plant and can be grown in almost any soil. It is a very important crop and is one of the most valuable food crops in the world. The potato is a very hardy plant and can be grown in almost any soil. It is a very important crop and is one of the most valuable food crops in the world.

TWO SOVEREIGNS COMPARED.
I compared the two Sovereigns, placed, so to say, at either pole of humanity, one at the darksome pole, one blotted with hypocrisy and arrogance, monster among monsters, with blood dripping from his hands, with torn flesh hanging from his fingernails, yet still surrounded with insolent pomp, the other relegated without a murmur to a village cottage on the last strip of his martyred kingdom. But into whom rises from the whole of the civilized earth a concert of sympathies, enthusiasm and magnificent glorifications, and whose head will be wreathed with the purest and most immortal crown.

JAPAN AND CHINA.
Just when the full horror of the world's greatest war grips the heart and staggers the mind of humanity, another spectre loomed in the Far East—Japan against China. Japan had almost dropped out of newspaper sight as one of The Allies in the European conflict, in the early stage of which she threw her force against the adjacent German stronghold of Tsingtau in the district of Kiao Chou on the Yellow sea coast of China. After the Russo-Japanese war in 1901-5, Germany a laint the prot-est of China, had secured that position and territory from which Japan, after a short but desperate conflict in November last, dislodged her. Since then Japan has not figured noticeably in The Great War, though her navy has rendered immense service to the Allies in the Pacific Ocean. Her own plans of eliminating undue European influence in Eastern Asia she has pursued diplomatically, as Frederick McCormick describes in a New York Times article.

Japan was a swift victor in the war with Russia, and peace was concluded by a treaty signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, N. S., in 1905, during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, a conspicuous figure in the affair. The remarkable disclosure is made that the secret minutes of that treaty contained a special article of agreement recognizing the respective rights of Japan and Russia in China, in which certain concessions were made to Japan. Baron Komura, since deceased, an astute Japanese, was the author of this move which he reckoned worth more in the future than wresting an indemnity from Russia. Strange to say, this writer failed to learn the importance of the secret Portsmouth minute until 1909. Because of jealousy over the occupation or control of the intervening state, Korea, war took place between China and Japan, in 1894. Though victorious Japan was badly crippled, and through the intervention of European powers, chiefly Russia, Germany and France, she was deprived of the fruits of her victory, and it was not until her defeat of Russia that she was able to assert herself as a first-class power, in which she strengthened herself with an alliance with Great Britain. By the Portsmouth Treaty Korea became subject to Japan, and by the secret minute, as stated, Russia shared certain railway and other important privileges, which she had before acquired with Japan. As a result Japan and Russia largely control the railway and commercial development respectively of the two great nominally Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia. To further her policy, Japan has cultivated the confidence and friendship of her former foe, Russia, who found new alliances necessary in order to resist the powerful advance of Germany lustng after world supremacy, and manifested by her coalition with Austria and Turkey, and particularly in the construction of the Bagdad Railway through Turkey Asia towards the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. United States Secretary Taft, during the Taft administration, made a heroic but futile effort by means of a loan plan from six great powers to finance a new Chinese railway, but without success. The power struggle at that time, with Germany and Austria, and with Russia, was too strong for him. The railway was not built, and the power struggle continued. The railway was not built, and the power struggle continued. The railway was not built, and the power struggle continued.



60 years ago Grandfather got an individual sugar package—
"Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's only Sugar Refinery.
The Redpath Carton of Today

Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "individual"—
Redpath
Extra Granulated Sugar
in Sealed Cartons and Cloth Bags
2-lb. and 5-lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.
"Canada's Favorite Sugar for three Generations"
CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL 128

PURITY FLOUR
"MAKES MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"
"ASK FOR IT"

ENGINES AT HALF-PRICE
1 1/2 h.p. - \$ 39.00
1 3/4 " - \$ 46.50
3 " - \$ 68.00
5 " - \$113.50
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Truck \$6.00 to \$10.50 Extra.
High-grade, strong, reliable. Many "high-priced" features, found only on other engines at twice our price. Buy DIRECT from PAGE—freight PREPAID—and save HALF.
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FREE PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7
Hundreds of pieces of the best selected furniture and home furnishings priced at just what they will cost you at any station in Ontario.
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Canada's Largest Home Furnishers.

When Writing Advertisers Mention The Advocate

Dynasty. Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, publicly declares that his country has no ulterior motive, no desire to acquire more territory, nor to deprive China or any other people of anything they now possess, but simply to make clear the relations of these countries and assure staple peace and progress. The success she has achieved in managing her own affairs naturally gives Japan confidence in her position as a chief factor in the development of Eastern Asia.

In the present world crisis the eyes of civilization naturally turn to the United States as a free-handed sympathizer with China, because of her own intervention and presence in the Philippine Islands, geographically, so near the new Chinese republic in what is regarded as the most crucial year in its history.

Since the above was set in type China has agreed to practically all of Japan's demands, and, for the present at least, the crisis is past.

News of the Week

The sinking of the Lusitania has greatly stimulated recruiting in Canada.

Mrs. Kathleen Blake Coleman, the famous journalist known as "Kit," died in Hamilton on May 16th, after two days' illness.

Manitoba's new Government was sworn in at Winnipeg on May 15th. Hon. T. C. Norris is Premier.

A fourth contingent for the war is being rapidly raised in Canada.

During the week President Wilson addressed a stern note to Germany calling upon her to account for the loss of American lives on the American vessels Cushing and Gulllight, and on the British liner Lusitania. It sets forth that money reparation is not enough, and that Berlin must promise that there shall be no recurrence of such tragedies. The note was presented at Berlin on May 17th.

On May 12th, Windhoek, the capital of German Southwest Africa, was taken by General Botha's forces. No resistance was made.

During the week the report compiled by Viscount Bryce, chairman of a committee to report on outrages alleged to have been committed by Germans in Belgium, was submitted. The investigation, which included the examination of 1,200 witnesses, resulted in the finding that there were in many parts of the country deliberate massacres of the civil population, that wanton destruction of property was ordered by officers of the army, that civilians, including women and children, were frequently used as a shield for advancing forces, and that wounded men and prisoners were sometimes killed. Some of the German sub-officers who were examined stated that they had executed orders with great unwillingness. The report places the blame entirely upon the system of terrorism inaugurated by the Kaiser and those in control of the war office at Berlin.

At time of going to press the Allies are reported as having made some progress in Flanders and in Northern France, where the drive is still continuing towards Lille. Very heavy fighting again occurred during the week about Ypres, and Canadian troops again suffered, but the situation is now reported as being well in hand. There is a report of a fracas between Italian and Austrian troops on the Italian frontier, which may result in finally stirring Italy into action. Another great battle may take place at any time in Galicia, whence Russia has despatched 800,000 men to replace those defeated in the disastrous battle on the Remeic River. In the joint drive towards Constantinople by land and sea, the French land army has been on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and the British the European. The troops of the latter are chiefly made up of men from Australia



Style 70—Colonial

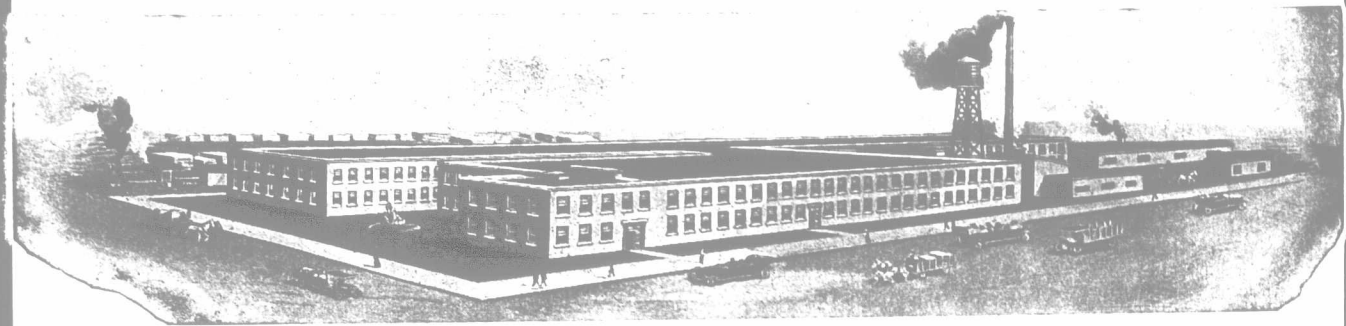
THIS PLANT BUILT ON FULFILLED PROMISES

has worked with a full staff ever since war began. Not a man laid off, but more taken on. This speaks well for the confidence the Canadian people have in the

SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th CENTURY PIANO
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

You buy the Sherlock-Manning straight from the factory for \$100 less than any other first-class piano made; it is the best quality you could buy at any price, and carries an unconditional ten-year guarantee.

Let us save you \$100 on your purchase of a piano, giving as good or better quality. Write Dept. 4 for handsome Art Catalogue L.



SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO COMPANY

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PAGE FENCE

PAGE FENCE costs a little more than others, but it is worth much more than the difference. Made of special rust-resisting galvanized wire. Every rod perfect. All full gauge wire. Beware of quotations on under-gauge fence. Make the seller guarantee the size.

Prices Good Till July 1st, 1915

HEAVY FENCE

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacing of horizontals	Price in Old Ontario
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	\$0.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.38
10	52	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.41

Special Fence

No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13. Uprights eight inches apart.
 18 bar, 48-in. \$0.46
 20 bar, 60-in. .51
 3-ft. Gate... 2.30
 12-ft. Gate... 4.35
 13-ft. Gate... 4.60
 14-ft. Gate... 4.85
 Set tools... 8.00
 25 lbs. Brace Wire... .75
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 Freight Paid on Orders of \$10.00 or over
 New Ontario prices on request.

