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ner's. Advoente
Winnipog, Mai.
tee farmers advocate and home magazine


















 Address-THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
the william weld company (Limited)
ondon, canada.
general public. During the past year, we encountered the sinister propaganda of the big oleo in-
terests to get a foot-hold in Canada and undermine butter dairying. The Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Martin Burrell) is putting an effectual quietus on this attempt by the new dairy kill,
referred to in another article, which will preserve the good name of honest Canadian products established by a former government. Then we have firms to enrich themselves by palming off on the people a lot of supposedly cheap syrup products, under the guise of the word "maple" which if not stamped out, as happily a new measure undertakes to do, would strangle the genuine maple
syrup industry. The clear-cut law, which ziso support and public backing in order to effect its passage and whole-hearted enforcement. A widespread and wasteful program of militarism is he-
ing fastened on the country, and the naval arming fastened on the country, and the naval arm-
ament. trust from across the sea are preparing to ament. trust from across the sea are preparing to
fasten upon the toilers and resources of this new country, while fresh and staggering onslaughts by artway interests are being made on the treasury clamur for bounties. These demands involve country is not to be "Wed white" and the work-
a-tay neds of auriculture and people suffer by
an the Bluebird arrived first, in three years the Robin, and in three springs they arrived on the same day

The Bluebird haunts open fields, shrubby hil! sides and orchards. When feeding, the bluebird keepin sits on a low branch or on a fence post then dropping seye on the ground bousnecting and sect, and returning to its perch. This species makes its nest in a hole in a tree or in a fence post, a hollow apple tree being a very favorite site. The nest is made of soft grass, and in it are deposited four or five bluish-white. eggs. The young Bluebirds have spotted breasts, thus revealing their kinship with the Thrushes, to
which family they belong.
The food of the Blue bird consists of sixty-ight per cent. of insects largest items of insect food are matter. The beetles and caterpillars, all except a few of the beetles being injurious species. The vegetable food consists chiefly of fruit pulp, only an in-
signilicant portion of which consists significant portion of which consists of cultivated
varieties. Among wild fruits Flderberries are the favorite.
Another sound of Spring which we welcome is
the "Kill-deer-kill-deer-kill-deer" of the Killdee
Plover Plover. This is one of the Shore Birds which
has forsaken the shore hal forsaken the shore and taken up its abode in
cultivated fields. This species is brown with an
oliys ting ol olive tinge above, the rump and upper tail cov-
erts are orange-brown. It has a black har across the crown, and two black bands on the
neck and breast. It is from nine to ten inches
in length. The nest is a depression to ten inches and the eggs are four in number, clay color,
marked with blackish-brown. The Killdeer breeds
from central Quebec to British from central Quebec to Rritish Uolumbia, and
winters from North Carolina, Tennessee and
Arizona fouth, to the Bermudas, the West Indies Arizona south, to the Bermudas, the West Indies
and South Americhe This species feeds upon beetles, grasshoppers,
caterpillarcs ants This species feeds upon beetles, grasshoppers,
caterpillars, ants, bugs, cadis flies, centipenes,
spiders, earthworms,

## Nature's Diary

Broken the grip of the ice-king
The whole world gently is stirrin The whole world gently is stirring
From the deep sleep of winter awake

The murmur of running waters The babbling stream's refrain
From the Maple boughs the Robi Carols his joye busghs the Robin

Through the forest carpet
Of leaves of a bygone year
The, unfolding spotted leaves
of Yellow Adder's-tongue appear
The Bluebird softly warbles,
As over the fields he fies Reflecting on his wings
The azure of sunny ski

Midst the Soft Maple flowers
In the green Cedar thickets
The Ruffled Grouse is drumming.
Where the swollen water-courses
Bear the melting snows away The Willow's bursting buds revea The catkins silky and gray
From the ponds the voices of Hylas Unite in the chorus they sing And the Song Sparrow in the Alders
Pours forth his ode to the Spring.
Spring : The season of awakening; the time when the stillness of winter gives place to sound and sights which foretell the coming activity in the realm of nature. The joyous songs of the returned feathered migrants wake an echo in the heart of man, and the flowers which first appear in the woodlands are appreciated far more tha much more showy blossoms which bloom later in he year. To feel the true spirit of Spring one must live in a northern lana, for there this season owes inuch of lis charm to its contrast with the cold, still season which it replaces.
One of the earliest birds to return is the Bluebird, the bird which carried the blue sky upon honor of first place among our soring forrivals, The records of the Wellington Field Naturalist's Club, of Guelph; Ont., show that in three years

## THE HORSE

## Blind Mare and Foal.

## Editor "The Farmer's Advocat

One of the "common objects of the count in summer is a mare with a foal at her toot In a field near Biggar, Lanarkshire, an uncor
mon object of this kind could have ben mon object of this kind could have been seen-
blind mare attended by her foal. This anima that came of good Clydesdale history of some interest. Going earliest days, Ho back har a who ownay her dam saw that she hen the farmer him with a Yoal witkout eyes he had presented conclusion that it was a. useless accuisition to the
sent a man for: a ham dispatch and thus get rid of it a summary arrival. In the nick get rid of the unwelcome terceded on its behal carried it home in a sack. It was reared
cow's mill flask. At the time the photogrt place from : the mare was five years old, in excellent condt tion, and of good size, although for the first year usual age, she had the seputation Trained at the excellent worker in cart or plough. of being an compensate somewhat for the want of sight her senses of hearing and smell were remarkably acute. When at work apart from her companion, either in the field or on the open road, she was
constaptly on the alert and kept turning her constantly on the alert and kept turning her had
leisurely from side to side as if listening ing to ascertain whether the way was clear or not; much as a blind man feels his way along the street. When being led or when working alongside another animal, she failed to show the
same caution, and behaved if possession of all her faculties. To a stre in her most noticeable peculiarity was the way bhe kept moving her head, carrying it high, and usually to the side. In doing so she threw back her ears, as shown in the photograph, an action
suggestive of temper, but of vice she was entirely free. To her foal she was greatly attached, and kept as closely in touch with it as circumstances permitted. She must also have been sensitive to the proximity of other animals, and careful, if not considerate towards them, as a cat at orio the straw on the floor of her loose Box. The greater part of her time had been spent grazing in the fields. The ability to faind her way to the pond or watering place was said to be quite sur-
prising. Even in a strange field, if once taken prising, Even in a strange field, if once taken
to the spot she readily found her way afterwards. On one occasion she was seven months in the same field, during which time no one went near her. By some means or other she came to be run rapidly about the fild when nearing a fence. The only mistake she had been known to make was at a time when she occupied a field along with two other young, horses. Taking advantage of an open gate her companof the field.
Hearing the clatter of the vicinity she also began to run, and, forgetful of any intervening obstacle, she was for once thrown of her guard, and rushed against a wire fence in which she got entangled. This mistake nearly served in time and released from her perilous position in which she was placed by misadven-
ture.
CHARLES. REID.

Kicking and Switching in Horses. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate
Kicking and switching are two troublas often have to be treated separately. Kicking is often an act of defence caused by aggravation when handling, or it may be caused from some neglect in making the colt or animal familiar with its surroundings. As in the case of kicking when a
line gets under the tail made familiar with such before hitching will no be annoyed with the line under the tail. Switching is caused by nervousness.
In either switching or kicking try and arrive at the disposition of the animal, whether of vous type extra careful handling must be used. The sulien type must be conquered by force (not abuse).
To sto
To stop a horse from kicking, as I have said, make him familiar with his surroundings. If he
persists take a straight bit. check the animal fairly light, put on backband and cruper, snap
fone end of lines around backband, pass other end down through ring ound backband, pass this you extra purchase, and when he goes to kick do not jerk "whoa," and make sure you are understood. Another way is to use a separate rope, make a
good war bridle and put it on. When animal
Whil on Inakes any attempt to kick, by a quick pull on
rope you will surprise; again use the command

Way is to get a strap, make a loop in one end
to allow crupper to pass through, and on the other end make a loop for the breeching to pass through freely. Then have two small straps With buckles riveted crosswise of strap to buckle easily seen, and if worn for some little time may overcome the Ont. $\qquad$ JOHN DUNN.

## Clip the Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"
As it is nearing the time to start work on too hizhly the clipping of horses in the spring The majority of flarm horsee do not know what a hard day's work is between the time the land treezes in the fall and the starting of the plow
the ollowing spring. Neither do they cast their winter coat so readily when standing idle. Therefore, they become very solt, and sweat very easily when put at hard work again. Oftentimes they become wet with sweat shortiy after comnencing work in the morning and remain that worre. Sometimes horses are not even dry the sorse, somorrines. and I foel sure all whil dimit that it io very unpieasant to sitep al iishts in damp clothes; IT E borse el chippod it and the horse's skin can be keott much cleaner with a little brushing, and if given the same feed the clipped horse will generally be in better con dition atter three weer e hard work at seoding time. A few will claim that a cilpped horse wind
feol the coldd and probably will catoh cold, but $t$ think a iittle experience should change their minds, because a horse in farir condition surfere vert. litile from the cold while working compared with sulfering from the heat. othars do not Ulie eo colip their horses, lest they gro mine much
more hair next winter. Now I think this to be a mistake. Fall clipping may have a very slilight cendency to thicken the hair, but not at with prring clipiping. Just try ciliping all of the


## Ropes Cured a Kicker.

Editor '"The Farmer's Advocate
You ask for suggestions for preventing horees
trom kicking and
gwitching.
Liast very bad one to deal with. She was rising three, and of a somemhat nervous disposition.
She was such a bad kicker she would let no
Ho beside her in a stall, so was tied in a box stall and was approached through a-door from the tront. To harness or work around her one front leg had to be tied up and even then she would
attempt to kick, and was geiting worse.
Her head was also tied up to a joist above. When we commenced working, if a line, trace or tongue ouched her she would kiek and switch, generally
 lor a week, and she got still worse. Whipping was tried but it provoked matters. She got so
bad the men would not touch her.
Then we took a plan of our own. We fastened a strong hame strap to each hind fetiock (with a ring on
otrap) then to the rings fastened ia
one-hall-inch rope running up through harness to proven tang ling her feet, to thater. Thas rope was then lied just short enough that she could work. She
was then hitched up and went perhaps ten feet Whas then hitched up and went perhaps ten feet
When she put her leg against the tongue, then Hean she put her leg against the tongue, then
gave a terrific kick.
It gave her neek such lerke that territic kick. Ithe gave her neck sh such ad
lot threw her over.
she worked lor an hour or more and tried it again only
lighter. These rope lighter. These ropes were kept on for ${ }^{\text {and welk }}$
but as she made on further efort to kick and but as she made no further effort to kick and
Could not be provoked into kicking they were removed, and with one exception she has not kicked since, and that once was in the stable When a man went behind her and up beside her without speaking. As to her switching it was
either cured or she quit it voluntarily. We
We
 where it was not noticed. It was left perhaps three months, and the habit gradually wore off.
She is as yet rather high spirited, but not viciOnt. Co., Ont
H. W.

John Bright, who has acted as Chairman of has resigned his position, and John Guardhouse; h well-known horseman and stockman of Weston, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Bright has Aways taken a very prominent interest in the of the Board he was appointed Live-Stock Commissioner for Canada, and it is owing to his duties in this connection that he has resigned from the Board at the pnesent time. In fact it Was his desire to have resigned sooner, but as vailed upon to remain until the Act had been put m good working order.

The British Hackney Stagnating. Phe
clearly tritish . Hackney is stagnating-that is
theson of the annual show of the English Hackney Horse sociefy just over in Lon-
don.
substance ficed and lostl for an will of the wisp carled "quality"-an indefnable something which is causing the breed to lose all its old-time, hard wearing, nay cast-iron properties. Saddle classess
were cut out of the procrmmet this were cut out of the programme this year, and that at one time the Hackney was the ideal riding horse. Not that the sadale type is lost tyy
any means, and it is tor that reasen thot it is any means, and it is for that reason that it is
to be regretted that the riding classes were not to be regretted that the riding classes were not
continued, with a proviso that they stould be contunued, with a proviso
shown in normal shoes.
mare, Woodhatch Sunflower, and when the vetproval.

In three-year-old Stallions, Mrs. Fletcher and Sons', Angram Majesty was awarded first. If has the style, quality, and action which distin guishes the Angram horses, and, always moving "within himselp". Among the bigger three-year olds, W. W. Rycroft's, Bingley Toreador was a good winner. He is well coupled, and has a rare look-out, well-placed shoulders and quarters, $\frac{\text { and }}{\text { He }}$ his back ribs are better than the averall.
made a great show, flexing his hocks well

The class for stallions, five-years-old and over, over 15 hands 2 inohes high, was robbed of much of its interest through the untimely death of Sir Walter Gilbey s,
tontus, which tool
place 24 hours befor
the

place 24 hours betore
the show. Still, we
had M. A. Martinez de Hoz's, Hopwood Viceroy and eaward
Holilings worth's to fight their Pasi again, and although it was with the damie最 \& Id that Hopwood an easy one.
fons our-year-old stal and not er 14 hand hands 2 inches were only a small, class.
W. W. Rycroft's, HopWood King, whic last year, and whic at the Royal an shire was in 11 n . form, and
cleverly.
The stallion cham-

## The Old Blind Mare

The fomale breeding classes were infinitoly Martinez de Hoz's, Hopwood Viceroy, a ten year
better, group for group, than those of the oppos- old with a history and an international repute, for ite sex. Two-year-old hlliee made a level class, Lady Borwick, a beautifully belanced fill with good bone' and quality. She is built on the lines. ontries for three-year-old fillies over 15 hands, it mede a strong class, After some dififeulty, the premier award woit to E. Bewley's, Beekjingham Ledy Gracious, which wont at the Roval showl last has he not sired stock and won honors on two Continents? His reserve this time was Bingley
Toreedor, a beautiful three-jear-old son of Kirce burn Toreador, the champlon of 1909 and 1910. Second reserve was Hopwood King, a four-yoar old son of Admiral Crighton, so that it woul look as. quite feasible that in the fuiness of tim Mr. Rycroft should secure his name being engraved on the nineteenth challenge sup for stal-
ions when it is putiup for competition next seaon. Beckingham Lady Grace, won the mare
meade a great-show, but she came against a great mare in C. E. E. Cooke's, Bygrave St. Ag son. Beckingham Lady
championship again for


Radium
Radium (13874) a son of Hiawatha, and a sire of male and female winners Radium (13674) is a son or shawand owne by Longheld \& Woolley,
atha, which was the winning two-year-old in him, and his action
atha, which was the winning two-year-old in him, and his action is jus dealt lightly wit crisp, smart,
London, and which made a very brilliant show, rythmic motion so much desired. The increasing In mares four-year-ad and upwards ove interest of the lady lover of the pony mas notice hands, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, M. F. able in this year's awards. Goodbody's, Cudham Marjorie won first, after a close struggle with Mrr. Arthur w. Garland's,
Hopwood Leda. L it year's champion, Mr. Gilding's. Beckingham Lady Grace made a great show in aged mares over 15 hands 2 inches, but it was a very near thing between Sir Lees Know-
les', Knowle Lalma and E. Bewley's fine young
her renserve this $t 1 \mathrm{~m}$ a
was M. F. Goodbody's,
Cudham Marjonile, with Beckingham Lady, Gract ous ( (E, Bewley'g) second serve,
-The harness horse champlonship toll ta Argentine-bred Gay Boy who defeated Philip Smith's, King of the Air in a grueling contest, in
which, of the two. the Cheshire-owned torie ditd he more executlon, gofore and aft, and kept.
on doing lt . The $\mathrm{d} \cdot \mathrm{e}$. of ision
popular.
The pony classes were fock, and everyone was stock, and everyone was
delighted to Eee Tnoch
Glen's stallion, Torchfire, record hillion, Torchthe 250 Ohailenge $O$ uip ofiered for stallions in harness. It is throe years since Torchife in this event, but time has dealt lightly with

The Stallion which came out best as, a sire of winners at this show was Polonius, Robert Whitbearers veteran horse responsible for 24 riband ingham Squires Fire King (W. Wainwright's) won 9 prizee and
Sir Horace's youngsters got 7. G. T. BURROWS.

## Breaking the Switching Habit

 ditor "The Farmer's Advocate"$\qquad$ ell you switchers and kickers: I am going to troublesome because of these vices. We put collar on her and, then braided her tail down an tied it up over her back to the collar quite tight
she was left in that condition for about forty eight hours, when we let it down and from tha lime on, she gave no trouble as à switcher and eeldom attempted, to kjek, unless there was a good cause for it. As a rale, horses with this habit are very high strung, and have a bad tem perament, and must be handled very gently.
Smenco Co ., Ont .

## LIVE STOCK.

With the New Comers in the Stock Barn.
Editor iThe torn Bar
As the season for young lembs and young pigs is here, I would like to send a timely sug gestion to your paper. When we find young lambs wet, cold and chilled, we immediately pu them into a large pan of hat water, as hot a the hand will bear, being caretul to keep thei heads above the water. As the water cools the are removed, and the temperature is raised by adding boiling water. The lamb at first ehivers and shakes. When it feels naturally warm it is wrapped in hot cloths and placed in a box in the oven (not too hot) with the door open; or if too hot, at the oven door. In e short time it is dry and lively. Cow's mink is warmed and
given a little at a time, using a rubber nipple on a bottle. The warm milk strengthens the lamb and the hot water supplies warmth, and it dries naturally. The warm milk is very essential We had a eive with triplets, two of which were very weak, and were cold and wet when found.
They were brought to the house They were brought to the house, and after a
time in their warm bath they could jump out of the box.
with equal suct treated young pigs in this manner not doing well after farrowing, it is sometimes due to indigestion. Some baking soda in sweet
milk will often right matterg mrevented by judicious feeding, as for often be prevented
light feeding the day before farrowing and very light for four days after. Just a little water and shorts very sloppy until she begins to ask in a few minutes. We commence to feed the young pigs at about two weeks old. Just a little middlings in some
warm milk. New milk is best. They certainly pay for it. From the first ferv days we have an opening for the little pigs to run out of the
pen anywhere through the in alleys. Their trough of feed is kept in the
in there the alley. We put wood ashes, salt and earth on floor of pen. The pigs both young and old enjoy isfactory. Exercise and fresh piirs for all pigs is essential, but not roughing it and exposure trouble if kept to freshen are much less liable to is meant, not over-fat by any means, but thrifty and gaining.
stockman to the to call the attention of every before putting on the cars in shipping. They are taken from a warm pen or stable, and left standing in open yards at stations without even a ing. This must mean great suffering, and is also a loss to the drovers. The cars, are not always there in time, and one shipment of ours
remained all day and until two or three a. $m$ next day in intensely cold weather. 1 wish someone of the societies for the prevention of
cruelty to animals would investikate and see is it is not possible to lessen the suttering by pro-
viding suitable shelter. The lose must finally advantage to help, on any movernent made in
that direction

## Raising Calves on Whey

 Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" In the vicinity of our cheese and butter fac tory we often hear the remark, 'I would send my the calves if I do", but this is the way we hay We have started calves drinking whey at thre weeks old, and have not had a case of scours in the past three summers. We start a calf thre weeks old on four pounds whole milk and five ing the whey and lessening the milk. We add tablespoonful of calfmeal made into a porcillge gradually increasing the porridge to a teacupful twice a day with ten pounds whey until the calve are six or eight weeks old, when we drop the mealand use finely ground oats. The ground oats, are not cooked, just stirred in the whey. We feed six or eight ounces twice a day, and increase to sixteen or eitghteen ounces at four moniths old or as long as the whey keeps coming
We try to get the calves outside in the fresh air apring. With plenty of aod prass free acces to sholter and water in hot weather, they will grow like weeds.
We have tried feeding the whey clear and giving whole oats instead of ground oats, and wo each calt gets its proper share. We have no trouble at all in ketting them to drink the whey. They are always eager to get it. We raise just as prod calves as any raised on separator milk, and botter thiree steer calves, at an average all we nine months, for $\$ 100$. Watch the feed, watch time, and watch calves grow into gold dollars.
Lambto Co., Ont.
RHARP.


A Romrey Marsh

## Feeding Out Silage.

Editor "'The Farmer's Advocht
We are enclosing a few notes on the silo, a
short description of which was sent October and which we erected at a total cost of one
hundred and then hundred and twenty dollars, including work, inch
inch lumbion, ror, toof and all. It is built of $2 \times 6$ say that it has given excellent satisfaction, not having any spoiled silage after the seal was
taken off. The silo is built on the west sital barn and has no protection from the north, and the silage froze around the sides of the silo to days and keeping the silage low antage of mild side edges, we were not inconvenienced the outgreat extent. As we used the silage we threv
 and noeding time, so that the cows ate ail of it
wasted. Our silo is 12 feet in
edges of the staves of our new silo, and we be
lieve that it will last indefinitely. We belier that the stave silo as for the relative value of the stave and and cement silo the difference lies in the first cost and lasting qualities, and each man's circim stances must be his guide in making the dosilo properly built will save silage in first-cte condition.
Northumberland Co., Ont. B. ARMSTRONG

## Raising Winter Farrowed Pigs.

 Stock raisers are well aware that it is a ed pigs. They may get unthrifty of fall farrowactually die from unexplainable causes, when th owner is doing everything in his knowledge to miake their environments and rations conducive tohealth. They are sometimes killed with kindnesa health. They are sometimes killed with kindnese, many young litters succumab to over-feeding when they are housed-up and liberally fed. The young become congested and sluggish in their movements.

First and foremost, the pen should be large outside runs should be provided in the barnyard or manure heap, but pigs should not be allowed to nestle in the warm horse manure. It may give rise to rheumatic troubles and unhealthy sleeping place that will be dry and elevated slightly above the damp floor. The quarters must be such that the pigs are not obliged to loaf around in damp, dull stagnant atmosphere

The sow should not be too fat at farrowing
time, but is necessary to have her in a healthy, thriving condition. Alter
farrowing, feed farrowing, firsh at first, on lightly at first, on and slop belore bringing her to full feed in a week of ten days. Feed her a little sulphur 1 n the rations and
allow her access to charcoal and bone
meal, that she may noal, be in a craving, physical condition and turn can-
nibalistic towards her young. Don't
think that you cannot have the youns pigs too fat. This mon mistake, a $n$ a
should be avoided After weaning, skim-milk and mid-
dlings make an exdlings make an ex if it is desirable to feed ground oats? sifted out. Some may be fine and floury and cause which are evidenced in diarrhoea or constipation. in such trouble, scalding the meal is effective. or ground oats. It is desirable while the rige are young, to develop frame and organs that will be necessary at a later date if they are to be fatia prime requisite and they purposes. Exercise run and be forced to use it. Brushing them child with a broom or switch may seem like childish amusement. but it is 'a wise expedient to Lice trouble.
and it is unprofitabs frequently visit the litter, der on such unproductiveed, to waste good foda scratching post in the pen, and around it, wrap old rags or bags. Then saturate the rags with venience of the post upon which to rub. The oil will be conveyed to the parts attacked by the
lice and extermin ling the pigs, procure some fine worms are troubb phate at the procure some finely ground iron sult of one dram per hundred pounds live weight of the hogs in their morning slopi. This is more peat this treatment every other morning for mod week, and if time does not show results, repeat
the doses. Experienced swine raisers find it athe
isably to keep a mixture of charcoal, wood ashef lime, salt and iron sulphate constantly before the

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provent worm infestation and supply themselves with mineral matter to build up their frames. digestive troubles. A little study of their rations and conditions will usually locate the cause which should bat he has one cure-all for all diseases, and it is turpentine and Inew-milk. The !new-milk is indeed commendable, but common Epsom salts are usually to hand and four to eight ouncess, according to the size of the pigs, is a good medicine in most cases, when trouble is brewing,
reduce the allowance of feed; purge with salts or raw linseed oil and establish them in dry and comfortable quarters. Keep the hog in comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, allow him exercise,
and make him take it, feed $\mid$ him a bolanced and well-regulated ration and he will thrive

A Critical Season for Stock. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"'
Early Spring has come and with it arrives the time when the stockman must be on his guar svery hour ave bean extramely cold, and now that the finer days have arrived, the temptation wil be great to allow the stock to be exposed ito ex tremes of weather for which they are none to well prepared. Not infrequently the fine warm air of noon leads one to turn out his cows for
little exercise, and to leave them out while one is away on an errand or out to the field. It is is almirumstances such as these, to the bleak north east. The result is, tha when one returns to his stock, he finds them hud died Isery the stack giving er ication a lively fall of sleet, the misery of the stock is complete. Under such circumstances, one is lucky in the railk yield for a few milkings. Not infroquentily, a case of sickness results. A neighbo a fine serviceable animal to one that is absolutely useless, by just this sort of treatmont. It thould be remembered that an uncomfortable animal is Particularly is this the anprontabin ant. Particularly April and early May are doys whet the wal ther is extremely fickle and no one can forecast, hours. The bland and the bleak, the dry and the sleety, succeed each other without anyone being makes outdoor life at this time of the year too Under these circumstances, farm stock should never be left outside unless they are under. ob-
-servation. To neglect this precaution, is to incur the risk of heavy loss at the expense of a with plenty of ventilation, day and niat is about the best place for all animals, till all pros pect that winter or spring are lingering has gone in order just now.

## Green Feed for Pigs


 silover, allan afo, rape, peas, ott., is unknown, now
is the time to study up on the ecomonics of such crops tor the hog, raiser, or for the general farm-
er raising piegs. And the pizpen will help nish the dressing for such extra crops. Hog droppings form an exceptionally rich fer-
tilizer, forcing all crops, especially corn. Ashes make a rare supplement, but never used in com lease the ammonia in manure and neutralize sow the ashes after the corn has started, sifting
it upon rows by machine in advance of the cultivator or hoe. Southern corn, which will not sirable fall pig feed, as does the stover from
sweet corn that fails to ripen. Plant any type
of corn early, by the middle of May if soil is of corn early, by the middle of May if soil is
plantable. The richer the land the better, both
in harnyard fertilizers and commercial output, in harnyard fertilizers and commercial output,
half a ton to the acre or thereabouts. Sow
threw or four stalks to the hill, or thin to that
number if too thickly planted. Use acclimated number if too thickly planted. Use acclimated
seend, and practice frequent hoeing and shallow Forage crops for summer and fall must not be
neal.cted. Legumes like sweet clover, clover,
nalfalfa, and their kind, oats sown on tround previnusly broadcasted to clover or alfalfa, with
fielt peas and rape, gives a good forage plot,
wit, the clover and alfalfa in the ground for
fut sur. seasons. A bushel of oats, half a peck
clover, and halif to same amount rape seed sows
an acre, and will furnish forage ground for a
dozen hogs for three months.
Now the rape after the grain is up, before the
last week in June, although all can be planted
together in the spring. Rape will grow successul crops, like grass and clover, if the grazers are removed from time to time to other fields to
allow this to rejuvenate. By the second or third season after the bacteria have been introduced, there will be a good stand; as ailalia hay, steamed or boiled after chopping, makes a first class winter pig feed as well as forage crop for
summer and fall, its study is worth while. As a green feed it lowers the grain bill. Stock fed to alfalfa inoculate the land with alfalfa through the dressing. But in the beginning the average experimenter thinks alfalfa soil the quickest, it the most laborious way, of inoculating the land. ly applied to six' rods square, with barn dressing and whatever commercial fertilizer is at hand. plowing under with limee. Better results will be obtained if, when this shows green, it be again
plowed under. Lime or basic slag with potash plowed under, Lime or basic slag with potash
is necessary for alfalfa on most soils three pound alfalfa seed on this plot will ar
the inoculation. Sondy
goil, as fields near a the inoculation. Sandy sill, as fields near as
shore need less lime; but every breeder of pigs meaning to raise the best and cheapest diet for them, will experiment, and pror
serves his individual locality.
Seven or eight hundred pounds lime on this
patch will probably not be an excess o flime with patch will probably not be an excess of lime with lhirty pounds sulphate potash. The stand is a good plan to go over it with scattering seed the following season.
Pumpkins are an easy, cheap crop to grow,
and pay to plant for green winter pig feed Save and pay to plant for green winter pig feed. Save pumpkins, dry without freezing, keep in a dry, non-freezing room free from rats, and plant as early as is possible to escap frosts.
Sulphate of iron is as regularly used by some breeders as the daily food ration, a five-ent
pound dissolved in a pint and a hall water. doped to every porker (a teacup dose to the $\begin{aligned} & \text { dult }\end{aligned}$ hog) every day for a week at a time, with hali-
week gaps between. Administered in the reguleweek gaps between. Administered in the reguld-
tion feed it is never refused, and keeps hogs in condition,
diseases.
A double rise in pork is predicted for another year-in pork and beel-really, but hoga are so much more quickly brought to the block than
cattle, the investor in swine is the winner. Begin with pure-breds and sell registered stock to others who will enter this line when they realize that pork is on the boom, Advertise freely. Run a continuous advertisement in a good farm
paper, thus keeping your name before the stock-
 next year, Raising breeders for sale to farmers
is just twice as proftable, for young pigs will sell for double the price of untegistered stock, and a good sow will bring forth two litters a year. By breeding as soon as the mother frarrows, ltter
will be too large to be well nourished, both be fore and after birth, so give her time to recuperate after her vitality is drained. Keep a record of stock sold. cost of feed, cost of new sires, price received for out-going stocly, yearly profits,
etc.
Better than any record of others
dolings will this. inĩentive prove to redoubled efiorts. Choose a particular broved, and reow enthusiastic over line breeding, in ibreeding, breeding for size,
veeding for points, grow zealous over some line rreeding for poins, foster the spirit that makes of industry, so you foster the spirit that makes
for success. Aim for quick growth, making 200 for success.
pounds of pork in hall the year.
Washington Co., Maine.

## Western Pork on Eastern Markets.

 Eastern Canada is hearing a good deal at present abour ithe It would seem that all this talk is not without foundation, for aiready this spring over haur been sold on the markets at and Alberta have Moronto and Montreal, Toronto getting. the maior portion. Stockmen in the East shouldmear in mind that competition from Western major portion.
hear in mind that competition from Western feed-
ers is likely to to grow keener as years go bv. The ers is likely to grow kener as years go av. The
prairie farmer will, by adopting the feeding of prairie farmer will
hogs and other classes of live stock, find a hors and outlet for much of his good grain, as
woill abs for all of his frozen, inferior-quality crop. we will be able-to produce meat at a comparativeof low prices in this country for some years to of low prices in this country
come. However, it is well to keep in mind that
the the West is going to be a large factor in the
Eastern markets, for on days of the heavy West Eantern runthis spring the prices for pork s
erteady down, and in some cases, decline.

By Order in Council, the regulations under the Animal Contarious Diseases Aet have been amen-
ded to require that animals imported from Great ded to require that animals imported ircom Great
Britain, he accompanied by an official certificate Britain, beard of Agriculture and Fischeries, in-
of the stead of that of the local authority, and animals
imported from Ireland by an official certificate of imported from reo Agriculture and Technicial Instruction for Ireland. The amendm
into operation on June 1st, 1914.

## Improving the Ventilation. <br> ditor ""The Fan

Refering to the hog pen mentioned in you Refering to the hog pen men may say it was built with $2 \times 4$ scantling for a frame, and boarded on the outside horizontally first, then covered with tar paper, well lapped and firmiy boarded up and down. The outer or last boarding extending down close to the ground, and before the ground froze I made a trench or ditch about a foot or fifteen inches from the sides and about a foot or ereen In doing this I throw the earth up as a banking against the bottom, preventing any draft underneath the floor, and the trench provided drainage for the drip from the at the south end. The pen is 16 by 18 rotet. The feod alloy and trough take up about á feet of the 18 , leaving a pen for exarcise and
sleeping platform of 16 by 14 foet. I found this about right to accommodate 10 pigs. I soid nine of them on the 26 th of February, within 1.605 pounds. They seemed to bo warm and com-
fortable, although the inside of the pen was fortable, although the inside of the pen was
coated thickly all the time with froot. $I$ think coated thickly all the time with froot. I think thing in this case, as it leept the frost as fo and prevented it from thawing and dripping. In
said I had my own opinion as to wat would have to be done with this pen. I think I shal haven, and then take about hali the boards of the celling, or upper floor. and put in a lot o
 lita for air aroumuch drier then,
think it will be much
Erontenac Co., Ont.

## THE FARM.

## Peoples Banks in the Province of

 Quebec. II.The abis andects of co-operative banking were described in a former arttcle. It is now proposed to explain how these institutions are rganized and berated
Mr. Desjardins was not the ploneer, of course in this kind of banking, although he was the arst to apply the principles of co-operation to banking in Cariada. With a pertect genius for modiying and adapting to meet Canadian condition all that was successtul in European experimonta ciples which had been splied succesefully in Germany by Schulze and in Italy by Luzzatt1. Schulze wrought wion among the farmers in his dis-
 banking. That soheme, in one form or another. has been taken tp by other Buropean countries with astonishing success. But Schulze hild in-
troduced the principle of unlimited libibility for all members ; and Luzzatti had merely modified this by limiting the liability of each. Mr. Deejardins abolished liability of any kind, a farmer
risking only whatever capital he might have invested in shares. And even here hhe was again protected; for, in case yo might wish to with-
draw his investment he might do so practically at will, a notice of thirty daza, only being ro-
auired, It may be mientioned in passing that this quired. has may be mentioned in practical operation among the savings banks of the New Emgland States for are uncapitailized; their funde are secured by the sale of shares to members, and, as has been said,
the shares may bo cashod in and the capitail withdrawn with the utmosit ease. These American insistutions, they have placed no burden or liabiiity of any kind upon their members, and this has
it undoubtelly contributted to thefr usefulnees and
popularity. Mr. Desjarding itreened fhit popularity. Mr, Deejarding atresped this rea
in establishing his banks in Quebec, for he in establishing his banks in Quebec, for he has
always been of the opinion that the farmers of Canada, and particularly of Quebee, wilh not succesisfully co-operate along any other line.