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

Cash to accompany order. Freight paid in Old Ontario on 20 rods or more. Rolls 20, 30 or 40 rods.

Send for our big catalogue, giving mail-order prices on hundreds of lines of goods. Buy the Page Way and save one-quarter of your money.

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Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales

We have still a few of these heavy breeds of horses left. Those wanting a good stallion or mare of Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian or other heavy breed, should call on J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Quebec, before they are sold. We will guarantee the quality of our stock. Three trains daily each way between Montreal and Grenville, P. R. R. of C. P. R.

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"laughter and fun" —
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grade, strong, re-
Many "high-
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TORONTO

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will cost you at any
PANY, LIMITED
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the Advocate

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GRAND

Shipping any we find by mination test s in it. We tip unless it er cent, or wing strong

Per bush.	Per bush.
on cob	shelled
70 lbs.	70 lbs.
\$1.60	\$1.50
1.55	1.45
1.55	1.45
1.55	1.45
1.75	1.65
1.75	1.65
1.75	1.65

ers Cob Corn add broken lot. The tained on the Cob. this year.

bus. per acre for ngarian, and Com-

Buckwheat, \$1.30 \$1.20 per bus.

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bag 1.50

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13c per lb.

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ANK RAILWAY SYSTEM D FARES

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---May 24th

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HIRD—Good going and 24th. Return 1915.

be issued between all east of Port Arthur Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and N.Y. Tickets and application to ticket

ING, D.P.A. TORONTO, ONT.

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in busy times. Saves work ch meat, gives better satish- den will be almost impos- sible to get. They cost little

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er, etc., better than you can times quicker. A woman plant closer and work the horses rest. \$8 com- which to choose at \$3 to \$14 ed tool will do all of the k your dealer to show them us for booklet, "Gardening Modern Tools."

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Specify

BRICK

Clean-cut. Booklet.

BRICK COMPANY Ont.

The Road to Tire Content

Join the Thousands Who Take It

This spring we urge you, for your own sake, to find out the advantages of Goodyear Fortified Tires.

They are outselling any other tire in Canada.

For in five ways Goodyear Fortified Tires conspicuously excel. On these five features—each exclusive to Goodyear—we spend a fortune yearly. And we do it for your protection.

One way combats rim-cutting.

One saves needless blowouts—our "On-Air" cure.

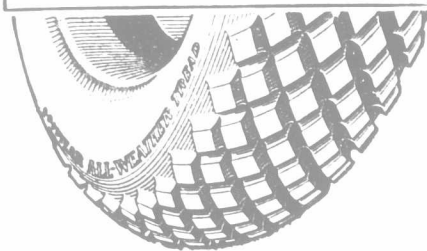
One, by a patent method, combats loose treads. One makes the tire secure. And one is our All-Weather tread. That is tough and double-thick, to resist both wear and puncture. And the sharp-edged grips give the utmost in anti-skids.

All these trouble-saving features belong to Goodyear tires alone. They cost you no more than ordinary tires.

Big Price Reductions

On February 1st we reduced our prices for the third time in two years. The three reductions total 37 per cent. Yet in spite of the war tax we have recently doubled the capacity of our plant at Bowmanville. Now our large output enables

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



us to give you the greatest value ever known in tires.

Goodyears are handy to you. We have stocks everywhere. And any dealer who hasn't stock can get them for you quickly.

This season get their protection. Get their savings in trouble and upkeep. Know what tire contentment is.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited
Head Office: Toronto. Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.

Makers of Goodyear "Tire-Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear Carriage Tires, Hose and Belts.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name. (191)



Every Dollar Spent on Barn Equipment Adds Two Dollars to Your Income

Chapman Sanitary Stalls, Stanchions and Water Basins increase the production of your cows by making them comfortable and contented. Chapman Litter and Feed Carriers take the place of a hired man and save you his wages.

CHAPMAN BARN EQUIPMENT

Handsome—substantial—sanitary—economical. Increases production and cuts down work and wages.

Chapman Stalls and Stanchions

Built on the Unit or Universal system. You can buy them in block or in selected, individual stalls.

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY

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

The average attendance is 36. I am in the Senior Third Class. There are six entrance pupils, and two taking 135th-class work.

A rural school fall fair was held here on the 7th of last October. There were five schools competing, and our school got the highest number of points. The prize given was books for the library. There is an Indian reserve four miles from here. Our Sunday school held a picnic there one summer. We saw mounds there which were supposed to have been built by the Mound Builders, also several Indian graves, upon which, according to the Indian custom, were placed articles which they had used when living. One Indian child's grave were playthings. The Indians danced a "powwow" for us, and they were dressed in their war-paints and native dress. Their costumes were trimmed with beads, which were very beautiful. There was a collection gathered among the men, which was presented to the chief. We also gave them part of the lunch we had with us. There were grunts of satisfaction (which only the Indians know how to make) to be heard on all sides.

Some went into the school, and I went, too. The seats were placed all along the wall, and the middle of the floor was quite vacant except where the stove was. The whirlpool rapids were below one of the mounds we were upon, and we could see them quite plainly. As my letter is getting long, I will close, wishing the Beavers success.

FLORENCE ROBERTSON (age 11).
Your letter is most interesting, Florence.—P.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and likes it very well. We live on a farm, and I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Tompkins, and we like her very well. I am in the Senior Third Class. I have read several books at school, such as "Tom Brown's School Days," "The Three Golden Apples," and "Adventures of Alice in Wonderland." I have two brothers and a sister who are younger than I am. Their names are Lauretta, Ganton, and Jack. Well, Puck, as my letter is getting rather long I will close with a riddle.

What is that when you name it you break it? Ans.—Silence.
ALBERT CLARKE (age 10).
Cresswell, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I live on a 165-acre farm. I have pansies coming up in the house. We have six little lambs this year and nine little pigs. I have started to get my flower garden ready. I have taken flowers and potatoes from the Department of Agriculture. We hold school fairs. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle.

Around the house and around the house, and sleeps in a corner at night. Ans.—A broom.
KATHLEEN AVERY (age 12).
Brantford, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers, This is my first letter to your Circle, but I have often wished very much to write. I guess, I did not have courage enough. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over ten years, and we could not do without it. I am a great book worm, and have read many books, some of which are "Miss P.P.P.," "Palkama," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "The Eric Train Boy," and the "Boy Guard-ian." I passed my Entrance last year, but am going on to public school again. I like it very much. My teacher's name is Miss Clark, and we like her fine. Well, as this is my first letter, I will close with a few riddles.

What is a door not a door? Ans.—A door that is not a door.

What is the difference between a cow and a pig? Ans.—A pig has a tail and a cow has a tail.

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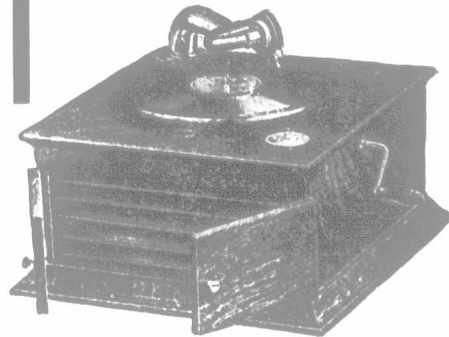
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The price of farm lands in Western Canada is bound to rise on account of the increased demand for farm lands all through the West.

I shall be glad to send further particulars upon request. Inquire

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Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA



READY ROOFING

HERE'S A BIG CHANCE MEN AND SOME SOLID MONEY-SAVING FACTS BUT YOU MUST ACT PROMPTLY

Perhaps you know my firm. If so, enough said; you are sure of a square deal. If not, the sooner we get acquainted, the better for both of us. The profit on this roofing deal will be pretty nearly nothing. It will just about pay for the advertisement. BUT we will make a lot of friends by it. Will you be one of them?

The facts are simple. One of the biggest roofing firms in America kept their men on in spite of the war. That was partly sentiment, but mostly business. They could not afford to let expert men get away from them and into other firms. Results—a big stock that must be turned into money. A lot of this stock will go out with their regular advertised trade mark to their regular dealers and sell at \$2.25 to \$3.50 per roll, according to weight and freight. A large quantity will be distributed by my firm direct to users, but without the trade mark label.

We can't sell you the label, but we can sell you roofing that will compare in every way with what you pay \$2.25 to \$3.50 for at your dealers. Our price while it lasts is

DON'T SEND ONE CENT. SEE BEFORE YOU BUY.

Get a sample of the best \$2.50 roofing in your locality. When our roofing arrives, go to the station and compare it with your dealer's sample.

\$1.49 per roll, (108 sq. feet, 43 lbs. weight.) Double Ply. No sand, no gravel to make weight. All pure wool felt and best refined asphaltum. Nails, cement and full directions included. We also have three ply at \$1.85 per roll.

OPEN IT, TEST IT, BITE, CHEW, TEAR AND PULL IT

If you are satisfied that you have the bargain of your life, pay the agent \$1.49 per roll. If you don't like it, don't take it. We pay the freight on six rolls or more. If you can't use six, join with your neighbor.

WE TAKE ALL THE CHANCES. You risk nothing but three cents in stamps. I want you in on this roofing deal. It means money to you and friends for us. Just sign the coupon and at the same time mark the other lines you might be interested in.

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Mr. John H. Ficks says—The 6 rolls of ready roofing came to hand O. K. I am well pleased with it and would like to have your catalogue.

Another—I bought roofing **JUST LIKE THAT** for my Barn and paid my dealer \$1.00 per roll for it.

Another—I am sending you the names of twenty neighbors who might be interested in your line. From past experience I can recommend your goods to them.

Another says—I received your samples of roofing and find them better than some others I have and **MUCH CHEAPER.**

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 Please ship freight paid, for examination.....Rolls 2 Ply.....Rolls 3 Ply 108 sq. ft. full square regular \$2.25 to \$3.50 roofing. If I am satisfied with it, I will pay the.....bank or Station Agent \$1.49 for two ply or \$1.85 for three ply. Otherwise to be returned without cost to me.
 Name..... Address.....
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WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON 6 ROLLS OR MORE in Ontario and East. On Western shipments we allow Winnipeg freight, If no Agent at your station, send cash, money returned if not satisfactory. I would also like prices and particulars on the lines marked X.
 Horse Clippers
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 Hay Car Outfits
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 Building Supplies
 Paints and Varnishes
 Cement Block Machines
 Carpenters Tools
 Blacksmithing Tools.

Honor Roll.—Mary Horne, Pearl Simpson, Annie Grier, May Dunlop.

Beaver Circle Notes.

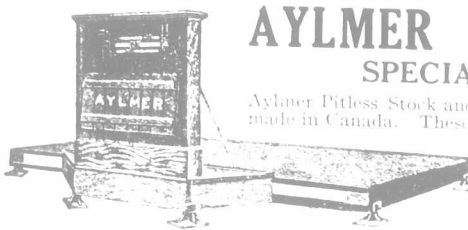
Mary Horne (age 13), E. R. 4, Wolfe Island, Ont., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Beavers,—I saw my last letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I had a lovely time during Easter holidays; I was out on my auntie's farm. There is a creek there; it is lovely. We have a big ditch running through our farm. I wish some of the Beavers about my age would write to me. I am nine years old; my birthday is on the 17th of February. I got a new pair of hockey skates this year, and I have learned to skate very well. I had a lovely time. I have no father, sister or brother. I used to have a sister. I have about three-quarters of a mile to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Blain. We all like her. I will close with a few riddles.

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EVERY farmer buys and sells, and weight is the basis of value. If you don't know weights, YOU LOSE MONEY. Scales do not cost much—two acres of hay would buy them. Good scales give satisfaction in use all the year round, and the practical advantage of knowing the weights of all live stock and products.



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422 Water Street, WINDSOR, ONT.

Two legs, crooked thighs, big head and no eyes. Ans.—A pair of tongs.
 What is first white, then green, then red, then black? Ans.—A blackberry.
 I hope this letter will not reach the w.-p. b. RUTH ANDERSON.
 Petrolia, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write a letter to you, as I have been reading your letters in the Beaver Circle. I am nine years old. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time. I am going to school nearly every day, and am in the Third Book. I take up music on Saturdays; I have taken two terms, and intend to continue. Now, I will stop and give you some riddles.

What is it that has hands and no arms? Ans.—A clock.

What is it that is over the water and under the water, yet not touching the water? Ans.—A man standing on a bridge with a kettle of water on his head.

What lions are allowed on the lawns of the public parks? Ans.—Dandelions.
 MAY RICKER (age 9, Jr. III).
 R. R. No. 1, Cambora, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. I have one kitten; its name is Milligan. I had a lot of fun at Easter. I colored an egg dark purple. This year I just put a picture on some eggs. It is called Fleck's egg dyes. It is five cents a package. I have two sisters. Their names are Zeta and Mary, and my little brother's name is Francis. I have passed in my exams, and got the highest marks. I got four hundred and eighty-four. The next to me was four hundred and fifty-four. (One boy didn't pass.)

Well, as my letter is rather long, I will close with a few riddles.

The beginning of eternity,
The end of time and space,
The beginning of every end,
And the end of every place.

Ans.—The letter E.

When is a girl not a girl? Ans.—When she is a little pale (pail).

Well, I think I have said enough for this time. A am yours respectfully.

ALTA J. BOGLE (age 10, Jr. III.).

P. S.—I would like some of the Beavers to write to me.

Carlisle P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. For pets, we have one pony named Nellie, and two cats. I have three brothers and one sister named Marion. My oldest brother, my sister, and I, go to school every day we are able, and have two miles and a half to walk. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for six years, and likes it very much. The country is very hilly around here, and some of the largest nickel and copper mines in the world are within a few miles of our home. Well, I must close for this time.

MURIEL T. IVISON (age 10).

White Fish, Ont., Willow Brook Farm.

P. S.—I wish some of the little Beavers would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years, and we all like it very much. I go to school every day, and I have three brothers, and two of them go to school with me. Our teacher's name is Miss Tompkins. For pets, I have a dog named Togo, but he never wants to come in the house only when there is thunderstorms, and I have a cat named Tommy. I am very fond of reading, but I always help mamma to wash the dishes right and morning. I have read "Anderson's Fairy Tales," "Black Beauty," "Adventures of a Brownie," "Blind Maggie," and "The Travelling Sixpence." Well, I guess I will close now.

LAURETTA CLARKE (age 8, Sr. II).
Cresswell, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I hope to see it in print. I like to read the Beavers' letters, and also the riddles. For pets I have three hens and a cat. Papa has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six months, and we like it fine. I am going to school, and am in the Junior Third Class. I like our teacher fine; his name is Mr. Johnson. Well, I will close with some riddles.

Why do we go to bed? Ans.—Because the bed can't come to us.

Why does a girl like to look at the moon? Ans.—Because there is a man in it.

GLADYS THOMPSON.
R. R. No. 2, Ruthven, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I did not see my other letter in print I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember. I would like to join the Beaver Circle. I have one brother and one twin sister; we are nine years old, and my brother is ten years old. My father and brother are gathering sap. If I see my letter in print I will write again. Good-bye.

MARIE MATHESON.

Thamesford, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

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WE SELL IT TO YOU DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY

You get the highest quality of paint at factory prices

Write and ask us for your copy of our booklet on "Paints for the Farm." It shows colors. It describes the quality. The prices given will show you the advantage of buying from the factory where the paint is made rather than from the dealer who has to buy it to sell to you. Why not put his profit in your own pocket?

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It will pay anyone to give our digestible Meal a trial.

The only men who worry about their live stock are those who don't feed our OIL CAKE

Made from Pure No. 1 North Western Canada Flax Seed
A lower price per ton is no proof of cheapness

FATTER AND STURDIER SHEEP, HOGS AND CATTLE—BETTER MILK

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Prices very moderate in comparison with other feeds.

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It was Lord Roberts who said: "Teach every schoolboy to shoot." Sound logic that. Not only will it equip our coming men for emergencies, but it is a pleasant and beneficial pastime for men, women and boys—develops steady nerves, keen sight and healthy bodies.

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Entirely made in Canada for every kind of shooting—target, trap, wild fowl, small game, big game



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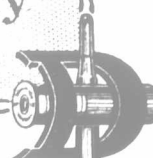
Makes possible the greatest shooting satisfaction. This is due to its positive operation in every make of rifle and is the result of the extreme care exercised in every detail of manufacture. Insist on having Dominion .22 Cartridges—they mean more "bull's-eyes."

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For Sale, from the imported sire "PRADAMERE."

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Grade Shorthorn Bull

One year old, all red, bred from good milking strain.

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and you will have strong, vigorous, healthy chicks, able to withstand the attacks of disease from which poor, ill-nourished flocks suffer. Try just one box on our recommendation

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is the result of years of painstaking experiment and research work. It will positively save your chicks from the disastrous effects of this disease.

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- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c.-50c.
- Pratts Roup Tablets, 25c.-50c.
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We Gregory Girls.

By Eleanor Colby.

Some people do not believe in heredity; but I do. That's a new word, and I've used it three times since last Monday. It means when you catch things from your ancestors. For instance my cousin, John Addington, got his fatness from his grandfather and his father by heredity, and Julia Jennings can make her knuckles crack most interestingly because her grandmother has the rheumatism. That's the way I got my talent for writing. My father is an editor, and I got the gift by heredity.

Fathers are very interesting people; at least mine is. The other day Janet asked him what "penury" meant, and he said:

"Penury, my dear little daughter, is the wages of the pen."

Of course penury really means poverty. Editors are not rich, but they do not live in penury. We did once for about two weeks; but more of this anon.

Our family is rather large; but Mother says we seemed much larger when we were smaller, because she had to do everything for us. I will describe each of us, and Mabel is going to draw a picture of the whole family. Mabel is the best artist of any of the girls at school, though she can't draw feet very well yet. If you can't draw feet you can very often cover them up by making your people stand in tall grass or snow. Anyway feet are not nearly as important as heads, which Mabel can draw very well indeed.

Father is fleshy and jolly looking. Everybody likes him. He has the shiniest eyes I ever saw. His clothes shine, too, except his Sunday suit. He says that editors in small places always wear shiny clothes. It is all the style. Staunch is not really a small place, for there are over six thousand people living here.

Mother is so cute and little that we girls often call her "Motherkins." Though she has gray hair she does not seem old like most mothers. This is partly because she has rosy cheeks and a dimple, but mostly because she has a very young heart.

I am the oldest child and am fourteen. My name is Dorothy, but since I started in high school I sometimes sign myself "Dorothea," though Father still calls me "Dot" or "Daut." Mabel is only fifteen minutes younger than I. When she wants to put on airs she signs herself "Maibelle." Father sometimes calls her "Queen Mab." Some people cannot tell us apart; but just because two books are bound alike is no sign that they are alike inside. We have thick, black hair. It is awfully straight, but curls naturally if we keep it in curl papers twenty-four hours. We have large, brown eyes with long, heavy eyelashes. We are not homely, but we would be the last ones to call ourselves handsome. You can't tell much by the picture. Mabel draws well, but she cannot seem to catch a likeness.