The organization of a bank of this kind is a simple thatter. The capital is furnished, as has been said, by the shareholders, each share being
for only a smail amount. The administration of affairs is carriied on by three coinmittees and a general manager, the former being elected by the
votes of the shareholders. These committees, votes of the shareholders. These committrom
are: The Council of Administration, with from five, to nine miembers, the Credit Committee of The memberf of these committees hold office for two years. The Council of Administration con-
trols the admission of new mennbers, the transPerevice or withdrawal of shares, and the genieral
interests of the bank. it chooses the geneial
 with the business. The credit to be allowed to
termines the amount of credit to

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each member, and decides upon all applications fo
loans. The members of this committee must loans. The members of this committee must be verse vote sufficing to make a refusal. The mem-
bers themselves cannot secure a loan. Should a
loan be refused, the applicant may appeal to the loan be refused, the applicant may appeal to the
Council of Administration; and its decision is
fimal. The Committee of Supervision, as its Tmal. The Committee of Supervision, as its
mame implies, aupervises and audits the affairs of
the bank. In any emergency this committee may the bank, In any emergency this committee may
the situation operations of the institution until
the of the shatighoted by a general meetIt has been the aim of Mr. Desjardins to make mense of the word peoples' banks. Not a cent
of the capital has been secured from outside sourcess the inembers have contributed the full
amount themselves. At frst the varue of the
shares held by a eingle member could not exceed saso. But the banke gained in popularity so
rapidly ainong the country people that they 1y. it was made $\$ 3,000$, at which figure it now It is accounted an honor to be a member of
the local society. It is a badge which denotes good citizenship, integrity and moral worth.
Every candidate must be known personally to the Council of Adininistration, and must be voucked
for by a number of shareholders. A condition of membership is the purchase of one share, vaiued
at 85.00 . This may be paid for by weekly instalments of 12 cents. A tax of 12 cents is also
lide upon each share purchased. Twenty per
cent. of the net vearly profits, as well as the tex cent. of the net yearly profits, as well as the tax
received on each share, are carried to the Reserve Fund. This fund continues to grow until
it has reached twice the amount of the general
assets of the institution. For example, assets of $\$ 50,000$ would require a Reserve Fund of $\$ 100$,000 , and as the aesets, increase the Reserve rises
proportionally.
Now, by the law of Quebec. this fund cannot
bo distributed in case the institution goes into bo distributed in case the institution goes into is designated to prevent hasty or ill-considered
action involving dissolution of an association The Feperve is, therefore, a real bulwark of the aociety. In addition there is a Provident Fund,
madn up of a 10 per cent. of the net yearly profits. This fund grows until it has become equal to one-half of the assets of the association.
It is meant to form a first defence, in case of any emergency or need. In a word, everything
possible is done to run the bank on safe and conservative lines.
In advancing credit to a borrower for an approved purpose, his interests are carefully con-
eidered first. The basic idea of the whole sidered is service to the community, and not pronts for the shareholders. Wide latitude, time, and the manner, in which the loan must be repaid. Whenever possible the instalment plan is in and allowed the current rate of interest (4 per cent.) until the principal sum has been colthese sums to the direct reduction of the debt, incase. promptly is It is made a point of honor on the orrower's part to loyally meet the conditions of strengthening the position of the bank. As has 1900, not a cent has been lost through non-payment of a loan, either interest or principal. these banks perform, there is not an institution in the country which does so much to inculcate the people thrit, soresight and integrity among our third and concluding article will describe community it serves. W. W. SWANSON.
Kingston, Ont.

Good Silage from Cement Silos.
$\qquad$ moisture out of the corn, and causing it to spoil around the side. I put up a cement silo last five weeks plastere
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Small Bird Reserves on the Farm. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" :
The value of the activities of birds to agriculture is becoming so widely recognized that a couragement of these useful allies throughout the country, and farmers are beginning to realize that they can advantageously and profitably lay
aside a small piece of ground for the special use of their feathered assistants. Having given considerable thought and study to this matter, the writer offers the following suggestions as a guide
to any one desiring to establish. a smail bird reservation:
For the enjoyment of the owner and also for the purpose of bringing the birds to the orchard near the orchard, or if the orchard is any distance from the house then It should be between the two. The distance from either will naturally as if he is chiefly anxious for the, companionship
of the birds for himself, it will be nearer to the of the birds for himself, it will be nearer to the
house than if his anxiety is mainly for their assistance among his fruit trees.
Two or three acres will make a very serviceable plot, though a single acre will be much bet-
ter, than none, and the ground should be planted so as to make a thicket in as short a time as possible.
The area should be well fenced, preferably with heavy netting at the bottom. Dogs, and if
possible cats, should be excluded, and rabbits should not be included. Remember the experience of the Western sheepmen who fenced a large
section of land to exclude coyotes, and after it
was completed found they had was completed found they had fenced some


The Indnstry that Makes Canada.
A few clear spaces among the planting are dethoroughly the bulk of the ground might be planted even if they are not go desirable should be manent use, but perhaps the most essential point which will be used as food by such species as desire it. Almost every kind of tree has some of the birds, for instance, the basswood is very very attractive to Warblers and other small in-
$\qquad$ except those that are specially adapted in some In the list should be a couple of hemlocks at
good distances apart. These trees are the most attractive of all to the cross bills in winter, hemtoba Maples are recommended because the seeds Grosbeak visits us it is very fond of these seeds.
This tree varies a great deal in its seed-producing qualities, and for that reason six ara recom-
mended but only two ought to be left, und those two should be selected for tneir seed-bearing
qualities. A few Mountain Ash trees will provide berries for the late fall and winter birds,
while Mulberries and the native Shadbush are In an investigation by the Division of Ornifound that the berry which was most widely A few nesting boxes stuck up on posts or on
esteemed by the birds was the was most widely therefore, it large trees would serve to attract bluebirds, tree
wouid be well to plant a number of Elders. swallows and house wrens, but care must be
Thorn bushes make excellent bird cover, and the taken to keep down the Eanglish sparrows by
fruits are used by some birds in the autumn. means of trap and gun, or else those native.
$\square$ from white to black, are alsb used by the
thrushes and other birds. The wild blackbeiry should be planted for the purpose of making a Raspberry is much frequented and desired hy come birds. Currants, while not particularly
durable, would doubtless add to the general tractiveness of the jungle. Then there should be climbers, particularly the two bitter sweets, the the best and most useful climber of all is the and they will soon cover it and make ideal protection for many of the seed eaters and food for sirable as providers of insects, but also because There is no good yreason why some ornamental shrubs should not be used, particularly on the Hautte, (the Bridal Wreath) Lilacs, Philadelphus or Mock Orange, Exochorda and others, could be used with advantage and beautiful effect, morebirds we are trying to attract. And while some expense, yet that objection does not apply to a hundred sinall plants by digging and dividing All these trees and shrubs should be planted not closer together than ten feet, unless enplanted it will be five or ten years before any to one another, it would be as well to cut out some of them, as by that time the birds would have ample cover,
and if the owner
wished to make
 wished personal of the reserve $f$ of
pleasure or investigation, he would
find it well to remove some of them
and an intelligent
selection could then be made. ning, thowever, thegin Wreappear to be a
g r e deal of un-
used space this might well be and
This $\begin{aligned} & \text { buckwheat. } \\ & \text { would, of }\end{aligned}$
course, apply only to the first season should be left so
that the shrubs
could have their could have
$\square$ very much admired
by winter birds are
$\square$ and not it should be on the house side orevent the weeds from spreading into the neighgrowth has taken place there is little danger of The above list contains most of the plants.
hat are specially suitable for the purpose, but possible, the planter will, of course, use largely employing also such wild perennials as golden Old stumps will prove an attractive addition
oo the reserve and will be an attraction to the Chickadees in nesting season, and if these birds
can be induced to locate there they may bo
easily held for the whole year by a little feeding n winter, and no bird is more useful in the
orchard than this species. For the first few years there will be no place
in this plot where Robins can nest. This lack
will seldom be very noticeable, as most farms have already some old trees in which they may piece of 2 by 4 scantling driven into the ground, suitable nest foundation, the whole to be covered space for the birds to enter. If some wild over the post after a few weeks of growth cans of trap and gun, or else those natio

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apecies that nest in cavities will be unduly Red squirrels should also be persistently destroyed. These animals exterminators, and will de they are prevented
A path winding through this jungle would be It should go near the trees, and as these will prevent any thick growth coming beneath them, they are partly grown
During the first year or two the occasional use or the hoe aro but during the season of wil hasten grown
nesting, from May 1 st to July 1 lst, to of frequent presence on become thoroughly at home. A plot of ground treated as descried reserve ought to begin to show practical a bird reserve ought to begin to show practical prising what a tremendous difiference in bird numbers can be made by a little attention to their needs. That this attention will give a substantiai return in dollars
gainsaid, while for those fortunate country resigainsaid, who already love the birds and desire their presence the results will be a constant joy.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Middlesex Co., Ont. } & \text { W. E. SAUNDERS. }\end{array}$.

## Sugar Cane.

A few days ago we received the following lot of enquiries on sugar cane which we passed on experience with this crop on his farm. These are the questions.
Kindly publish in an early issue of your paper
an article on! 'Sugar Cane", answering the fol-
lowing questions:-

1. (a). What is the average yitield per acre of corn? (b) What is the
2. How do they compare as to food value?
3. Is it best sown in drills or broadcast, and how many pounds per acre?
How is the best way to handle it, after cutbarn? 3. What is price of seed, per pound, and where 6. Will the seed mature in Ontario?
4. Will it do to sow it with the spring grain, 7. Will it do to sow
and at the same time?

I will give some of my experience with the growing and feeding of sugar cane, both for the reader who may be interested.
He asks for its average yield in comparisun
with that of corn. With me it invariably outyields my corn crop, which is of the large White By actual measuring, weighing, and estimating I have had 28 tons of sugar cane per acre on on the one side and the clay end onsche other each produced 19 tons per acre. The gravel end
ripened at least four weeks earlier than the clay end. I give this information ens showing the
sugar cane's aptitude for different soils. I had them all in the same field and all had exactly the same treatment. The cane has its preference
among soils but will do fairly well on any but
As to teeding value compared with corn. As to the feeding value compared with corn. After the juice has been extact it is in every l spect superior to dry corn fodder. On account of
its saccharine nature it is mone fattening, much its saccharine nature it is mone fattening, much more relished by all kinds of stock, can be han-
dled and fed most satisfactorily without going and expense, and when harvested at the time, and well cured, practically nothing remains anconsumed by the animals.
My method of harvesting is to cut with corn in large shocks, leaive in field and draw as need${ }^{\text {ed }}$ to two or three weeks feeding. the first half of June, from five to ten pounds per acre, and cultivate as corn, hoeing once as
it is rather slow germinating, and rather weak it is rather slow germinating, and rather weak
to start, the weeds have a better chance to make headway, but atter that one hoeing, the sugar you have tried to smother out Canada thistles with corn and failed, just try sugar cane.
Will the seed mature in Ontario? I Will the seed mature in Ontario? I have no
trouhle now maturing it perfectly here in Middlesex Co. When I started with it 13 years ago, IT
woulll would take precaution to keep seed over for fear
it misht fail to ripen and $I$ would consequently
lose the naturalized stage to which I had brought it during the previous years. But now I have it
so far acclimatized that $I$ am even more certain
of it than

Seed from the United States and prices may
pe obtained from most of the seedsmen advertising be obtained from most of the seedsmen advertising
in this paper, I think. I have not heard of any
Cand Canadian-grown sugar cane seed for the trade
excepting the limited quantity $I$ produce and disof each year
Prof. is quite satisfactorily sown, according to 30 pounds per acre, with 50 pounds oats and pounds clover seed, for a summer pasture, leav-
ing the field seeded for a clover crop the following year.
Middlesex
Co. Edgar m. Zavitz

## Tree Planting

Editor '"The Farmer's Advocate
As a person travels from pace to place,
throughout old Ontario, which is now but sparce Iy timbered, and notes the logs and wood, piled in large quantities at saw-mills and railway sid-
ings, he or she must be impressed with the fact because I believe it is a fact that it in short sighted policy to-day to further reduce the standing timber without planting at least two trees, for every one that is being cut down, yet we find
very' little planting being done, (comparatively very little planting being done, (comparatively
gpeaking). But some one says my bush is fast
blowing down, while that may be true, is it just because the bush is small and exposed, or is it because the stock is allowed free access to it and have kept down and killed the undergrowth, thereby destroying that network of ibrous roots
that unite and help one another in bonding the that unite and help one another in bonding the
earth together around the roots of mature trees. This $I$ believe is as great a cause as the smalllation before now along the lines of exemption from taxation of a limited number of acres on each lot or a bonus for trees planted, or some-
thing else that would eventually improve condithing else that wound svencually improve condigeneral benefit to this province. Another thing that also impresses me, is the lack of protection around buildings. Only a very small percentage of farm buildings have any protection against wind, and if we are to take the past twelve 9th, 1913 and March 2nd, 1914 as any guide the wind is getting worse and playing greater havoc each year. It is every man's duty to
plant a substantial shelter belt around his buildplant a substantial shelter belt around his build-
ings, which will be a beauty spot, as well as a ings, which will be a beauty spot, as well as a
great benefit in a very few years, but some one says, "I am too old to do that. It wouldn't do me any good in my lifetime"'. To such I cost you, will grow into a much greater legacy to hand down to future generations than its cost would if put on imterest, besides the untold
benefit to the community and to the province.

## THE DAIRY.

The Successful Production of Milk and Cream for City Consumption.

## Editor '"The Farmer's Advocate

The ever increasing consumption of mills and cream in the ctties of Montreal and Ottawa, to say nothing of our towns and villages, has, and
is creating a vast change in the output of dairy products in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec A few years ago the creamery and cheesery were the only markets for our cream and milk, outside
of a comparatively few producers within, easy reach of these cities. In many places the creamery and cheesery have been closed; especialroad passes, the mill now through which a railwhere a higher price is realized. Montreal's mill supply was not so many years ago all produce artes on three sides and increasing her population at the rate of over 50,000 per year, muich
of the land used formerly for milk production is of the land used formerly for milk production now sold for building and other purposeld for its
sequently the city has to go further afiel sequently the city has to go firther ane railway
milk supply, and depends largely on the to bring in the millk and cream required for digtribution. The city of Montreal consumes daily 60,000 gallons of mills, 75 per cent. of which is over 4,000 gallons of cream, used as sweet cream and for the making of ice cream and butter This represents the production of 1,800 one-hun-dred-acre farms situated within a radius of 100 miles of Montreal. The city of Ottawa consumed lons of cre only four per cent. of which come in by rail. This represents the output' of 300 one-hundred-acre farms. Thus Montreal and
Ottawa takes the output of milk and cream produced by 2,100 one-hundred-acre farms. It wouid be interesting to know just how
many of the men on these farms could be termed
successful milk producers. I fear not as largo e number as we would expect. You ask mo to
define what $I$ mean by the term "successful millk ditions imposed by the city; wheots the concustomer with a milk or cream of good, uniform quality, and from which he realizes a return for his product that will give him a reasonable profit mands of the customer? That he the dewith a milk free from objectionable flavors, odors and sediment, and containing a fair amount of butter fat, and comparatively low bacterial count.
In other words it must be clean millk. Whatever may be soid to the contrary it is no shatever may be said to the contrary, it is no easy task, especiany in winter, mo an aditional outlay of time and money, and to meet this extra expense an extra price should be paic.
Clean milk should sell for more than unclean milk, and any factor which farnishes a good marwards the elevation of the sanitary plane in the production of all milk. With this end in view city authorities have adopted regulations, which are not over exacting, governing the production,
transportation and distribution of milk. They have inspectors whose duty is to see that these regulations are enforced. Their work usually is not high handed, but rather educational, and it is only when the producer refuses to meet the
conditions demanded and continues to supply in conditions fuse to allow his mills to be sold for consumption.

In the two cities previously referred to, let us called for producers are meoting the conditions dairies as it is delivered to these cities. From reliable information, as to the quality of the milk supplied to Ottawa, I have reason to bellove class, as determined by a bacterial count, sedi-
ment test and also a test for butter fat Montreal cannot make as good a .showing, as from information secured from a reliable source, gives 40 per cent. of the millk supplied as first
class, and 60 per. cent. as second class a deplorable showing, especially when we realize that milk is one of the most widely used articles that milk is one of the most widely used articese
of diet, and the chies food of many a delicate babe or invald struggling for life. Who is to blame for this state of aifaira s surely the pro-
ducer. Methinks I hear him say, I am not ducer. Methinks T hear him bay, "I am not
paid a price sufficient to enable me to produce paid a price sufficient to enable me to produce
high-class millk." This is true to a cortain ex tent. Ottaw dealers pay a higher prite than do production of Migh-class, whilk, encourages this hat a greater per cont high-class the rosult supplied. Leading Montreal dealers have refused to pay the price for high-class milk, which has ended to dishearten the producers who have gone to much trouble and expense in fiting their
stables and dairies to meet the regulations im-

Montreal dealers say that 81.80 per $\mathbf{e w t}$. In summer and $\$ 1.90$ in winter, delivered at the home railway station, should satisfy the pro-
ducer. Leoding Ottawa dealers sesy thet minily worth $\$ 1.70$ por cwt . in summer and 82.20 fin
winter at the dairy, and pay accordingly. Which. city is more likely to receive the better milk? Moutreal Mulk Shippors, Awsociation, comprising the leading milik and cream shippers from the difs-
trict surrounding Montreal, $A x e s$ a maximum prict surrounding for milk and cream, and tis members endeavor to maintaín that price, but all do not got it. Even many of its members. Who produce a first-class artiole have difificulty in gotting a price equivalent to the product delivered. It should same price as a good article. Therefore, milk should be graded by the city authoritios finto three classes, sanitary or certined, standard and merket milk. The latter, to saleguard, the health of the people, should be pastouried incern-
it is delivered. This grading would be an incer tive to the farmer to produce millk of high grade, es he would be pald according to lts quality. that landa to the succeseftul production of miliz How may the farmer produce a clean, wholepossibly. 24 or 86 hours after it is millied? By observing two things, cleanliness. and cold. or course. In his article we presume certain writer on this subject said. "All animale from which milik is produced for human use elow,-sound internaliy and externally, -free from anything objectionable in the way of skin or teat least onre a year with tuberclin, and if any reactors are found, dispose of them to the butche
While nearly all city regulations require not less than 500 cubic feet of air space for each ant mal in a dairy barn, yet each animal be given
our rigorous climate that eace
this and and of space, provided there ti good
ventilation in the stable, and it is well lighted with at least three square feet of glass per cow. enemy of tuberculosis. The next essential is a clean stable. Modern stables are more easily cleaned than those erected a generation ago. few places to gather dust as possible. With a clean stable there should be a clean animal, but grooming is also necessary to keep the cow clean in the same etable with the cows as be kept smells will arise which will effect the flavor of the milk. Newly drawn milk, in open pails, readily absorbs all foreign odors, and heavy feeding of strong smelling stufis, immediately before badly ventilated, is responsible for many com plaints of off-flavored or, gassy milk. The stable should be weil ventilated before milking if a lean, delicate-flavored milk is desired, as no contant of filtering or straining will ever make a has been clean from the very first. The milkers should be scrupulously clean, bodily and in dress there is no excuse for dirt on hends or nails little water, a brush and towel, with soap and a The milking utengils that
construction, easily cleaned, and of nn no account use deep-seamed, old or rust pails, and use only the small-mouthed pails. The cow's udder should be wiped with a damp cloth quickly and with dry hands. The milk should be removed to the dairy as soon as drawn from the cow, strained and cooled as quickly as possitransportation and a safer to seal the cans so that the milk It is be tampered with while in transit on wagon or
car. Between the producer and the city dealer there is a factor sometimes lost sight of,-the railway milk at stations and in transit are far from adequate that such a valuable food product de serves. Milk is brought in late in the day, and mpties are frequently one or more days on the farmer do his part of the work, in loading the any other possible way. Many of the employee of the companies and others seem to think it their duty to sample cans of milk passing through their hands, thus infecting milk that the foregoing worked out to a successful completion, and yet mimprably fail as regards profit If he has not a good business herd of cows. sound like profit making. but if very well, and cow in the herd does not give a large and steady low of milk, at a minimum cost of feed, the profits are not what they should be. The day or the successful milk producer. be composed of cows having a capacity of not per year. Not to ten thousand pounds mul nable the milk producer to better meet present pivot on which turns the wheel of success for the producer of milk for city consumption.
Huntingdon, Que.

The Sire's Place in the Dairy Herd That the sire is ""half the herd" is probably the most quoted statement in dairy literature. Few people realize the full truth of this statement, still fewer fully realize the money difference oetween two sires, one of doubtful quality, and
one bred from a milking family, and more particuiarly froni a dam $\overline{\text { with a known record for high }}$ Most dairymen who have large herds of milk ows know the value only too well. They eve go so far as to keep a herd bull until some o and measure him by his offspring and butter fat final test, and were it not for the time and expense required it would he a satisfactory method
of judging a male to get high producers. The of judging a male to get high producers. The
fact that hreeders do not find more ready sale fact that hreeders do not find more ready sale
for aged hulls of proven value, is one of the re-
grettable features in the countin wide ar impe country-wide movement When he has to what the average hreeder does. for a good bull he looks at the difterence and uses the cheaper hull. Many of the poorly-in-
formed dairymen even a scrub buil hecause they cannet see the dollar lying quite close behind the penny. If we huy a
bull for $\$ 75$ the interest for thrce years at six per cent. would he $\$ 13.50$. We sell him for hull heef and get perhaps $\$ 100$ if he has him for hull In gond flesh. This would be a gain of $\$ 11.50$. mud. Jorsey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire, or other chiry ord animal for $\$ 400$. He comes
from, Say, \& datial giving 400 poundic of
per cent would be \$54. He will be worth $\$ 100$ to sell to the butcher. There would be a loss of But is that all? Does not that measure the difference? Well, most readers would say it did not, yet few realize fully the significant facts be-
hind the two animals. The first animal will probably produce heifers as good as the dams, perhaps a trifle better, perhaps a trifle inferior. What will the higher, priced sire do ? For the sake of argument it is quite within the bounds of
reason that with the average herd of milk cows reason that with the average herd of milk cows two pounds night and morning. Not much you say. No, but it is enough. It would be four pounds daily. This would mean for 325 davs milking period 1,300 pounds of milk. Thirteen hundred pounds of milk testing four per
cent. would mean 52 pounds of butter fat. At 25 cents a pound would mean $\$ 13$. Thirteen dollars would measure in money one year's in-
creased production in daughter over dam. If creased production in daughter over dam. If
kept for eight years it would amount kept for eight years it would amount to $\$ 104$.


Home of a Middlesex Co. Dairyman
Residence of John Dawes.
Suppose the bull was used on a herd of twenty
cows, the law of chance would mean ten females yearly, and the three-year use of the sire would mean about thirty heifers. Multiplying the increased money value from one heifer, we have the startling figures of $\$ 3,120$. From this we sub-
tract the difference between the interest and de preciation charges of the two animals, and we still have the total of $\$ 2,754$, as the money difference in the production of the two sires, the It is possible to use the sire with sixty females in place of twenty. This would mean grand total of $\$ 8,263.50$, and this does not take able to increase his made a success, ke would be
no reasonable doubt as to the greater final money
value of the high-priced animal. If he is right sort and produces the right progeny at the end of the three years service, he ought to be worth just twice his purchasing price to someone man meas
In this connection it might as well be made plain to the breeders of pure-bred dairy sto
that the buyer is being fast educated up to point where he will not buy a sire unless seller can show him in hlack and white record of the dam. Neither is the buyer go to be long suited with seven-day records and all near related females.
Minn. JOHN BOWER

The Milking Machine in the Dairy Stable.
Perhaps no invention intended to aid the dairy is more important and cultural public, at the present time, than
milking machine. bor grows scarcer year after year on the farm. dairy products in-
creases. Dairy farming necessitates considerable manual.work, and o get some suitable machine which will draw the milk from the cows' udders with no onvenience possible inoperator. Several mahines have been or are
now being perfected now being perfected,
and some of them are giving, according to men in whose herds
they are operating, exccellent results. A few days ago we visiting an up-to-date dairy farm where a milking morning is installed, and milks the cows night and is the owner of Dawes, of Middlesex County, Ont. farm land, and ofe hundred acres of excellent cross-bred Holstein and Shorthorn cattle, of which any one might be proud. Up to a short twelve ago he was forced to milk the cows, then premises a four H. by hand. Having on his ing he foresaw that by installing a milking grindchine, if it could be made a success, ke would be able to increase his herd and manage the larger
number of cows with less labor tkan was then re quired for the dozen


Fine Row of Cows.
Cross-bred Holstein cows in the herd of John Dawes, Middlesex
unit of the milking outfit which milks them
into consideration the effect in increased produc- skilful tions. But that is not all. The sire gas and it possible to dration of as many possibilities in decreasing the value of the progeny of a herd. Suppose you have a herd of high-producing cows and you use a sire,
which through his blood decreases the production two pounds night and morning, he has just as The sire makes or mars a herd. Figures, yount. say. Yes they are figures. There are a lot o
things not taken into account, but there can b things not taken into account, but there can be the dairyman has very little to look aiter with milkers. Accordingly
a machine was in a machine was in-
stalled, and a small gasoline engine of one and one-half H. P. Three units and an extra pail were
purchased, making it purchased, making it
possible to milk three cows at a time; or if more unita were required, as the
machine places the machine places the
load on the engine
with an alternating back and forth
stroke six cows could stroke six cows could
easily be milked at easily be milked at
once with this small once with this small
engine. With the three units now used it would be possible for oneman to milk
twenty-five cows per twenty-five cows per
hour. The cost of gasoline to run the
small engine an hour small engine an hour
is. only three cents, is only three cents,
wh ich is very low. So far the machine
has been, as considered by the owner, a success. Up to the after the machine has been required, a little the outfit making ing from the cows. It has been operatand no repairs or expense have heen necesudders so far. No sore teats or swelling of the cows stand contentedly by the machine, and the having the milk extracted. So far no difficulty* has been experienced in keeping the machine clean

APRIL 2, 1914
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
the exception of the teat cups. Each cow is milked separately, and of the pump. The cost nstallation was about $\$ 200.00$, not includin ngine.
on the machine, and the value which milking ma on the should be if they are a success on all the dairy farms upon which they may be installer we have only to point to the fact that previaus to instahing the was able to keep and look after cows whictorily was twelve, whereas now that he has the machine installed the herd is to be i creased to twenty cows, which will not in any way be a heavy burden upon will be a pleasure instead of hard labor.
The milk from this herd is sent to the powder factory nearby, and the proprietor estimates that his cows turn he milking machine means to his annually. increase from the dairy branch of the farm an increase $\$ 800$ annually. Milk selis at ap average of about $\$ 1.40$ per hundredweight. It runs down as low as $\$ 1.10 \mathrm{in}$ June. and up as
high as $\$ 1.60$ during the winter months. The high as $\$ 1.6$ thoroughly comfortable and everything possible is done for their welfare. Tkey are well fed, kept bedded down nicely, and during the winter months are curried once each day.
The stable is clean and light, and everything in The stable is clean and light, and everything in the surroundings points to successia mentioned is used to grind all feed necessary, and while about the chores the engine is started, and keeps sumf cient chop on hand to feed all the stock. feed, as no time whatever is lost in preparing reed, He is well pleased with gasoline as power on the farm. illustrations herewith reproduced were aken by "The Farmer's Advocate" camera in mr. Dachine attached to the cow is particularly good, and from this cow was milked, in. the presence of the representatives of this paper, 30
pounds of milk in four minutes, and she seemed pounds of milk in four minutes, and she especially 60 pounds of milk daily. Some idea of the class of cattle in the herd may be had from the illustration which shows one-half the length of
the stable, and "the new hired man" standing behind the cattle. The house and surroundings depict prosperity, which is so often seen where up-to-date dairying is carried on. This is one man who considers, the milking machine the greatest boon the dairy industry has had in re ent years. There may be some little things in connection with it that need perfecting, but he conslers that it is, as at prese in instared efficient and that dairymen are safe in installing it in their stables.

## POULTRY.

## Prince Edward Island Egg and

 Poultry AssociationEditor "The Farmer's Advocate":
On Wednesday, March 18th, the Poultry dustry received another impetus in Prince Edward Istand. On that day, a Provincial Association Circles, with the follogates, representing 40 Egg T. A. Benson; Representative Poultry President, Secretary-Treasurer, and nine divectors, three from each county
The following
MacKinnon, Commissi, the Honorable Murdoch ted a bill in the legislature to incorporate the 'Association. He explained that there were at present forty Egg Circles organized and at work.
Their sole purpose was to take better care of their eggs, and to insure the best quality being placed on the market. They gathered the eggs regularly, and shipped them without delay, so,
that they reached the consumer in the best of that they reached the consumer in the best, of condition. Already about 60,000 dozens have been shipped under their regulations, and they
have given the best of satisfaction to customers and have. netted the producers over $\$ 2,000$ more than they could have received by the old method of marketing. The whole Province is orgainizing and the Act would give them the right'to a trade mark which would enable them to guarantee their convention were most enthusiastic over the outlook and welcomed suggestions from Messrs. Brown, Benson, MacKinnon and others. The whole day was spent in earnest consideration. It is worthy of note that over 42,000 pozens of eggs were shipped by one firm since January
whereas practically none were ever shipped before in this period from this Province.

## Results of the Egg Laying

 Com petition.The Third Philadelphia North American International Egg-Laying Competition concluded its nineteenth week on Yarch 13 th . This competious states of the Union, Canada and England. There are in all one hundred pens entered with five hens in each pen. During the weok ending March 13th, the highest record for the week was thirty eggs from one pen. This is quite a satis the seventh day. This is one egg per day per the seventh day. Tor the six working days of the week and the sincle-comb White Leghorns are to be credited with this strict observance of the Doy of Test This pen of fowls is owned near Preston, Enc To date, a pen of White Wyandottes is in the
lead with a total record of 414 eggs. This pen


In a Middlesex Co. Dairy Stable
of Wyandottes is owned by Tom Barron, near Preston, Eng. The nearest competitor is a pen of single-comb White Leghorns, owned in the same community, which has a record of 389 eggs fur Results of Good Management With a Flock of Hens.
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Another instance showing the proits that may hens, is shown ay we report of Mrs. S. L. Brow Manager of the Demonstration Poultry House under the general supervision of the Departmen of Agriculture, Whitby. During the fall of 1911 ten feet by twelve feet, single-boarded with bat tens over the cracks, to accommodate thirty birds. Barred Rock pullets of a bred-to-lay strain were used. Fixcellent results were obtained for the year of 1911-12, and better results fo-
the following year. The detailed report for the year ending October 31st, 1913, is as follows:EGG PRODUCTION AND CASH RECEIPTS.

## Month Oovember <br> November

January
February
March
April
May
June
July ...
September

| Eggs Laid. |  | Cash Recei |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| . | 36 | $\$ 1.32$ |
| . | 375 | 18.90 |
| . | 572 | 12.56 |
| . | 561 | 11.92 |
| . | 666 | 11.95 |
| . | 659 | 10.29 |
| . | 472 | 391 |
| . | 318 | 7.17 |
| . | 295 | 6.44 |
| . | 160 | 6.30 |
| . | 39 | 1.73 |

$\overline{\text { Total }}$ …............. $\overline{\text { 4,539 }}$

Increase on 120 doz. eggs sold for
per doz.
$\$ 18.97$
Total ............... \$112.27
FOWL PRODUCED FROM DEMONSTRATION FLOCK
17 cockerels sold for breeding @ $\$ 1.25 \ldots \$ 21.25$
 6 cockerels dressed, 82 lbs. @
48 cockerels dressed, 268 lbs. ©

ON HAND.
85 pullets valued at $\$ 1.00$...........
25 fowls CONSUMEN AT HOM
. 885.00

25 fowls valued at 50 c, ...............
12.50

- EXPENSESS.

Feed for 6 months, 31 binds at 11 c \$ 20.46 per bird, per month, "................ per bird, per month, ......................

Eggs for hatching, 705 a, 35e per doz. | $\$ 39.06$ |
| :---: |
| 20.56 | $\begin{array}{r}+2.80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Food for growing stock at a cost of 197 birds, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. © 7 to per lib. ....

## SUMMARY.

Value of eggs produced,
$\$ 112.27$
$\$ 185.89$
Expenses, food, etc. for laying
stock,
Expenses, food, etc. for
\$ 39.06 Net Gain
The parent stock, consisting of thirty two-year-old hens and one spring months, until the hatching season was over, the hens were confinod to the house, and a medium sized run. Afte June the first, they were allowed free range
The winter feed consisted of whole oats and barley mostly oats, with a littie wheat in cold and barley, shorts and bran, was kept in a hopand barloy, the birds at all times. Mangels were per beiore green food and buttermilk and water supplied for drink. Grit, oyster. Shell and little charcoal were asso supplied whe summe feed was the same as for winter, little dry mash. buttermilk, or mangels, and venths, the hens were During the late summer mone range on stubble fields and very littlel grain was fed.

The flock has demonstrated what good care

Whth careful: breeding and systematic selection
will do. The system of feeding, followed, is simple, and can be easily' adopted by' any farmer.
All feeds are fed dry, and the water and butterAll feeds are fed dry, and the water and butter-
milk are fed separately. By this method, the milk are fed separately. By this method, the labor of mixing up mashes is avoided. Regular-
ity in feeding, plenty of light and exercise, cleanliness and good wholesome food, such as can be grown on every farm, are some of the main factors emphasized in the care of this flock.
to remain in the flock. Small, slow-maturing to remain in the flock, Small, slow-maturing and oiltype birds are disposed of, when young, laying. These hens are mated with males from the best bred-to-lay flocks obtainable. The kest of the hens from last year's fock of pullets are being used for breeding stock this year. As far as possible, no bird is kept after two years old. profit of nearly $\$ 5.50$ per bird. This perhaps would not be practicable with, a large flock, owting to the difficulty in caring for the young
etock. A further study of the report shows a net profit of $\$ 1.85$. per hen for egge alone, even when sold at ordinary market prices. This is a reason why equal profits should not be obtained with much larger flocks.
Ontario Co., Ont.

## HORTICULTURE.

## The Scab Disease of Apples.

## Editor "The Farmer's Advocate

A bibliography by Prof. Errett Wallace wae published at the Agricultural Experiment Station Disease of Apples." This little book corers the Dubject in a most exhaustive manner, and a magazine article on the principal points brought out should be of interest to the readers of "Th Farmer's Advocate" who have not had the mos truit. The experiments cited refer more particularly to the State of New York, but their conditions are so like our own that, the conclusions ar rived at ahould apply wi
Ontario or Nova Scotia.
In 1904 a study was made of 564 orchards com spraying three t. The average net gain Another count was made was $\$ 10.23$ an acre orchards that were otherwise well cared for; the net profit in this case was $\$ 74.23$ an acre. This cared for are better able to produce a larger quantity of fruit than those not well cared for. ordinarily the reduction in quality of scabby apples is conefidered to be the main cause of loss,
but this, however, is only onetof several factors Darly scab infection, if not controlled in som year, almost entirely prevents the setting of apples. It was noticed in two epidemic year of scab that apples from unsprayed trees were nother important factor is in the keeping qualit of the fruit, and in the devitalizing effect on the tree after a case of severe leaf infection; this
prevents the formation of fruit buds for the folprevents the formation or truit he normal woo owing year, and hinders the normal which is the basis for future crops.

Apple growers have believed for years that cold, wet weather during the blossoming period,
is the cause of failure of fruit to set; there is mple evidence to prove, however, that in some years (as in 1913) the scab occurs on the
blossom stems, and causes the blossoms or young fruit to fall. It is even claimed by one author lty that cold rains at blossoming time are not a
factor in the setting of fruit. In a bulletin factor in the setting of fruit. In a bulletin published in 1895 Prof. Bailey says, "The imlast few years, is undoubtedly the aapple scab last tew years, is undoubtedly the apple scab
lungus. And again, 4The best proof that the apple
scab fungus is the immediate cause of the greater part of the apple failures of Western New York,
is afforded by the tact is afforded by the fact that thorough spraying
with Bordeaux Mixture is usually followed by a great increase in the productiveness of the
orchard.' While Prof. Railey does not say just
how the disease so greatly iniured the crop there is no doubt the decrease was brought about by the occurrence of scab on the stems of the
blossoms or young fruit at an early staze, caus-
ing them to fall. Another authority, Selpy in 1910 , states that that orten this falling or failure of the fruit
pet which is polilination, is raally due to seal insease over the
The spores that carry the disease The snores that carry the disease over the
winter exist in 1ittle saces in thio dead leaves on
the ground and only begin to mature at or the ground, and only begin to mature at or
about the time the apple blossoms are ready to about the time the apple blossoms are ready to
open. Mature apores were frist found at Corncll
on Mny 4 th, in 1908, and in 1910 on May 1 st.
the ripening process may continue for about a
month. The description given by Prof. Wallace of the method of studying this spore discharge is
most interesting: glue-coated slides were piaced in an inverted position over moistened leave containing the spore sacs. A study was made as time from a would be discharged in a given after wetting the leaves the discharge would begin; how long it would continue, and how long a single sac. would continue to discharge spores.
The most spores were caught on the slides placed only one half a centimetre, or about one-sixth of an inch above the leaf. From a fragment of leaf one centimetre square 5,630 spores were discharged in forty-five minutes. From this it is neath trees set 40 by 40 feet apart were with old leaves, there might be $8,107,000,000$ spores discharged for each tree in three-quarters of an hour of wet weather. This ought to be enough to account for any early infection. The the time the trees were wet, showing that spore shooting begins almost as soon as rain begins, and if kept continually wet it was found that for about ten days. It is probable off spore ture some leaves would be found that would continue even longer than this, and the fact that from some leaves operations would begin earlier than from others would lengthen the period still
Prof. Wallace artificially inoculated leaves to
see if he could learn the time of development. On leaves inoculated May 16th scab first peared on May 24th, on May 23rd no scab was visible. On May 28th many infections showed on each leaf, while only a few spots could be oculation on May 26 th scab first showed the in12th. The period of inoculation would then be from eight to fifteen days. At Cornell in 1908 the first natural infection appeared on May 22nd; they assume that some infection occured during the rains of May 7th, 8th and 9th, since these furnished the most favorable conditions for infection after the spores had matured. This gives weather for infection to fifteen days. Favorable and 14th. in this case the period would by lrom eight to nine days, which corresponds with experiments made earlier in the season. At Sodus In 1910 spores began to mature about May 1st. Brd there was the 29th, and on hay and and with good condition for scab infection. Scab, first showed on the leaves on May 12th, giving a possible incubation period of from nine to
thirteen days. There were weather condition thirteen days. There were weather conditions that would permit infection earier than this menter does not believe that any occurred before May 1st. First, no spores were mature before
May 1st, and second, no scab appeared May 1st, and second, no scab appeared on As the fist an
dary infection could take place at the first seconable time after this. On May 24 th rain fell heavily followed on the twenty-fifth by cloudy misty weather : scab appeared abundantly on June 7th, showing an incubation period of about is not necessarily the important item in deterfections, a time the trees remain wet. The ideal conditio by cloudy, calm weather continued rain, followe phere, in which case the spores are kept wet for a long time while in one position. Any condi-
tion, such as poor air drainage, tion, such as poor air drainage, or dense foliage after rain has ceased, is most favorable to scab The following table should be carefully studied to understand at what stage of the development of the buds scab infection is likely to occur:
Correlation of the first appearance of scab due to primary infection first appearance of scab due infection probably occured,
of spores and of fruit buds.
ger of infection before this time. In Novi much earlier than this, as proved by the Station at Kentville. Spraying on May 8 th just as the leat buds were uniolding giving praction was deferred until May 20th, just before the blossoms opened, twenty per cent. of the apple
weire spotted. As everyone lknows this was wére spotted. As everyone lnows this backward weather, the time between th of leaf buds and blossom b
ong as the average.
Muds have noticed that the leaves of blosson leaf buds. These leaves are the the leaves of in the spring; they are exposed to the earliest inpear until later (ten days) and thus escape it. The leaves from fruit buds are exposed to both leaf buds are for the most part subject only to the secondary attack. The first spore infection, however, is often not severe in itself, but it is
the original source of the secondary infection which is usually much more abundant, and which causes most of the scabby fruit as well as the greatest leaf infection.
the following conclusions: Farly infectione to caused entirely lonclusions: Warly infection is dead leaves, and may appear during the first period of weather favorable to infection occuring
atter the spores bave matured; usually not until blossoming time or a little before. There is little danger that infection will occur much ible, but rather because the leaves are not suscept. The period of incubation may vary from eight a second crop of spores is produced has elapsed a second crop of spores is produced, which may
cause infection again eight to fifteen days after weather conditions favorable to their development; this generation may in time produce another and so on throughout the season. Howin successive jumps at intervals of occur fifteen days as might be inferred from the fore going. The first crop of spores do not all mature and discharge at the same time; they begin furnish a constant the time indicated above, and month or more. Thus individual infections be longing to the first generation may be started at
several different dates, and produce their first crop of spores at different times
the scab. Prof Wall study of the life history of portant subject of control. He says, - "While there will always be enough fallen leaves exposed to permit infection, still if the orchard is plowed late in the fall or early in the spring, it is probearly infection occurring about blossom time the A striking demonstration is cited bearing this point. Two McIntosh orchards were under observation for several years; both were seriously this cause was about year, and the loss from this cause was about the same in each both
orchards were in sod. About the middle of April a fire started from a sugar camp, swept over the entire area of one of these orchards. Not
a scab spot could be found in this orchard the a scab spot could be found in this orchard the
following summer, while the disease was quite following summer, while the
common in the other orchard. Pruning is also an important factor in con-
trolling scab; the denser the foliage of the tree
the more slowly it dries out after a rain, the the more slowly it dries out after a rain, the minate and cause infection. But it is certain can be taken, by destroying dead leaves, correct pruning, etc., clean fruit cannot be grown unless the trees are properly sprayed. The problem is to find the best fungicide, and to learn how and now agree thiat to control scab, lime-sulphur and Dordeaux are equally efficient, but lime-sulphur has the advantage in other ways, as it does not When to fruit and is more easily prepared. When to spray is now the most important ques-
tion, and to know when infection occurs is to

| Year | Date of <br> first ap- | Condition of <br> buds at date of <br> pearance |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| of scab. | first appearance |  |
|  | of scab. |  |

$1908 \quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { May 22nd } \\ 1910 & \text { May 12th }\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Petals falling } \\ & \text { Mostly in bloom. }\end{aligned}$
are susceptible to infection as soon as they are
exposed, but that infection does not ond exposed, but that infection dnes not occur until
the spores have matured, or until the first ap-
pearance of weather conditions favorable for in-
fection following the maturity of the spores. Ac-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Date of } & \text { Condition of } \\ \text { first ap- } & \text { buds at date o } \\ \text { pearance } & \text { first apper }\end{array}$
Probable date of
infection.
weather
weather.
ay 7th to 9 th Condition of
buds at probable da
know when to spray, for the fungicide must bo applied first in order to prevent it. As we have
shown, infection usually occurs when the blossoms are about to open, so spraying to be effective must about to open, fo spraying to be effec-
the buds are little before this, or when the buds are first beginning to show pink. Two applications, one immediately after the petais fall, and another two or three weeks later are necessary to prevent attacks from the secondary

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the condition of his fruit buds, but also the cities, Ottawa for instance pass restrictive selof general storm periods if possible. Some grow- as are intended to prevent the farmer or ard ers delay the spraying until after the rain is ener selling to any but householders before a cerover if rainy weather happens rain will wash off
at the time, thinking that the rain the spray. No worse mistake than this can be made, for it is during wet weather that the tion. The spray will not wash off so easily as
is supposed; ${ }^{\text {if }}$ it has twenty-five minutes in which to dry before any washing rain occurs, it wiil 1 adhere well. In wet seasons, an application late infection.
Prof. Wallace does not find any evidence to
prove that a dormant spray of lime-sulphur has any effict whatever in controlling scab. In two detect any difforence un sprayed and unsprayed detees, using a strong lime-sulphur wash.
The importance of making each application at The importance of making each application at
the proper time is emphasized very strongly. Any grower having from fifty to one hundo do all his mparare applith a single outfit, will find it abso-
sprayig wiossible to comply with this require
lutely ment, since as can be seen, the time limit for the most effective appication or to five days. Every grower, therefore, should have equipment to gpray his entire orchard within this time. The
spray may entirely fail to control scab if spray .may entirely fail to control scab if de-
layed one or two days too long, thus permitting the infection to occur before the application is
made. The effect of continued spraying from year to year is most important, and seems to and thus enables it to set a larger crop of fruit The foliage being protected remains healthy and produce a larger number of strong fruit buds, This bibliography, "The scab disease of apples, should be carefully read by every grower
apples. appings

MANNING ELLS.

## Regarding Late Cabbage

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I note in a recent issue of your valuable paper, seed in drills, and leaving it there to mature.
My experience is that it pays better to transplant, even if the labor is considerable. I have drills with a seed drill, around the middle of May'. When' from three to five inches, high, I select good transplanting weather if possible,
that is dull moist weather, before or after or even during a rain, if it is not too heavy, and transplant to thoroughly prepared ground, but
always leave strong plants at proper distances along the row. These I cultivate equally as well as the transplanted ones, but they never produce bor of thinning and the waste of seed, and the possibility of having the plants not properly distances, especially if the seed is old or of poor germination, makes it much more profitable in Regarding winter, or late cabbage, I was
greatly impressed when on the market at London, greatly impressed when on the market at London,
twice in January, to note the great quantity of Danish Ball Head cabbage offered there. I beistance, but it should be grown on strong clay, or clay-loam soil, to get best results. The soil
should be rich in potash and phosphoric acid, and they should receive high cultivation. The tendency to grow very long stems or stalks, is variety now on the market, the Danish Round Head, short stemmed that overcomes this difficulty, and this latter is not so particular as to
soil, as the long stemmed variety. Perhaps the most popular variety of cabbage at the present a very even header of large size, and even raaturity, points of great consequence to the market gardener, but owing to crop failure this past
season, seed is exceedingly scarce this year and no doubt a great deal of substitution will be practiced. An excellent list of cabbages for the
market gardener, given in order of maturity, are market gardener, given in order of maturity, aree's Select; Copenhagen Market; Henderson's Succes
sion; Danish Round Head, or Danish Ball Head There are very many strains of Early Jerse Wakefield, some of which are not very desirable,
but Burpee's Select is a strain of early even mabut Burpee's Select is a strain of early even ma
turing cabbage, very profitahle to the market gardener, who may cut his entire crop in two or three cuttings. Henderson's succession is a very clined to crack open. garden truck offered on London Market at the time I visited it. It seemed to indicate sane
supposed to prevent the producer selling to householders before 8.30 in the morning. Then the progressive gardener who wants to get a favor-
able location on the market, about 4 o'clock in the morning during the there mer months. There he must wait till 8.30 be-
fore he can sell anything of consequence, as the householders, whom this ridiculous by-law is intended to protect by keeping the stuff there for
them till 8.30 , do not get around in iany numbers' till nine or later, but at 8.30 the dealers buy their supplies, which they should have been permitted to buy as early as they wish and get them away out of the road, when the householders do begin to come, thus permitting the tomers who cannot get out to the market. While, at present, the grocer cannot legally buy till too late to get his goods home for that day's delivery, consequently his customers are constantly getting stale goods, and kicking about the qual-
ity. Then while he may buy illegally not load up his stuff till the bell rings at 8.30 and this causes a terrible crush and hubbub for half an hour or so. The result of the inconven Ience of this by-law, causing the producer to either stand around the market till 8.30 doing nothing without he does it illegally, as very
many of them' do, has driven a number of the largest growers off the market altogether. The now sell altogether to the shops. There is no doubt in my mind, that had the London City Fathers tried to enforce a restrictive selling by law, the growers would do as they do at Ottawa
sell to the grocers, and leave' the marke altogether. grocers, and leave the
W. J. KERR

## How to Spray. Formulae for Fungicides. <br> I.-BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper Sulphate (Bluestone) 4 Ibs.
TJnslaked Lime .................. 4 Ibs.
Water ........... ...... ........ 40 gals
Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden or brass vessel with hot water, pour into a barrel and add cold water to make 20 gals.; alake the lime, preferably with hot water, add cold well, and pour lime into the copper ulphate barrel. (Never mix concentrate milk of lime and copper sulphate solutions. stock solution of each may be made and kep indefinitely if not mixed. Dissolve 40 lbs copper sulphate in 40 gals. of water by sus pending just below the surface of the water will now contain 1 tb . copper sulphate. Slake any desired quantity of lime and put into a box or barrel in shaded place, or sunk in the ground. Keep covered with water to exclude the air. Calculate how much is $r e$ To test Bordeaux mixture, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution fall into a little of the mixture in a saucer, when ready. If this causes it to turn reddish brown, add more lime until no change takes place.
II.-LIME SULPHUR WASH.
1.-HOME BOILED (for use on dormant wood II Fresh stone lime ..... ........... 20 rbs.
Sulphur (flour or flowers)..... 15 ibs.
Water ........................ 40 gals. Water ........... ......... ... ......... 40 gals. Slake 20 nss. of lime in about 15 gals. boiling water in a kettle or other boiling outfit.
While slaking add the 15 lbs. sulphur made While slaking add the 15 lbs . sulphur made
into paste by the addition of a little water. into paste by the addition of a firring, for 1 haur. Strain and apply at once.
2.-HOME MADE CONCENTRATED LIME-- SULPHUR-This may be used as a substitute for commercial lime-sulphur, but is only about two-thirds as strong as a rule

Sulphur (a fine grade)............ 100 Tbs . Fresh stone lime, high in per-
centage of calcium ............. 50 lbs. Water ............ ........... 40 or 50 gals. start fire, add sulphur, stir to make paste and break lumps, then add remaining water and when near boiling put in lime. Stir fre quently while slaking until all the sulphur time to time to keep up to 40 or 50 -gal time to time to keep up to mark. Boil 1 hour, then strain through a screen of 30 meshes to inch into storage
barrels. Make enough at once for a season'a
work. Cover well to keep out air, or pour inch for same purpose. o determine how much to dilute for different pplications use an hydrometer with specific gravity readings, and apply the following

Put the hydrometer in the clear liquid when it is cold and the sediment has all been settled for a day or two. Note the number to which or use before the buds burst should be about 1030. To determine how much divide the a strength of 1240 to get 1030 by 30 , that is 240 divided by $30=8$. This means that each gallon of such a wash mus le diluted to 8 gals. with water to give us a strength of 1030 , the proper spring
strength. For the second application 1009 is alout the right strength. To get it divid the 240 by 9 which gives $26 \frac{3}{3}$, or roughly speaking 27 . This means that each gallon of wash of the strength of 1240 must be diluted to $26 \frac{1}{2}$ or 27 gals. to make the right strength for the second application. For the about the right strength and to get this we proceed in the same way and divide 240 by $8=30$, so that each gallon must be diluted t 30 with water for this application. If the strength of the concentrated were 1212 or an divide the three figuries to the right by 90 , and 8 respectively to get the proper dilution: for each spraying.
TABLE FOR CHANGING BEAUME READINGS INTO THEIR EQUIVALENT SPECIFIC


Note.-Commercial lime-sulphur should be tested with the hydrometer and diluted according to the same rules as the horm.
3.-SELF BOILED (chiefly for use on peach foliage).
Fresh stone lime i................... 8 ms. 8 Ibs.
Sulphur (four or flowers)....... 40 gals.
Best prepared in quantities of 24 rbs . at a time to get sufficient heat. Blace 24 lbs . lime in haif barrel, add enough cold water to start he bottom. Dust the 24 Ibs, sulphur over the lime, having first worked the sulphur through a screen to break lumps, then add whatever further amount of water is necessary hoe to prevent the lime caking on the bottom. As soon as the sleking is over, add enough cold water to cool the whole mass and prevent further combination. Strain into spras ank. Kep woll agit spray. --DISINFECTANTS (for pruning tools and - Corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 by weight $=1$ tablet to 1 pint of ww
with a swab on end of a stick. CAUTION.-Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison to man or beast if taken internally.
It will also corrode iron or metal, so use in It will also corrode iron or metal, so use in these out very thoroughly when through usin them.
2.-Lime-sulphur about twice spring strength, or bluestone, 1 ib . dissolved in about 14 gals. water, may be used to disinfect wounds or Pear Blight.

STICKER
Resin ....................
2 mps.
1 mb
1 gal.
Boil together till a clear brown color which takes from 1 to $1 \frac{1}{3}$ hours. Cook in an fron kettle in an open place. Add the above to gallons Bordeaux, for use on smooth foliage like onions, cabbage or asparagus. If arsenite of lime, add 1 or 2 1ts. of fresh lime to every 40 gallons of spray. Soap is also a sticker, but cannot be used with lime-sulphur, 3 hs . 40 gals. Hquid is sufficient. SPRAY CALENDAR.
revised up to date for "the farmer's advocate" by d. caesar, o.a.c., gublph.

| ants and pest. | 18 | 2nd application. | 3rd application. | REmARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APPLEE. <br> cab or black spot, canker, leaf spot, codling moth and other biting insects, scale insects, bhister mite and aphids. | Shortly before the buds burst. Use A1 or B. <br> Note.-Two early applications are required for bad cases of San Jose Scale. | Just before the blossoms open. Use A2 or D, nate of lead to each 40 gals. of the liquid. | Immediately after the blossoms have nearly all, fallen, and befors the calyces close. Use A3 or D, with 2 arsenate of lead to each 40 gals. This is the application for coding moth. | Cut out, disinfect and paint or cover with coal tor: cankered areas on trunks and large branches, Io moist climates, or if the weather is wet or toge give a 4th application with A3 or $D$ for Scab abow ten days after 3rd. If late summer is cold and damp, spray again with As or D tizr gcab or sooty fungus. If aphids are present spray at once with Black Leaf 40 or kerosene emulsion or soap. Black Leaf 40 may be used with lime sulphurf. No benefit to spray aftet leaves are curled. |
| PRAR. <br> aeab or cracking, blight, codling moth, other biting inseots, scale inand alug. | Shortly before the buds burst. Use A1 or B. | Just before the blossoms open. Use A2 or D, with 2 or 3 liss. arse nate of lead to 40 gals. of the liquid. | Just after blossoms have fallen. Use A3 or D, lead to 40 gals. | Cut out and burn blight as soon as seen, cutting ab ays one loot or more below diseased areas. ect toolls after each cut. For fungous diseases spray as outlined above for apple. For Psylla, spray thoroughly with A1 or B just after buds burst, o with Black Leaf 40 just after leaves open. For slugi spray with arsenate of lead or dust fresh air-slaked lime over the leaves. |
| plum and cherry. <br> Black-knot, brown rot, leat blight or shot-hole fungus, curculio, slug and aphids. | Just before the buds burst. Use A1 or B. | Just arter fruit is set. <br>  40 gals. | About two weeks later. Use A3 or D, with 3 Use A3 or D, with 40 gals. | Watch for black-knot, cut out at once well below diseased area and burn. For leaf blight give a 4th application with A3 or D as soon as fruit of cherry Look for aphids just before buds burst, present spray at once with Black Leaf 40 or kerosene emulsion or whaleoil soap. May use Black Leal 40 with lime-sulphur. Treat slug as on pear. |
| PHACE. <br> Leat-curl, ecab or błack epot, Jellows, little peach, curculio, borer, hole borer. | Before the buds begin to swell. (All must be done betore any sign ${ }_{\Pi \text { of }}$ burating of buds.) Many give only this application. | Just after fruit is set. Use 2 or 3 lbs arsenate of lead, and 1 or 2 Ibs. freshly slaked lime to 40 gals. of water for curculio. | About one month after fruit is set. ruit is set. Use C, if or brown rot. | If brown rot is likely to be troublesome use $C$ ' agalit about one month before fruit ripens. $\begin{gathered}\text { Destroy mume } \\ \text { mied fruit in autumn. } \\ \text { Remove at once and bin }\end{gathered}$ burn mied fruit in autumn. Remove at once and burn any tree attacked by yellows or little peach and also all suspected trees. Dtg out borers at basoo o tree with knite in May and again in Octobor. For shot-hole borer cut down and burn before April all dead or dying trees or branches, and leave no bruas heaps near orchard. |
| Black rot, powdery mill Cow. downy millaew, thrip or leaf hopper. | When 8rd leai is appearlng. Use $D$. | Juat before the open. Use D. | st after truit sets. | Spray again whenever wet weather threatena. It ghould always be done before, not arter ralin. At should always be done belore, not arter raln. spray with C. For flea-beetles use poison whenorer they appear. For leat-hoppers or "thrips" um Black Leaf 40 or kerosene emulsion or whato-d soap in July to destroy nymphs. Clean curtivation is very Yimportant, and dostruction of all old mum mied grapes and prunings. |
| ourrant and GOOBEBERRY. Madow, leat-apot, currant worma and aphids. | Shortly before buds burst Use A1 or B. | Just before blossoms appear. Use A2, with 2 IDs. arsenate of lead to 40 gals. | ust arrer $\begin{aligned} & \text { rult is formed. } \\ & \text { Use A2, } \\ & \text { Uith } \\ & 2\end{aligned} \mathrm{l}^{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. arsenate of lead to each 40 gals | For worms when fruit is ripening, use hellebore. Lool for aphids just before buds burst ; if present apras oil soap. of little use to spray for these after leaves curl. |
| baspberry and blackberry. Anthraczose, red rust, arown gall. | Before growth begtins. Use | When shoots are 6 or 8 Inches high. Use $D$, pillars are present. |  | If anthracnose is very severe, set out new plantation of healthy shoots. If disease begins, cut out oh canes as soon as fruit , is picked, also badly-attackeo new ones, and burn. For red rust, remove and buri plants at once. No other remedy. For crown gail set out plants in tresh soil, rejecting any plant with a gall on root or crown. |
| Tra wberry. Loat-apot and white grub | For leaf-spot set out covered with mixture th burn over after picking. soon as injury is noticed. | not take more than not plant on land | psi off. Plow down up from old meado | pray with D before blossoms open and keep planti ith $D$ and again soon after picking; or mow and after second crop. For white grubs dig out $\omega$ sture for at least three years after breaking. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BEAN. } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Anthraenose and bacterl- } \\ \text { oala. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | (eatet seode from pods | ng no signs of disease. | o not work among | lants if they are wet with rain or dew. Spraying |
| oabbage and turnip. Flea-beetles, oaterpillars, root maggots, aphids. |  |  | m, 1 ounce to 2 gallon d in 4 gallons water. | appear above ground with Paris green, or spray with ars dust with Paris green until heads begin to form For root maggots use one-ply tarred felt- 1st. For aphids use kerosene emulsion as soon as - |
| POTATO. <br> Tip burn, early blight, late blight, scab, Colo rado beetle, flea-beetle. | Keep foliage covered is at all damp after ab scab, soak tubers before Wash all boxes, bags or bags or | h D from time plants are 15th July, as late blight b atting 2 hours in formalin her vessels to be used in sa | about 5 inches high begins about this time solution, 1 pint of form ame liquid. Plant none | special precautions to see this is well done if weathes a poison to each application when necessary. For to 30 gallons of water. Spread out on grass to dry. perfectly healthy tubers. |
| Leaf blight, black rot, flaa-beetie. | Spray plants flea-beetles. | ith D. Keep foliage | d covered with D | ger of staining fruit. Add a poison if necessary for |
| asparagus. Rust, beetles. | Por rust, let no plant old plants. For beetles, weeks. May add sticker | ot even wild ones, mature poultry run in the plant a little lime. | during cutting season. ion. After cutting se | in fall when growth is about over, cut and burs over spray with arsenate of lead; repeat in two |

[^0]Formulae for Insecticid

 with' 50 Mo. land plaster, air-slaked lime or somes similar suhstance. The dustince on plants.
(c) Poisoned bran, mix 1 th. Paris Green with

50 tts. bran moistened with sweetened water. Scatter in evening on soil by plants for cut--ARSENATE OF LIME-Boil 1 db . white arsenic and 1 db . sal soda (erystals) with stirring for about 15 minutes in 1 gal. water

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
till all the arsenic is dissorved, then add 2
tos. stone lime and let slake in boiling liquid. Add water to make up for what has evapor-
One quart of this when well stirred is ated.
sufficient for 40

gals. spray liquid. Arsenite of lime can be made in "paison", and be care stored. Label barrel "poison" and be care ful to koison." Keep barrel covered to prevent evaporation. Stir well before using. N. B.-With Bordeaux, 1,2 or 3 , may bed the others cause burning -WHTE HELLEBORE-One oz, to 2 gals, root maggot dust close to plants, or pour II.-CONTACT POISONS (chiefly for sucking insects).
KEROSENE EMULSION-
Kerosene (Coal Oil)
Rain water
Dissolve the soap in water by slicing and boiling; take from fire, and while hot pour in
kerosene and churn vigorously for five minutes. For use dilute with 9 parts water, so that the above 3 gals. of stock -WHALE OIL SOAP.-For brown or black aphids, 1 lb . in 4 gals. For green aphids, thip anCO WATER-Steep 3.-TOBACCO WATER.-Steep 1 1b. refuse make up for water that evaporates.
4.- Black leaf 40 sold by Tobacco Product Co., 5. - PY PYRETHRUM (or insille, Kentuck. Directions o Pyrethrum Powder
Dry mixture. Mix thoroughly $1_{1}^{2}$.part by
 and keep in air-tight
fore dusting over plant Note Pyrethrum is useless if left exposed to B.LIME SULPHUR WASH

## THE APIARY.

> Co-operation, Past and Future. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Some few years ago an effort was to Some few years ago an effort was made to
form a cooperative association for the purpose of purchasing apiarian supplies and was wized upon with much confidence by many of Ontario's progressive bee
keepers, but for some reason was duly blasted At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Bee keepers' Association the subject was opened again by some of those who believed that the
beekeeper was not getting his own. Speaking beneraily, the new movement was supported by
gen the younger beekeepers It and Each year the Provincial Association appoints a crop committee
whose duties are to measure crop prospects and apiarist should receive for his honey. The wor apiarist should receive for his honey the past.
of this committee bas been well done in the
There is but little doubt that their suggestions There is but little doubt that their suggestions
have been helpful in making a more uniform and higher price for honey for the beekeèper. The price has been more in sympathy with the price
paid by the consumer. But we kave said all that can be said of its accomplishments. It could
recommend prices, but it was left to the indirecommend prices, bo fail to secure the recom-
vidual to secure or
mended prices mended prices. Very frequently he h his hands.
the price, and his product was left on his
Much of last year's crop is still on his kands, and at the mercy of the wholesaier.
Let us brielly review and summarize the causes of these tainues. The crop commiltee failed to
get the price recommended, because the beekeepers get the price recommended, because the ceeket re-
co-operated in recommending the price, but The
fused to co-operate in securing the price. The co-operative efiorts of the beekecperinancing th
cause of, First, the dificulty of finate
movement: second, the difficulty of retaining t lovalty of the members, and eliminating the sel-
fishness of the individual third, the want of sympat hy bet ween the apiarist and the consumer
of his products; fourth, the officulty of grading:
fifth tho oct heekeener hesitated in puting his reputation, the result of years of honest and pa-
tient development, in the melting pot with that
the enof the inexperienced beekeeper, s.ixth, the en-
courasement to beginners in the face of an alread, over produced market.
At the present time there is no co-operative
the company or association among the tect. The time
Canaial for disposing of their products
is ripe for some such accomplishment. There is no product which lends itself so readily as honey
to this end. It is non-perishable, and can be
graded and packed ready for the consumer by
the beekeeper better than by any other person. the beekeeper better than by any other person.
The erain growers of the West, are the persons
destined to eat the surplus honey crop of Ontario destined to eat the surplus honey crop of Ontario
and Eastern Canada. At their late rate of in-
crease the supply increases. They are the most thoroughl organized agricultural body on the continent The Ontario beekeeper sells his honey for from 8 cents to 11 cents per Hb . The grain grower
pays from 20 cents to 25 cents per th. The beepays from 20 cents
keeper should have from 12 cents to 13 cents per ib., and the grain grower is so anxious to get it at this price that he is prepared to lend his vast organization to this end. When this com-
mon good is accomplished the consumption will be doubled and trebled independent of increased population. People will eat more honey at 15
conts than at 25 cents per thb. When this is cents than at 25 cents per Hb . When this is
done the beekeeper will worry about where he done the beekeeper will worry about where he
can get more honey instead of about where he can market the present crop.
A co-operative company is being formed by the interested beekeepers of Elgin County, Ont., to
meet the demand of markets. It will be capitalmeet the demand of markets. It will be capital
ized at $\$ 2,000$, divided into shares of $\$ 10$ each, ized at $\$ 2,000$, divide
one-halif cash and one-half on call. The Association will charge ten per cent. commission for
all sales. Each member may hold as few or as many shares as he wishes, and the profits will be divided at the end of eaci year chors It was estimated by the persons who formulated this company that there were two trousana
colonies of bees in Elgin County. It will be noticed that if a member with one hundred
colonies should take ten shares and cell his honey through the company his sale commissions would be returned on stock profit less the actual cost o running the company. If he subscribes for fewer than ten shares he would be paying an undue pront
ment of stock and sale comimission is meant to mentourage each person to assume his share of
financiel financial responsibility. venture one year nence. BLAKE MILLER.

## Introducing Queens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The cage and cand method of introcing now queens, is probably the method that has
hoen used most, in the past. especially by beginners. From my experience in using this plan, I fors that a good deal depends on the time that
the new queen is introduced; also, the kind of hees that are to receive her. During a honeyfinw, or it bees are bey when the new queen is lib-
he gorged with honey whe erated, there is not much danger of her being de-
stroyed
But if the bees have started aueen-cells
 the laving queen in the hive in which case they they cast a swarm with the new queen. If a virgin is allowed to hatch, chances are that the rir-
gin will kill the laying queen; and if this should gin will kill the laying queen; and if this should
happen late in the season, a drone-laying queen happen late in the season, a drone-1aying, queen
would be the result the following spring, unless the change of queens was noticed by the apiarist and these conditions remedied. The safest way to use the cage plan of introduction, is to take a couple of frames of sealed brood with adhering
bees from the colony that we wish to requeen, and form a nucleus along side of it. In twentyfour hours or less, all the old bees will have re turned to the parent hive, and the young bees
will accept a laying queen. will accept a laying queen.
I usually clip my
queen, before introducing I usually clip she can be allowed to run out and ing the lees. If the bees seem disposed to ill-treat her, a ittle smoke will scatter theom,
so she can be picked up and recaged. Hower, it is very seldom that they show any hostilly towards the queen, as they Anow the queen has
hopeless when queenless. After the hopetess been laying for a couple of days, the old queen can be hunted up and killed, and the new queen can be introduced by transferring the two frames
of brood-bees, and queen back to their own hive This should be done in a way so as to disturb the bees as little as possible.
The smoke plan of introducing queens seems to be meeting with general certain in good results; it is so far ahcad of the cage melively in my
contemplate using it almost exclusivelwork the own yard another season. The way
smoke plan is this: at any time through the day I hunt up any queens I wish theplace and
them: then in the evening I contract the entrance to half inch by four inch-get the smoker going,
so that the smoke will core from it in clouds, so that the smoke will corne tobacco mixed with planer shavitgs or greasy waste makes good ma-
terial, three or four strong puffs of smoke are and a couple more puffis are given and the entrance closed for about ten minutes. After which time,
the entrance should be opened about one-hall inch
in width, the bees will be so busy ventilating the hive and restoring the general order (of things that they don't seem to notice the new queen.
There is more danger of the queen being balled There is more danger of the queen being balled certained by quietly raising the front of the hive early in the morning and glancing at the bottom of the combs and bottom board. If a small ball of bees is seen on the bottom board, it is a safe guess that the queen is inside the bal. An ex jarring the hive and without smoke.
Virgin queens are harder to introduce than laying queen, and I know only one plan that has always proved saie in my experience, and that plan stories exer excluders. In nine days this brood will be all sealed over. This work should be planned ahead, so as not to interfere with our plans later. Now let us suppose that we have we batch of virgins, four or ave days old which we consider too old to be introduced by any or-
dinary method. We will take one frame of the sealed brood with adhering bees from over the excluder and place it in a hive. For convenience a few hives should be specially made with one or two bee-tight division boards, forming two or be made at each side for the side apartments and one at each end for the middle divisions. Having placed our brood and bees into as many divisions as we have queens oo introduce, we will add a hive quilts in such a way that each a partment will be kept strictly separate. These nucle should be formed sometime in the forenoon and their entrances plugged with grass, then set aside $i n$, the shade till evening, after which they shoul be placed on their permanent stand, trances and the virgins allowed to run in from the cage, us ing a little smoke. This plan calls for an un usual amount of work, but it will more than repay the apiarist in so much as
In trying any new experiments, I would ad vise beekeepers to practice on old queens or ones that are of little value. In this way, the apiarist may gain valuable information for future use lat a small cost. In handling valuable queens or which a man has paid his hard-earned cash
it pays to take extra precuutions, and I think the plans I have outlined in this article will meet all requirements where they are followed in detail.
Presc

JOHN A. MCKINNON.

## FARM BULLETIN.

Our Real Rulers.
y Pete
At the present time the three political parties -but wait a minute. I haven't explained why I speak of three political parties.
think ithat there are only two but that is a mistake. There are three parties and at the present time they are all visible to the naked eye. As Gaul" in the Latin reader of our school days "ie divided into three parts." We have a Minority, a Majority and The Authority. And of these three the last, The Authority, is the only one worth "watching by anyone who is Auterested in made up of the railways, banks and big corporations of the country' and its gall is not divided into any parts. As a matter of fact, it has more like the mule is now feeding openly at the public crib and laying back its ears and threatening to kick anyone who interferes with it. The trouble seems to be that several of the corporations that make up The Authority have not wintered well. The Steel Industry, and the Canadian Northern spring and they need a big feed of "Iong Green" to put them on their feet. The situation is interesting and illuminative, but it is not nearly so funny as I am making it appear. As a matte country and the rights of the people are at stake. The time has come for the supporters of the Minority and the Majority-the Liberals and the
Conservatives-to take a good look at The Authority and make up their minds whether they are going to endure its exactions any longer. At in canada time, the most flourishing indeand paupers. But it is time to call a halt. With one group of min having the power to raise abroad and other groups having access to the accumulated savings of the people in the banks, a situation has been developed that is rapidly becoming intolerable. The credit and the weaith of the country are now in the hands of a fow
men, the rate of interest is going up, and we

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
FOUNDED 1866
seem to be drifting towards national bankruptcy.
If such a calamity should occur, it will not help us any to calamity should occur, it will not help us any to have ou
titled millionaires.

Now let ue heve a good look at The Auth part it plays in the government of Canada. The Authority, is meant that powerful group of parties. Only a brief review of political events is needed to show that these men and corporations get what they want, no matter which party may happen to be in power. Those of you who made for government inspection of the banks. will remember that when the recent Bank Act was passed, giving greater power to the banks, instead of curbing them in any way, the vote was practically unanimous. As nearly as I ran remember, only two Liberals and nine Consorva-
tives voted against the measure. The Authority was entirely in evidence at that tinee and
when it cracked the whip both parties obeyed. The case of the railways is the same. Both parties have given them the lavish assistance which amounts to a public scandal. Both parties have
given the railways promoted during their periods given the railways promoted during their periods
of office, enough aid to pay the whole cost construction, and yet those railways do not belong to the poople who paid for them but to groups of millionaires who regard them as their
private property. Governments may change, but private property. Governments may change, but the railways can always get what they want
The steel industry is in the same position. Bon uses were granted by' the Liberal government u til public opinion was aroused to a point where they had to be discontinued. Now it is proposed that these bonuses shall be revived by the Conget what it wants, no matter what party is in power. It is the same with the long list of mergers and trusts that control practically every
line of business in the country. They have been favored by both parties when they had the powe noither party has taken an effective stand against these conspiracies against the trade of the country. The Authority is well served by both the Minority and the Majority-and there is reason. The Authority contributes the campaign funds and has more to say about what party Business methods have been introduced into our political campaigns and corruption has , been re duced to an exact science. There is no waste either money or wickedness. It can be demon strated that a change of government can be effec ted in Canada oy a rightly-and even at a hundred dollars this would be a trifle, compared with the specia privileges that might be secured from a grateful party. What adds point and pungency to this ituation is the in campaign funds of the winning party in each case were collected and administered by the same man. And presumably they were collected from the bags of The Authority.