Janet is twelve and very pretty. Her hair is light and curly, and in all the church entertainments where they need angels Janet is chosen. We twins have never been angels once, because brunette angels are not fashionable. They usually choose us for gypsies. Kathryn is ten and still wears low belts and Dutch-cut hair. The baby is only three, and is a boy. His name is James Archibald Gregory. He got it by heredity from his Grandfather Gregory. Father thinks maybe he will be an orator some day because he has such good, strong lungs.

When we twins told Mother we were going to write a book she asked what it was to be about. We had planned a story of a princess who lived in Norway and was kidnapped by a bad king from Arabia and rescued by brave Corsican soldiers. But Mother said that seeing we really did not know much about princesses or kings or Norway or Arabia or Corsica it would be better to write about the places and people that we do know. As we know the Gregorys the best of any people and Staunch the best of any place, we decided to write about ourselves and our town.

Our first story is about the time our house burned and we might have been burned to death and our ashes "scattered to the four winds of heaven" (I got that from a novel I read), only of course we were not or we should not be

IRON AGE

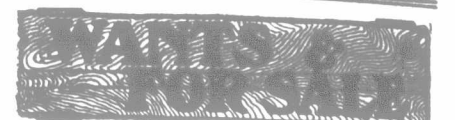
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have that accuracy and ease of control that fits every condition of soil and growth of plants. Everything is at your finger tip—easily shifted, adjustable for all kinds of work.

Lever controlling width of cultivation does not change angle of teeth—very important. Steel frame. Guided by ball-bearing pivot wheels, excellent for hill-side work. Parallel gang shift, high and low wheels, dust-proof bearings, etc. One or two row.

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J. VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT & C.E. Now is the time to have your building plans and specifications prepared and save money by getting competitive estimates. All classes of buildings "The Twentieth Century Barn", plank framed. Moderate charges.

Address Bank of Toronto Bldg., London, Ont.

John C. Colthart—Specialist in farm specifications, lumber bills supplied for all classes of farm buildings. Reasonable charges. Box 33, Fergus, Ont.

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

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FOR SALE: The formula or recipe for the best preparation you ever used for killing the "Potato Bug" (hard or soft) without injuring the plant. Can be used with equal success on berry bushes, etc. Is also a valuable fertilizer. Made and sold over my own counter. The 1st year 200 lbs., the 5th year over 5 tons. This is no fake, but a genuine offer. Price \$1.00. For full particulars apply

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Hundred acres clay loam, Vaughan Township, twenty miles from Toronto, half mile from village; good frame house, bank barn, pigery, bearing orchard, spring creek. Eight thousand.

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Sour or sweet cream for buttermaking purposes. Apply at once.

JOHNSTON BROS., Oakland Dairy, Col. 63 8
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CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

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CATTLE'S S.C. White Leghorns, guaranteed winter layers, large white eggs setting \$1.20. E. Cattley, Weston, Ontario.

FAWN Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1 per 12. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

PENCILLED Indian Runner Ducks, guaranteed winter layers, trio \$10, laying ducks \$4, settings \$1.50. E. Cattley, Weston, Ontario.

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SHIRLEAFED Wyandotte eggs, \$1 setting; best of strains, most profitable fowl. W. Darlson Brantford, Ont.

S. C. White Leghorns eggs for hatching, from pure-bred, top stock, \$1 per setting, \$6 per hundred. B. K. Eaton, Nantawake, Ont.

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WHITE Wyandottes—Modern strains, pure white. Black, red, and other colors. Eggs. Dollar per 15. For sale at Woodwood Farm. St. Paul, Gal., Ont. R. No. 4.

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Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
And your bread is most appetizing, unusually
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Looks good.
And is good.
Bake this purest unbleached flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

writing this story. We twins were ten years old when this story happened, and it was March. We had been having lots of fun that evening, for Father had let us try to use his typewriter. Just for practice he let Mabel and me make copies of a letter he had written and he said:

"Now, girls, you are writing to the greatest editor in New York. I would far rather be in his shoes than be President of the United States. He can do anything he wants to with the whole reading public."

We had a very happy time, and it was late when we went up to bed; so we were asleep almost before you could say, "Jack Robinson." It seemed that we had only slept a minute when Father came and shook us by the shoulders and told us to get up for the house was on fire. He and Mother wrapped us in blankets and put wet towels around our heads, and in a moment we were all groping our way through the smoke. Already the flames were peaking around the stairway, and I do not know how we ever did get down. We sort of stumbled and crawled along till we were safely outside where the neighbors were nearly wild with fear for us. The fire engine came too late to save the house, though every one tried bravely. Father forgot that he was dressed only in a bathrobe and rushed around carrying pails of water till the last hope of saving the house was gone. Then he came over to Mother and said, "Well, Mary, our house is gone, but thank God that we have each other and the children and that he has given us health and strength to meet the day."

I'll never forget how funny we girls looked, all wrapped up in those blankets like so many jelly rolls; but it did not seem funny at the time. The neighbors took us in, and we twins went to old Grandma Petersons. When I am old I want to be just like her, with

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merry, twinkly eyes and a soft, cuddly body so that I can snuggle my grand-children up to me the way she snuggled us. When she puts her arms around you it is just like nesting in a feather bed. of course we were nearly frozen and all sort of wild and weepy; but she knew just how to cheer us and make us warm and comfy. When she went up-stairs to her garret and brought down the clothes her daughter had worn fifty years ago and dressed us in them it was the best

dressing up that we ever had. When she saw how we enjoyed it, she even did our hair as children wore it in those days. After breakfast she let us wear some old-fashioned hats and go over to show Motherkins.

All that day we were too much excited to think much about our troubles, but that night when we were in bed we heard a neighbor say to Grandpa Peterson:

"Well, I don't see what Mr. Gregory will do now with all those girls to support. They say the house was not insured for a penny, and every one knows that he lost all his money in the bank failure. How true it is that trouble never comes singly. Of course he is a smart man; but it costs a lot to feed and clothe a family of six. Mr. Burkhardt is going to let them live in his new house for a few weeks; but I do not envy Willard Gregory his job. Too bad the twins are not old enough to earn something. I always did say that twins were an expensive luxury."

They say that eavesdroppers never hear any good of themselves; but we were not to blame for overhearing her any more than we were for being twins and an "expensive luxury." The next day we moved into the little cottage, and we should really have had lots of fun living in a new house and wearing the clothes that our friends gave us, only Father was very sick and we were all pretty blue. Of course Mabel and I were bluer than the other girls, for we know how full of penury we were. That was how we came to have our idea about writing poems and selling them so as to support the family. It was easy to keep our secret from Father and Mother because she was at his bedside most of the time; but it was very exciting. I wrote the poem, and Mabel drew a picture in colored crayons. It was a very excit-

AVONDALE FARM
HOLSTEIN SALE
Wednesday, May 26th

The records of the Holsteins offered by us at this sale mark it as the greatest Canadian sale of Holsteins yet sold. We shall offer **SIXTY** head comprising:

BELLE MODEL JOHANNA 2nd, Canada's great cow with 7 day record 37.01 and 148 in 30 days.

EIGHT DAUGHTERS PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, six with records from 19 lbs. to 31.76 as 3-year-olds, no such lot of sisters have ever been offered before in Canada, two are now under test just fresh, and expect to increase their records. Prince Hengerveld Pietje already has **three 3-year-old daughters** with records 31.76 to 33.60.

SIX DAUGHTERS KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, the three first to freshen with us, each making over 19 lbs., all three in this scale and beauties too.

About **TWELVE** others from 24 to over 30 lbs. are included, every one grand individuals.

A **DOZEN YEARLINGS** of exceptional individuality and nearly everything bred to one of our great bulls.

We are also offering our fine herd bull, **KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA**, too well known to need comment. We have 70 of his daughters and must sell him.

Also a grand young bull, **AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO**, his son, from **May Echo Sylvia, 36.33**. This cow still in test has over 7,300 lbs. of milk in 60 days, official record, and still increasing.

Six other young bulls with dams records 24 to over 30 lbs. **Grand individuals all.**

We intend to make this sale **something different** and are offering of our best. Many animals have been winners in the show ring. We have 150 head and in reducing are putting in many of our best. Everything sold subject to **Tuberculin test** and guaranteed as represented.

It will pay you to visit our herd even if you do not want to buy.

Sale held under shelter at 12 o'clock.

Refreshments served on the grounds.

Farm one mile from Town limits. **CATALOGUES** now ready.

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ing picture. She borrowed Bertha Downing's box of colored pencils and wore the red and yellow almost down to nothing making the flames. We called our poem, "When Our House Burned Down," and here it is:

The wintry night was almost oar
The kitchen clock had just struck four
When to our beds our parents came
And told us that our house was in flame,
In blankets then they wrapped us well
And quickly down the stairs we fell
Or nearly did for there was so much smoke

That it was surely not a bit of a joke
Alas it was a terrible site
To see our dear home burning with all of its mite

But Father said to Mother dear
Thank God that you and the children are here

All safe and sound. Its sad to see our home

All in ashes, but trouble will come
To every one. So lets just pray
For health and strength to meet the day.

I wrote this letter to go with the picture, for we had planned to send it to that editor in New York—the "greatest of them all." I began it the way so many of the letters that Father gets are started:

Dear mister editor,

My papa is an editor like you and his name is Willard Addington Gregory. You must probably know him because every one does. I am half of the Gregory twins, and Mabel is the other half. my name is Dorothy. my papas house burned last monday night and as he lost all his money when the bank faled and as he is very sick because he got the noomonia trying to put out the fire when he only had his bathrobe on we think we will have to support the family. We heard a naber say that they did not see how papa could make both ends meet and that twins were an expensive luxury. have you got any twins and do you find them very expensive? i can write poetry and if you like this you can have it for ten sents without the pictures but i think Mabel draws pretty nice and maybe you will pay fifteen sents if you take the pictures two. we would be pleased to fill more orders only please pay us right off for we want to supprize papa on his birthday. we are going to buy him some clothes because his own were burned up at the fire and the ones that mister Brown gave him pinch him. he is kind of fat.

yours respekfully the Gregory twins.