Few people have any knowledge of the busand the reason is simple. No matter which part you belong to, you must have noticed that the better class of papers are beginning to chafe against a political trick that has been introduced during the past few years -"The Saw-off.". Poli
tical exposures are threatened, and then they are suddenly and mysteriously hushed-up. In spite oud accusations of corruption very few protests come to trial The wise men of politics have ound a better way of dealing with such scandals,
than allowing them to be aired in court and enlightening the people as to the true state of af fairs. After an election, the machine managers evidence in a fair and open-minded way. Suppose the managers of one party show that the East
Riding of Umpty-umph was bought. The mangers of the other party examine the evidence, and i
it is conclusive, they acknowledge the truth of the accusation. Then they produce evidence to show that the North Riding of Tumpty-tum was
bought by the other fellows. This evidence is considered by the parties of the first part, and
if they find it conclusive they also acknowled the corn. The situation now stands so that each what is the use of making a couple of scandals when neither party would gain in strength? The
wise men decide on a "Saw-off". Instead of al-
lowing the two cases a member of each party unseated, for corrupt

have a little more of it than the other, the other uave a little more of it than the other, the other can be used to make the saw-off complete. Political parties now unearth scandals on each other not for the purpose of exposing them and puri fying public life, but for the purpose of protecting themselves from the exposure of their own confined to electoral corrintion. At the is nen moment there are ugly rumors to the effect that if the members of the Opposition do not opposc the railway policy of the Government the Staunental will be toned down so that it will be prinentally harmless. Wre so that it will be prac scandals or the methods of The Authority may become known to the befooled and plundered people. The "Saw-off" is the most infernal trick papers and leaders of both parties are beginning to protest against it. A way must be found of bringing electoral scandals and political crookedness before an impartial court.

Last week, we reviewed the railway situation and pointed out the necessity of having these and compelled to give adequate public servieent return for their franchises and the aid they hav received. This week your attention is' called to the proposal to restore the bounties to the Steel Industry. To spoon-feed any industry from the people, and to promote the management of the favored industry over, the industries depending on the iron and steel trade have become adjusted to the present condition of affairs and afly change may work changes will give advanted that the proposed ations that will enable them to certain corpor of business. If that is the case, the proposed re newal of the bonuses clearly indicates another grab on the part of The Authority. More light it is time that the gently needed. In any case took a hand in the povernment and Ansisted a cleaning-up of both political parties.

## Clipping Horses in the_Spring.

fall will admit of argument, no sound argument can be used against the wisdom of clipping Horses thentage of farm horses in the spring well fed, well groomed and generally well cared clean skins and reasonably short ansequence have would not be benefited by short and glossy coat that have been partially or completel, but thos ing the winter. whose skins have bece dur and coat long, from want of grooming and genwell fed and are in good condition may have been required and are in good condition, and will be their work with much geeding will perform selves and satisfaction to their drivers if are clipped. Some claim that it is cruel deprive a horse of the coat that nature has pro cold and chills it renders him susceptible to protection to cold winds eral and often sudden changles of temperature This argument has force so long as we leave the horse in a state of nature, but nature never inand regular work without being in a fit state to
should order that a horse may be really which in this case consists in at least five training light work daily and gradually increasing tittip amount of work performed and the amount the and good general care. course regular grooming gives tone and strength to the muscular and res piratory systems, (which have lost tone during cleans the skin and gives gloss to the coat and the regular pressure and friction of the harnes renders them practically immune from soreness when the pressure of hard work is unavoidable, properly, is kept properly adjusted and clean. have not, had this course of training, hence are long as noted, and their muscles lack dirty and
will be very susceptible to sonce When at work they perspire freely. The pressurs of collar and other parts of the harness working
upon the long wet hair, which tends to becone uneven and lumpy and underneath which is dust
horse is put into the stable in the evening ho is would be practically an all night's until dry, it teamster to rub his team dry, hence he gets little or no grooming. He is still wet in the morning Under such taken out to work in this condition. unless he be given a day is never comiortable, wair If hed to take the matting out of his hair. If he gets through seeding time without back, it will be due to his immunity to sore ailments rather than to good management.
great deal of this discomfort to the horse
be prevented by clipping him. When clipped can be prevented by clipping him. When clipped,
of course his skin can be easily cleaned ing and rubbing. He will not perspire nearly so freely, and there being no hair to hold the moisto roll up under become dry. There is no hair harness and provided the collar and harness fit a minimum the tendency to soreness is reduced to a minimum. It will be found that he does his watisfaction to his driver, and wili keep in and better condition than he would on the in much tions if unclipped. Of course the teamster rast always remember that even in the spring, a clipped horse must, in some respects, be given greater attention than an unclipped one. It is wise
to blanket him when in standing idle in harness, unless the and when quite, warm. When in action he is safe buther be standing he will miss his coat, the cold and wind has practically his bare skin to act upon and this must be guarded against by providing artificial clipping in ' the spring probably follow. In leave the legs unclipped. This especially wise to to horses of the Clydesdale or Shire type horse whose body is clipped, but the lype. has not an attractive appearance, but in the of more value than appearance. In a few weeks' time the new coat will have will have regained his normal appearance, while clipped, it will require several and his legs are feathering to grow full. In fact we rather the fer leaving the legs of all horses unclipped in at any season cannot wisely object to clipping the clipping of the shoulders, in order to prevent
scalding and consequent soreness.

## P. E. Island Notes.

## Editor " "

five of them fairs are now aiil over. There were nve of them this season, all of which were wro-
nounced successes.
These she shows have and improved to a great extent during the hap few years. There are ten exthibitions now where there was one a few years ago, and the keen competition has raised the quality of the exhibitso
to $a$ very high standard
$F$ and the lectures given at these meetine exhibits mand has curese friven at these meetings a de-
best qual tome from our farmers for seeds of the best quality, and a large parto of our seads or or crop
is now disposed of for seed in this and the the neighhoring provices at a a price of about 15 cents
bushel.
The estan bushel The The establishment of these seed fairs
and the cost of tunning them is justifee by the or ruunning them is abundantly
interest in the toon interest in tood sead are Palsope wore ino take an
good cultivation, and will bo morested in get the weods out of their fields, and thus raise not only the quality but the quantity per acre and so get much larger returna for their mork,
These seed shows along with the "Field Competitions" which are now closely contested by a
large number ar bringing up the ourrarerines, yre the means or
to a much higher stand yordd of our cereal crops Stimulated by the higher prices. there are
more and better beef cattee being feed this year,
and there and there seems to be a general move toward
getting back to the beef breeds by those who have always followed a system of mixed farming Ne hear a good deal of talk in some of our Thriners' Institutes about the dual-purpose cow.
The a considerable annount of milk is sent to
he cheose the cheese factories by most of our farmers, it
is a fact that there are only a a few who have
few and have acauired food whe diry herds will do well to to stay by dairying, as
they have and they have acquired the skill necessary to make it
pay.
Others who follow a mixed system will perhaps do as well with a a god dual-purpose herd
the way things are to
 a mixed system of farming, where beef and milk much larger herd than if engaged in dairying keep his herd up. To do this it is necessary to fact is leading many thoughtful farmers. This clude that the butter factory is the one to
patronize. A number of cheese factories have
months, must of necessity tend to cause scalding
and soreness followed by rawness. When the


APRLL 2, 1914
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
aready turned to making butter, and their Bales Bros; Holstein Dispersion. others will soon followw suit. Markets are changngs rapidly. Canada is using a lot of New Zea-
land butter. The United States have opened heir markets to our butter on much more favor bo watch these changes and take advantage ol them when they can. It seems to us that skim milk is too valuable a by-product to get along
without, with pork, beef and eggs at such good paying prices. We must give our farmers the aredit of knowing a good thing when it is
brought to their attention. Our egg trade in the past has been so carried on as to give us a
very low price for eggs, on account of the bad oystem under which they got to market. Abou year ago the first egg circle was start 0 over 60 circles in operation, and new ones are being formed every day. Our egg and poultry ousiness is experiencing a great baom, and prices
60 the farmers during the winteri have been increased 30 to 40 per cent. Our poultry repre neear up with. the demand for their services in starting egg circles. Co-operation in this mat-
ter has already reformed our egg trade, as it will do $\operatorname{in}$ any other trade if given a chance.
"When War Shall be no More"
Editor your issue of February 19th there was an article on "War against war" contributed was an. L. Martin, upon which, if permitted, I would like triend wrote his letter somewhat hurriedly, and In a somewhat excited mood. He complains of the existing order of things without offering a
remedy, and asks questions which he should be answering. There can be no sane person, or people (unless it be Mr. Martin's heli-inspired rganization") who do not deplore this dreadthe feeling of diste agains excesive armaments particularly strong in the British Empire, than in any other country in Europe; not that Great Britain can less afford such an enormous expenditure, in fact than any other country, but she sees the mproductiveness of such an immense amount of dismay when wंe think what the financial condition of Europe will be in twenty, nay ten years,
to armaments increase as they have in the last ecade; England's great competitor, Germany, is is Sir Edward Grey said in a speech in Manavval program altogether and build nothing at his this year or even next year, do not think at hip building of the other great power Europe." Suppose for a minute that Great Britain did this what would the consequence,
direct or indirect, be ? Maybe Mr. Martin, with his keen insight and counsel, would undertake to step, but mighty few others. $\quad$ It think that for
and Areat Britain to make an enormous reduction in
ts ship building, when there was no sign of its having any impression on any of the otker grea
powers, would be to take an insane gambling Mr. Martin told us a lot of things we knew that the farmers' interests are all against the im plements of war, to which of course we all say
Amen. He asks us what quarrels we have that and we say "None" (at present). He then pro-
ceeds to give us a mathematical lesson which he concludes by teliing us that all the countries of their navics were divided by ten. To this also
we reply in the and We are any nearer the solution after all our mul-
tiplication and division. If Mr. Martin could persuade all the great powers to do this, he
would be honored as being the greatest man of the age. Some very wise men
have tried and are trylng this, but
have hitherto been unsuccessul, and for Great Britain to divide by ten and other countries to
add would seem rather strange. Mr. Martin goes on to tell us that Britain has had "no great war worry?", True, but what is the reason? by all, but how long would she have maintained should Canadians worry?" Surely the question is unnecessary. I am sure that Mr. Martin will
allow that such a vital question with the mother
land land concerns her children somewhat. Surely !
It think the question for us to answer is this, Is
it nean her naval supremacy? We must answer "Yes."
Should her sons in the colonies help her?


Favored with ideal weather, and a largè gaththe big dispersion wale of sixty' head of Holsteins whed by Bales Bros.o of Lansing, Ontario, on Bidding was spirited throughout, and actioneer Prentice disposed of the entire sixty head ine little over two and a-half hours, for an average of $\$ 159.60$ for females and $\$ 70.50$ for bulls When it is remembered that many of these were foundation cows well on alin and others were must be considered rood. Thirty mature feraales averaged $\$ 163$, the highest price being $\$ 350$ and six sold for $\$ 200$ each or over. Fitteen heifer over one and under two years of age averaged
$\$ 162.66$, the highest price being $\$ 295$. Five aied $\$ 130$ cal hip neary daughters of 'Sir Lyons Hengerveld seateven under two years of age, made the good average of $\$ 181.80$, the entire sixty head maling the grand total of $\$ 8,685$.
The following is a list of those selling Por $\$ 100$ or over together with their $:$ purch
Bessie
Kork Mills,
Kathleen Muttercup; R. ............................. Ridges,
Netie Nettie Tensen De Kol; F. Cherry, Lansing. Bonny Tensen; Geo. Cooper, Willowdale, Dellah Hengerveld Segis; Mr. Smith, ${ }^{\text {Dellah Favorit Posch; }}$ Buteo. Cooper Buttercup Segis; R. S. Davie, .................
Molly Bawn Knockaloe May 2ndi: R. Lawless Polly Favorit; W. Dix, Scarboro Ject. Favorit Segis Beauty; R. S. Davie,
Sir Segis Faforit; L. Weir, Matvern, Marjorie De Kol's Model; R. Lawless King Billie Faforit: W. Brickley, Thornhill, Princess Belinda Bluegrass; T. Eaton Co. Dellah's Best, Mr. Morton, Lefroy.
Black' Bird Segis: F. F. Osler, Bro Black Bird Segis; W, F. Ofser, Bronte Wax Myrtle Posch; W. Brickley, ${ }^{\text {Johanna Segis Modeli Mr. Carlyle, Newton- }}$ Bonny Faforit Segis; Mr. Rell, Amber Ophelia Princess; R. R. Stevens, LemionPriscilla Abigail Jones; W. G. Hill, Queens-
Blue' Bell Princess; Wm. Elliott, Unionville, Bell Faforit. Lansing; Mr. Carlyle,
Polly Faforit 2nd; Mr. Morton,
Springbrook Queen 3rd; M. Monahan, ........
Dellah De Kol Calamity; Mr. Grimsby, Bedford Park, '.................. ............. Maud Adams Faforit; Mr. McBride, King Faforit Blossom; Mr. James, Newtonbrook
Aggie Tensen Bryonia; E. F. Osler,
Myrtle Pride; Mr. Bloor, Willowdale Mansing Delight; R. Lawless,
Flora Blanch De Kols R. Lawless, Nellis Lyons Segis; Mr. Bales, Armitage,
Lorina Wopke Pasma; R. Watson, Pine Grove, Polly Segis; R. Lawless, Thorold, ,.............
Belle Falorit Posch; Mr. Thompson, Oalr Ridges,
Mable Segis; K. R. Dunbarton,
Nellie Gray Princess; Mr
. Thompson
Dellah De Kol Faforit; R. Watson,
Norah Norine Pasma; R. Lawless,
Faforit Tensen Nettie; R. Watson, ...........
Heifer not catalogued; Mr. Patterson
Heirer Agincourt,
$\$ 250$
165
155
210
210
180
180

| 180 |
| :--- |
| 1350 |
| 325 |

225
160
1135

Must Register Letters Containing Money.
A new regulation has been added to the postal
law which states that "The transmission of coin or bank notes in unregistered letters is expressly prohibited." Parties sending money by mail chouts, 25 cents, 30 cents and 40 cents may be had for 1 cent, at nearly every Post Office, and
Postal Notes or Money Orders for, larger amounts may be sent.

## Milk Advances.

A meeting of those interested in the produc-
tion of milk and cream for the city of Toronto tion of miks and cek when it was decided to place
was held iast weer the rates for milk during the coming summer at
$\$ 1.28$ per eight-gallon can delivered to the dairy, $\$ 1.28$ per eight-gallon can delivered to the dairy, This is an increase of
ruling prices last year dra

About the Amalgamation of Ontario Farmers' Organizations.

## ditor '"The Farmer's Advocate"

Criticism is a good thing, but your report of the organization meeting of the United Farmern of Ontario could not have been written by one who had a complete knowledge of the facts. However, inasmuch as your reporter received cercalculated to mislead your readers, I beg leavio to make a statement of the facts of the case, so that your readers may be in a better position to
The movement which culminated in last
week's meeting took a somewhat definite shap week's meeting took a somewhat definite shape J. Morrison, Secretary of Dominion Grange, and gome of those connected with the Grain Growers Grain Co., of Winnipeg. Mis correspondence had to do with the prospects for a direct inter
change of commodities between East and West. Following thin came an invitation from the Grain
Growers Grain Co. for Mitr. Hortion to attend their annual meeting on Nov. 11th and discusa the question further with the shareholders and
officers of the Company. This was done, and, as officers of the Company. This was done and, ass dance of representatives from the farmers' organizations of Wertern Canade at the annual
convention of the Dominion Grange and Farmers convention of the Dominion Grange and Farmers:
Association, heid in Toronto in December lat. Association, herid in Toronto, in lubs in Ontario were also invited to this meoting, and a general
invitation was extended to all who might be ininvitation was extended to all who might be finterested. Two representatives were present from
the United Farmers' of Alberta, three from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Grve from Manitoba, the latter representing the Guide, and the Grain Growers' Co. Quite a number of representatives Clubs were also presen ine question or red proven so successful in the' West received no little attention at the convention, and, as a result of the deliberations, it was decided that it would be in the interest of Ontario farmers to organize
along the two lines referred to very accurately in your report. A resolution was passed to this effect, and a committee was appointed with in-
estructions to take whatever steps they considerod structions to take what the substance of the reaos
necessary to carry out sented on this committee. Under the circumstances it could hardly have been otherwise, since
the Grange has been untili latety the only inde
ind pendent farmerrs organtization th thee farmera associations of the Prairie Provinces since 1909. Be that as it may, the committee, acting detaile A draft constitution was carefully preparea based upon the constitutions of the larmers aec retary of the committee, Mr. Morrison, under took to explore the fleld and ascertain the atti wards consolide His visits to the various local bodies met with unexpected success; everywhere the farmers seemed ready for the next step in advance towarai amalgaimation or consoiidation of interests. The committee, therefore, felt justified in planning foel a large public meeting of delegations could be
bodies, at which their recommendations submitted for consideration, and if the meeting deemed wise organization along the proposed linee could be efifected.
the commercial of the movement, the comthe commercial eny the way, is not a joint. stock company, but a co-operative company-shoula ba tion meeting, or subsequent to the orga red rather lengthy consideration by the committee, and it was finally docided that it would be advisable to incorporate. tion meeting, so that the inevitable delays attending legal incorporation should not subsequently interfere with the operations of the comcommittee to incorporate with as little expense as possible, which was done at a Farmers cish-
meeting near my own home, several of my neigh bors joining with me in applying for a The draft by-laws for the company were prepared
俗 Canada.
Finally the committee undertook to make ar19 rangements for the meeting in Toronto on the 19th and 20 th of March, at which their mand at which a permanent boord of directors for the company could be selected. ar as I can see, has noth to be ashamed of., They were operating under instructions, last meeting in Toronto.
the close of the lo the close of the lisht of these facts, permit me to call your readers' attontion to certain of your
criticisms. In the first place I may remark that criticisms. In the first place I may remark pro-
the by-laws were not submitted by the promer

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
FOUNDED 1860
vieional directore to the Legislature, as your
reparit stated. On the morning of March 19th I went over them with Mr. Johns, Assistant to the the endorsation of tho that they migh the were submitted to the meeting. I did this at Mr. Lick's suggestion.
Your report states
Your report states further that representatives and implies that this was not as it should be Apart from the recommendations of the committee, which had been prepared for some time, I be lieve that the facts do not justify your statewent. In fact I believe the contrary to be the case. matter what local bodies they represented, were there as farmers, with the sole purpose of ad-
vancing the cause and status of agriculture. Let vancíng the cause and status of agriculture. Let as sink
Your report;states further that "when it came to the essential features of the organization it
did seem as though a great deal was foreordaindid seem as though a great deal was foreordain-
Nothing was foreordained. The comedi". Nothing was foreordained. The comconstitution and by-laws, and had obtained a
charter for the company. nake certain specific recommendations which the meeting might approve or disapprove. Nothing
was foreordained, but there was much ready for was foreordained, but there was much ready for a public meeting, and, if the committee had done aothing in the way of preparation, the meeting would have ended as the previous one had ended, namely, with the appointiment of a special com be, exactly where we were last December.
Further- your report states that
seemed unfortunate that more of the mosit suc sessful salesmen and managers of co-operative
organizations could not have been present to give organizations could not have been present to give
others the benefit of their experience, etc." Who and where are these men ? The committee's in formation was necessarily limited, but they did Cheir best to secure the best available in the province. If their selection was unfair or unrep-
resentative of the most successful co-operative en cerprises in the province, it is their misfortune not their fault, and they will only be too pleased to be enlightened.
Your report aiso objects to the fact that F. and Market Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was not given a place upon the program. I have every respect for Mr. Har and fully expected that he would be present a phone and urge him to attend, but he was out phone and urge him to attend, but he was out - farmers' gathering, and it might have seemed little odd to select one particular government official and ask bim to speak at such a meet-elf-help movement, and must always remain free from official control. No one knows this better than Mr. Hart, who is well posted as to the extensive development of the movement in Europe, and knows, doubtless, the conditions which have made it so successful.
The following sente
worth repeating: "The constitution of the new and on paper looked fairly a spood, but all loca organizations affiliating with The United Farmers of Ontario must accept and abide by the constitution of the central body.". As a matter of fact it is not the constitution of the central body associations. Moreover, there is no possibility of consolidation without the adoption of one con-
stitution, which leaves branches with as much stitution, which leaves branches with as much local autonomy as is possible. Everyone present mittee was based on the constitutions of the Western farmers' organizations and was not based on that of the Grange. Admittedly it
allowed the greatest latitude to local bodies. allowed the greatest latitude to local bodies. cussion was that of the annual dues paid by members to maintain the head office, pay delegates' fares to annual conventions, and look after all such necessary expenses. Some compromise had to be effected. The decision arrived Grange, and also in the Western organizatione It differs by 25 cents a year from that prevailing in most Farmers Clubs, and, if this is too much to pay for the advantages of consolidation, local edmitted at different rates, which might hove be cuired to your reporter on second thought.- The queetion of a capitation tax is admittedily a difficult one; and there will have to be mutual con-
censions, as indeed there must be in all co-operaNom
alleged ming the criticism made concerning alloged metkods of electing directors and officers, without foundation in fact. The only thing the committee did was to prepare a, list of possible were willing to act. They had nothing to do with the election of officers for the Association. I did not know that my name would be placed in nomination for the presidency. I did not want nominating Mr. Drury, who was away in Ottawa at the time, and who had never been approached in regard to the matter. Moreover, my election as president of the company did not take place
in the public meeting, but in a subsequent meetin the public meeting, but in a subsequent meet-
ing of directors. The insinuation that the committee had arranged that Mr. Drury was to be president of the U. F. O. While I was to be presi-
dent of the U. F. Company is absolutely baseless. dent of the U. F. Company is absolutely baseless.
The committee never considered the matter at all, and anything done was done by private initiative, largely upon the spur of the moment. Admittedrushed thro was short. and business had to be If so they can be remedied in the future. Constitution by-laws and officers can be changed.
From the standpoint of my own business I have no desire for any further responsibility. Already I have made sacrifices of both time and money to assist in the movement that thireatens my own financial security. Others have done the same, with no thought of reward apart from the good
which their efforts may bring forth.
Further on your report states that i"a strong
association of 400 or 500 members may thinit
twice before they throw down their twice before they throw down their own rules,
send 50 cents per member to a central of which
they they know little, and, give up an elficient local salesman of great ability for an unknown quan-
tity." It is strange indeed that any tity." It is strange indeed that any such
ideas should obtain credence. Under the constitution as adopted every branch can follow ita own rules, and there has never been the faintelt suggestion that local bodies should dismiss local salesmen. The whole idea is absurd. The only stipulation made is that 50 cents per member the expenses of that body and of the annuld caf ventions. Doubtless this will deter some fromjoining, but it cannot be helped.
May I say in conclusion that, although mile takes have doubtiess been made, and will be made again, there has been no underhand juggling fia such a report I consider that "The Farmer's Ad vocate" has sacrificed a. reputation for fairnee and openmindedness that have put it in the very front rank as an agricultural journal; and I rogrot very much the misunderstanding to which
such a report will inevitably chairman of the committee that had charge of the meeting I am fully acquainted with the facto and shall be only too pleased to give more do tailed information upon any point concerning which inquiries ma $\qquad$ W. C. GOOD.

## An Agricultural Conference at Ottawa.

On Tuesday, March 24th, representatives from the Agricultural and Educational Departments of all the provinces were called in conference at Ottawa by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the best means of utilizing the Dominion grant to agriculture to the provinces. Agricultural college representatives were also present. It is understood that the provinces have a fairly free hand in the expenditure of this grant, but a great deal of good in conference of the men directly connected with the work in the provinces. The District Repre sentative idea now being worked out successfully in Ontario is likely to spread rapidly in some
form to other provinces, and as far as Ontario is concerned those in charge seem prepared to spend still more on this branch of the work and
further increase its effectiveneess. Hon. Martin further increase its effectiveness. Hon. Martin
Burrell entertained the Ministers. Deputies and Burrell entertained the Ministers, Deputies and
other representatives present at dinner at the other representatives present at dinner at the business session. $\qquad$
The new commission appointed to look into consisting of Sanford Evans Bay Canal, and Meighen, and Mr. Gohier, with Mr. Hepburn as secretary, have commenced the work leading up

## Markets

## Toronto.

Recolpts at the Onion Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 30 , were liberal, numbering 119 cars, 2,450 cattle, 460 hogs, 26 sheep, and 29 horses. Trade in cattle was slow. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.40; good, $\$ 7.50$ to 87.75; common, 86.50 to 86.75 ; cows, 83 to 87 ; bulls, 85.75 to 87.25 ; milleors $\$ 7$ to $\$ 11.50$; sheep, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 7.50$; rams 84 to $\$ 1.50$; sheep, 86 to 87.50 ; rams
89.25 fed and wat ared, and $\$ 9.50$ weighed off cars.
REVIEW of Last week's markets The total receipts of live stock at the
City and Duion Stock-yards for the past
week wera :


The total receipts of live stock at th
two yards for the same two weeks
1913 were:
:

were scarce, and as firm as ever. Sheep,
ewee sold at $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.25$; rams, $\$ 6$ to
$\$ 6.50$; cutters $\$ 10$. $\$ 6.50$; cutters, $\$ 4.50$ to rams, $\$ 6$ to
1embs, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.75$; light lambs, $\$ 9.25$ to 89.75 .
from $\$ 0.25$ to $\$ 9.50$, and watered, sold f. o. b. cars, and $\$ 9.75$ weighed off cars. UNION STOOK - YARDS HORSE SALE On Wednesday last, at the Union Horse
Exchange, there was the best horse sale conducted this season. The stables were
taxed to their capacity, trade being taxed to their capacity, trade being
brisk, and a good clearance was effected Buyers were present from many parts of
the country, and shipments were made to Moosejaw, Sask.; Montreal, Ottawa New Glasgow, N. S.; Buffalo, Quebec
City, as well as many smaller lots to different points in Ontario. The local
demand was good for drafters and horses. Prices were quoted as follows :
Drafters, $\$ 175$ to $\$ 250$; general - purpo horses, $\$ 150$ to $\$ 225 ;$ expressers, $\$ 17$
$\$ 225$; drivers, $\$ 100$ to $\$ 175$; serviceabl
$\mathbf{S o u n d}$ sound, $\$ 45$ to $\$ 85$.
BREADSTUFFS.
mixed, 97 c . to 98 c. ., outside; $\$ 1$, track 99 be., track, bay points; No. 2 northern,
98c.; more at Goderich, Oats.-Ontario, new, No. 2 white, 37 c . to 38c., outside; 4oc. to 401 c ..,
track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 2, 42 c ., rake ports.
Rye.-No. 2, 62c. to 63c., outside.
Corn.-American, No. 3 yellow, 74 c., all rail, track, Toronto.
Barley,-For malting, 54 c . to 55 c .; for
feed, 43 c . to 45 c ., outside.

Peas.-No. 2, 98e. to $\$ 1$.
Flour.-Ontario, ninety-per-cent. winterwhear patents, new, $\$ 3.80$ to $\$ 3.85$, вee
board. Manitobs flour-Prices at To ronto are: First patente, $\$ 5.60$; In col ton, 10 c . more; second patents, ${ }^{85.10}$ HAY AND MILLFEED.
Hay.-Baled, car lots, track, Toronto \$15; No. 2 hay, \$14.
Straw.-Baled, car lots, $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9$. Millfeed. - Manitoba bran. $\$ 25$, in bage track, Toronto; shorts, $\$ 26$; Ontarie
bran, in bags, $\$ 24$; middlings, $\$ 18.25$. bags, $\$ 24$; middlings,
COUNTRY PReDCE
Butter.-Creamery pound rolls, 82e. to
34c.; separator dairy, 27e. to 28 c .; store Eggs.-New-laid, 29c. to 30 c 14 c . to 15 c . Honey.-Extracted, 9c.; combs, $\$ 2.50$ to \$3 per dozen sections.
Beans.-Imported, hand-picked, $\$ 2.28$ per bushel; Canadians, hand-pickod
$\$ 2.25 ;$ prime, $\$ 2$.
Potatoes-Car of Ontarios, per Potatoes.-Car lots of. Ontarios, par
bag, track, Toronto, 8oc. to $90 c$. ; New Toronto.
Poultry Receipts light, and prices ver firm. Turkeys. dressed, 22c. to 25 c .. pers
lb.; geese, 18 c . to 20 c . per $1 \mathrm{~b} . ;$ ducke.
20c. 20 c. to 22 c. ; chickens, 20 c . to 24 c . per
1 b .; hens, 16 c . to 18 c . per 1 b. , dressed.
frutts and vegetables


APRLL 2, 1914
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

## Capital Authoriz Capital Paid <br> $25,000,000$ $11,560,000$ Total Assets $\quad 13,000,000$

 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Branches throughout everyof the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited.
Sale Notes Collected.
Savings Department at all Branches.

Groenings, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 8$; Canadian onions


## Buffalo.

Cattle-Trade good all ol last weelk,
prices being mostly 10 to 15 cents
obowe the preceding week, as a recult of
which several loads of Canadian cattle aboze the preceding woek, as a reeult or
which several loads of Canadian cattle
eere ofiered, and made money for the wipperie. Some ehipping Canadian oteers that were bought some months ap, sold up among the toppy cattle, be-
lng quite fat and desirable. ng quite fat and desirable. Pop steers
the past weok were out of Ohio, bring-
$\log 89.25$, with other sales of good log $\$ 9.25$, with other sales of $\$ 9000$
weight steers up to $\$ 9.05$ to $\$ 9.10$.
Most ahipping steene ranged from $\$ 8.40$ Most ahipping steare ranged from $\$ 8.40$
to $\$ 8.85$, and the demand for them was and quite a few of Bostom and near-by
adilers of better kinds of steers being ind the competition. Practically everything In the shipping steer line was cleaned up bofore noon. Market after Monday
ruled steady, local killers needing quite Crow cattle. Notwithstanding higher $\frac{\text { Le still heard from the }}{\text { killers on the unr }}$ lavorable beef trade. Western beef is eoming in in large quantities, oompetition with native handy butchering cattle that are real good in finish are coming. A fow Lods
$\$ 7.90$ to $\$ 8.10$, consididered a good price Sollers think that with the unfavorable that the right kinds of tidy steers and beifers would make money on the Buanal 87.75, and fancy, gobby fat cows up to
88.05 , the highest price paid for cown for some time past. Time is arriving
for a good trade on stock and feeding cattle. Order buyers have had request feeders for some week past, and no
doubt some Canadians in this line would be bought readily, as they have proved must be of good quality and, proferably edian fresh cows and springers are bringing high prices here, two consign-
mente of late selling to excellent advan8,500 Read, for the past week totaled the week before, and 3,400 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quota-

Heavy steers, good to choice, $\$ 8.40$ to $\$ 8.10$ to $\$ 8.50$; butcher steers, good to
choice, $\$ 7.75$ to $\$ 8.35$; butcher steers. medium to good, $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 7.75$;
butcher steers, common, $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.00$; best cows, $\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 6.75$; fair to good
Cows, $\$ 5.75$ to $\$ 6.00$; cutter cows, $\$ 4.50$ good to chice heifers, $\$ 7.40$ to $\$ 7.60$
lair to good heifers, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.00$ light and common, $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 5.50$; best
stockers and feeders, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.25$; lair to good, $\$ 6.00$ to $\$ 6.50$; common,
$\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5.75$; stock bulls, $\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5.75$; stock bulls, $\$ 5.25$ to
$\$ 5.75$; bologna bulls, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 6.90$;
tat bulls, $\$ 6,90$ to $\$ 7.40$; best milkers
and springers, $\$ 50$. to $\$ 80$; common,
$\$ 30$ to $\$ 50$.
Hogs.-Market was good first four days Hogs.-Market was good first four days
of last week, and Friday a break was
wuffered. Week starced with
parket for all grades, and Wednesday
all grades dre up to $\$ 9.40$, while Friday,
Therd down to $\$$ to Thursday's receipts included a deck of
Canadian hogs, and these sold at $\$ 9.0$ Canadian hogs, and these sold at $\$ 9.20$
Roughs, $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 8.50 ;$ stags, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$. Past week's run 27,680 , the pre-
vious week 24,600 , same week a year ago, 18,080
Sheep and higheer the past week and Wednesday values went off badly, with a reaction for the following two days. On the
middle day of the week buyers got top lambs down to $\$ 8.10$ to. $\$ 8.15$, and Thursday's and Friday's advance brought
the tops up to $\$ 8.50$, with culle $\$ 8.00$ down. Sheep were considerably stronger
for the latter part of the week, Monday's top for wethers being $\$ 6.40$, while
on Friday a load made $\$ 6.85$. Ewees, $\$ 5.75$ to $\$ 6.25$, and top, yearling
wethers, $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 7.50$; few $\$ 7.65$ Wethers, $\$ 7.26$ wool lambe selling at
Monday, with with
$\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 8.35$ clipped lambe brought up to $\$ 7.00$. No shorn stock operifered after the opening day. Recelpts: Past
week, 24,400; previous week, 25,200; year ago, $20,600$. Calvee.-First day of last weak the high time for calves, tops bringing

up to $\$ 11.00$, balance of the wiek tops | selling mostly, at $\$ 10.50$, with some |
| :--- |
| reaching $\$ 10.75$. Cull grades $\$ 8.50$ | down, and fed calves $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 8.00$. Runs: Pat week, 2,125 heed; previo

week, 1,850 ; yeer ago, 1,450 head.
Butter.-Creamery, Prints, 200 , Butber.-Creamery, Prints, 29 c ; , cre
ery, do. firsts, ery, do., firsts, 27 c. ; creamery, do.,
choice, 25 to 26 c .: dialry, chooce to
fancy, 26 to 27 c . dairy, fair to good, 24 to 25 c . Cheoee.-Cheese, fancy, new, 18 to
18, ac; good to choice, 17I to 18 c .
Egge. White, lancy, 22c.; lancy, mired, Egge. - White, lancy, 22c., fancy, mired, Dressed Poultry.-Demand good, firm,
Chickens,
fancy,
is fair to good, 17 to 18 cc ; fowls, fancy,

## Montreal.

The market for live stock of ell lcinds continued firm, considering that it was stock on the This is more especially
light recently. This
the case with cattle, the quality of the the case with cattle, the quality of the the cattle have been held back in order to get them into;condition for the Easter other week. Prices continued Arm.
Sales of beet steers were made at about $8 \frac{1}{c}$ c. per 1 b ., while fine were quoted at 8c., good stock sold from 7 lic. to 8c.,
and medium from 6c. to 7 c ., while common ranged down to 5 c . This latter price was mainly for cows and bulls.
Sheep and lambs were fairly steady, and demand was not at all active. Prices continued exceptionally high. Sheep at 8c. to 9c. per 1b. New calves were beginning to come along, but were sther common, and up to $\$ 12$ and $\$ 15$ each tone, apparently as a result of larger ollerings of several cars from lantobe.
These sold at 9 tc. to 9 ge. per lb., whlle Ontario stock ranged from 9yc. to about 9are. some common stock came in from as 7c., weighed off cars.
Horses.-Quite a lew horses have
changed hands lately. Horses welghing from 1,500 to $1,700 \mathrm{lbs}$, sold at $\$ 275$ to $\$ 300$ each; light draft, weighing from broken-down animals, $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$, and $\$ 350$ to $\$ 400$ each. and demand was moderately actlve ducks 16 c . to 18 c. ; chickens, 19 c . to 21 c .; fowl
16 c . to 18 c . and reese, 14 c . to 16 c . 16c. to 18c., and geese, market for dresse
Dressed Hogs.-The
hogs was steady, prices being 13 ic c. to hage per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoi
dressed stock. Potatoes.-The market was on the eas
side. Green Mountains were about 82 hy per bag, ex track, in car lots, while
Quebec varieties were 75 c . In a jobbin
way, prices were 20 c . to 25 c . higher, ex
store. Beigh 90 lbs.
Honey and Syrup.-New syrup should
be oflering in another week, and prices
be oflering in another week, and price
should be about $7 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$. to $8 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$. per 1. it
wood, and 80 c . to 90 c . in tins. White
 13c. to 14 c ., and strained, 7 kc . to 8 z c .
Eggs.-Prices of eggs fell-rapidly, owing was practically all Canadian, and the price was 25 c . to 27 c . per dozen. Butter.-The market for butter is like-
ly to hold firm for a week or two to ly to hold firm for a week or two to
come. Choice creamery was 29c. to 30 c . while Dairy butter was firm, at 28c. to 24 c . per lb. for O
Grain.-Oats were steady in price. No. Western Canada oats were quoted at lots; No. 8 were 43 fe. to 43 fc ., and No. 2 fobd at 42 cc . to 43 c . No. 8 Americain
yellow corn has advaniced to $78 \mathrm{i} c$.f to
79. Flour, The market held frm. Mant$\$ 5,60$ per barrel, in bags, seconde being $\$ 5.10$, and strong, bakers ${ }^{\circ} \$ 4.90$. On' tario winter-wheat flour was afiner, at
$\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5 \$ 0$ for patents, and $\$ 4.70$ to $\$ 4.90$
wood.
vill
Millfeed,-The market for millfeed was steady. Bran sold at $\$ 28$ per ton, and
shorta at $\$ 25$ in while middilinge were $\$ 28$, including bags. Mouthe was $\$ 80$ to $\$ 32$ per
$\$ 29$ for mixed.
Hay.-Prices of hay were a shide on the easy side. Montreal, track, was $\$ 15$ to $\$ 15.50$ per ton, while No. 2 extra good was $\$ 1$
to $\$ 14.50$, and No. $2, \$ 18$ to $\$ 18.50$. Soedd.-Morchants bought grass and sover seed, pretty freely, but tarmer
still held back. Prices were: Tlimothy $\$ 10$ to $\$ 11.50$ per 100 lbs, Montreal
$\$ 10$ red clover, $\$ 22$ to $\$ 24$ per 100 lbe , and alsike, $\$ 20$ to $\$ 24$ per 100 lbs .
Hides.-The market for hides was un-
changed. Quality improved lightly. Beef hides were 18c., 14 c . and 15 c . for Nos, 8,2 and 1 , respectively. Calf
kins were 17 c . and 19 c . for Nos, 2 and 1, and lamb skins were $\$ 1.20$ to $\$ 1.25$
eech, with horse hides ranging from eech, with horse hides ranging from
$\$ 1.75$ for No. 2, to $\$ 2.50$ each for No. Tallow sold at 1 te . to 8 c .
and 5 c . to 6 k . for rendered

## Chicago.

Cattle--Beeves, 87 to 89.60; Texad tears, $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 8.30$; stockers and feeders, $\$ 5.60$ to $\$ 8.10$; cows and
$\$ 8.70$ to $\$ 8.50$; calves, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 9$,
Hogs. Light, 88.45 to $\$ 8.70$; mixed rough, $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 8.80$; pigs, $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 8.65$; bult of sales, $\$ 8.85$ to $\$ 8.65$
Sheep and Lambs.-Sheep, native, $\$ 5.25$
to $\$ 8.75$; yearlings, $\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 7.50$; to $\$ 6.75$ y yearlings, $\$ 8.25$.

## Goscip.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., states that he has had a very keen demand lor Angus cattle this winter, both in bulls and females. Mr. McEwen has never
made a practice of atting and showing his breeding herd up to the present time, but every cow in it has been selected from one or other of the best herds on the American side, and the fact that
every bull call has been ordered the year before being weaned, is a proof of the fact that the stock - raisers here want breeding as well as conformation and
quality. A selection from the herd has been made recently by Geo. A. Walker, Metcall, Ont., of six choice females; two cows in calf to Blackbird Beverly, Orleans Queen 5th, and Marguerite D. 2nd, $t$ wo hoifers about a yoar old and two
calves, both Queen Mothers. To complete his herd in September, Mr. Walker gets a bull call of the Westerton Rose family, and a right start in breeding is assured by the use of this typical, wellselected. W. H. Littlefield, of Brantford, has purchased Blackbird Beverly, the Alloway Lodge herd for two years, and this bull's past record as a areeder re
lieves Mr. Littuefield of any uncertainty
as to his value as a sire. Glen Eyrie lieves Mr. Littlefield of any uncertainty
as to his value as a sire. Glen Eyrie
Rose 3rd, and a strong bull call, were should
third.

Sold to Mr. R. E. Golden, McGregor Ont. This young cow has already produced two choice calves. and is arain Wm. Moharey, Rusell, Ont., is oilering
three choice imported Olydesiale athel lions this spring.

STOCK SALII DATES CLADMMB April 3rd-_J. Lloyd Jones, Burford,
Ont.i Shropshire - Bkeep, Shorthorns, and dairy cattle.
April 8th-Camby Oharlton Boms, Springfeld, Ont.; Shorthornis. April 9th-P. J. Salloy, Lachino Raples, Que.; Holstolns.
At a sald of Percherons at Graid Tstind, Nebraplek, March 19 and 20, the highest price reached was \$1,750, for the phose wotight was reported as 2,200 lbis. The black, throeyear-old atallion, Colotuns, made 81,500 , asd the gray tour-
year-old, Kabalour, brought $\$ 1,000$. The year-old, Kabatour, brought $\$ 1,000$.
hitghot price for' 2 mare was $\$ 675$.
R. Honey \& Sons: Bricklest Ont.; white that their yoing buill, born May 8th. which they are ofiering for salo; bo sith of the Ganiadlan chemploi four-year vold heifer, which will give over $20,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ orders now for young bulle trom R. O. P. cows, and sired by Our Ville sir Abbe lerk.

THE LLOYD-JONES SALE,
In the dale to be conducted by 3 . Lloyd-Jones, Buriord, Ont., on April sid. 1914, are some breeding condition, and out of typy and good-milliting cows. The Shropshire owes and owe lambs are good lot, and include the necond-prize atwe lamb at Toronto last November
The dairy cattle are the producing kind, The dairy cattle are the producing kind
and in right condition for the buyer. There are some brood sown oltered which will bo a snap for the buyer at this season. All will be sold, without reserve. column and got full particulars?

## s. J. Pearson, of Mrondontele, Peel

 "The Farmer's Adivocate;" as for many years owner of the high-cless Valley Home herd of Shorthore cattle, died suadenly at hie home, March asth, in hisf6th year, alter two yeare of failing health, which cauned him to retire from farming to the aljolining viliage. Ie was a highly roopeoted man, an ardent prohisitionist, raisod in the Quakor falth, and was for forty yoare e faithful miem
ber of the Mothodiat Church. He is
gurvived by one wom and four daughters. SHORTHORNS AND HOLSTMESS BY What will What wil to ther crowning ovent of sales of pure-bred centtle, will take place at, the Meadowbrook Farm, ${ }^{21}$ millem weot of the town of Whitiby; on Tuesday,
April 14th, 1914. On that date there April 14th, 1914. we amplete diaperalon of thene noted herde of 81 shorthorns and 29 Holsteline. At this anle an opportunity will be presented to the Shorthorn and
Holsteln breedern of Canade to purchase Holstein breeders of Canade to purchase
at prices net by themselves two of the at prices net is in the country. Herde that represent a mpat careful seloction extonding over, neverall yearl, parent stock purchased at high prices with the
object in view of building up herde both the breeds second to none in Cax ala. All the cattle will be in the nicest kind of condition, and all the Holstolm are tuberculin-tested. Two of the riche bred stock bulls in the country are in
cluded in the offering, fuller particular cluded in the oflering, fuller next week' is wie. For a full description of the cate tle, their breeding, etc., write for a catelogue to hitby Ont. By special arrangement the train leaving Toronto at 9 a $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ will stop at Whitby Station. The ${ }^{\text {Holstinn }}$ the Shorthorns at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.


Travel Notes (FROM HELAN'S DIARY. Wiesbaden, Feb. 10, 14 anticipations of a change of abode oeme true only too quickly. Aunt Julie docided in the twinkling of an eye that the only place for her was Wiesbaden. There, she thought, she would find surcose trom rheumatio sorrow. So, sur to Wloebbaden we were hustled. But I do think she might have waited one more
day, when she knew we were all going $t_{0}$ the masquerade ball at the Deutche Thedter that night. But that's Aunt Julial Once she gots an idea in her So I just had to swallow my disappoint ment and pitch in and pack three trunks, and instead of having a gay time at the buil as I had expected, I found myseil od health resort.
We are at the Palace Hotel, a perfectly gorgoous place, but in spite of its gran-
dour it seems to me exactly like hospital. Nearly all the guesta ere more or less crippled, and hobble alon the halls with canes or crutches or are fully depressing after the gay life of Munich
And the fog ll I I haven't been able to catch a glimpse of the building tng out of the window is about as ex elting as trying to gee through trosted
glass. And as tor the sun parlor-it glasg. And as for the
Beodecker says that Wlesbaden lies in and vineyards. It may be true, but it's hard to believe. My private opinion io that it Hes in a basin full of fog.
don't think there's anything in Wies don't think there's anything in Wieswater. There's so much hot mater underground that the stoam comes wi through the gratings in the street. The Palace Hotel is just across the
treeet from the Kochbrunner where the Invalids go to drink the mineral water

 mical skiph is too räid " And rythacross the street. It is really a sort of adagio hobble. If there is such a Julia's German as "'to hobble,", Aunt would be expressed in that language somewhat in this style: "Every morn-
ing early; Aunt Jutie is over the goret thg early; Aunt Julia is over the street gehobbled." No wonder foreigners get muddle- headed trying to express themselves in this awful language. Every word seem, to be put in the place where
it will cause the most trouble to students, and some of the verbs are broken ence. I quite agree with Mark, Twain about German. He wiid it would take
clever person thirty Julia's morning escort to the Koch
brunner. The first timin expired from suppressed laughter-it was
such a droll sight. The spring is
Thclosed in a glass pavilion, and a lone
glass-enclosed promenade leads up to it. as early as \& a. m., the pavilion io ope
to visitors. have their own mugs, to the handles o
which are tags. These muge are kepted behind the Nothing sounds more like swearing than bass voice, call out his, with a deen,
waltreess.
For ing to

## hundert-acht-und-zwanzig - it init

 hisses all the way through. isit. shall I forget that first morning The parilions cold and darl and loggy. looking mon was filled with gloomyglass mugs. Most of them were either both, or fat. and some of them were ir abothere was such a sad funereal looked to me like a procession of mournors going up to take a last look at the

Front View of the Kurhaus, Wiesbaden.
The Kochbrunner water is supposed to and lung affections; Wiesbaden for rheu-
cure rheumatism and reduce obesity-so matism and obesity cure rheumatism and reduce obesity-so matism and obesity, etc. Then there is
the fat and the lame flock here by thou- Baden-Baden; Marienbad; Wildbad. Bat sands. Over two hundred thousand houple visit Wiesbaden annually for the cure The output of the Kochbrunner is five housand gallons an hour, and it never summer. It day or night, winter or clusively for drinking, and the water from the other twenty-three mineral springs is used in the bathing establishments. But they do not depend


Back View of the Kurhaus, the Terrace Restaurant
natural cures in Wiesbaden by any means. tion, and somebody's pockets will
The town is a perfect hive of doctors- filled with gold resident M.D.'s is enough to make the * * * March 1st. most cherful person a deep, dark blue.
You feel as if you must have something are a great many famous physicians there surgeons here whose fame is so wideForld come here for treatment. There sectus to be a special sanitorium for al-
most every ailment known, magnificent

I have heard it said that Germany is the most rhevamatic countríy on earth but that as ac compensation a kind and plied the Providence has plentifully suppringa. country with curative mineral but a. Mis may be all imagination. ive it crean map would seem peppered with "beds," and thet wird always means a mineral spring of some kind. The waters of Carlsbend are especially good for the liver; Bad Nanheim
spring came in, and we had a successio of bright, balmy days. I have actuall
seen those orcharids seen those orchards and vineyards memthey are still wearing the gray garb bu winter.
If I had only stayed in Wiesbadon on week, I should have emphatically an hole that it was the most horribl hole on earth, but after three weolk
residence I can truthfully say it is very beautiful and interesting city. Stranger's Quarter is especially Ano, architecturally, consisting chiefly of mag nificent hotels, large, attractive pension and millionairish-looking private rest Wiesb
spect; it is resiltes Rome in one $r$ spect; it is built on hills, but wherea
Rome is credited with seven, wiesil den has so many you can't count them. (ho
yond the city hills are more hills) And yond the city hills are more hills, and times seeming to be quite near, and at other times hazy and indistinct.
The streets in the old part of the tow are narrow and crooked, but in the mod ern part there are made wide and beav-
tiful avenues. Wilhelm strasse, the main street, named, of course, after main Kaiser, is not only broad and straight but also level; it combines commerce and pleasure, being bordered on one side with
alluring shops, and on the other side Kurhaus Pork, and a wide promenad shaded by magnificent old trees. At certain hours of the day-at noon and are all the afternoon-when the visitors are all out for an airing, Wilhelm strasse is a cosmopolitan crush; the lame and
the fat, the fashionable and the unfashionable, the visitors and the townspeo ple, all rub elbows on the wide pave ment, and the jargon of tongues is like
unto that of the Tower of In the vicinity of the Kurhaus there are many ornamental benches for the benefit of exhausted pedestrians, and on warm, sunny days, every seat is occupied. It goes without saying that the frail could hold up the elephantine heavy weights that come here to take the cure, o see a row of them basking in the sun is suggestive of a comic Sunday supplement. A bench that seats eight average-sized Americans is barely large enough for two elderly, fat-upholstered
German couples. Some of them, I'm sure, have not seen their feet for a long time-except, perhaps, in a looking-glass, and their feet are not small, either;as large objects. With the exception of a few streets, walking in- Wiesbaden is full of ups and downs. The streets on the hills are like
multiplied letter S's." Uncle Ned says multiplied letter S's. Uncle Ned says
they are so erratic they make him think of a scared hen running around a backyard. If you happen to absentmindedly stray off a street that is long enough to have a perspective, you are apt to walk
around in a circle, or get lost in a network of unknown paths. Uncle Ned went out for a little ramble one morning by
himself, and much to his surprise found himself on the top of the Neroberg (s high hill overlooking the town). He until he idea he was anywhere near confronted by the Observauntil he was confronted by the Observa-
tion Tower. When he came home the remarked in an off-hand way:
'I've been up on the Neroberg. Fine "I've been up on the Neroberg. Fine
view there. Can see the Rhine and the country beyond." see the Rhin and But he didn't go for a walk the next
day. He said he had important letters to write, but I think he was stiff in the The motto of every German health resort seems to be : "Keep the patient either busy or amused." So in every resort there is a Kurhaus for the enterrainment and convenience

APRIL 2, 1914
magniffent affair, and it ought to be terior is too gorgeous for words, but not onough gold decoration on the ceiling of the concert hall to support the envir desired in the Kurhaus-from a sausage to classical music. There are sump-tuously-deconated conversation-rooms, and large, splendidly-lighted reading - rooms parts of creatiot-exeept Canada. But parts of a good supply of English news papers containing more or less news from Carade.
There is one particular- room in the Kurhaus which is very popular with old
gentlemen. It is the chess-room. At ant hours of the day it is full of gray beards so absorbed in chess problems they are oblivious to all else. Chess eems to be a fine game for elderly, inwice a day fine orchestral concerts ar iven in the Kurhaus. The audience is the most bald -headed one I ever saw. Looking down from the gallery, it fairly listens, there are so many shiney pates t is a very quiet, sedate, well-behave udience. Sometimes an old gentleman oes to sleep and causes a ripple of ex itement in his immediate vicinity, bu ight. Disturbing noises are "verboten." One afternoon a gentleman who was sit ling up near the platform had aneez ing fit. He made such peculiar noises
that he upset the gravity of the orchesral players to such an extent that they conductor was furious. He stopped the orchestra, and turned towards the audiance in a blaze of wrath. Fixing his eyes on the unfortunate gentleman with
the objectionable sneeze, he reprimanded him very severely for breaking the Kurhaus rules.
of course. the ancient Romans have been in Wiesbaden. Where haven't they been ? Away back in 300 A. iD., Wies-
baden was one of their important forts Rellics of old Roman conduits and baths have been dug up near the Kochbrunner, and there is an interesting bit of the old ortress wall still standing on the side the Heidenmauer (Heathen Wall). On the top of this hill is an ancient burialground in which are some mouldy Roman I met a queer old lady there one day. She was sitting on a ben absed in other end of the bench, she lifted her oyes and peered at me over the top of heer gold-rimmed spectacles. "American?" she inquired, in a woolly Western acc
I nodded.
"Thought so from the clothes.
I was wearing a Munich suit, but I did "Interestin' place this," she went on, "Beatsestin' place this," she went on, old Romans was. They seem have
boen every place, especially every wet

Experiment Work at the
Central Experiment
Farm.
paper given at the Horticultural Convention, Toronto, by F. E. Buck,

Never before in the history of the world Was there a period when such a vast years of careful and oftimes laborious thought given, or such huge sums of money spent as are to-day performed, siven and spent for what is termed Experimental Work. Every branch of hu
man effort has its experimental section That ninety-five per cent. of nearly all such experimental work is negative in Ito results, or looked at in another way is time, money and labor lost, and yet
does not deter the human race in its does not deter the human race in ite things which make life more livable, i eloquent testimony to the indomitable courage and perseverance of the huma spirit. It is not being too confident to
affirm the five per cent of successes in this experimental work of the last on or two hundred years has carried the world a larger step forward than that which it took during the previous two Now, while this great loss in expari-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
mental work, due in some cases to alsa Curator of the Botanic Garden or mental work, due in some cases to
negative results and in others to im-
mature results which have mature results which have to give place
to more reliable results, as is the case to-day with the modern science of aeronautics-while this loss is to be re-
gretted it is soon forgotten ably acquitted in the light of the small percentage of magnificent triumphs.
At Ottawa where the chief farm Ats, ottawa where the chief farm ex-
ists, which is the central one of the ists, which is exe central one of the of which forp rapidengrowth and perhaps efficiency is perhaps not paralleled in any country of the world, our work is of such a character and such kindly interest is taken in it by all sections of quired to tell you, at the present stage
of agricultural development, (through


Zeppelin Airship Passing Over Wiesbaden
our reports and bulletins), the results of malking it a beauty spot has appealed all the one hundred pere cent. of work
undertaken, that is, the big percenitage of negative as well, as the small percentage of sucosseful work. It is of course true, and we may have occasion to se why before we close, that the results of
our work at the Central Farm and the our work at the Central Farm and the branch farms show a better balance than dicated in the general statement. But the polint here is. first, we should be more than satisfled if we can garner
from experimental work a fair percentfrom experimental work a fair percent
age of such successes as more than re age of such successes as more than re
pay for all spent time, money and pay for and second. I wish if possible to use the remainder of this short paper in considering the successes of our work rather than
bulk form.
Work With Trees and Shrubs.-At the Work With Trees and Shrubs.-At the system in Canada, the work of teesting, recommending and in some cases distributing hardy and ${ }^{\circ}$ desirable ornamental arees, shrubs and fiowerg was undertaken
a fairly extensive scale. The work was under the direct supervieion of the late Director and the present Dominiom
Horticulturist who was at that time late Director and the present Dominion and kept up-to-date. Nowhere in the
Horticulturist who was at that time world, as far as I am aware, is there Arboretum. In a young country like taken by the Fediaral Government on such a scale had an outstanding value. In the first place it allowed reliable in-
formation to be issued in the form of semi-popular bulletins. such as those of "Hardy Trees and Shrubs," and "Herbaceous Perennials tested at Ottawa., very large editions of both these bulle-
tins being now nearly exhiausted and in the serond place the judicious dis tribution of such plants to the branch farms, public and other institutions where they attracted the attention of the public, has meant that for some years past, and at the present more than ever before the possibility od
beautifying the individual home and
making it a beauty spot has appealed wise to-day might have homes as unat-
ractive as those of many districts of the old world or the desolate homes of new settlers in our own land.
Countless shrubs have been tested and discarded. Others have proved of great value, and the good results rewarding
the efflorts put into this ling of mort make it stand out surely as of large importance in encouraging the otrivinge after those things which develop the
moral and ethical phases of our life. This work is still going forward. Juet
now, to mention but one of tis pheses now, to mention but one of its phesee ne have under observation a number of
new shrubs and varieties of well-known
shrubs. which were shrubs which were introduced a fow
years ago from China and other coumyears ago from China and other coun-
tries by E. H. Wilson, of the U. S. D. partment of Agriculture, as well as other shrubs both donated and purchased. We are also putting shrubs to the teet-with regard to their suitability phase of work rather new with us. in this same regard the test of plants for hedge purposess is being expanded
and kept up-to-date. Nowhere in the
such a complete and thorough test of plants suitable for hedge purposen, of
that which may be seen under way at

Ottawa. About pien under why varieties of trees and shrubs are wised Many of the hedges are over twent years ald, while others are only one of two. Most are in I fine condition, and many are very handsome and attractive Visitors from all parts of the world com-
pliment the farm on this collection, and pliment the farm on this collection, and plants for this purpose. A bulletin on the experiment will be published before long.
If
I
If I might mention a fact or two
which we have discovered and which which we have discovered and which
seem to interest visitors to shem such are pointed out to them, I should like to do so.
The following treas
The following trees make almost pert fect hedges
All of the hardy birches, namely The Larchee both the American and European.
And several other trees; while some
trees that might be expected to do bettrees that might be expected to do bet tor when grown for hedge purposes, the Manitobe maple and the Ruseian Mulberry are examples.
ment to attempt growing any plan ment to attempt growing any plam fioral effect and a good hedge, becanes in pruning a plant to keep it to a
hedge form the flower buds have to bo hedge form the fower buds have to bo
sacrificed, consequently several of the most handsome shrubs make poor hedge plante. However, it a hedge with distinctive character is required, any one
of the foilowing might be used: of the following might be used Purple-leaved barberry, golden nine
bark, red-leaved roee, cut-leaved alder bark, red-leaved roses, cut-leaved alder,
red-twigged dogwood, American beech, end the following evergreens: Douglas golden arbor-vitae, uilver-tipped arbor-
vitie, Irish juniper, and Swles atone vitaie,
pine.
O
Ordinarily wo seore a plant as perfect lor hedge purposas when it measures up
to the following reguirements: to the following requirements :
It must grow vigoroualy, but not too
rapidly, otherwiee it wili requite too
much pruning. It must have an attractive appearaice
throughout most of the year, and muast throughouit most of the year, appearance quilkly nafter
it must permit being pruned to eymmetrical tormand an forme which will not holld the snow on the top in the
It must all out well at the base wheo planted in single rown, at 18 inches It must not winter-kill in places, and must not suffer from attacks of insects or fungus diseasee.
These are the main polints of a Bood hedge, and at Ottawa we have
which meet all these requirements

Work With Perennital Flowers.-A
words onily on perennial flowers. Mecoun's bulletin on "Herbaceove Por ennials," publiahed in 1903, showe at

Trial hedges at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. On the left, from the figure of the ma
a hedge of Yellow Birch. Both these native trees make excellent hedges.

tmportant plants. This group has been enlogized of late as being responsible for most of the Beantification.
Our most recent work with perannials Kais been to tert them for their effect of these fowers previously tested for other information, are now grown in a
border 12 feet wide and 450 feet long, border 12 feet wide and 450 feet long, prepared specially for the purpose in
1911. In thit border the five or six great seasonal groups of perennials are well represented. Such being the bulbs
as tulips, narcissi, etc., for the first as tulips, narcissi, etc., for the first paoonies, after which come the first
bulk of bloom,-which is phloxes for late suinmer elfect, and the phioxes for autumn, effects.
It should be mentioned here perhaps that there are certain times during the summer when the amount of bloom in a
perennial border is very small. One of parennial border is very smal
these periods is that which after the bulk of the early summer plants have bloomed. Since this is a time of the year when a large number
of people are expecting the flowers to of people are expecting the flowers to
look at their best, we are just now working to find suitable flowers to fill in these gaps in the floral year. The Nower Work.-Having then briealy are at least three lines of effort which we hope have met with a permanent 1y, the work with ornamentall trees, 1y, the work with ornamentat trees,
shrubs and pereninial fowers, I think it whl be well to come to the second division of the paper, and tell you a yittle ab

## First

First of all, with regard to annual ot the Central Experimental Farm in past years, but no systematic attempt was made to record data relating to them. such as was done by Mr. Macoun
with regard to the perennials grown in the arboretum.
Since 1911, however, the seed of sev-
eral hundred different varieties of annual eral hundred different varieties of annual flowers has been obtained each year from
various seedsmen in this and other countries. Details are not possible here, but results have been obtained which are enggestive and encouraging. Some re sults have suggested other lines of experiment, for instance, the seed of
number of annual plants left over from previous years and saved for a test as germinability, was sowed just before the pariod of drought of last June and July. A certain number of the young plants which came up did not succumb
to the heat and drought, but survived under the most adverse conditions and
gave bloom late in the year after those
point of interest it may be stated that they bloomed with us at ottawa up till the end of October. From this we concut most annuals under similar conditions, in order to know what can be recommended to people who wish to raise flowers under conditions that There are, of courgs, people like this who write to us for information, some unfortunately who would willingly stint the care and yet accept the results; others there are. alas, who in arid seccourtesy while doing so most unwilling ly. One very interesting point of general interest which we have noticed and which has been called to our attention nection with these annuals, is that the intansity of their colors is greater with us at Ottawa, than it is, say in England. The brilliancy of the whole patch
of annuals tested at Ottawa wes very great this past dry season. To tell you anything about the recent experiments, coramenced in 1911, with roses, more particularly the hybrid tee varieties, other than this, that already a first edition of a pamphlet on roses will be ready shortly, is unnecessary perhaps, because what we have to say about the test so far will be said in that pamphlet. I must mention, how-
over, that we started tests with sweet peas about the year 1910. ASo far those tests have been chielly variety costs, but in future we are planning to growe them cover in addition methods of growing, etc. We need definite informar
tion on several points, such as whether sweet peas will do well when grown under certain conditions in the same position year after year. We want more inpea disease and troubles, reliable data regarding which cannot be given till definite observations have been carried on several years. We do know certain things about certain methods which seem to contradict certain prevailing in a trench did not do so well in our soil as those grown by their side which were sown in level ground. Another is inches apart did not do so well as those planted three inchee apart, and that those planted closer than this did best during the early part of the year Since the sweet pea is so popular I thought I might be pardoned more
readily for mentioning these details.

How Experiments Sometimes Originate
correspondencs which falls to the lot of every officer at the Central Experimental Farm to deal with often contains qued that experimental work should be started in new directions.
At the present time we have in mind several experiments which are in a measure to be taken up in order to enable us to give correspondents point. In this class we include experiments which, while interesting a limited section of the public only, indicate that there are forces at work in Canada today which augur well for the culture of
its people of means and their appreciaits people of means and their apprecis-
tion of beautiful homes. For instance, a few years ago practically no enquiries came to the farm with regard to aquatic plants, rock plants, etc. Such is not he case to-day, however. and we are on these and similar questions from first hand knowledge.
We have also in variety tests of certain large groups of plants, such for instance as the payy the iris a very large field paeony, the iris, etc., a very large field have in all such groups too many inferior varieties, and too many varieties of ordinary merit duplicating each other. This question is, however, one for trade meeting rather than one such as trade
this.
Our
Our effort to improve things in these onnections. which of course have not greatly strengthened, (I believe if I may ay so personally and on the side), is those efforts could be prosecuted in co-
operation with the actual growers in Canada and elsewhere
Lastly I should like to say that in all wish to keep in mind at least two things, one is improvement, that is, in the widest meaning of that word. Improvement is sought by selection, by introducing new things and discarding old, by rearranging old and new, by .modern trol of insects and diseases, by the cultivation of that taste and knowledge of the best which leads to the improvement
of those things that make better home surroundings possible. Improvement, that is, in things themselves and in the way of doing things. This must be the raison detre
The other thing is this, bringing us
back to the point where back to the point where I remarked that it seemed to be true that the num-
her of successes in the work at the exher of successes in the work at the ex-
perimental farm is perhaps greater than perimental farm is perhaps greater than
indicated in other connection, and for indicated in other connection, and for
this reason we do not seek the new

things so oftem as the slight improte ment of the old and therefore our the same time tremenously potent an accumulative force in the coures by years. Even as much as is the adven of one new thing occasionally. The balance of the success of the experlmental farm system is a creditable one
we believe, and so long as we reme not to do work which other people other experimental stations in the State and elsewhere have alifeady done; long as we do not do duplicate worlic local conditions, and know how to fit it into its place in life, and do it without deviation by discouragement of season
or events, even so long will the or events, even so long will the experb mity justifying, we hope its continuance nd. increase.

Good Hardy Perennials for Canadian Gardens (By E. I. Farrington.)
With perennials alone, it is possible to have a gay garden the whole summer
through. There are many reasons, too why perenials are many reasons, too why perennials are particularly woll
worth growing, chief among them being the fact that once started, they require comparatively little attention. They must be started in good soil, carefully prepared, however, it they are to have a long life and prove the succe
gardener has a right to expect.
The soil where they are to stand should be dug over to a depth of at least a foot, and made fine with hoe and rake.
Unless naturally rich, a bountiful supply of well-rotted barnyard manure or pula ready - mixed commercial fertilizer a ready - mixed
should be added.
When planting perennials, the gardener must be careful to allow for space enoug between the plants arter they have be come well established. As some kinds low and bushy, the habits of the plante must naturally be taken into consideraIn the fall, the perennial bed may be protected by covering it with leaves or it is best not to do this until the ground has become first frozen. It is the alter-
nate freezing and thawing which doee the mischief.
There is no better perennial for the very easily managed, asks only a mode erate amount of attention, and will flower freely even if deprived of direot sunlight a portion of the day. After
two or three years the old plants may be divided, so that in a comparatively be divided, so that in a comparatively
short time a large bed of phlox may be short time a large bed of phlox may be
obtained from a small beginning. These flowers naturally cover a long season, which may be extended several weeks by
trimming some of the plants early in the trimming some of the plants early in the
season so that blossoming will be doseason so that blossoming will be do-
layed. Phlox comes in a variety of
colors, colors, and the large heads or trusses
are equally attractive when they appear are equally attractive when they appear
in a mass or distributed through the in a mass or distributed through the
border. Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower, han
Gorder many admirers, and in its improved
forms is exceedingly attractive. Tho variety known as Grandiflora will blossom from .July until freezing weather, and its bright colors are delicate enough
so that the blossoms are useful for decorative purposes indoors. Gaillardia will grow almost anywhere, and in any soil.
Monkshood is an old-time favorite, and Monkshood is an old-time favorite, and
a new variety now on the market, will
comer commend itself to all lovers of this
flower. It is called Aconitum Wilsoni, and is named for "Chinese" Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, Mass., who discovered the parent plan on of his journeys into the remote parts
the Celestial Empire. It has large, paleblue trusses, which remain well through the month of October. The Marsh Mallows may be expected to do well in many
Canadian gardens with a little winter Canadian gardens with a little winter
protection.
They are very attractive protection. They are very atrace fowers. Probably the favorite variety is Crimson
Eye, which grows four feet tall, and is pure white, with a crimson center. fow
of the later flowering perennials, are more satisfactory flow. In some
that it is almost a weed, but it is very pary of culticularly usafioful, especially to the amateur. It growis tall, ahd somotime
aeeds staking. Some gardeners say that by cutting off the flowers before they be oy to fac
ond crop.
Boltonia is another fine, tall-growing late perennial, with in great profusion. A soms, produced in great prof of its bloom (1) Is simply a great blue ball. Anothe tate perennial is Helium Autumnale,
which is just as easy to grow and quite as lavish very pleasing shade of yellow. soms are a very pleasing shade of ye
There should be a place in every gat
for both this plant and Boltonia. Usually hollyhocks may be grown with Uscoess, and if well-started plants are
and early, they are almost sure to bloom the first season, and to continue Aowering until late into the fall. Of
lata years, hollyhocks have been so badly afiected by rust that many amateur have given up trying to grow them, but
this disease ay. be kept in check if the plante are sprayed with Bordeau mixture ery early in the season.
Foxgloves, catalogued as Digitalis, are
trikingly handsome perennials, blooming otrikingly handsome perennials, blooming
in midsummer. They are very hardy, but do not flower until the second year.
Growing to a height of four or five feet, they should net be planted where they will interfere with other plants. They
need abundance of room, too, for a heavy ground, the flowering spikes shooting up
out of them. Stately and old-fashioned as they are, they give a pleasant touch
dignity to the garden. of course, the hardy Pompon Chrysanmemums are not to be overiooked. Few gerdens of Canada, and few make a finer
how. They give color and life to the garden at a time when most needed-
late in the fall, after Jack Frost has aid his blighting finger on all the more on the gay little "mums," and flowers
may be gathered in November. It is necessary only to provide the plants with
a well - drained location, and to cover them with litter late in the season. The however. These chrysanthemums look of the house, and the colors run through THE REST ANNUALS FOR CANADIAN
GARDENS. Although there is hot the wide variety farther south, yet conditions here are Just right for growing some sorts of
Cowers to perfection. Sweet peas, for example, glory in the moist, cool atmos-
phere, and blossome of the finest oharacter are produced.. It is true, of ticularly easy to handle. It is a willful
lower, and seems to have decided likes and dislikes. It is very hardy; though ground is in condition for cultivation The best plan is to make a trench about
five inches deep, planting the seeds in the of soil. As the seas advances, the trench should be gradually filled. It is not easy to make the ground too
rlch for sweet peas, and a thorough pul verization of the soil is necessary in
order to provide the proper feeding plan to apply manure water once a weel throughout the season. A little old
noot dissolved in water and poured around the plants just when the buds have
Rormed, will tend to give the flowers an Nothing is better to support sweet-pea
Vines than brush. Of course, poultry Vines than brush. Of course, poultry
wire will answer, but the plants are much
more likely to be broken when it is
used. It is very easy to injure the plants, and one must even injure careful
When picking the blossoms. Constant eutting is the price of an abundant sup-
ply, however. If one stops cutting, the
flowers cease to come. Sometimes in liowers cease to come. Sometimes in
eect pests bother, but it is an easy mat tar to keep them in subjection by th in Hquid form, and mast be diluted. Another annual which is wefl adapte

## o Canadian gardens is Snapdragon, or Snapdragon is really a perennial, but it best grown as an annual, and should be started in a box in the house in March, or in a hotbed. It is easily transplanted, and will flower almost anywhere, even in partial shade

 garden, and its handsome blossoms ar ften to be found after hard frosts hav cut down almost everything else. Snap-dragons come in many delicate shades, and are come in many delicate shader, a long while.
Perhaps the hardiest of all annuals suited to Canadian gardens is the Pot call it. This useful, low-growing plant, crowded with its yellow and sulphurcolored blossoms, will grow where most ment, and will thrive in partial shade. This is one of the very easiest of all garden annuals to grow. The seeds may be planted in the open ground, and the Plants may be changed about at will. Hhey often are convenient to use for
filling in vacant spaces. Even if moved in bud, the blossoms wili open. The first frosts tmake no impression on a pot
marigold, which will remain in flower marigold, which
until November
Still another very hardy flower which Canadian gardeners find useful, is Stocks, especially the ten-weelk variety. It not
only makes a handsome showing in the fall, but is remarkably hardy, and if in a sheltered place will bloom very late in the season. It is best to sow the seeds
indoors or in a hotbed in order to have indoors or in a hotbed in order to have
flowers early. Of course, Salvia should flowers early. Of course, Salvia should
not be forgotten. Its rather monotonous color does not appeal to all gardon-
makers, yet late in the fall the bright red looks very warm and cheorful. It
is best planted against a background of is best planted against a background of green, and often is used along the base
of a house. It is well to start the
seeds under glass, but when once in the open ground the plants will malke very
rapid growth. A number of new forms of Salvia are now on the market, with Splendens variety.
European travellors are acquainted with Clarkia, which is often sold abroad in bunches on the streets. Clarkia, is very
easy to grow, and will thrive in poor goin. It is well adapted to Canadia In the Godetia, we nave an annual
which is not so well known, as it should which is not so well known, as it should
be. It is really one of the best summer flowers, growing in any soil, yield
ing its blossoms with lavish generosity and serving unusually well for decorative purposes indoors. Plants started out-
side will give blossoms the same season, side will give blossoms the same season,
although for early flowers it is necessary to start the seeds indoors. An-
other flower often overlooked is Nico tiana, the sweet - scented tobacco plant.
It is not at all hard to grow, and it is It is not at all hard to grow, and it is
to be prized for its delicious odor, which do not open until the sun is going down, forenoon. They are pure white, and grow on rather tall stems, so that the
plant should be placed at the back of the bed or border. A most useful flower
in any garden is Phlox Drummondi. It blossoms for a long season, is not at
all- particular about location, and is all particular about location, and
prodigal with its delicate blossoms. Two other flowers which are well worth
mentioning are Zinnias and Petunias. mentioning are bermer look best when massed at a little distance. They are stif, and con-
coarse, but make a good show, and Petunias are more delicate in color, and look well in the hardy border. Many
new and delightful forms have beep originated of late and, curiously, the smallest
seedlings give the finest double blossoms. seedlings give the finest double little plants
For this reason the weak ling
which one might naturally pull up, are to be cherished. One point to be re-
membered in growing the Petunia is that
it must have an abundance of water. It would be easy to continue the list gardens, but enough have been mentioned
to show that it is an easy matter to have an abundance of blossoms practica

## The Roundabout Club

## Results, Study III

 Subject : Write an essay on the follow-
## Now, who shall arbitrate? Ten men love what I hate.