P.S.—papa is not two fat. he is just about the rite size.

P. S. again.—we twins are ten years old so please excuse the writing. this letter is a sekret from papa and mama so we cannot ask them how to spell the words. papas birthday is March 25.

It was Thursday when we mailed the letter, and on Saturday when Mother opened Father's New York paper she gave a sort of gasp, for there on the front page were my letter and poem and Mabel's drawing, and there was a lot about father. It called him "one of the brightest editors in the state." Then the editor said, "We think this is the most delightful glimpse we have ever had into the heart of a child and we believe that every father in the city will feel just as we do about it. We want to help these little girls to surprise their father; so we have decided to auction off the letter and poem to the highest bidder. What will you bid? The peculiar thing about this auction is that money or checks must accompany each bid and that whether you win the letter or not the twins will receive the proceeds. The bids will be opened at five o'clock, March twenty-third, at which time the contest ends. Make all checks payable to Dorothy and Mabel Gregory."

The editor wrote to us for our photographs, and they came out in the Sunday paper. I tell you it was exciting.

Father kept getting better; but Mother had the doctor tell him that he must not look at the papers, and so it was all a surprise to him. On his birthday morning he sat up for the first time. When Mother had him nicely settled in a big rocking chair, we handed him all those New York papers and he saw our poem and letter and all. Later the ex-

Her Neck Measured Over 16 Inches

On the first of April this year the neck of a lady in Peel Co. measured sixteen and one-half inches when she began using our

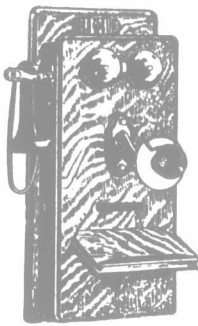
GOITRE SURE CURE

On the 21st, three weeks later, she wrote us as follows: "My neck measures fourteen and one-half inches now. When I have finished the bottles I will write you again. I am very grateful for the benefit." We frequently receive such encouraging letters. Write for particulars, or send \$2.00 for the treatment. We pay war tax and postage.

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Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring, 1915, has now been sold, and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20, delivered free at any Ontario Station, cash with order.

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Write Dept. W for folder and prices.

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pressman drove up, and a great box was brought in. It was addressed to The Gregory Twins, and the expressman opened it for us. It was just full of letters, and right on top was one from the editor himself. He told us that over thirty thousand bids had come in and that people from all over the country had been interested. Thousands of children had sent nickles and dimes, and hundreds of teachers had sent dollars. The highest bid was made by a very wealthy old man who has a collection of letters and who has been known to pay as much as two thousand dollars for a single letter, provided it was needed to make his collection complete. This old gentleman wrote that although he had letters from famous generals, kings, queens and artists in all crafts, he had none that would be prized more than the one from the little girls. He offered one thousand dollars for our letter.

Sometime I am going to tell you some more about that old gentleman; for we wrote to thank him, and then he wrote to us and before we knew it we got to calling him "our dear old gentleman." He always began his letters, "My dear little girls." We have kept right on knowing him. Old people, when they are nice and friendly, are heaps more interesting than children. They are like interesting old ruins; only instead of exploring the old rooms, you explore their experience. Children are so sort of new and fresh—just like Mr. Burkhardt's cottage where we stayed for a while after the fire. It was clean and sweet but very uninteresting. It did not even have a garret.

But "to return to our story," as it always says in books, I am not going to tell you all about Father's birthday surprise, for Motherkins says that some things are too sacred to write in books. But we all laughed and cried, and when we had counted every check and every penny we found that we had earned three thousand five hundred and two dollars and thirty-nine cents, and our dear father would not have to live in penury because twins were such an expensive luxury.—Pictorial Review.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Per Cent of Fat in Cream—Feeding Fat Into Milk.

- 1. Seventeen pounds of butter were churned from eight gallons of cream. What per cent. butter-fat would such cream test?
- 2. I am told that an ordinary milk cow, in good condition and with normal feeding, will give milk of certain richness, and that feeding fattening foods does not materially increase richness of milk, but rather fattens the cow; also that feeding foods with insufficient fat will not decrease the richness of the milk, but will cause the surplus fat of the cow to be converted into butter-fat. Is this information reliable, or does the quality of milk fluctuate with the amount of fattening foods fed to the cow?

J. A. M.
Ans.—1. Considering a gallon of cream to weigh 10 lbs., which it does quite approximately, this cream would test about 18 1/2 per cent. fat. Accurate tests cannot be made in this way, as butter contains salt, water, buttermilk, etc., in addition to butter-fat, for which the test is made. The Babcock test is the proper way.

2. It is an understood fact that by normal feeding fat cannot be fed into milk. There are cases where cows have been allowed to fatten upon poor rations, and then, when put upon poor rations, the production of milk is brought about by the destruction of the tissues of the animal. Under such circumstances it is possible to increase the fat in milk, but this is not what is generally considered as feeding fat into milk. This matter is very thoroughly discussed in an editorial in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 15, 1915, page 323.

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

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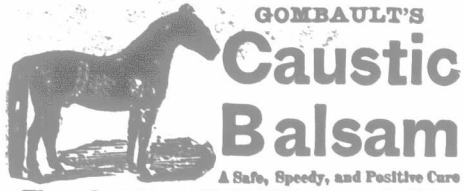
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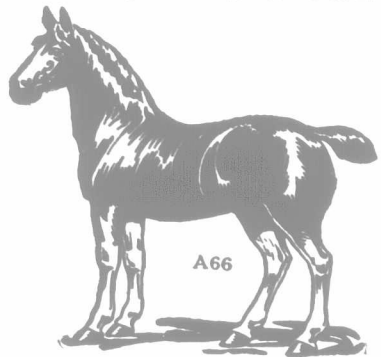
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Henry M. Douglas & Company
Queen's Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont.

"Germany's Tragic Destiny."

Lovat Fraser, writing in the Daily Mail, of London, England, in an article re-printed by World Wide:

The Nation on Saturday published a remarkable article in which the writer spoke of a United States of Europe, of a Standing Council of States, of Leagues of Peace, of insurance against all wars, and similar ideas which are much in the minds of men who have to stand aside and are therefore able to think. I sympathize with these conceptions, for I feel out them, and the hope they inspire, the world would be dark indeed, but I fear they are dreams.

We are not looking back far enough into the origins of this war. It springs from causes older than written history. Since man climbed down from the trees in which he dwelt and stood erect upon the earth, there have been throughout the Old World two persistent, recurring, pulsating movements of humanity, alternately advancing and retiring like the waters of the sea. One is the ebb and flow of the encounters between Europe and Asia. The other is the outward flow of the peoples of Northern Europe, who have repeatedly burst forth like a torrent and spread far and wide until they either spent their force and were absorbed, or, more rarely, were stemmed and at last thrust back.

I will not pause to consider the movements between East and West. For three hundred years the tide of European domination has flowed outwards over Asia, and there are signs that it has slowly begun to ebb. This war may accelerate the process, but a pulsation which has lasted three centuries should be equally protracted in its systole. We are witnessing a sudden outburst of the Germanic peoples on a scale for which we must go back to the days of ancient Rome to find even an inadequate precedent. The horde which swiftly overran Belgium is comparable only to the German multitudes who seated themselves on their shields and shot down the snowy slopes of the Alps into an astonished Italy. Every episode in this war has figured a thousand times in history, and only the armaments are novel. The Emperor Commodus was the earliest exponent of the view, "Don't humiliate the Germans." His father, Marcus Aurelius, in a final campaign lasting three years, fought them to exhaustion and then died. His son made a peace "which surrendered to the all but beaten enemy every advantage that had been wrested from them." In thirty years they were attacking again, and in fifty years they were pouring into Italy.

GERMANS ALWAYS DESTROYERS.

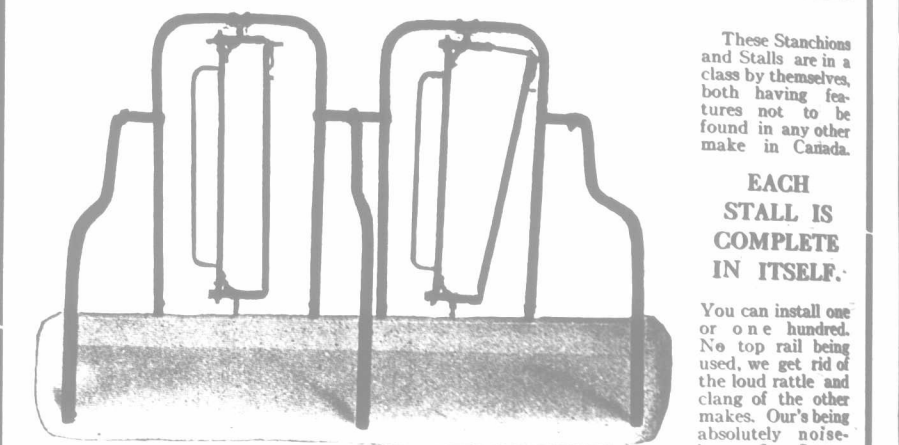
The Germanic peoples have always been destroyers. The last German sack of Rome less than four hundred years ago, was so barbarous as to be almost without a parallel. They have stamped upon countless cities, and sometimes amid the ruins reared fresh civilizations of their own, which in their turn have flowered and died. The impulses which drive them forth are complex and obscure, but are probably in their subtler forms climatic. Their earliest known home is the western shores of the Baltic, the arid, bleakest, most unattractive land in Europe. To-day it is the home of the Prussians, and it is to the Prussians alone that we owe the present upheaval. Next to climate, and in modern times in far greater degree, the influence which has shaped Germany is geographical position. The unceasing effort of the Germanic peoples to burst the bonds which constrain them is as great and central a factor in world history as the influence of Rome. It is far more enduring, and it seems unchangeable. Their offshoots do not retain the same traits because they are relieved from pressure.

The geographical position of Prussia is, when all other influences have been counted, the final explanation of the Prussian system of government and the Prussian cult of militarism. I see this when he came to study the life of Stein. He saw that the mass individualism of England and America would never have done for Prussia. The Prussian system was so different to that of the people had to be covered by a doctrine which in other lands would be damnable and their government had to be chiefly military. Possibly we may see the army for purposes of pleasure. For the last two

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Furnace** No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

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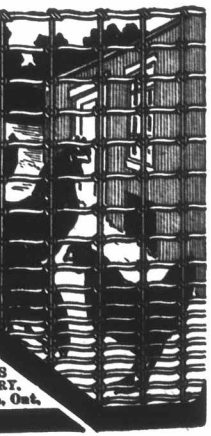
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old; also two choice bull calves, 8 months old, for
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The Brant County Shorthorn Club
offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the
best breeding either singly or in car lots.
For information address the Secretary.
James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec.
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1854-Maple Lodge Stock Farm--1915
We have now for sale one red bull, 18 months, a
typical dual-purpose Shorthorn and a real good
animal. A full sister is now in R.O.P. test,
making very creditable record. Two others, good
ones about one year.
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Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

Oakland--60--Shorthorns
A great herd of dual-purpose always headed by
selected bulls of the good kind. Present offering
is 8 choice bulls from 8 to 14 months, also females.
No hog prices.
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Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys,
Fever, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing,
packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

centuries Prussia has been "unable to be
safe without being dangerous at the same
time." When we talk of destroying
Prussian militarism, we must not forget
geography and climate, and the instincts
and impulses developed during two thou-
sand years and more. It will be far
harder to end the war safely than to
wage it victoriously.

WAR ON GERMAN SOIL.
Perhaps it will now be seen whether I
am leading. Here are these seventy mil-
lion Germans solidly established in the
heart of Europe with a spirit essentially
that of their forebears who wore short
tunics made of skins. To talk of taming
the Germans through Leagues of
Peace or Leagues of Love is to ignore
the whole story of mankind. We might
as well offer buns to a python. When-
ever that periodical stirring of the Ger-
manic peoples has come they have
drenched half the world with blood. Of
no other European group can the same
thing be said. They have now broken
out again, as they have done with un-
failing regularity ever since the Stone
Age. What is to be done with them?

I believe the instinct of the man who
goes to the recruiting office and learns
to shoulder a rifle represents the only
answer. We cannot destroy them any
more than Rome could, and we cannot
destroy their militarism. We can only
hope to give them such a thrashing that
it will be generations before they again
seek to fulfil their tragic destiny; and the
only way to chasten them and so bring
another period of relief to the world is
to carry the war into German territory.
Lord Kitchener may never have said
these words ascribed to him, but it is
entirely true that until this war is being
waged on German soil the Allies will not
even have begun the real task imposed
upon them.

CURVES OF CIVILIZATION.
It is terrible to think of this great
mass of people, boiling with hate, set
in the midst of Europe; but thus the world
was evolved. We must exhaust their
force, knowing well that in the fulness
of time, though not perhaps again in our
time, there may be another eruption.
Napoleon tried to destroy Prussian mili-
tarism. He failed because he fought
alone, because he was pursuing other ends
than peace, perhaps because he did not
perceive that Prussia mutilated and com-
pressed was doubly dangerous. The
Allies are infinitely more powerful, and
are fighting for a greater and purer pur-
pose. Prussia must be hammered into
such exhaustion that she will think long
before taking up arms again. The one
test of the terms of peace should then
be whether they will promote quietude
or furnish incentives to future conflicts.
It is essential that the Germanic peoples
should have ample room to exist, not for
their own sake, but for the sake of
quietude.

We do not look back far enough into
the past. We ought to be trained to
think back eight thousand years, and not
begin with Greece or with Julius Caesar
or the Coast of Kent. We should then
see that civilization moves in curves, and
not in one eternal upward movement, as
our idealists would have us suppose.
Civilization grows and decays; it has its
summers and winters, its alterations of
life and death and re-birth. Were it not
that every fresh growth is more glorious,
every new upward curve is carried higher,
hope and inspiration would vanish from
human life. Our civilization has received
a deadly blow, from which it may not
recover, but men are dying in heaps to
save it, and to carry the upward curve
a little nearer the stars.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Agents Commission.
Can a real-estate agent lawfully collect
a commission on farm property that was
listed with him if the farmer sells the
property himself, the agent having nothing
to do with the deal whatever?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This depends upon the agreement.
If the agent's rules are no sale, no com-
mission, then he cannot collect other-
wise he can. Agents generally have a
rate where they sell and a smaller rate
where the owner sells, but some work on
the basis of no sale, no commission. Of
course, if they introduce the buyer even
they get their full commission.



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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.
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A number of promising young bulls from ten to sixteen mos. old from large good milking dams,
also choice heifers from one to three years old. Write, phone or call on
H. J. DAVIS :: :: :: WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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 Missie Marquis,
with calves at foot. **F. W. SMITH & SON,**
Long-distance Telephone. **R. R. No. 2, SCOTLAND, ONTARIO**

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header write me also one Scotch
topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show
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W. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Chronic Cough.

Horse coughs occasionally, especially after drinking. He also has a nasal discharge. He eats and drinks well.

C. G.

Ans.—Chronic coughs of this nature are very hard to treat. If heaves have not developed a cure may be effected. Give him every morning 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, 30 grains powdered digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, and give as a ball, or dissolve in a pint of warm water and give as a drench.

Indigestion.

When my cow gets filled, or nearly through eating, she backs up and moans, voids a little urine, shakes and lowers her head, and vomits. She chews bones, sticks, bricks, etc.

S. C.

Ans.—This is a form of indigestion. Purge her with two pounds Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Follow up with a tablespoonful of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily. Feed in small quantities, and as digestion improves increase the quantity. To check the habit of chewing bones, etc., allow free access to salt, feed liberally on bran, and give her two drams calcium phosphate until the habit ceases.

Stomach or Blind Stagers.

Horse is fed on hay and chopped oats and whole corn. His manure shows that the hay is not well masticated. He has had several peculiar attacks this spring. He commences to turn around in a circle, falls, stretches out on the ground, in a few minutes rises on his fore feet, opens his mouth and neighs, then gets up and appears all right. He is ten years old.

W. J.

Ans.—This is called stomach staggers, or blind staggers. It is due to irritation of the stomach affecting the brain. Feed on bran only for 24 hours, then give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran only for another 24 hours. In the meantime get his teeth dressed by a veterinarian in order that he may be enabled to masticate properly. Feed on hay, chopped oats, and bran. Feed no more corn. Feed lightly on oats at first, and gradually increase the quantity until you reach a fair amount. As soon as the grass is high enough, allow him to have a little every day.

Skin Trouble—Diarrhea.

1. For two years, during warm weather, my mare's skin breaks out in pimples and becomes very itchy and the hair falls out. How can I prevent a recurrence of the trouble this year?

2. What will prevent diarrhea in calves, and what will cure?

J. A. O.

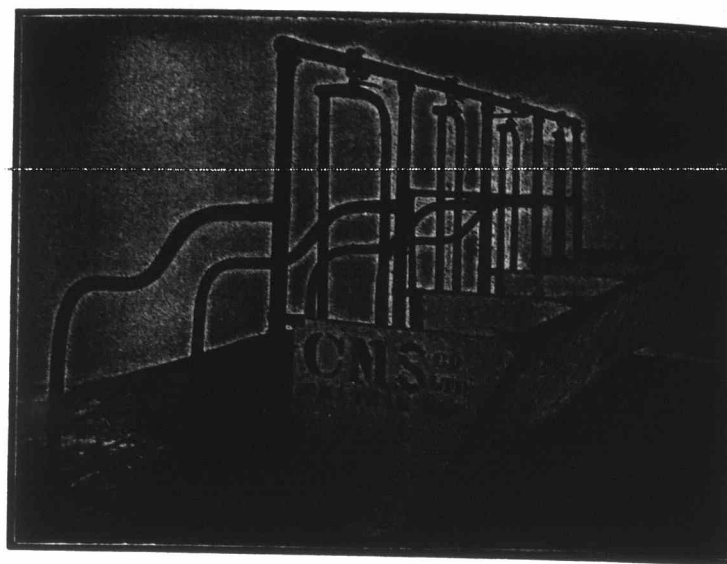
Ans.—1. This mare is congenitally predisposed to skin irritation. Regular grooming will tend to prevent the trouble. It will also be wise to give her a thorough washing once weekly with a warm dilute solution of some coal-tar antiseptic, applied with a scrubbing brush, after which she should be well rubbed and clothed until thoroughly dry. Keep in only moderate condition and avoid overheating.

2. Feed on milk of good quality; new, whole milk, of course, is the best. Add to the milk one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. A cure can usually be effected by feeding as above, but if not, give one to two drams of laudanum (according to size), in a little new milk as a drench every four or five hours until diarrhea ceases.

Gossip.

Volume 81, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook new series, containing pedigree of animals raised before April 8, 1914, has been issued from the press and a copy received at this office, by the kindness of the officers of the Association. President, E. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Secretary, Roy G. Groves, Chicago, Illinois; General Manager, Abram Reick, Winchester, Kentucky.