Judging by the great reduction in the number of essays received, Study III has
proved one of exceptional difficulty. Perhaps the subject was scarcely a fair
one, yet we felt that it might be some test in regard to the breadth of the genmight stimulate those who are not ic quainted with Browning to read "Rabbl Ben Eara," one of the finest poems in the language. Taken in itself, the quotethought subject for chought, and in marking the papers espe
cial care was taken not to show partial ity to those writers who had had the advantage of having read the whole
poem. Most of the readers of "The poem. Most of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are, however, a study was made, in this department a few winters ago.
Our essaylsts in general have caken from the quotation the idea of the necee-
sity for individuality, for standing sity for individuality, for standing on
one's own well-thought-out ground (e)one's own well-thought-out ground (al-
though with ever-extending ideals), whatever betide. A lew, however, overlooked the accompanying fidea of toleration for
the view-point of others; the idea that the view-point of others; the idea that
Browning proceeds to paraphrase as he
goes on with the poem. .Ten men love what I hate," but, he implies, these men may have a different view-point, it may
be one worthy of respect, too, since they "in ears and eyes match me,". We cannot judge any man wholly by results,
"things done that took the eye and had the price." The motives, instincts, and purposes of the man, ;an the world's
coarse thumb and figer failed to plumb," must be thrown into the bai-

All I could never be,
All men ignored in me.
This, I was worth to God, whose wheel

Yes, a diffcult subject, splendidly con-
idered, on the whole, by our students sidered, on the whole, by our students. Pribewinners-w. J. Way, Kent Oo. Ont.: Marian Bell, Middlesex Co., Ont.;
O... R. H.," Middlosex Co., Ont.; "Mollio Honor Roll. -"Taps," Wentworth Co. Ont.; "A Friend," Prince Edward Co.;
Ont.; "Grit," Grey Co., Ont.; "Rura," Halton Co., Ont.

> STUDY III.
> (By W. J. Way, Merlin, Ont.) Now, who shall arbitrate

In terms of the subject, I constitute the minority; ten men who love what I hate constitute the majority. Someone
has said that majorities are usually in error. I do not think that this is experience prove that majorities often are in the wrong. If ten, or ten thousand
men love vice and I hate vice, then, on eternal principle, not arbitrary assumptien or determination, I am on the right side of the line between virtue and vice; million men are in error, I must be with Coperinicus stood alone against the whole world with his word of truth regarding the solar system, and proved his theory. Galileo and Kepler established cheir discoveries not merely in opposition
to popular beliefs, but in refutation of of their day, as was also true of Sir Israc Newton and the law of universal
gravitation.
In all notable achievements, some in-
dividual has taken the initian dividual has taken the initiative. The
minority have ever been in the van ot the world's progress. From age to age,
some personality of original mind has arisen as occasion or circumstances
millions in art, science, commerce, gov-
ernment, religion, a Moses, a Joshua, ernment, religion, -a Moses, a Joshua,
Solomon, an Isaiah, a St. Paul, a John Howard, a Dwight L. Moody, an Edison, a Marconi, a Kelvin, a Carlyle, or some
other voice from the heighte or from the sanctuary of truth, speaking in the feare "Minority 1" exclaimed John B. Gough, if a man stands lor the right, though wrong sits in the seat of government; if
he stands for the right, though he ent, with the right and truth, a wretched crust; if he walk with obloguy and scorn
in the by-lanes and streets, while the alsehood and wrong ruffle it in silken attire, let him remember that wherove the right and truth are, there are abways

Troops of beautiful, tall angels gathered round him, and God-Himselt atands within the dim future, and keep watch over his own.'
Standing for the truth and right, thén,
one need fear no arbiter. Though vic tory be deferred, arbiter. Though vic where, he must win. As order in the material world has been ovolved out of chaos, so the cheotic and conflicting opinions of men will in due time, under the advancing light of intellectual ${ }^{\circ}$ day
become modified and merged in universa egreement ?
Kent OO., Ont.

## TUDY III. <br> Now, who shall arbitrate?

superfilial and hasty judgreont might: at once suggest, why alk the question,
"Who shall arbitrate when ten men love What I hate $?^{\prime \prime}$ Should not the malor ity rule? Should not the evidence of
ten men outweigh the evidence of one ? ton mon outweigh the ovidence of one ?
In not there strength in numbers? Should not the weaker go to the wall? Are axioms ? Hence, why ank foll-accopted arbitration? Should not the isolated feol his
conviction or choice must be vrong in conviction or choiee must be wrong in
the face of the unity in the choice of the majority ${ }^{\text {? }}$ To such a reasoner,
arbitration would be called in question only when equality of numbers on both sides of the question might occur.
Such ideas might ocour at arst thought, wholesome philosophy contajined in tho
The worde suggest the value of every man's choicc. It is not necessary that he cast eside hile conviction, the product of hif own thought and self, because
some other fellow-mortal, and oven the some other Yollow-mortal, and oven the
great majority of them, are not so con-
Evituted, and have convictions that do Etituted, and have convictions that do
not accord with his. He, the foeling, thinking, acting eone, had, amid his
viried experiences, his innate characterLetice, his especial onvironment, regarded as objects of scorn the self-same thinge admired by many others. The. othere,
with similar of disimilar influences, brought to bear upon their lives have
arrived at the same conclusions, but arrived at the same conclusions, but
these conclusions do not agree with those of the minority. It is, perhaps, somewhat refreshing to
and variety la tastes. Similifity and
uniformity often spell stagnation. Con uniformity often spell atagnation. Con-
trast, competition, diversity, antagoutem, are what give spice to life. I love and he hates the same thinge, seem at arst thought hard to reconclle, but such
verdicts seem in the nature of thinge legitimate.
Who, the
Who, then, shall arbitrate? Many of the principle involved in the settlement of such a problem. "Know thysell" was an ancient precept, set forth by Socraten to his pupil, Plato. He exalted the others have concluded are the best thing In life, but what we, ourselves, consider the best. In the words of Browning,
"The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's, is not to fancy what were finding first what may be, find out how may care little or he may care much for
riches, honor, pleasure, work, reposo, riches, honor, pleasure, work, repose,
since various theories of lite and Hite's success are extant, which might easily
comport with either estimate of these, and whoso chooses wealth or porverty, and whoso chooses wealth or poverty,
labor or quiet, is not judged a fool be-
cause his fellow would choose

We let him choose upon his own accoun choice. But certain points, with his to himself, when once a man has arbitrated upon, we say he must succee there or go hang.
Tennyson has
philosophy of life expressed in idea in his known lines, "Self - reverence, self-knowl edige, sell-control; these three alone lead Hife to sovereign power
Who shalt arbitrate, then, but a man's the expression of his whole makeup. ts the verdict of his ill- or well-governed will, his feeling, and the strength of in tellect that has been called in question. realization of self, is deceptive, not a violation of the old maxim, "Know thyseli," or similar adages bequeathed by
the sages. MARIAN BELL.
Man Middlese $\qquad$

## STUDY III

Now, who shall arbitrate

## I hate

In the years gone by, men were ever Wrongs by the use of the sword or other
imiliar weapons. Even a petty quarrel dimilar weapons. Even a petty quarrel
or seeming insult resulted in a challenge which in turn onded in a duel. Those ne who is wronged brings his accuser to judgment. Sometimes it is left to one to decide, sometimes to a number,
but whichever be the case, we seldom see he dectsion. have sentenced a prisoner to penal servisured by some who have seen some good Great political questions, too has fall. In the hands of a chosen number, and of their agreement. In social life, judgment is passed from mouth to mouth, be, finds himself or herself, ostracized may Honlzed as the populace see fit. Even in our quiet home life this goes on.
Almost unknowingly we decide questions Almost unknowingly we decide questions
by conferring with one another; in short, y arbitration, and as -in more important opinion be overshadowed by the majority,

Whence comes this right to pass judg ments. We read in the Book of Books, "Juage not, that ye be not judged." thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he
ought to know; One believeth that he مay eat all meats, another who is weak eateth herbs; one esteemeth one day 'One man's justice is another's injustice, one man's beauty another's ugliness, one
man's wisdom another's folly, as one beholds the same objects from a higher point of view." The man who pays his
debts 10 oks with scorn on the remiss in this, while the latter may and in his sight, of more importance. own method of doing things. We are all. etween persons is the art of showing it, the skill and tact lements of power and form are necessary to keep proportion sweet and sound, and groportion is required to keep even, the
gendulum of the world.
target for the Socialist, and the poor the world. The same trouble is to be found in church matters. Although the great question of Union has been discussed, we are still far from it, for do unite with them, and the Baptists think their creed the correct one, and so on with all denominations. But if we "Would stop and think, we would ask, "Are we not all wrong?" for in the church, and who will dare sey which it shall be?
Questions of great political or judicial thought, and the decisiong given careful pted, and the decisions given are acpuestions of but it is in the smaller ing opinions and deciding when, phersWhy or how often causes us to reconis started concerning a new resident. is passed on, and very soon the newcomer finds himself or herself welcome How often their verdict proves wrong and we see those same persons trying to undo what their slander has caused. We are often compelled to recall the words

## To see oursel's as others see us <br> It wad frae monie a blunder free us

And foolish notion.
And we wish we could cover the blunder by recalling the words of criticism and judgment, which
ourselves to say.

O we might go on indefinitely naming things which are meat to one man an drink to another, but the great question Which confronts us, is, what right have judge a man aright, we mut kow innermost thoughts, his motives; we must see his heart, as it were, and with man this is an impossibility. We cannot confellen. We cannot follow the thoughts of the genius who is neglecting his duties, devoting time and energy to his invention. We know naught of the here ing appetite ing appetite has. We do not know al finally entrap our fellowmen and place them in range of our criticism. Who shall arbitrate? For the answer, I would refer you to the second chapter art inexcusable o man, whorefore tho art that judgist," and to the fourteenth chapter, where we find, "Let us not therefore judge one another any more,
but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way." W. R. H.

Now, who shall arbitrate

## Ten men love what I hate

It is of the strong passion, love and
Likes and dislikes may easily be arThey are attached to thenings reason importance, and can be controlled. We get up in the morning, to take the neces sary trouble of keeping up our personal appearance, but given a strong enough
controlling motive, we quite lose sight of these dislikes. The mother's love for
her child quickly puts aside any dislike of personal inconvenience. Love of of dill
property or possessions will rouse us quickly if these are endangered. Neigh-
bor love will quickly respond if our
neighbors' lives or property be in dannor love will quickly respond if our
neighors' lives or property be in dan-
ger, while as to taking trouble about personal appearance, we will gladly do
it to give pleasure to those we love.
 $\mathrm{mv}=\mathrm{v}=$
trate ?" Even the majority of ton to one does not prove that the ten are wrongdoing. This does not put the one in the wrong. Ten men may hate, while
one loves, the laws which govern them one loves, the laws which govern them.
Are the laws, therefore, wrong ? The thing the one person hates may be bet-
ter hated than loved, or, on the other hand, the thing ten persons love, it may be lawful for them to love. We only contend that majority is no indication of right or wrong. These lines suggest
our rights as individuals, and more. They suggest our rights as individuals in ridual
Tiduals.
The element enters into the consideration of this subject. Browning
says, "Now, who shall arbitrate?" is talking of the present. [Some take this "now" merely as an argumentative, introductory word.-Ed.] In the previous stanza, he spoke of the future. In the truth, who of us, he wonders, will be proven right. Then the true stations of us in the past will be: announced.
But that will be when time has thrown its light upon what now seems dark, and as we cannot bave this light in the presarbitrate for us? We are all alike in having ears and eyes, says the poet, yet
here the likeness seems to end, for we cannot reach the same conclusion regarding what we hear and see. Some follow
what others shun. Some slight what others receive. Who is right? Who shall tell us? Since there is no one beyond the grip of our ruling passions of love and hate, no one dispassionate enough to calmly weigh and judge, let
us turn to Him whose higher wisdom is ours for the asking. He sees the end from the beginning, aence all things are in their proper perspective with Him.

## CROWDS.

Before our Roundabout Club session be pleased to read an extract of a letter written to us by "Taps," who suggested in my heart aiming for." idea?" He says: "It was from read$\begin{array}{lll}\text { ing a } & \text { notice in the book reviews of } \\ \text { Gerald } & \text { Stanley } & \text { Lee's new book, }\end{array}$ (Crowds). So this winter, since the original volume in Hamilton Library Just supposing you haven't read it, I'l it is one of the strongest books I ever of Democracy," is the name, and as an illustration of its queerness after some five hundred pages of reading matter, where most authors write 'The End,' he has 'The Beginning.' He says, 'In a
little while, five million people will be reading 'Crowds.' 'I would like to have an immense brass band heading a parade
thousands strong with banners, march up Broadway shouting, 'Have you read Crowds !' And all through the book he
keeps asking, 'Where are we going to ?' 'What do we want?'-we as Americans, We as British, we as a world -and
when one comes to think of it, people, individuals, masses, nations, don't seem says if only a few earnest-thinking peo-
ple could answer his questions and find ple could answer his questions and find
out, it would be a step forward. the Roundabout Club has answered it.
The most interesting part of it all i The most interesting part of it all is most of our L. S. members did. 'T'm
not afraid to be good, and say so to
other porer other, people, and tell them to be
good.'
That is the substance of his words. If you have time, read the I believe Study II was worth while, Wasn't it? Good luck our Club, and best wishes

New Postal Regulation. Take Note for Pattern Department. partment, the sending of coin. or bank-
notes in unregistered letters is strictly prohibited. Stamps are not specified,
therefore the price for patterns may be therefore the price for patterns may be
forwarded in stamps or by postal note.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

What Love Cannot Do. He -saved othars; Himself He cannor
aave. St. Matt. 27: "With taunts and scoffs they mock what With beoms Thy weateass,
to pain ; and sterer paie mou art unmoved and steadfast in Thy
meekness ; hen I am wronged, how quickly I This week, true lovers of Christ are turning their eyes towards that awful Son of God. The Cross the Incarnate before us, and ringing in our ears is that ' Is it nothing to you, all ye that pase Behold, and see if there be any sorrow My sorrow, which is done unto me. Whom the LORD hath afflicted in the
day of His fierce anger.'
not is "pass by" indifferently, who cardrawn by the "indifferently, but are King on His throne of agony. "Love is the greatest thing in the world"-is Listen to the glgrious taunt hurled at their short by those who triumph in their short and inglorious victory : "He There is first the admission that He then, and it cannot be denied now. Multitudes which no man can number, sing the glory of Him Who has saved them from sin and misery, bringing them joy. Christ has proved himself mighty to save others-He is saving thousande every day. After nearly two thousand men from sin. What other namiour of heaven has ever saved from name under evil of all-sin? There have been other ouls leaders-but to whom can sin-sidh Whose turn for salvation except to Him the Saviour?" " The priests and scribes, even in their mockery, were forced to own that He
Strange that they ven-tured-while acknowledging His powerare Him to show 1t. "Let Him come Him", od;"-another great admission of His character, which ought to have had religious race-"let. Him deliver Him Think of the mighty power held in control by that silent Sufferer. His very There was one thing that He could not do-save Himself. If He had been tempted by those cruel, dangerous taunti
to come down from the Cross and crusb His foes, Love would have been beaten. He had saved Himself, the taunt
would have been terribly reversed, and ur despairing cry-the cry of a sin-sick self; others have been : He saved Him Christ is our Example as well as our Saviour. It is not enough for us to
trust in Him for forgiveness. Listen to trust in Him for forgiveness. Listen to His own solemn warning to His dis ciples : "If any man will come arter
Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and
whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it." That warning was given ion for his Master by turning Him from the Way of the Cross. He warned them that He not only could not save Him-
self, without disastrous failure in His self, without disastrous Pailure in His great mission, but that they also-if they
would come after Him-must be willing o deny seli, and down their lives for love's sake.
In the Collect for the Sunday before Easter, we look up to Christ on the Cross, and pray that we may follow the
example of His patience. We dare not pray that we may be saved from pain-
some of us right, but "who shall arbi-

APRIL 2, 1914
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


GOODS SATISFACTORIY TO YOH OR MONEY REFUNDED, IN. NO EXCEPTIONS
WEEKLY IMA
(1) 54 wen
PRMM

 Order now, and so share in the blg bargains. have ever known._Order quick—prices llke
these mean à big rush of buyers. MEM! !imiserivi UNDERWEAR




FREE DELIVER WE PREPAY SHIPPING HARESS ON 10.000 and oine BARGAINS
$\qquad$

RUIT


29:


[^1]How often wo hear poople say of a good person who to called to endure much that he and pain: "What has he done Himsell tasted that bitterest sorrow of all, when He "was made sin for us" and
was forced to endure the awful punishment of sin-the hiding of the Father's face. Because He endured the full lorce of God's hatred of sin, we can always Why should we cry out as if we were badly treated when our time for enduring the cross comes? We are soldiers of the cross. We are warned that the disciple cannot be above his Master, and
that our everyday duty is cross-bearing.


APRIL 2, 1914
moman sufrage really began as long ago her home city, assuming the duties there ea 1866, when John Stuart ment, accord0 up
mg to strictly
to ${ }_{\text {Dr }}{ }^{\ln g}$. Pankhurst was one of his strong supporters on the question, and when he married, his wife, then a liberal educeone, who had received at slow in being
tion in Paris, wes not won over to recognize the reasonableness of the agitation.
For torty years the - campaign was carried on in thid way The earliér ad-
 thonse, and
than $3,000,000$ signatures were prethanted. But importunity does not always bring the coveted rowaro. In 1884 Gladstone, good ondically grainst it ${ }^{\text {prone }}$ that for the time Women's Sufrage seemed to become a dead issue. It had In short, become a joke, rumpling along, In the same category with the "tramp" and "mother-in-law streete, and any woman who dared to speak in favor of it was looked upon as a freak and an ugly excrescence upon the conservatism and propriety
silver sea.,"
But-there were the Pankhursts. In 1889, depending upon the numbers of eympathizers of which they were assured,
they formed the Women's Franchise


Mrs. Pankhurst and Her Daughter League, whose first address was delivered by Dr. Yankhurst, but for some years amped chiefly by political changes first they joined the Liberal party, the not finding the sympathy they had ex-
pected there, they went over in 1894 to he Independent Labor party which pro
In to draw no sex distinctions. een studying social conditions. Parst had ing social work. She had come into close contact with poverty among wo-
men because of starvation wages, and though in comfortable circumstances herwith her heart was big enough to throb tunate
distress
sisters.
wire $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Concrete } \\ \text { continually }\end{gathered}$ to her. - A mother who lost her reason because of the impossi-
bility of making a living for her family; look litle waitress who, one day, quietly note in explanation, "I am so tired;"there were many instances such as this, form: the conditions governing women was th. one means by which they could The Hthen death of Dr. Pankhurst re-
moved Bymp:ntir and supporter sher had thouc withdrawing into the hermitInto wh so many widows, and par-
ticularit those of the old school, seem
to fenl Ever a worker, she now took the posi
to her self-assumed Indeed, the Pankhursts could not be parasites. The daughters, too, as soon strenuous work. Christabel studying law and Sylvia art. So it was that they women in comfortable homes who never venture past their own piazzas can never
learn them. learn them.
Christabel
University, Manchester, in 1905, Victoria her degree as Bachelor of Laws with honors, and it was really the official reusal to admit her to the Bar, because
she was a "woman," that made her do she was a "woman," that made her de
termine to devote her time to the women's rights question.
When the Women's Political Union was founded in 1903, shortly after the deatb of Dr. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pankhurst became, natur
supporters.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { supporters. } \\
& \text { For som }
\end{aligned}
$$

For some time yet the demand for votes for women was conducted in an orderly way; then came the dramatic inUpon that occasion Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney, a at Mirl, arose in a political meeting Grey what position the Liberal Government purposed taking in the matter of
giving votes to women. The newlygiving votes to women. The newly-
formed Woman's Social and Political Pormed Woman's Social and Political
Union wished to know. Sir Edward refused to reply to the question, whereupon Miss Kenney unfurled a pennon, bearing the words, "Votes for women."
At once an uproar broke loose, the woAt once an uproar broke loose, and there
men were hustled to the door and men were hustled to the door and there arrested.
in England for heckling. The "wo-
man's war" was on. man's war" was on.

Speedily the scêne was transferred to London, and the meeting held at Caxton Hall, referred to by Miss Sharp, put the moverent members there was Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had been doing social work among the outcasts driven on the streets by poverty. She and
Miss Mary Neal had taklen rooms in a Miss Mary Neal had taklen rooms in a
workman's house, and these now became a centre for sympathetic meetings and the drafting of plans. In the meantime, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was carry ing on her art studies at Chelsea-that spot hallowed by associations of Morris and Whistler,-was making little suffr-gette banners of white linen, painted
with the green and purple of the suffrawith the green and purple of the suffra
gettee, to be used in demonstrations. gettes, to be used in werme became more strenuous. In February, 1908 Mrs. Pankhurst made her own first appearance as a militant by leading a
"raid" on the House of Commons. She was arrested, sentenced to six months in the workhouse, and served every day of her time. In October of the same year she was sentenced to another three
months for inciting to riot, but the months for inciting possibility of a "hunger-strike" had occurred to her. She tried it and was promptly released, whereupon she came on a lecturing tour to America. for leading 400 militants in an attempt to interview the Prime Minister. Next
came the window-smashing escapade of 1913, when hundreds of fine plato-glass
windows of fashionable West End stores windows of fashionable west End stores
were broken by apparently innocent-looking ladies armed with hatchets conveyed
under their ulsters. As a result Mrs Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were convicted and given nine months in penitentiary as punishment
After a hunger-strike of nearly five weekg Mrs. Pankhurst was released, in a very weakened physical state.

Bad quicklly became worse, so far a suffragette outrages were concerned stroyed, acid and pitch were poured into mail-boxes, ministers were culfied, "Men
cal meetings upset by heckling. "Ment have even taken
fight for liberty." declared the women in
extenuation of their methods: "we do not take human life: we only destroy
property.". Nevertheless residenc in the English cities was earrested by
bearable, and women were and
the score... In fairness it must be

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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The Wonder Worker and Baker


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-

 sp.z3 per bubude






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at 75 c. per bushel, bags free. These oats are just the thing for that field are entering in the FIKLD CRop Competrrion. You take, no risk in ordering
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company. They have discovered a really company. They have discovered a really
remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the ery finest tweeds and serges. It is and is most suitable for farm or rougn wear or office and best wear.
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sald that they wore not always guilty
of the offences charged to of then one inseas chance it was proved that men trok advantage of their reputation to fre their own buildings for the sake
of insurance, leaving sufragette litara of insurance, leaving suurragette ithara-
ture ablout to turn suspicion. It must
also be aside that the emen brutally used by the police who effected the arrests. Assuredily they were not
in the movement for any "fun" they in the movemen
ha humperresto became more numerou able, and, when it was necossery to release Mrs. Pankhurst again, after three years' sentence to penal servitude
for having incited to the destruction of Yor having incited to the destruction of
Mr. Lloyd-George's unocupuied mansion by a bomb, it seemed necessary to do-
vise some more effective meana oe "punishment." Acre eccordingly Mr. Mc Kenna devied the "cat and mouse" cause of a hunger-strike might be re arrested as soon as health was recovo ered. Mrs. Pankhurst met this by re-
fusing to drink water. When forcible tusing to drink water. When forcible clamored with bone voice that it paired the health of those upon whom it was exercised. They also have complained that although the imprisoned affragettees should be classed as political sions with thieves and vagabondo.

So the war goes on at present, and for annoyance devised by the ingenioue ness of the women who now rank them selves under the suffragette banner. One can scarcely pick up a paper without reacing of some new freak, and of
arrests and imprisonment

As I have said before, with this phase of the sufiragette movement, I have no sympathy whatever, and it sebms to me
as to many other lookereon to as to many $\begin{aligned} & \text { other lookers-on of the } \\ & \text { movement, }\end{aligned}$ a marvel that the women have become so obsessed that they can-
not see that their tactic not see that their tactics, now at least, are only hindering thsir cause.
Some time ago Mr. Lloyd-George was woman suffrage, and promised that the matter would be brought up when a few other important questions had bsen dis posed of. But the women could no
wait. warfare went on, and the sympathy and great infuence of the Chancellor of the At preeent the suffragettes chiefy blame plans, -' 'that obstinat Mrs. Pankhurst calls him, "mono block the way," but it is fairly safe to sas that so long a succession of outrages trom which not even the best works of successfully alienated the held safe, ha many others in Parliamentary halls who might otherwise have been brought to give woman suffrage their support.
The women certainly have a "cause," and woman suffrage is bound to come, the whole upward trend of the world for
fustice Jusice to at living things makes for
that. What vicissitudes the militant movement will pass through, however,
before it gasps out its last gasp, defiee one's powers to prophesy. Let us hope not because compelled by the strenuoue actics of the suffragettes, but beciuse
of the growth of all that is fair and broadminded in man-will bring it to a To those who wish to follow this ques tion further I may mention the follow-
ing books: "The Sufragete

 row," by W. L. George, (Herbert Jo- Jen-
kins, Ltd., London, 2s. 6d. net). "The Truth About Woman," by C. G. Hartley
(Dodd, Mead \& Co., New York, $\$ 2.50$ ).

## Finishing walls

## Dear Junia, -Will you please advise as

 to finishing walls of a two-story cot,tange Wold you advise tinting walls
and ceilings of bed-rooms, or it paner and ceilings of bed-rooms, or if paper
s used would you paper ceilings? Also
would you advise papering ceiliso Nound you advise papering ceilisgs
lownirs or having them white? Are nouldings still used?
Northumberland Constant reader.

> Papar is still popular for all the
rooms of a house, ceilings included, bue many people prefer to treat thed, bui with such preparations as treat the latter (dull finish) oil paint, muresco, alabo
tine, etc. Even the walls are treated with these, the dull- arish ortem reated with thesee the dull-finish palimt
being especially liked by folk wis extra anxious about sanitation, whecare it may be washed of so easily.
> When papar is used every scrap of ald
paper should be removed from the wall paper should be removed from the wall.
If left on, the
accumalation of and paste, "four deep" or more, is lilion ly to form a nursery of more, is like mouldy smalls, disagreeable and insampt
tery. When putting paper on walls it is neceesary to arst with a "size", of thin glue-water. otherwise the paper will not stick. Lel
the glue water dry thoroughly the on the paper as usual.
> The papers this season are exceedinglo protty and dainty, many of them re "oatmeal " a in d $\quad$ tnoso chambray, are as much in resembling among people of quiet tastes, especiall if meant to be a background for beauti. ful pictures; but there are also ver handsome foliage papers in deep, softly old tapestry, and are very good of fin ing-rooms, dining-rooms, and halls Daintier papers in lighter tints and delicately indicated floral patterns aro shown for drawing-rooms and bed-rooms very effective, but also very expensive Cream, ranging from the palest ivory ceilings. The " "drop" "best color for ceilings. The "drop" ceiling has los invariably used where the walls high. A wooden moulding is, used to cover the line at which it joing the wall-paper. Plain wooden mouldings friezes, etc. wooden slats are used to divide the walls of diningurooms and living-roome into panels, but the wide "plate-rail" moulding is not as much in favor a upon it, proved to the plates, etc., placed and so these have been very wiely relegated to built-in cupboards wher glass doors can reveal their beauty and Etill keep out the dust.
> portant. It should form the is very imfor the entire color-scheme background and should harimonize with the leading tones in rugs, curtains, etc.; neutra tints, e. g., olive-green, gray-green, blues, etc.o are, as a rule, best. Also the walls of rooms that open into one another should barmonize. Can you imogine anything worse than a "Ted room" opening into a "blue room" ?-
Worse still ji the blue room opens, in turn. into a green roomy It is worths of note that treating all the rooms of flat in harmonious tones tends greatly to make a house look larger than when no There is unity instea in the mattery harmony instead of discord. Besides It is said, also, that treating rooms ally ascending lone another in a gradually ascending scale of lightness of color -. g., to have the hall in a rich foliage the living-room in lighter tones of green and tan with touches of yellow, and the rooms open into one another. Howevar this does not matter nearly so much as that the colors do not quarrel. Before closing it may be opportune to
say that. if one wishes to assume the axpense, there are Japanese grass cloths, from. These last well and may be re tinted when they fade, so that in the cost may indioate. often they ine initial as wainscotting, with paper covering the

date bread

E. J. F., Russell Co., Ont., kindly Bread : 1 egg, $\frac{1}{1}$ cup sugar, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cups
sweet milk, 4 cups Five Roses four, 1 teaspoon salt, ${ }^{2}$ teaspoons soda, 1 ro.
stoned dates, 1 cup chopped walnuts. toned dates, 1 cup chopped wâlnuts.

APRIL 2, 1914
moans level spoonfuls, does it not, E: J. F. ? Measurements are

A Garden Scrap-Bag
uncovering bulb beds to the weather grows warmer uncover he bulb and pereanial root beds gradu dily. Do not strip

## poppies.

Iow popples as soon as the frost is ut of the ground. They do not bear
raneplanting well, and will have to be shinned out a. little as they grow. Shirleg, Iceland, and Californian popples are very choice, and may be kept bloomug for a
en to beed.
fertilizing shrubs and peren-
NIALS

Work in a top-dreseing of very old. well-rotted manure about your perenyial roots and shrubs. Never use new,
raw manure on either flowers or vegotables, alantlers.
rhebarb and asparagus
Rhubarb and asparagus beds should be worked up and kept free from weeds. A dutle salt sprinkled over the beds of growth.

AIRING THE HOT-BED.
Don't forget that the plants in the
holt-bed need ventilation, abundantly on varim days. enough of it to keep them trom becoming weak and sprawling. As
coon as ready they should be transplanted to a cold frame and left there again into the open. If properly handled they should be sturdy, with stout stems and healthy, richly-colored leaves.
Plants with wealk stems and sickly, pale green leaves usuality die on the final traneplanting.

CARPET PLANTING. To take away the bare look of newlyeot shrubbery borders, "carpet" the ground beneath with forget-me-nots, alysaum, etc.

COLOR EFFEGTS.
Plan for harmonious color effects in the garden. Don't have purple, blue,
pink, scarlet and yellow all together, ccreaming at one another. Mass yous coloring, as much as possible, and use
plenty of white to separate and prevent clashes. For this purpose white June lilies, white asters, white phlor, white candyturt, sweet alyssum, gypsophila
Shasta daisies, white gas plant, white Shasta daisies, white gas plant, whit

A mingling of sweet odors. Provids for some plants of sweet odors both by their they endear themselve Narcissus, lilies of the valley, tuberoses roses, lemon lily, Madonna lily, mig aonette, stocks, nicotiana and heliotrope
may be mentioned, lasbioned "sweet Mary," "old man," marjoram and lavender.

C PLANTS FOR CUTting. come are much more effective for house ia. nasturtiums weet peas, gailla coreopsis are espescially pood ror engement in loose masses by themalves, while baby's breath and the for mixing with such dainty blossoms as Shirley or Iceland poppies sweet peas cc. Iris, sprays of blofsomed shrubery, hollyhocks, larkspur, golden glow, hgs, are all good for in rich color ant they must be arranged with otist's touch, and with especial regard

Sweet SWEET ALYSSUM. Sweet ityssum is a little flower, not
ahowy in itself, but invaluable to any Always so tha seed in masses (it is

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
fine for borders) about a poot from the edge of the bed, and as it grows cut it plants are very bushy, then leave it to
grow as it will and y grow as it will, and you will have a
bank of snowy bloom until bank of snowy hoom until snow sets in. as frost has but little effect on them.