CHATHAM "ALL STEEL" STALLS and STANCHIONS
Electric Galvanized or Enamelled



When building or remodelling your barns it will pay you to see our line of **Cattle Stalls and Stanchions Litter Carriers and Horse Stable Trimmings**. They are Strong, Convenient, Sanitary and reasonable in price.

Write us for further information. We would like to be of service to you. Your inquiries will be looked after promptly.

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CHATHAM, ONTARIO

SIXTH ANNUAL SHOW

Of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the district of Beauharnois Ltd.

Ormstown, June 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1915

\$6,000.00 In Prizes

Open to the Dominion of Canada, and Franklin County, N. Y.

Reduced rates on trains from Montreal, Hemmingford, Massena, Springle, Aultsville, Casselman, Upton, Swanton, Rouses Point and intermediate stations. Special train will leave Ormstown for Montreal, Hemmingford and Fort Covington, Thursday and Friday nights after evening show.

W. G. McGerrigle, Sec'y-Treas., Ormstown, Que.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, - - - - -
Stouffville, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. HOWDEN Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P. O., ONT.

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

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For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

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We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman=87809=; also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

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Bulls from a month to a year old, from dams producing milk of both quantity and quality.

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Every cow in this herd has a record. All young stock are from R.O.P. cows, sired by bulls from Record Dams. Bull calves and heifers fit for service; also your choice of females, excepting one and two-year-olds. Write, or come and see. **JAMES BEGG & SON, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.** 1/2 mile west of city limits.

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Don't Sell the Young Calf
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There's big money and little trouble for you 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 Feed for Calves, at One-Fourth the Cost of Milk. Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully proportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

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Cotton Seed Meal
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 POULTRY FOODS, etc.

Write for prices.
H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, Forest, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothide." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

R. M. HOLTBY
 R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping **HOLSTEINS** and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins.

W. A. CLEMONS
 Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld. You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

The Maples Holstein Herd

offers ready for service, sons of Prince Aargie Mechthilde from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian Champion two-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. milk, 84 lbs. butter. Write: **Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers ready for service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Priced right.

FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Keeping Cows in Stable Constantly.
 Please advise as to the following practice, which is carried out by quite a large number of farmers, viz.: That of putting cattle in stable at the close of autumn season and only letting them out when spring opens up and pasture is ready. In the meantime they have been fed and watered all winter through, tied up in their stalls, and only let out on an average once every ten days or two weeks, and then only for two or three hours each time, being as long as three weeks and a month without being outed.

1. What effect has it on a cow in calf?
2. Is it the cause of cows not cleaning promptly when delivered of their calves or putting out calf bed? Does it have any effect on the cow's milk, and is diarrhea in calves due or caused by this stationary confinement of cows? Would you consider it a case for the attention of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1 and 2. This system of stabling cows is not by any means best, for all animals require exercise in order that they may be maintained in the best possible health. They should have freedom in the open air, with opportunities or exercise, and often in the summer-time this is best provided at night, as heat and flies are more injurious than confinement in a cool stable. However, there are dairy farms where the owners find it more profitable to maintain the cows under close confinement. In time it may so affect the herd as to cause trouble at time of parturition. We cannot see that it would have any effect upon the quality of the cows' milk, neither would it cause diarrhea in calves, except that the calves might not be so strong physically when born, and thus more susceptible to digestive troubles. As before stated, it has been found expedient on some farms to keep the cows tied or in stalls almost constantly; it is not on the whole the best system, but we cannot see that it comes in any way under the jurisdiction of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Gossip.

A change in the advertisement of Geo. D. Fletcher regarding his Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Yorkshire swine, appears in this issue. Turn to the advertisement and see if this stock interests you.

HOLSTEINS AT CLOVERLEA.

Another visit by a representative of this paper to the well-arranged Cloverlea Dairy Farm of Griesbach Bros., of Collingwood, Ont., found the herd in nice condition and decidedly stronger, both in numbers and in heavy-producing breeding over that of a year ago. At the head of the herd this year is the grandly bred bull, Pontiac Norine Korndyke, a grandson of the renowned Pontiac Korndyke, and a son of the intensely-bred Sir Korndyke Boon, whose dam is a 32.17-lb. cow, with a butter-fat test of 4.86 per cent., and he has twelve 30-lb. sisters. On his dam's side, this young bull is also bred on 4-per cent. butter-fat lines, being a grandson of Lady Wayne Norine, butter 22.63, butter-fat 4.09, and the dam of Brookbank Butter Baron, the Canadian champion sire. Official backing all along the line is characteristic of the breeding of the entire female end of the herd, representing on their sire's side such proven sires of record-makers as Sir Admiral Ormsby, Duke Netherland Pieterjie, Sir Mutual Butter Boy, Count Calamity Mercedes, Canary Mercedes Pieterjie Hartog 3rd, etc. Among the young bulls for sale is one out of Purline Gervin 3rd, a 43-lb.-per-day two-year-old daughter of Count Calamity Mercedes. This young bull is sired by a grandson of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kool, out of Beauty of O. A. C., 10,690 lbs. milk in 300 days. Another is out of a daughter of Canary Mercedes Pieterjie Hartog 3rd, and sired by Canary Pieterjie Hartog 7th, whose dam has a milk record of 114 lbs. in one day. Other young bulls for sale are equally as well bred. Write Griesbach Bros. for prices and full particulars of breeding.

MILLIONS LOST

Millions of dollars have been lost in Canadian dairies and MILLIONS more sent out of Canada to foreign countries. Why? Because the Standard Cream Separator was not made sooner. A



Standard and Six Cows

will produce as much cream (butter-fat) in 12 months as most other separators and six cows in 16 months, or the old method and six cows in 20 months.

It is no longer necessary to buy a separator made in the United States or any other foreign country. The Standard Separator, "Made in Canada," takes second place to none.

Money invested in a Standard is as safe as the bank. It earns 25% to 50%, and being invested in a home product comes back to you in the form of better markets for your produce.

To everyone interested we say, try a Standard. Our catalogue (yours for the asking) gives complete separator information. Send a postal for one to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
 Head Office and Works: Renfrew, Ontario
 AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

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 record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

King Segis Walker whose dam granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed, I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

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. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

D. C. FLATT & SON
 HAMILTON Phone 718 R.R. No 2 ONTARIO

OURVILLA HOLSTEIN HERD

A big bull bargain.—One left ready for service. His dam and two granddams average 25.50 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire is by Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, brother to a 37-lb. cow. Price \$125. Write quick to **Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, Ontario**

HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great, herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves.

F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

Holsteins—You are too late to secure a son of Pontiac Hermes old enough for service; but NOW is the time to secure a calf for next season's work. You can save money by buying NOW. Also one son of May Echo Lyons Segis out of a 15,000 lb. dam.

E. B. MALLORY, BOX 66, R.F.D., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices.

M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springfield

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont. Breeders of High-Class Holsteins

E. F. OSLER, Prop. Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS—Herd headed by Pontiac Norine Korndyke. Our special offerings for this month are two choice bull calves, No. 1 born Nov. 6th, 1914, he is large and straight and evenly marked. No. 2 born Dec. 18, 1914, he is a fine calf, more white than black; he is from an imported heifer whose dam gave 17.98 lbs. butter in 7 days, and his sire's dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 31.63 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is bred right. Father will be priced right if taken soon. Bull Phone. **GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO**

DON JERSEYS

With 81 head to select from we can spare 5 mature cows, 2 yearling heifers in calf, sired by Fontaine Boyle and bred to Eminent Royal Fern, 4 yearling heifers not bred and 4 yearling bulls besides a number of 6 months heifers. We never offered a better lot. **D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R.R. No. 1, Duncan Sta, C.N.O.**

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

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\$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL

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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.



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Wool HIDES

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Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs

Some right good young Angus bulls and heifers for sale.

Robt. McEwen, - Byron, Ontario

SAVE \$7.75 on Every barrel of **SALT**

For your stock get "MEDICO"—mix it yourself with common salt. Cheapest and most effective way to kill worms. Write for "Worm Destruction" free on request. Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS, 184 W. Huron Street, CHICAGO

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and 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., & Electric Ry.

For Sale—30 High-grade Brood Sows, mated to registered boars, all about two or three years old. These sows are very prolific and of unusual constitution and vigor.

BRUCE BRADLEY, Jeannett's Creek
Chatham 'phone, 962 ring 13.

BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS
Berkshires from prizewinning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain Pat, 1st aged class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov. and at London 1913. Young stock for sale; prices low. Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

TAMWORTHS
25 young sows, bred for spring farrow and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.

John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. A choice lot of young sows to farrow in April, dandies and young boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf sired by Proud Royalist (Imp.) from extra choice milkers. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

Gavin Barbour & Sons, Crosshill, Ont.
Breeders of

YORKSHIRE HOGS
Present offering: 6 sows bred, 4 boars 5 mos. old

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, Ontario

Pine Yorkshires Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Here a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, not akin, to offer at reasonable prices, guaranteeing satisfaction.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Poland-China, and Seed Corn—Choice stock of all breeds, both sexes. A limited quantity of All-Season White Cap and Leaming. Order early to avoid disappointment. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, Essex, Ont., R.R. 4.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES
We are offering a fine strain of Boar Sows in pairs, due between May 1st and June 5th. These Sows are pure bred, healthy, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit to head any herd. Porvona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Breeding Stallion.

Can a two-year-old stallion whose testicles are not down, get a mare with foal?
A READER.

Ans.—It is quite possible, but we would not advise breeding to him.

Fence Troubles.

Two hundred acres of land lie side by side. I own 100 and my neighbor the other. He sold 50 acres of his lot, and in keeping up the line fence before it fell into either of our hands the man that I got the place from kept up the fence between my place and the 50 acres unsold, and the man on the other side kept up the fence between my place and the fifty acres sold last year. I fixed my fence all up good before he sold it, and his part is in poor condition. Will the fence remain as it always has been, or can he come and take part of my good and make me build part of the poor?
W. J. A.

Ans.—This is a case for the local fence viewers. First endeavor to get a satisfactory settlement between yourselves. If this is not possible, call on the fence viewers.

Ventilating Barn Cellar.

I have a barn 68 feet by 48 feet, with 18-foot posts. The barn floor runs endways of the barn, with stable on south and east sides, with a small stable running from the barn floor to the north side, heads facing the horses, which stand along the east end of the barn. There is a cellar under the whole barn under the stables. The cellar is used for manure, and we have a root-cellar under the barn floor, which holds about 2,500 bushels of roots. We think this barn very convenient, but in the winter it steams up badly, and every soft snell you would think it was raining when you go into the barn. This makes the hay spoil on top of the mows and around the edges. What I would like to know is: Can this barn be ventilated so it will not sweat in winter? If so, how? What would it cost?
H. D. C.

Ans.—There is no doubt but what the greater part of this steam could be carried off through an efficient system of ventilation. If two or three shafts eighteen inches across ran from the ceiling of the cellar to the ridge of the barn, it would no doubt carry off the greater part of the steam from the cellar. A shaft from the root-cellar would also do effective work. In some root-cellars, which are constructed on modern principles, a shaft runs up through the center of the bin, and at the bottom of the bin leading to the main shaft are three or four tubes which communicate with the outside air. In all cases these air ducts in the bin itself are not closed tight, but are slatted to allow for a circulation of air into them, but not room for roots to enter. The outlets or ventilators should be air-tight in all cases, and made of matched lumber or galvanized iron. In most cellars in this type of barn there would be no necessity for inlets, as a sufficient quantity of fresh air usually enters through the doors, etc. However, if the doors and windows are tight, inlets should be installed. Two methods of conducting the steam and contaminated air to the outside are illustrated on page 338 of the March 4 issue. The cost of lumber should be the only expenditure in this case, as any man with the required tools could construct a ventilator and install it. For ventilating stables, refer to the issue of March 4, page 338.

PUNCHES.

Want me to join a gold-mining company? No! A good live potato association suits me better. Good potatoes are as good as gold.

The printing of contented hogs in a pasture is better than the jingling of money in the pocket. The hogs keep growing, the money keeps going.

If I had a small farm and no silo, I'd grow root crops as a substitute for silage. It pays to grow twenty tons of root crops to the acre, and—it can be done!—University Farm Press News.

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.

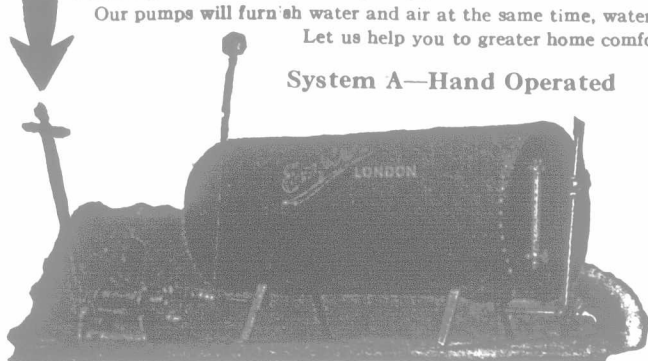
We make the **EMPIRE Water Supply System** in many styles and sizes to cover every need—hand-operated, or to run by windmill, gasoline or electric power. Outfit shown below is our powerful Style A.

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.

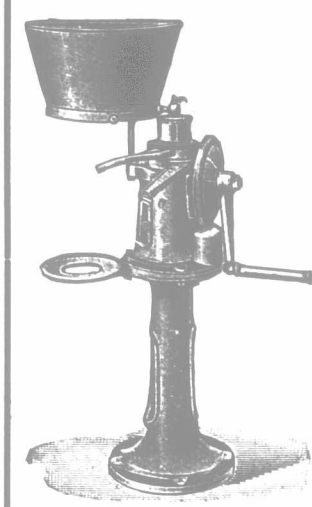
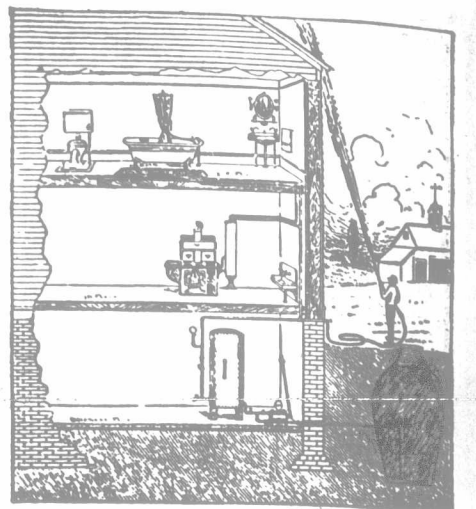
System A—Hand Operated



Profit by all the labor-saving that good water pressure makes possible.

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Empire Mfg. Company Limited
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CREAM SEPARATOR

HIGHEST in efficiency, LOWEST in cost of upkeep and repairs, BEST results with LEAST labour. The profit you will make out of the cream this season will depend on the efficiency and reliability of the separator you use.

Learn what others are doing with the Premier.

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Toronto, Ont. St. John, N. B.

SAFETY for CROPS

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Put a solid roof of metal on your barns. The Preston Safe-Lock Shingles hold tight on four sides, give sure protection from weather, fire and lightning. All questions about Metal Farm Buildings are answered in our book, "Better Buildings." Farmers should write for FREE copy.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON



BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.

ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

BERKSHIRES---Woodburn Stock Farms
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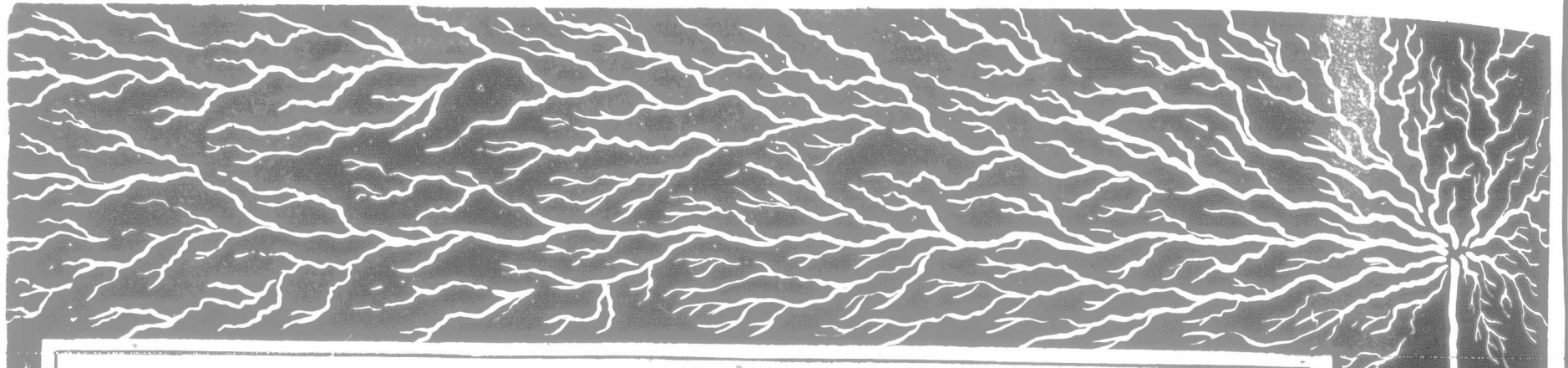
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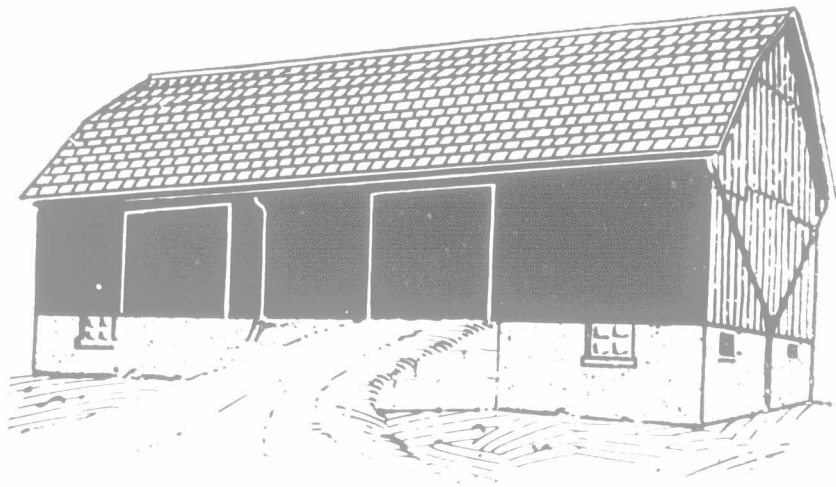
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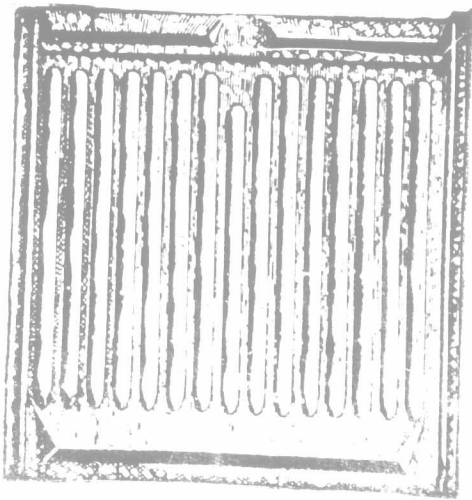


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