## native plants.

We are inclined to slight our native plants and shrubs as unworthy of a
place in the garden or about the lawn. but many foik who are interested in our wild plant-1ine ind that they are very with a deep, mellow soil. A lawn with a little grove of maple trees at the northern side of it; a mass of dogberry and beautiful Juneberry trees cuiting off red elderberry dividing off drivema there: wild roses, ferns, iris. cardinal flowers. meadowrue and violets in a damp corner; trilliums, hepaticas, solo mon's seal, twisted stalk, columbine bishop's cap, foam flower, phlox, pigeon
berry, Indian turnip, and crowfoot un der the maple trees: a stone fence covered with wild grape, wild clematio and bittersweet:-cant you see the pic ture? And could you ever again ds spies our as adjuncts of the lawn and garden? But if you decide upon a "native garden," keep to it. It would be a shame to rifle the woods of thes ing all ploughohare and cattle, only to plough them all up from the garden within a

## The New Public Health.

The Farmer's Advocate' Bureau of Public Health Information. QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND COM-
$\qquad$
onducted by the Institute of 'Public Health.-The Public Health Faculty Ontario.) satablished and maintained by the
tario Provincial Government. |Questlons should be addressed: "New Advocate, London, Ont." Private questions, accompanied by a stamped, selfaddressed envelope, will receive privele answers. Medical treatment or dagnosl

Chronic Appendicitis Acute Indigestion
Ques.-(a) In your opinion is there a chronic soreness in the appendix? (b) Would you please give a home remedy or relief for acute indigestion? (c) Could you kindly give some assistance to one in stom and intestines? I have in stomach and intestines all the same no matter what I eat; also, I have tried doing without a meal at different times and eating very littie, though not suffer ing acutely
considerable
now.
soreness or tenderness considerable soreness or tenderness fo several years with it. (Very much troubled with gas.) SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.
Ans.-(a) Yes.
(b) Acute indigestion of the sinples ing (fingers down the throat or ho mustard-and-water); follow with a laxa tive. The trouble with all "home remedron lies in their application to the wro
person, or in the wrong case, or at th person, or in the wrove one should al
wrong time. Moreover, ways look for the cause; not merely re lieve the symptoms, and then remove th cause. All I can advise honestly is a thorough examination
physician. Such conditions may arise physician. Such condions that it is hrom so mas well, as dishonest, to try t
"treat by mail."
For instance, some that is required. On the other hand


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(a) wat fivghtw


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24 colors-will give any shade. Colors 10 c -black 15 c at your dealer's or postpaid with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from FRANK L. BENEDICT \& CO., Montreal.

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morning 1 Perhaps wiser ones recognize
that exercise is needed; but the exercise makes them hungrier than usual, as of
course it should; and when they eat., to course it should; and when they eat, to
make up what is lost in exercise, they make up what is lost in exerci
eat too much, and actually gain. bringing up coal from the - CELLAR.

Most bodies groan and grunt over burnstoring it away. They prefer to use the sugar they can get fresh, and fresh from their food at every meal. If the coal
is stored away in the cellar, and is stored away in the cellar, and wood
is delivered at the kitchen door every day, most people, I suppose, would prefer to use the daily deltveries, right to hand, of quick-burning fuel, rather than go to the cellar, open the bin doors, and
lug the slow - burning coal up-stairs to lug the slow - burning coal up-stairs to
the kitchen stove. At all events, this is the way the body feels: about it. THE PROPER WAY.
To reduce fat, exercise-muscular exarexercise, but exercise, in excess of that Justifed by the food taken. Very little
extercise will do if very little food in taken; very much is needed if the food taken is excessive; but little or much the exercise must keep "one fump ahead" of the food.
ways and means.
Suppose you are determined to cut your
fat down and are willing to take real pains about it. Weigh yourself stripped or in a definite set of clothes, with empty
pockets, on a reliable scale. pockets, on a rellable scale. ordinary
Then weigh the food in your or
meals, bread, meals, bread, meat, vegetables, etc.,
separately, and so get a real idea of separately, and so get a real idea of how much you eat per day. (Many peo-
ple may find it easier to count so many slices of bread, so many helpg of butter so many chops, so many potatoes, etc., but this is not so accurate, although, perhaps, accurate enough.) Figure the in. (See table January 15th, 1914, Then make up your mind which you will do; eat just the same amount, but exercise more and more until your weigh same, but cut your food down; or (c) Then, whichever you choose to do, do it I Not spasmodically, or a day at a
time, or when you feel like it, but right time, or when you feel
straight along for three months.

HELPS TO THE WAYWARD.
Remember that your stomach may be so used to bulay mell realy, you may placate your stomach, and "balance up" in bulk, by eating coarse, branny foods, and foods very high in water; guard against taking eoncentrated foods, especially sugars and fats and
starches: look over the list of foods already given (January 15, 1914), and pick things like oatmeal and macaroni,
that have low fuel value, but good bulk. that have low fuel value, but good bulk. (It takes about six pounds of cooked
oatmeal to equal about one pound of good candy in fuel. Notice string beans, green; ten pounds about equal one pound of sugar, but notice, too, that one pound of navy beans dry are equal to a pound and Remember, in using this table, that you Reme aiming to cut down the fuel you give
are your body in your meals, so that your body will be forced to burn up ite own fuel, your fat. But in in have to stay in bed a month to recover. Be content to take ofla a pound or two a week, not fifty pounds a day 1
A pound: of fat represents $4,200 \mathrm{cal}$ ories, and to burn this up in a weelk you
must average 600 calories a dey less food than you are taking now if your exercise remains the same, cre you must increase your output of energy by the equivalent of 600 calories if your food
en remains the same; in other words, if
your average diet before you begin reyour average diet before you begin re
ducing is 3,000 calories a day, you must cut it to 2,400 , keeping up your ordinary exercise; or you must much increase the exercise you ordinarily take. Violent exercise suddenly entered upon by
people who have been living rather people who have been living rather
sedentary lives, may easily result in a great deal of trouble, and it is much better to both cut the diet somewhat and increase the exercise somewhat, work ing gradually to the point where you
begin to get a definite reduction in begin to get a defnite reduction in
weight. It must be remembered that

Bourinot's Canadian Manual
On the Procedure at meetings of municipal coun-
cils, shareholders and directors of companies. synods, conventions, scoietiectars and poumplic bodies
generally, with an introductory review of the rule generaluges of Pariament that govern public as
and usies in Canadi.
sembiles This book gives in simple and plainly understood
language the rules for the proper conduct of meetlanguage the rules for the proper conduct of meet-
ings it of teat valu to al who are interested
in the methodical progress of business and who in the methodical progress of busines and who
wish to make themselves couversant with the
principles, rules and usages that should wish to make themselve conversant wilh the
principles, rules and usages that should uide the
proceedings of public assemblies of all kinds. Any proceeding of public assemblies of all kind. Any
persoli ocupyyig a public position ahould have an
inteligent understanding of the management of public meetings.
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as to conditions of proponed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at th Conathamices of Bie Point, Dubuque, Pancourt in | Potat Office Department. $\}$ G. C. ANDERSON, |
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| Mall |
| Mall Service Brach |
| Otaw, |

Wanted at Industrial School MIMICO, ONT.
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man préerred. Referencei requirod.
C. FERRIER, Superintendent

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very heavy exercise tends to increen muscular weight, although the fat max be taken of. general character, and must be workif
out for each individual with pains end
persistence. general character, and must be workif
out for each individual with pains end
persistence. H. W. HTLS. (To be continued

## The Windrow.

door dwelling-place, and as free from any competitive eagerness as the houen ener is he who can enjoy hissful gard. den when he is alone in it as simply if were a spring meadow round his with nature mat have done what he wili like nature to him when labors will seem them, and he will forget that from flowers owe their wellbeing to his foll As for other gardens there may many more beautiful; and he is glad of in. as a poet is glad of alp the pootir not to be compared with own garden it than his own wife with other women It is there to be enjoyed fors itsell, with out any pride ot possession, and as a place of rest from all labors, even from -The Times, London,

A lettor from Mary Queen of Scote to the Laird of Weym, dated Aug. 31 , 1566, was recently sold at Sotheby's for for £351, and a written by Mozart solp 49 lines in writing of Robert Burns for $£ 125$.

A large number of well-known author were recently invited by the New Yort short story ever written. The the beat Jority voted for one or another Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, thi testifying to the continusd popularity of the great R. L. S." Sir Coman Deyle gave as his choice, "The Pavilion on

A writer in the Revue Scientinque is a that indolence or "lazinese" is a symptom of a number of diseaene asthma, tuberculosis, diabetes, and properly. As a glands to do their work worker and many a child has bee blamed for laminess when ho wes reelly in need of medical treatment.
interior valleys estimated that in the nearly 100,000 of Alaska there aro nearly 100,000 square miles of land
available for farming and grazing, and be taken advantage of for these wur poses as soon as transportation facill
ties have been Yes have been effected. Since New
Years the United States Congress passed bills authorizing the government road in Alaska. A 1,000 miles of ralt lease of Alaskan coal lands is also under consideration, the income from
royalties and rentals to form a fund for
the Sun-taths, exposurs or the naked body
to the shat
direction, rader careful medical
 and ganglions, also the bones, jointo diseases, including warhoma ary or .
iunctive tuberculosis. nent, wh:" has been applied to the treatMedicale, originated in the the Presse chool, where it'was devised Lyonnais Among others who have used it are Dr
Rollier, a Swiss physician, who benefited his patients by solar rays on snow-cor Ared peaks, Dr. Oennitz, of Nice, who has found it useful in cases of tubercula delphia, who used it in cases of acute Cecil Rhodes "*" opereigns like Cecil Rhodes treated sovereigns like-
equals, says Mr. Gordon le Sueur in hie resent book on the great South African magnate. When Queen Victoria, who
admired him very much, taxed him witb bsing a woman-hater, he answered blunt ly: "How could I possibly hate a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sax
to which your Majesty belongs?" To the immense amusement of the German
Emperor, he one day looked at the Wented and Pet Stock Thre per word each insertloe.
 rertioement Ihserved for lese than 50 centa. Township of Osborne, County of Huron.
Situated on the London Road between Exeter and
Hensall, oontains 100 acres more or less, 90 acres Hensall, contains 100 acres more or
cleared. and under cultivation, 多 acre apple or-
chard and 9 acres thin bush. Buildings include one-storey frame dwelling on brick foundatioa,
good stable and barn and outbuildings. About 10 acres of fall wheat. This farm is excellently situ-
ated and is one of the best in the countyl It is or
a good road and is convenient to school and mara good road and is convenient to school and mar-
ket. Terms: Ten per cent. down balance in 30
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 $\frac{\text { wages }}{} W^{\text {ANTED }}$ - Sober, 131, Milton, Ont. and plowe year or seven months; good horseman Din
 Warm, Tambing s Corner, London, Ont. he at home. From bise per week upwards cas
ling wast epace in yard or gardens
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clock, suddenly got up, and, without waiting demanded, held out his hand and said: "Well, good-bye; Ive got to dinner," The Turkish Court are ways expecting corrs, consequently one is allowed into the Sublime presence
俍 with an outer robe. Rhodes, whad only an ordinary lounge suit on, and refused to remove his itvercoat. This was objected to, for the reason above stated. "All right," said Rhodes, "I won't go in at all." This would never do, so
Rhodes was reluctantly allowed to go in Rhodes was

In our school days we learned that water cover three-lourths of the earth's surface, and land the to a time when statement
very little was known about the distribution of land and water in the polar
regions, and needs to be considerably rereised in the light of recent discoveries. Taking account of the results of the
latest polar expeditions, Professor Waglatest polar expeditions, Professor Wag-
ner estimates that the ratio between ner estimates that the ratio between words. that about three-sevenths of the
earth's surface is land, and the rest wathr. This estimate assumes that only 10 per cont. of the surface north of lati-
tude 80 degrees north is land- an as tude sumption that may be considerably modified by the forthcoming explorations of the great unknown region north of
British America and Eastern Siberia.

News of the Week On March 26th 2,000 "waterways
delegates" waited upon the Premier in Ottawa to dergening the St. Lawrence to accommodate ocean vessels, also to ask that the projected 6,400 miles of radial lines in Ontario should receive the same the the railway ,

President Wilson has won in the frrst
fight in regard to tho Pa fight in regard to the Panama tolls
issue, now being threshed out in Washington.

The most furious battle yet fought in
Mexico was carried on during four day Mexico was carried on during four days of last week. As a result practically
a.ll of Torreon is in the hands of Gen. Villa's forces.

To meet the situation caused by the resignned last week under the mistaken impression that they were to be actual ly called upon to fight Ulster, the
British Army Council has issued a new army order providing that absolute obedience of officers and men shall be dz manded from all ranks. A notable re-
sult of the crisis is a marked drawing sult of the crisis is a marked drawin together of Labor and Liberalism
ouncil meeting of the Poplar Borough filled with evil-smelling chemicals wer oxploded by suffragettes, who wer jected after a riatous fight with the police, the women fighting with bottles
and bludgeons.

30,000 peasants recently made a demonstration before the Royal Palace at longation of protest against the pro-
imposition imposition of new war
consent of the people.

## TheBeaverCircle

Our Senior Beavers D3ar Beavers,-I hope some of you
are not becoming very very discouraged the finct letters have not appeared the Beavers have besn busy of see all spring fever" I suppose-writing letters
for the Circle. Of course, all the letwill have to go in at once, and some lears,- they had to go in. Last tim> we gave you the girls' letters about boys' letters about ""Girls." give you the the girls,

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"Bullirush" Mran Midinings..................... 1.35
Extra White Middlings.................. 1.45 "Tower" Teed Tlor. "Gem" Feed Flour. . Whole Manitoba Oate "Bullrush" Crushed Oate Manitoba Feed Barley Barley Meal
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#### Abstract

you will remember, took their subject very seriously. But the boys, -not so very seriliously. But the boys, -not so 1 , loving a friend as her so unselfish, Practically they would have nothing to do with so trivial a subject as "Girls," All but four held up their noses superciliouely and passed by on the other side, and the four who did condescend treated the matter, for the most part, jocularly. Evidently girls are a great jocularly. Evidently girls are a great jolke to boys. But, to be letters were received, these four must take first place. They were written by Ray Pierce, Ronfrew Co., Ont.; Howard Jamieson, Northumberland Co., Ont.; ; Douglas Cleghorn, Wellington Co., Ont.; Douglas Cleghorn, Wellington Co., Ont.; Russel Day, Simcoe Co., Ont. $\qquad$ Daar Puck and Beavers,-The true, sympathetic and affectionate girl remem- bers to do her share in making home a model of happiness, not taking everything as a matter of course, but giving an abundance of love and sympathy in an abundance of love and sympathy in return for all that is done for her. Her return for all that is done for her. Her heart tells her that shg never can do enough for her mother, and that it is a privilege and pleasure to be able to do all in her power for one who is so dear. She values her mother's approval

Large numbers of them are to be seen heads of their brothers and sisters. takes sunshades in summer. If one proached with safety, but can be apalways be two feet ten inches should you and them. They carry lassoes by catch you they shut you up in a round dungeon called, "the domestic circle. Girls are to life what the oases are to loves to dwell: I mean on which the ey loves to dwell: I mean girls are always kind to children and fondle them when you are by. When they are spokjen to they look away and bend their necks. This often makes strong boys weak in the legs, and so queer in the head that they fall on their knees and rapeat queer things they have heard in novele. The voices of girls are like the songs of larks in May; they seem to tell us news that is monderful. Girls talk and sigh a great deal and like to walk un- der the moon, which is unwholesome. Girls eat and drink everything like attiar of roses and pots of cold cream ; they go to parties and dances until nine o'clock in the morning; they keep albume, and always ask yous for albums, and always ask you for your picture. Girls have two tempers; may be observed when they walk in the may be observed when they walk in the

Girle their brothers and sisters. full of promise. Girls when they wear rings on their first fingers become verf quilet. They buy a lot of things at milliners; and their hearts grow so open that they fall to pitying all other girls. At this time they are often studying a kind of catechism in which the words "I do" occur very often. This makes them melancholy. They seldom go out; but occupy themselves in packing up truaks, They get married and they live happy ever after. HOWARD JAMIESON, Camborne, Ont. (Age 15.) GIRLS. Having noticed the new competition I thought I would try and write a few To begin with, girls are the ferminine of boys, and are descended from Eve. Some have the same curiosity as she had. and often lead young men into temptation just as she did. There are two or three distinct classes of girls. First the society class who are doing nothing all day, but dressing are doing nothing all day, but dressing for this, and dressing for that, and go-

Some girls are more like a grey-hound around the waist than a human being be cause they lace so tight. It is generally this kind of a girl that paints her are and frizzles her hair. Then there on their nosis that if they had a freckle taking a knife to cut it off Other girls are very particular about their hands and creyey get tanned they buy powders themselves that cost a small fortune in are always trying to reduce their flesh every day and such a pint of vinegar The best kind of a girl for the farm is one that will dress in homespun or dress in something that will wear and not a stylish dress. She does near and what kind of feet she has as long as she can make use of them. A farmer's farm inplements and horses as the farm hoy, and she should be allowed to help her father outdoors as well as her mother indoors. Eganville, Ont. ROY K. PIERCE, Eganville, Ont. ROY K. PIERCE, RR No 1. $\quad$ (Age 13, Bk. V.) Girls.


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THE FARMEス'S ADVOCATE.
111
world little good if any. The next
clase is the middle girls who are neither
work the working girls or society girls, but are
the class of whom people have the bighest opinions, who visit the sick and
help help all they can to make life a plea-
sure. The third class qis more wueful.
the. the working girl, who has to work hard to get.
some people think girls are to look While I thers to get their victuals ready. a fow other things. I think that they ought to help all they can is the main
one.

## R. B DOUGLAS CLEGHORN

R. R. No. 7, Guelph.
girls.
Dear Puck and Beavers, -1 see the new competition for the Beavers now, and I am going to try my luck.
All girls are full of fun, and are glad when they gel a chance to have some.
They go to school the same as They so whisper to each other when they get the teacher's back turned. At recese and nooo they play games, such as hido-and-go-seek, and basket-ball. They see their playmates nearly every day
and sometimes they have a birthday party and ask all their play wates and friends to come and have a good time They play gameo and at nigg
then they leave for home.
then they leave for home. In the winter they go skating and
sleighriding, which is great sport. Skateleighriding, which is great sport. Ska
ing, indeed, is good exerciso, and is all ing, indeed, is good exerciso, and
right as long as it is not too cold. They have to work as well as play, buit their worl 18 all inside which is, all right on a rainy day, but some days I
think they would rather be outside in the sun. I' will now close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.
Creemore,
Ont.
RUSSEL DAY.

The Ivory Snuff Box. By Arnold Fredericke
(Copyrighted.)
the trials converge. It would be difficult to describe the feelings of annoyance and chagrin which
swept over Duvall as he tossed the box swopt over Duvall as he tossed the bax
of Perrier rice powder over the side of the vessel and watched it float away on the crest of a wave before being swept into the darkness.
He glanced for an instant at his com-
paniom, then turned away as he sam the panion, then turned away as he ginw the
latter's stare of astonishment and dismay. He wanted to be alone, to think may. this matter for himsell.
With a canfusion of ideas racing through his brain, he began to pace the deck, trying to discover wherein his
reasoning had been at fault. He went reasoning had
back to the gruesome scene at the house back to the gruesome scene at
of the ambessador-the murdered valet,
with the grim seal of silence uppon his with tis
lips.
Whoever had committed this murder had made away with the snufflbox; of that he felt certain. Upon what, then,
did his suspicione of Seltz rest? The did his suspicione of er-merely that the latter had had an appointment to meet the murdered man that afternoon, and that a person, answering the latter at the
tion had inquired for servants' entrance at $M$. de Grissac's that evening.
Not very convincing, surely; yet, taken
with Seltz's evident intention to leave with Seltz' evident intention to leavly significant. Following, then, his
original hypothesis, that Seltz was the original hypothesis, that seltz was he
guilty man and had the box in his guilty man and had
possession, two solutions of the matter
only seemed possiblo. only soemed possibls.
The first was, the man in the saloon
below, anticipating, perhaps, some atbelow, anticipating, perhaps, some attempt to search hie baggage, had de-
liberately provided himself, through liberately provided himson, containing a box of rice powder only, which he
had placed in his satchel in the belief hat piace in his saund its innocent contents
that in the bent would divert from him further suapicion. thrown his satclall on the floor boside him favored this theory. It seemed, on sober thought, atreraviy valuable a pioce of property would be so thoughtiese as
place it loosely in an unlocked hand-bag place it loosely in an unlooked hand-bag.
Even now the roal packiage might bo

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## $$
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\) <br>\hline
\end{tabular}}

## $\|^{\text {reppoing }}$ pafely in some secure thane

 able The purchase of the faccoprobe
might have been quite imocont


 to Bruselle to dispose of of it it ing
cordance with his original intontion If for, however, why had he informed M. Perrier that he had changed his mmoso
and would not take the requested? Was this veration bo bed avert suspicion in case tho unerpecto murder of the man Noel resulted in in ir
quiries quiries beng made of $M$. Perrier?


 suppose that suspicion could possibly bo
attracted to
himp. Atter the sending of the noto to him
 reaity fullans had changed, whilo inf
nen hending to carry them out as he had originally intended. There was. of course, a passille third
solution, nammly, that seltz had to do with the murder at hal nothing meraly an innocont barber, quito wir
 ing woven about himsell and his move
ments. In that event. as Duvall realized witb
the deppest chagrin, he would be ohited Co return to Longrin, he would be ohhged
to and begin his it Vestigations all over again, There ould
bo but one starting point-the murter Yet his painataking examination of the
 absence of any clues. Even the waepon
which had caused the valet's seath mwe his own property; the finger-print on
the seal which cloen The seal wiwn tosoch his lips was made
with his own torefnger Ind here the detective doep sense of doubt as to to the accurray of his conclusions regarding Saltei guilt. Would a man or his type have
taken the troublo to place tho grueeme seal upon the dead man's lips ? This seemed, on second thought, the act of a
hardened and unfeeling criminal-a man to whom murder was a scientific ac-
complishment, not a hasty and hideous Was Seltz such a man?
There was no answer to this question: the fleeting glimpses which Duvall had secured of his face through the barber-
shop window had told him little or nothOne fact, however, presently forced it-
self upon the detective's mind. If Seltz had left the shop for Brussels that night, according to his original intenNo night route from here on the boal. existed except that by way of Harwich. He blamed himself that, in his eagerness to discover the satranger with the
satchel, he had not thought to look for Upon the conclusion of his deliberaside of the boat where he had left Dufrenne. The little old Frenchman stood
gazing down at the sea, his face blue gazing down at the sea, his face blue
with cold and filled with a look of bitwith cold and filled with a look of bir
ter disappointment. He did not glance up. as Duvall joined him. "Come, M. Dufrenne", the detective said kindly, "let us go below."
The old man accompanied him without The old man accompanied him without ionway, however, he spoke. he said. "This sanue boat will take us back to Harwich."
"Yes," Duvall agreed, "unless we dis"Yes," Duvall agreed, "unless we dis "Seltz?" The Frenchman looked up, newed hope in his eyes.
"'Yes. We have apparently followed the "Yes. We have apparently followed the
wrong man. In that case, why not search for the right one? If Seltz is
on board we will follow him to Brussols. If not, we will return to London. We
can make sure when the passengers are discharged at Antwerp."
Dufrenne nodded eagerly

marked as they entered the saloon. Most of the passengers were on deck
when the steamer reached her wharf at Antwerp, but, in spite of a carefol
search, Duvall was unable to locate Seltz among them. He stood by the


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[^2]ect. Dr. Hartmann is responsible for the theft of the snuff-box, and is moment-
arily expecting the man who is to dearily expecting
liver it to him.
Enow this without delay,","Duvall should He her delay, he said. He had no more than spoken when the
telephone bell in his room rang. He hastened to reply, and found Duvall at
the other end of the wire the other end of the wire. latter said laconically. "Hurry. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ I will Dufrenne communicated the message to Lablanche., The latter nodded.
"Good !" he said.
"Give M. Duvall the information you have, and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ above all
mprese upon him the necessity of acting immediately. There to no time for de de
lay. I will follow at once with another of our men." The curio dealer found Duvall pacing
anxiously up and down the hotel corri-
Alor, pretending to bo searching a railfor, pretending to be searching a railway time table.
He nodded imperceptibly toward the
Crite as Dufrenne entered, then turned man went out into the street. The old
man fowed him. In atew moments
thay were conversing a fond. thay were conversing rapidly in the
doorway of a near-by shop Dufrenne had but a few words to say. the extreme gravity of the situation. He
the sual
the
 the stolen sunul-box to Dr. Hartmann
might be provented. Then he signaled a
 quickly to Dufrenne. "Don't let him out
of your sight.
I am going to see Dr. He sprang into the cab, gave the doc-
tor's name to the cabman, and in a mo ment was being driven rapidly up the
street, leaving the little old Frenchman standing blinking with astonishment on
stan (To be continued.)

## Remarkable Challenge.

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ment, '"Gents' Suit (I Trousers), $\$ 4.50$ delivered free to you; o more to pay." Look up the adverand
atterns and fashions to their Toronto

## Gossip

At a dispersion sale of Jerseys, 'by W,
Kinepper, at Tiflin, Ohio, March 10th he highest price reached, was $\$ 575$, for
he four-year-old bull, Western King The firm of B. II. Bull \& Son, Brampand secured two richly -bred and useful ows to add to their notable herd. A
Youngstown. Ohio, March 5th, 82 head of Jerseys from the herd of John A.
Logan, made an average of $\$ 118.35$, the ighest price being $\$ 260$, for the cow,
olphie's Princess.
$\qquad$ old at the auction sale on Maple Leaf
arm, owned by Gramby Carlton \& Sons,
-rmingticld, Ont., on Wednesduy

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appear, the soil ies sour, and you cannot expet the
naximum viel maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without
orrecting this acid ondition. Lime Carbonate
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it has more than doubled the vield. We furnish te has more than doubled the yield. We furnish
blue litmous paper free with directions for testing
our soil. Write us for further information. 827, Marine Bank Buildings, Buffal


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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.
Wide Tires.
Can a township council pass a by-law prohibiting the use of anything less than Rour-inch wagon tires on the roads with-
in that township? The county council
Then refused to pass a by-law to that effect for the county.
township resident
Ans.-We do not think so.
Hens Lame.
We put up a new henhouse this fall and bought new chickens, some young
and some old from two dinerent poin All birds were, seemingly, in a healthy condition. We keep everything clean,
and feed wheat, barley and oats, mixed and feed wheat, barley and oats, mixed
oyster - shell, mangels, and some green oyster - shell, mangels, and some green
feed. Now they are some lame on both legs, but look healthy otherwise. Does what is the cause and remedy? hens, or
E. B. Ans.-They may be rheumatic or tuber-
cular. It will pay you well to sacrifice cular. It will pay you well to sacrifice
one of them to ascertain the trouble. If one of them to ascertain the trouble. If
tubercular, the liver or glands may be yellowish tubercles, or if it it be in the ad
yen vanced stages, the liver will be enlarged.
Hens usually show the disease in a slight. Hens usually show the disease in a slight
paleness about the head, and diarrhea. paleness about the head, and diarrhea.
If it be rheumatism, nothing but dryness and exercise, with good feeding, will bring them normal again. Regarding
tubercular hens, you will find formation in this same department. Holidays and Wages.
In am a married man, hired by the year
on a farm. As I could not get the necessary things for the house on legal
holidease holidays, I took other days.

1. As 1 have worked all the legal

holidays, will I have to put in the ol days that I took of in going to town I took five days ofr. the days I my took ofloy ir I d don't put them | in $?$ |
| :---: |
| 3. |

3. Can a hired man on a farm take as some of the legal holidays come in busy times?
4. If my employer tries to make me them in, can I collect wages for the Ontario.
legat a subscriber.
5. We do not think
$\underset{\substack{\text { 3. } \\ \text { ployer. } \\ 4 .}}{\substack{\text { N }}}$

## Horses unthrifty.

not keep in good condition. She is al al
ways gaunt, and will not eat sufficient to
keep in good flesh.
Have been feeding roots and bran and linseed meal, as well vise?
2. Have a registered mare that is ou Does not appear to be doing as she should. She has been well Ied, but still
keeps poor. I think, perhap, she he $\begin{aligned} & \text { keeps poor. I think, perhaps, she has } \\ & \text { worms. }\end{aligned}$ A. M. Ans. -1 . See that her teeth are right,
and be sure that she does worms. Mix equal she dorts of not hatphate of
iron, gentian, inger and nux iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica,
and give a tablespoongul in the feed
three times and 2. If the daily.
necessary to mar worms, it will be necessary to rid her of them irst by
using the following remedy: Take
ounces each of sulphate of inon of copper, ond sulphate of iron, sulphate
of tar emetic, and 1
ounce calomel. Mix, and ounce calomel. Mix, end divide into 12
powders. Give a powder every night
and morning in damp tod or the water as a drench. Atter giving the last powder, in about 8 or 10 hours,
give a purgative ball of 8 drams Barba-
doe a does aloes and 2 drams ginger. In giv-
ing a ball, draw the tongue well out to
one side ploce one side, place the ball well back on the
roor of the tongue, then release the
tongue, holding the head well up till he
swallows. Have a druggist mix and
swe
 divide the medicine. Feed bran only be-
fore and atter purgation for a couple of
dive days, and do not work till bowels regain
normal
nondition.
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| :---: |

APRIL 2, 1914
Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

## Payment of Taxes.

1 hive on a rented farm, the agreement beling that I pay taxes.
to builling a new bridge. Have - I to pay the tax on the new bridge? The bridge cost about $\$ 6,000$.
fno.-We think so
Alfalfa Seed.
wall you kindly let me know where I cant get guaranteed seed of Crimm's, and
Variegated Ontario varieties of alralfa veen? In my last number of "The Fatmer's Advocur thee no advertise by rinybody. The only advertisement have seen is one in which home.- grown and northern-grown alfalia is oflerod, bu do hot say anything about what variety of peods these mean, whether Grimm's or
Ontario Variegated.
C. F. B. Ans-Partles having this seed for sel An Annuity Deed.
By a deed of donation that was made between my father and mysell, I was to tin June of each year. $M y$ father died. 1. Am I obliged to pay the full 2. If she is satisfled to talke the money any other time, before or atter the month
mentioned in the deed, can it be so arranged?
8. Can any of my brothers take their ahare on that account ? D. S. olther of these questions without seeing che document, or a copy.
2. Yes.

## Sllo in Barn.

1. You speak of some small silos rrected last summer. How high were barry coming up from the basement. 24 foet high, 12 or 14 foet across. Would that be high enough to make good dilage?
2. Would it require a root on it in
the barn? 8. Could I run it up through the roof of barn?
3. Would not the silage be easier got-
cen out if it were in the barn? T could an out it it were in the barn? I could leod-room.
4. Is there any reason why the silo is
better outside, when one has lots of barn room? I would think it would dot Ireeze so much in the barn; straw
around it; stave silo. 6. One reader speake with the elevator. vator the same thing, or how are they put on? Is there a firm makes them? Ans. -1 . We do not consider that a 24-10ot silo is high enough to insure you
good silage. We have in mind one or two that were built 28 feet high, last summer, and the silage is quite unsatis2 2 It is not necessary to have a root
on the silo if you build it inside the on the ssilo if you build it inside the
barn. 8. You could run the silo up through that it is inadvisable to do so. could Possibly under your conditions you little bit easier, but if the doors are put the no difficulty in getting the silage out 5. Perhaps the silo is not better outside the barn, but you must have an exceptionally large barn for the size of
your place if you have You need. One objection to building
sillos inside given off bye barn is that the gases tion are liable to injure during fermentawill not freeze so much in the They have the true, but it is not desirable to otock, as the closely connected with the throughout the whole barn. Them given of been built inside with good results, but 6. prefer the silo built outside the barn
6 . Somotimes used as applying to the names are both log the corn. There is a firm manufacturing a special type, which was adver
lised in this paper some time

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uniform depth for even growth and well-shaded land:
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it the very best cultivator I Ihave ever used it the very best cultivator I have ever used.
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fed by tan actual use. I would not be
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all stock in the best of condition, nothing can equal

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Kindy let me know if you can inform me where I could get the following book: Trade," published by Schuyler, Smith e Co., of London, Ontario, in 1877. would like to have a book of this nature. If the book cannot be obtained, mor
Ans.-We do not know this book About Sweet Clover. I want to know if any of the readers of this paper could give me any information about the yellow sweet clover, as it is so much cheaper than the white. If
I were to sow some this spring, could I get stand enough to plow down in the fall for manure
Ans.-Yellow
productive or ore
rank a productive or rank a grower as the
white sweet clover, but by getting a thick stand and cutting young, the white sweet clover is superior. Some claim preference for the yellow sweet clover on
the grounds that it does not grow quit the grounds that it does not grow quite
so rank as the other, but if properly so rank as the other, but if properly
handled, we prefer the white sweet clover Ordinary sweet clover will make a very large growth, and provide considerable
green manure to be plowed down in the

## Black Leg or Black Quarter

 Could you give me any information regarding a disease called black leg. Am losing one and two a day, and the vetment said it was black leg. Is there it? cure or preventive? What causes in from it catching, or can it be brought from Alberta? Please pive me all in formation possible on the subject, or
give me name of any book rible disease.
Ans.-This disease is not generally contagious among animals. On page 620,
March 26th issue answered. We know of no book dealing
exclusively treated in most veterinary books. Would advise you to get in touch with the De-
partment of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ex-

Replenishing a Poor Stand 1. A field seeded down last spring to
clover and timothy did not catch well, and intending to pasture same, what
could I sow this spring to thicken it 2. Where can I get O A C. No seed barley and Banner oats, and at
what price ? Ans.-1. If you are not breaking up
this poor stand, you might replenish it somewhat by scattering on some orchar
grass seed and timothy seed be better worked in with a light har necessary, to keep the stock off this field until it has gotten a good start. grains, and by writing to any of those you would be able to get a description Form of Scratches
in foal, which has something wrong with her hind legs. There is a dandruff or scurl coming out in the long hair. It
is not itchy, but she does is not itchy, but she does not like you
to rub it when drying the wet or sno to rub it when drying the wet or snow
off. Had a little touch of it last win-
ter.
common during the winter and spring
season. Give four days rest. Ap-
ply hot linsed - meal poultices to
the leys and pasterns for two days
and two nights, changing the poultices
about every cight hours. Then dress
the parts three times daily with oxide-
of-zinc ointment, to which has been
added 20 drops carbolic acid to each
onnce Do not wash. If she gets the
parts wet or muddy, rub well until dry,
or allow the mud to dry, and then brush
off if you have not dime to rub.


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Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous
Absence of Oestrum
What is the matter with my sow?
She is eleven months old and hes not been in heat yet. She is in good con-

 Ans.-We cannot say what is wrong, and can only sumgest letting her run out
for free exercise, feeding liberally on Ror free exercise, feeding liberally on
heating food, es dry peas or corn, and heatring her in with a boar every day or
turn turning her in with a boar every day or
twor some young sowe doot nhow
very marked siung of heat, and mat be very marked signs of heat, and may be
in that condition without the owner in that
knowing it.

Horses Lolling.
Could you tell me what caluses a young.
mare to hang out her tongue while the mare to hang out her tongue while the
bit is in her mouth?
Also if there is anything that can be done to cure her
PERPLEXED.
of it ? of it ?
Ans.-This is a habit called lolling. Ans.-This is a habit called lolling.
To prevent it, use a bit for the purpose. To prevent it, use a bit for the purpose.
Your harnessmaker can procure it tor
you They are traight, with either a fiat piece of stel or a wire in the shape of a D extending upwards, so as to pre
vent the animal getting his tongue over
the at ater
 Farmer's Advocate" you will find such
bits illustrated in the number of Februbits itustrated in
ary 17, 1910 , page 252.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cabbage Worm. } \\
\text { I tried raising cabbage last }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I tried raising cabbage last year, and } \\
& \text { would have had a fine crop, but the worn }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { would have had a ine crop, but the worna } \\
& \text { destroyed them all. } \\
& \text { dell } \\
& \text { de }
\end{aligned} \text { how to to to }
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { dostroyed them all. Tell me how the to } \\
& \text { prevent them. } \\
& \text { E. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As.-Pyrethrum } \\
& \text { thoroughly effective. }
\end{aligned} \begin{gathered}
\text { insect } \\
\text { One poudder, is } \\
\text { Ond }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { thoroughly effective. One pound should } \\
& \text { be mixed with four pound of chear }
\end{aligned}
$$ four, and wept in an airtight jar or or

four ander for twenty-our hours so that
canist the poison may be thoroughly incorporated with the flour. The plants infested
by the caterpillars should then be dusted by the caterpillarg should then be dusted
with the mixture, which can be applied with a small bellows, or in a a chese-
cloth bage tapped lightly with a slender rod. This powder will kill insects, but
is perfectly harmless to human beings.
Another is perfectly harmiess to human beings.
Anothe method, which is more rapin in
its effects upon the worms, is to dissolve its effects upon the worms, is to dissolve
two ounces of the Pyretrium powder in
three gallons of Iukewarm water and
The
 white the dry powderporten takes many
whil the to produce the same resuls. Paris
hours to prone the green ano opler viruent colishas and vege
neere beapplied to cabbage
tables of any kind that are intended fo table use.
A Stupe A Stupendous Biological Question. Here is a question which you may pos
sibly find rather difitity to answer, bu
which, so far trom being trivolous and and whic, so frar from being trivolous and
irrelevant, is really of profound bio-
logical interest: "Why does a hen cackle after she has
laid an egg "," not all representatives of
Nearly all, it not all Nearly all, it not all representatives
the various bird species, take great
pains, not only to conceal their nest, buy


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Questions and Answers. Miscrllareous.

## Silage in Newfoundland.

 best farm praplant 1 reader of ('anada'sinformation on the following : for silage, as conn is not grown?
2. .oo being in a position to build a
silo, and having several large molasses
s. puncheons on hand, their capacity being
100 gallons, could they be made to keep silage successfully if placed one on top
of another and the joints cemented ", Ans.-1. For feeding in Newfoundland, we would be very partial to roots. They
could be pitted, or kept in a crude cel-
lar. Crops, such as peas, clover, alfalfa lar. C'rops, such as peas, clover, alfalfa
and others, are sometimes ensiled, but
they are far better when mived with 2. We are dubious regarding your
proposition with the puncheons. If you could make them firm, another trouble
would arise when the silage settled. The
wall not being straight, in consequence
of the bulge in the puncheons, air spaces would form with untoward results.
Total exclusion of air is necessary, and
you could not procure it. We advise you to depend on roots if you cannot About Pigs. 1. Kindly explain how to keep fall lit-
ters of pigs and winter ones as well, without crippling them up. I have three
litters of diferent ages, and they are from want of exercise. My pens are
pretty small, and not extra warm, but
I can't keep them from laying down nearly all the time. Do not feed them
more than would keep them growing.
2. Having become stiff, can them, and what would be the best
give them? I have been giving Epsom salts and sulphur, and a lietle
saltpetre. Some of them seem some
Sol saltpetre. I Some of out on fine days.
better. It them out
If I had given them the sulphur and salts in the cold weather would it have
saved them?
3. Some people have advised me to give them copperas. Would it have any
effect in taking the stiffening out of 4. Should little pigs just weaned have any oil cake or sulphur in their feed
fed them skim milk and shorts.
No Charge Made. 5. Have lost quite a few small pigs
this winter. They got sick and mopey
for a few days, and die.

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KYes, hey are here, our actitimportation, and if you want a big young stallion with
he best legs. ankles, feet. action breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor
nan can par come TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS I have iust landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, o if you want a
ton stalion with the best of quality, come and see me, I can show you the best lot of Clydesdales \& Shires $\begin{gathered}\text { If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the abovy } \\ \text { breeds. personaly selected from A. and } \\ \text { Clydestan }\end{gathered}$ in t home-bred of the most fashionable strain, see and select from the large stock now offer
D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, Que $\substack{\text { SALLIONS \& } \\ \text { FLLLES }}$
CLYDESDALES
PRIZE-WINNERS \&
CHAMPIONS

## Clydesdale Fillies



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Questions and Answers.

Miecellaneous.
Feeding ${ }^{2}$ Geese.
What is the best ration to give geese to get them started to lay, and to lay Ans.-Turn the geese out and let them have as much free range as possible.
They will by this time be able to get They will by this time be able to get
to the ground, and feed them a good to the ground, and feed them a good
grain ration of peas, wheat or other grains, and give plenty of water. This is all that is needed by the geese during the spring season.

Seed Grain Per Acre.
Kindly advise me through your col ums how much grain to sow per acre.
R. H. P.
Ans.-The variety of grain sown and the character of your land will influence very
largely the quantity which it will be large to sow. In the case of oats, a poor
wise witooling oat will require more seed per acre than one which stools liberally. Side oats are uuually poor stoolers. In good stooling oats, on average land, sow
two bushels to two and one-half bushels por acre. of poor stooling oats, sow
on three and one-hale to four bushels per arce: Barliay, one and one wheat, two bushels per acre.

Shearing Machines.
able ? 2. How are they sharpened (the
knives) ? 3. Do

Ans. -1 . Where large flocks of shee are kept, we believe that sheep-shearing
machines are profitable.
2. We have had no experience in go with eact machine.
3. It may be that they get a little more wool, but we would not expect
that this would be a. very sideration, because with hand-clipping al the wool may be clipped off if care is taken. or course, a poor shearer who haggles the fieces wastes wor
A Cow Deal.

A Cow Deal.
T was at a sale of farm stock and
implements on February 24 th. a cow for $\$ 60$ that was due to calve on September 19th, 1914. The proprietor
said she was to calve then, had a ticket on her tail which read, "Supposed to calve Sept. 19th 1914."
I went after the cow the next day, and he said that it was just about three weeks since he had had the cow to the
bull. I brought her home, and on the 27 th of February I had to take her to
the bull. He should have had her away the bull. He should have had her away
on the 19 th of December to have her come in on Sept. 19th, 1914. Can I come - Since the man did not A. M.. the cow to be with call, and since the ot see that you can do anything we with
the seller.

## A Log House.

Would you kindly give me an idea ot how to build a log house about $20 \times 24$ ?
How are the logs notched at the corners How are the logs notched at the corners
so that they lie close together ? Ans.-It will be diffcult to get them to
lie close together, but there are several hotches by which the wall is are severeal
close.
One notch is simply llose. One notch is simply to square,
as it were, the end of both logs which come together and make a square joich One old-asashioned and satisfactory notch
was made by making a gable-form notch in the under side of the upper log, and making a saddle, as it is called, on the
upper side of the under log, upon which the notch of the upper log, upon which
The idea contained hereing is to exclus. "ater and prevent decay. Many of the holses throughout the country are con-
structed by simply gouging out the upper solvency and square dealing.
 SMITH \& RICHARDSO

1

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5 Yearling Clydesdale Stallions



 Mytle C.P.R.
$\frac{\text { R. M. HOLTBY }}{\text { Por SALE.- Wing to the sudden and unexpect }}$ fel death of my hrother, Arthur Uilyot, of St el death of my brother Arthur stily ot of the

Clydesdale Stallion

 ELIZA ULIYOT, ST. MARY'S, ONT.
C. CHABOUDEZ \& SON 205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE


HEREFORD BULLS


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.
Planting Potatoes. Is it, necessary to hill potatoes it they
are planted about five inches deep? Ans.- Potatoes will not need hilling up
it they are planted about five inches deep by pro plownted about five inches
devery thir furow.
We have seen excellent crops of tubers grown by this method. It is necessary
to get the ground in good condition beYore planting, and if the potatoes are
plowed in, give it three or four strokes powed in, give ithree or four strokes
with the harrow, and harrow from time
to time until the potatoes are up too to time until the potatoes are up too
high to permit of the operation. harrowing saves labor by destroying
young weeds. Potatoes grown in this manner would not need any dirt thrown up around them. Of course, if they are
planted with the hoe, or by any means, and are not covered deep enough some hilling is necessary or the tuber About Sillos

| I hear that concrete foundations for |
| :--- |
| wooden sulos are giving out. | like to know if the silage is spoiling the concrete silos, as I do not want to go

to the expense of building a concrete silo would I have to build for 50 head of cattle, about 12 being cows, the reintending to build it 38 or 40 feet high.
SUBSCRIBER. Ans.--It is all nonsense, about concrete
foundations " "giving out." It the foundation is installed fairly deep to ground and suffcient dratinage providea,
there is nothing better than a concrete foundation for a wooden silo. Aé for Cot siage arrecting the concrete, there is
not much danger. They should be
washer inside with wasry year or two, and this will some-
ever what lessen any' aflect accruing from the action of agid in the silage upon concrete. Your suggestion regarang the heigat of diemeter? That is just as important. A silo 15 leet by 38 leet will contain,
approximately, 135 tons. This would maintain about 37 or 38 mature cows ${ }^{\text {for }} 180$ pounds of silage per day. During this 180 days, 50 cows would consume 180 tons, but you intimate that some
of them are calves, which would lessen of them are calves, which would 1essen
materially the quantity consumed. It might te wise in your case to make a
silo 15 .feet by 40 feet, and this would insure you sumciont, wovided there is a
quantity of stock, prot
fairly fairly
them.

## Barren Sows.

1. I have four sows. One of them
had nine pigs November 10th; the other three are over eight months old. There
hes been a boar with these sows all the time. I have fed them oil cake, shorts, mangels, mixed chop, offal from cattie,
first one thing and then another. They have always been fat, but none of them have ever con tive me will be appreci-
which you can give ated. How much do mangels depreciato 2. How nuch
by frezing ?
Ans. 1 . Coburn writes that a F o K. more liable to become barren because of
mer-leeding and by reason of being to
 mat, bring about a sluggish or non-act-
may
ing condition of the ovaries,' or a closing may bring ao the varies, or a closing
ing condition of the
of some of the passages by an exceess of of some of the passages by an excess of
at. In such a case, the proper remedy Yat. I
is to get her back to suitable condition.
Give galts to move Give a aull dose oughly. Atterward give
the bowels thor all the exercise possible, and then cut
alown her feed so she will
dose fesh. For ten days, give her five grains of
iodide of potash night and morning. R awim in a pen next to her, where he can
hemell her through a slat partition. If
sit this does not bring her around, she
should be tattened and killed, as barren-
 tion sets
they are
will be ver Inesen wor this abut it ingred

arasil

- 


## Save All your ChicksPut Stamina into Them <br> 


 Could save by saving most of these chicks
Yes, most of them oan be saved-saved by starting them on

> Dr. Hess Poultry PAN:A:CE-A

 izer, leg weakmesscould be cobsolttcyyvercome, that thousoor anoter tapes by causinp tho worms in the windipipo (haceause or capes




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 and your hens lay, hei is anthorized to refound your money; you
ant oossilly lose-Pan-a-ct-a must pay or you get your mones

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Maple Grange Shorthorns


## SHORTHORNS




SHARPLES Crami

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the great world the great world
spinning on its spinning on its
axis, the revolvaxis, the revolv-
ing bowl of the TUBULAR has no fixed
shaft and no shaft and no
fixed bearing. It is suspended by a flexible its weight being borne by a resilient ball bearing, permitting
the bowl to run practically without rocking, with ease, smoothness and precision. Increases the centrifugal The TUBULAR skims close, is easily and quickly cleaned, is built sturdily in all of its few parts. All -
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eccentric to its center of gravity The MILKER is in
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different classes in
all dairyingsections
of the United States
and Canada. The
teat cup with the
upward squeeze is
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ability to adapt it
self to the proper
way of milkingcows
of different ter way of milking cows aments. The fre sh and hea miller, the hard milker, the holdup milker - all are milked as they
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MILKER BOOK sioe full deails zarrding the construction and mititity of
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H. F. Bailey \& SON
$\qquad$

[^3]Questions and Answers.

## - Miscellaneous.

Have Girdled Trees.
are girdled by rabbits. Could you, through the columns of your valuable them, or is there any other more efficient method of saving the trees?
Ans,-Sometimes when trees are only slightly girdled, a bandage and a good coat of wax will bring the tree around again and ensure a perfect heal. However, if the wound projects into the
wood, and the girdle is quite wide, some form of bridge grafting might be neecessary. If there are any small branchés
or shoots coming up from the roots, they will be superiar to scions cut for the purpose. Cut the end off of them so
they will a little more than reach up to the upper part of the wound. Trim the lacerated bark down to the healthy bark
of the tree, sharpen the end of the of the tree, sharpen the end of the small
sprout and insert it under the
 than the wound, the bend of the sprout
will keep it forced up, but it requires some other forced up, but it requres use of several sprouts that may be comwax connecting layers and bandage them for protection. In case there are. no
sprouts coning from the roots cut two sprouts coming from the roots, cut two small limbs or twigs so they will be a
little longer than the width little longer than the width of the
wound, after pruning the affected barls back to healthy, green bark, sharpen both ends of the scion and insert it
under the bark. Treat the unions as $\begin{array}{ll}\text { under the bark. } \\ \text { before described. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Treat the unions as } \\ \text { Bridge-grafting is not }\end{array}\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { before described. Bridge-grafting is not } \\ & \text { always successful, but it is advisable to }\end{aligned}$ always successfut, but it advisable
try it rather than allow the trees perish. Millet and Pasture Crop
> e Grop.
> the sweet clover mentioned in recent
issues, and what are the main objections issues, and what are the main objections
to its use in general? 2. For wintering cattle, would Japan-
ese Panicle millet ese Panicle millet improve a mixture of
oats and peas, or with oats along, and what amounts should be sown? Soil, Ioam, in average condition.
3. What
3. What wonld be best to sow on a
low piece of soil for two or three years' pasture, in which there is some common
gras 4. Does red - clover seed deteriorate
when grown tor years on same farm, when grown for years on same farm,
soil in good condition, rolling loam and
col
clay?
Ans.-1. Nons other than "sweat clover, scientifico worlo, in which youme are Meli-
lotus Alba for white sweet clover,
 clover. The main objection to its use
in general is that stock have to be in general is that stock have to be in-
troduced to it before they thoroughly relish it. Atter this season's experi-
mental work, we will have more informa$t$ tion regarding it. crop of oats and peas will not be in millet. It has been found by experiment
that for fattening swine Chat for fattening swine one-fifth more
millet was required than wheat to produce the same amount of barley
The one advant The one advantage that might accrue
from its use would be that it would add Crom its use would be that it would add
variety to the ration, but we do not
 stock. Experienced feeders have recom-
mended as high as one-third millet mended as high as one-third millet to
two-thirds barley and oats. The great
andvantare trom millet is that it can advantage from millet is that it can be
sown late on land that you have failed "rops.
3.


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 "IDEAL" FENCE is made of ALL NO. 9 HARD STEEL, EVVENLY IDED WIRE. From top to bottom "IDEAL" is all the same-it's an ""IDEAN:
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object of getting the blue ribbon
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owe this to yourself before buying any fence. You will find "IDEAL" offers
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viceable fenee that money ean buy and at the lowest price you should reasonably
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to give you a price on your requirements. If you do eard and we will send your our complete proposition by ret rnow him drop ws
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everal real nice heifers of different ages. WM. SMITH, $\qquad$ Columbus, Ont. 5 SHORTHORN BULLS foom 9 to 14 months, large growthy fellows; ${ }^{1}$ Duthie bulli, a few good young heifers all priced,
vorththe money. STEWART- M. GRAHAM
Spring Valley Shorthorns

 THE MANOR SHORTHORNS Young bulls. also beiferes; pot by, and co
 am. Inspection oolicited. J J. T. Gensold. Ont. Shorthorns "Thout Coak Wonder" atot
 Shorthorns and Swine - Have
 choice York shire sown.
ANDREW 6 ROFF.
Plen. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.
Tuberculosis in Fowls
$\mathrm{My}_{\mathrm{y}}$ hens have some disease. They ap
pear quite healthy and are in good flesh
heads heads red, and laying well. For a few
days before they die they refuse to eat and want to get away by themselves and in the morning we find them dead. full of blood, and the liver enlarged to three times the normal size. It appears just like clotted blood, and the part of
the liver that was not like blood, was covered with white spots. Am feeding my hens once a day on barley and once
on oats, with a soft mash of potatoes and provender at noon. They also have
raw turnips to pick, and I keep them raw turnips to pick, and I keep them
supplied with gravel and oyster - shells. supplied wescribe.
Please preschen Ans.-From the symptoms herein set
forth, we judge that forth, we judge that your fowls are suf-
fering from tuberculosis. This disease has been mentioned in almost every number of the paper, and by referring back,
you may notice recommendations for freeing the fock from it. However, there is really no measure that can be
adopted, by the use of drugs, that will destroy this disease. You must relentlessly clean up the pens, isolate all alfected birds, and if possible divert their runs from those which they have recently
inhabited. After thoroughly cleaning the pen, whitewash it, or spray it with whitewash mixture containing a five-per-
cent. solution cent. solution of carbolic acid. Some
writers have claimed succesid writs sulphur in the pens with from burn-
ing
and ing
and windows closed. We
what what direct advantage cin accrue from this operation, but it is worth trying along with the other remedies

Distemper in Horses.

1. A two-year-old mare coughs a great
deal, and there is a discharge of matter deal, and there is a discharge of matter
from her nose. There is a lump begin from her nose. under her jaw. Is this distemper ?
2. What
vise ?
3. Are the other horses in the stable
lisble liable to catch it? If so, would there
be any way to prevent them? be any way to prevent them?
4. Are horses subject to colic? We
feed oats nonly besidecter feed oats only, besides the hay.
5 . Would you advise us to add bran with the oats?
5. Are those remedies for colic you see 6. Are those rese? P. D. C.
advertised, of any use? Ans.-1.
distemper.
6. Treatment in ordinary cases con2. Treatment in ordinary cases con-
sists in placing the patient in a comfortable, well-ventilated stall; steam the nostrils well two or three times daily by
holding the head over a pot of boiling equal parts raw linseed oil, oil of turpentine and spirits oantime, apply warm
days. In the meant
poultices an hour after each rubbing, poud do not allow them to get cold.
and
Feed scesses form, lance, and allow esceape of
pus. bolic acid three times daily. When com-
plications occur, or the disease appears plications occur, called irregular strangles,
in what is call
each case requires treatment according to symptoms, and this can be given only
by the personal attention of a veterinarian.
3 . It is contagious, and the other
horses in the same stable are quite likely 3. It is conam stable are quite likely
horses in the same
to contract this disease. In fact, it is aimost impossible to prevent it. The
only way to do so would be to put the
diseased horses or the healthy horses in diseased harters and keep them entirely
other qual allowing them to
separate, also not athe. drink from the same
ways be associated.
7. but treat rient or improper feeding some which result in colic.
8. A mixture of with the oats.
. if they are working horses. on heal
feed, it would be wise to give them
bran mash on Saturday night and Su day morning. Sunday noon. and by Mo day morning have them up
lar ration again. tomers every day.


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## Gossip.

 - lakeside ayrshire bulls. Farm, Philipsburg, Que., which
and ownod
and popated
by Geo., H. Montgomery,
 of the country through the columns. this paper, but they have reeently gotten
out a cataloguv deseribiby some or the Young bulls which are now for sale
What makes these particularesy valuabole soung the richire shess the breading. which traces back to the
original stock bull, The Don which was a
in minner at at the Pan-A merican. Exxhibition
Buffal in Bufalo, and at. 1 leading Canadian
shows.
Another noteta
sire use used in the shows. Anoter hoted sire wsed in the
herd was Barcheskie Cherrul
ory
28889

 is one ot the more recent sires connoteded
with the herd.
He was a winner at all

 year he captured frrst at at alit the leading
show in the Western circuit.
At ont prest
 blood of the leading herds in Scotland.
It is It is generally considered that he is one
ot the best-bred bulls over brought into Nine young valuable bulls were listed
in this catalogue, but since it was con piled, two have already been sold, but there are some yet remaining which
would be valuable herd-headers for Ayrshire herds throughout, the country.
Look up Mr. Montgomery's advertisement in another column and write him for this

WOODBINE BREEDING FARM Woodland Farm, near Guelph, Ont., for
many years one of the most noted under the - owneeding farms in Canada
ung of 0 . Sorby, and now owned by R. Ballagh \& Son, late
of Elkton, Michigan, is under ownership still the home of an especially well-selected stud of Clydesdale and Hack-
ney horses, Shetland ney horses, Shetland ponies, and herd of
Brown Swiss dairy cattle. The latter, as is well known, are natives of Switzer-
land, the land of Alpine fame. an extremely hardy breed of cattle, with strong, robust constitutions, and great
assimilative powers. Large in size, they assimilative powers. Large in size, they
take on flesh readily, and are prolific
producers of milk producers of milk. Several of Mr. Bal-
lagh's herd are giving 50 lbs. of milk a day that tests 4.2 per cent. of butter-
fat. At many of the large shows fat. At many of the large shows on
the other side of the line, such as Detroit, Port Huron, Bay City, Flint, etc., in strong competition, representatives of
this herd invariably carried off the leading honors. The general appearance of
this herd would indicate that the muchthis herd would indicate that the much-
desired dual-purpose cow is much nearer the ideal in the Brown Swiss than in any other breed, although they are es-
sentially considered as a dairy breed. Another year, and young stock will be stud are the two noted sires, King's Seal (imp.), and Baron's Charm (imp.).
The former is a bay sires sire of champions, Rozelle, dam by Rose-
wood, grandam bay wood, grandam by Darnley. He is a
horse of strong draft character, and a noted sire in Wellington County. Baron's impressive sire, stamping his get , most big size and beautiful quality, up to a
ton weight himself, with the est ton weight himself, with the best-wear-
ing kind of bone, ankles and feet, he has
and left many winners at leading shows
Several registered mares, imported and tanadian - bred, make up an especially
strong stud. Warwick Model (imp.), the
noted prizew at the head of the Hackney stud, which comprises four registered mares in breed-
ing, besides several young ones, of mares, one gelding, a and one young stal
mind
lion. sired by Warwick Model (imp.), and Milier's Daughter (imp.). The
 Vice is the Fuelph first - prize winner
Shatulawn Royal. Also in service is
the (auplnt the Guelph second-prize winner, King
Dommon, $n$ trim neat little pair. An $==={ }^{2}$


ADAIRY farmer who does not use $\$ 15$ a cream separator is losing up to dairy equip per year. Complete your International Harvester cream surchase of an Bluebell or Dairymaid. These separators skim, closely-leaving barely a drop of cream in a gallon
of milk - and they will do it for These machines are furnished with. pulleys for the use of power. Belted to a small I H C engine, you
have the best outfit it is possible Note the low supply can on I H C separators, the height of the milk spout which allows a 10 -gallon
can to be used for the skim milk, the strong fame with open base which can be kept perfectly clean and the dozen other features which make these Your local deal best.
chines on sale. If he has have one of these maalso send you an interesting there you can see one;

## (1) International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

## (13)


STOCKMOD AMRSMATS $\begin{gathered}\text { Stocks of all ages for sale, one } 12 \text { montho elo } \\ \text { bull (Imp.) in dam will make a winner }\end{gathered}$ montha old all from show cows and sired by White Hill Kineone; also bull calves from a week to tol
Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Ref Rising Star, highest prears, ason of the great tull GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABlished over 50 Years

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freight. Thoroughly guaranteed. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. You take no risk whatever, for you settle for it only if satisfied.
Send for Circular "A" to-day, giving particulars of
our Free Trial Offer, prices, etc. Agents wanted. , NATIONAL MACHINE CO., Brighton, Ont DOMO SEPARATOR. St. Hyacinthe, Que.


APRIL 2, 1914
 AIERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDEEE, M. ч.
 We also manufacture Steel Cow Stall
and Positive Lock Cow Stanchions. Prilly, 7 day butter recor
Beauty Pietertje Lilian Walker Pietertje Ruby Walker Pietertj segis Walker Pietertje -
Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje Mary Walker Pietertje
Marion Walker. Pietertje
These are the Champ These are the Champion 3, 4 and 5 HOLSTEIN HERD Buy a son of King Segis Walker from
daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and get connected with this family
A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

HOLSTEIN FRESIANS AND
Present offer ings-a two months old bull calf from
22.50 lb . cow, also a few good record of merit
cows. In registered Clydesdales. how would a nice typey grand-daughter of Baron's Pride 3 -year-old
tmay, due to fall in June, suit you? Everyhing
marked dollars cheap for of few weeks. Writh or W. H. CHERRY, Garnet, Halimand Co., Ont.

## Woodbine Holsteins

 his two grand-dams are each 30-1b. cows, with 30
lic. daughter. with $30-1 \mathrm{~b}$ grand
generations of $30-1 \mathrm{cos}$. generations of 30 .ll. cow. 1 cow you want a bull
that will prove his value as a sire, write A. KENNEDY 8 S SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

[^4]THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Gossip Colwillis tamworths and
Shorthorns. Another annual visit to the noted Newcastie Stock Farm of A. A. Colwill,
Newcastle, Ont., by the field representative of "'The Farmer's Advocate," proved past. repetition of that of many years past, inasmuch as that the large and ramous high-class herd of Tamworth
swine, English-bred Shorthorn cattle, and stud of Clydesdale horses, were found up to the usual standard of merit and win-
tering in nice, thrity, breeding condtion. No comment is necessary on the
quality of the Tamworths whlch for a quarter of a century have held a leading position in the honor roll as one of the
best herds in Canada. The brood sows, best herds in Canada. The brood sows,
as for several years past, are daughters
and granddaughters of the amous ond and granddaughters of the famous old
champion, Colwill's Choice, the grand-
daughters daughters being daughters, of the bifg
typical hoig, Imp. Cholderton
Golden Secret, a line of breeding absulutely unsurpassed in this country, Mr. Colwi
is now offering a particularly choice stock boar, a three year-old son, of Imp.
Cholderton Golden Secret, and out of a daughter of Colwill's Choice. This hog has the size, type and finish that win at
the big shows. He is a There is also on hand several young
boars old enough for service, and young sows of breeding age, as well as younger
ones of both sexes. In Shorthorns ther ones or both sexes. In Shorthorns there
are foung bulls, English - bred both sides, out of cows that can pay
their way at the pail; also a limited number of heifers one and two years
age, the latter in call to the present stock bull, Broadhooks Prince, a combi-
nation of Broadhooks blood nation of. Broadhooks blood on the sire's
side, and Wedding Gift on the dam's side. Mr. Colwill is also offering a
nice registered Clydesdale filly rising four years, and an $1,800-\mathrm{lb}$. Clyde gelding
Write Mr. Colwin your wants. willowbank holsteins. Some remarkably attractive breeding is found in the Willowbank dairy herd o
Holsteine owned by Collyer V Robbins Holsteins owned by Collver V. Robbins
of Riverbend, Ont., situated in the County of Welland, within easy reach of the town of Welland, and about four
miles from Fenwick Station on the T . miles $\begin{aligned} & \text { from Fenwick Station on the } \\ & \text { H. \& } \\ & \text { B. railway, and Perry } \\ & \text { Station on }\end{aligned}$ the $\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{C}$. $\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{a}$ breeder of Holstein the M. C. R. As a
cattle, Mr. Robbins has laid a foundation that énsures success, infusing as he has through his herd-headers, much of the blood that has made the Holstein hisfemales are young, three and four yeara of age, daughters of Sir Inka of River side, a son of Johanne Rue 4th's Lad,
whose five nearest dams have record Whose five nearest dams have record
averaging 22.86 lbs . of butter in seven days. The of this bull was Inka Mercedes De Kol 2nd, with a two-yearmilk yield of 53 lbs. a day. The first of this bull's daughters to be tested mad a record of 18.12 lbs. under very un
favorable circumstances. On his daughterrs was used a son of the intenselybred bull, Count Hengerveld Fayne De
Kol, a brother to the late world's champion, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, gerveld Count De Kol, with over 100 A . ords of 30 lbs. and over. Now at the
head of the herd is King Korndyke Inka head of the herd is King Korndyke
De Kol, a son of the world's greatest Holstein bull, Pontiac Korndyke, three of whose daughters broke twelve
world's records in succesion,
of his daughters have records ranging of his daughters have records 66 other
from 30.48 to 38.03 lbs ., and 6 , daughters are in the A. R. O. The dam
of this bull has a three-year-old record
$\qquad$ intending purchasers to think about,
chance to get heifers descended from the above two grandly-bred bulls, and
to a son of the great Pontiac Korndyke Again, when it is remem up to 25 lbs
lbs. for a three-year-old, up
for mature cows, are the average, but not at all the limit, of the tested female ing from the purchaser's standpoint whe
wanting females or a young herdheader of which there are several of each fo
sale. Write Mr. Robbins your wants to


## Important Auction Sale

EXTRA HIGH-CLASS

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle THURSDAY, APRIL 9th, 1914

60 head including my two herd sires King Isabella Walker No. 8257, a bull whose three nearest officially tested dams, a sister of his dam and two of over 22,000 pounds of milk and 990 pounds butter

The junior sire King McKinley Lyons No. 17729 has 7 nearest dams in the first four generathe greatest nine-year-old sire. There are twenty daughters of the senior sire in this sale, 17 mature females with records from 16 to 24 lbs., three-year-olds from 17 to 22.32 lbs , two-year-olds from 13 to 20 lbs . females are sired by such sires as the Petios ane Sege Beets Segis, Prince Hengerv

Every animal will be sold without reserve as the owner has no way of keeping the herd over another Season owig to

SALE WILL COMMENGE AT 1 p.m.
Col. B. V. Kelly, Auctioneer P. J. Salley, Proprietor
Syracuse, N.Y.
Lachine Rapids, Que.
Fairview Farms Herd

E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y. Nation

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

a son of Colantha Johanna Led and Mona Pauline De Kol. Thitrd bu
E. F. OSLER,

BRONTE, ONT.
HOLSTEIN CATTLE


D. C. Flatt \& Son Lone Dlotance 'Phone R.R. No. 2, Hamilton HOLSTEINS Ror sub Brampton Jerseys waidutay tested daughtera. Several Imported cows and
butid for sale. Canadare Greatet Jeroey Herd B. H. Bull\&Son, Brampton, Ont.

Don't Burn Out the Temper of Your Tools Here's a grinder that puts a sharp eutthe
edge on farm tools without injuring them.
Never
CLEVELAND Grindstone




Farmer's Special


For Cooking, Butter, Cheese, Table and all

## RICE'S

PURE SALT

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Collie Dogs
Four litere atred by Imp. Holyrood Marouio are urpected dortiy, thre of them trom rimpored Nup. London $\qquad$ ROBT. MCEWENN ByTon, Ontarlo
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Peter Arkell a Sons, Teeowater, Ont. GATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS
 - Numbers; hheeep or hor hige name and and padream Catled
 E. G. Games, Bowmanville, Ontario

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES Por sale at reaonable price, boaro
fit for fervice, lloo young pits ready



Yorkshire Sows 耳ot side foir


TAMWORTHS
We are now booking orders for Spring pigs, also
cal supply White Wyandote setuins si.00
Herbert German
Morriston Shorthorna and Tamorth Morriston
herrd of England.
Have trom tho che price zewinning

TAMWORTHS ${ }^{- \text {Some che chice }}$ sow, bred for $A$ yrg and May farrow; also a few boars. Write for
particularrs. JoHN w. Tood. Cloverdale Large Engligh Berkshires



Hampshire Swine $\begin{gathered}\text { chacicive oat of } \\ \text { belted hogs for sale. } \\ \text { Will be peanesed to to hear frire }\end{gathered}$
 Duroc Jersey Swine -Twent-five eov





## The Comfort and Convenience of the Farmer's Wife

## A Telephone Adds to Her Pleasure-Increases Her Profits -Protects Her When She is Alone

0FTEN you want to get a message to a neighbor when all your men folks are busy. You are afraid of the only "driver" in the stable. Even if you could get a horse you are too busy to leave home.
Think what a convenience a telephone would be at such a time! You can stand in your own home and talk to your friends miles away.

No need to leave home when you
are busy. No need to drive over bad roads in stormy weather.

You can order your groceries from town and have them sent to you. Order all your household requirements! Talk to your dressmaker!

The telephone is your protection when you are alone.

In case of fire or accident you can summon your neighbors, immediately, to your assistance. You can get your doctor in a hurry in case of illness.

In the evening you can enjoy a social chat with your friends down the road.

A telephone will lighten your work. It will brighten your social life.

## Send for This Free Book

Your husband knows how a telephone will help him in his work. Git him to write for our book Rural 「elephone Lines.

This book tells how other farmers have built tele phone lines for themselves. It tells how they formed the companies. In many instances they did the actual work themselves-built the lines and installed the instruments-with our assistance.

The instructions in this book make the work of building a telephone line almost as simple as building a fence.

The whole neighborhood pays for it. The cost to each is small.

Fill in and send us this couron and we will send you the book Free.

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## Northerm Electric Company LIMITED

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| HALIFAX | REGINA | EDMONTON |
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|  |  | VICTORIA |


[^0]:     A2-Concentrated lime-sulphur, strength 1009 specifc gravity $=$ commercial 1 gal. to from 32 to 35 gals. water.
    A3-Concentrated limesulphur, strength 1008 specific gravity $=$ commercial 1 gal. to from 35 to 40 gals. water. B -The old home-boiled lime-sulphur, 20.15.40 formula.

[^1]:    least, we feel aehamed to seek our we all find out by experience that it is repaying cruel insults and deadly outat least, we feel aehamed to seek our we all find out by experience that it is
    own comfort and pleasure when our eyes a far nobler and more sucessful thing own comfort and pleasure when our eyes a ar hive for others than to
    are on Him Who pleased not Himself
    to live for
    What a failure we shall make of this
    life it we use all its riches for our own life if we use all its riches for our own
    gratification gratification We cannot begin too soon
    to follow in the steps of Him Who could to follow in the steps of Him Who could ling Himself to the uttermost in the ling Himself to the uttermost in the His, we must not give up the strugble service of others. in despair. small ways, try to follow The other day I received a letter from a
    mother of three little children, enclosing a dollar of thre little children, enclosing a $\begin{gathered}\text { the example of His patience. } \\ \text { How pitifully }\end{gathered}$ for some little tots like themselves who bitterly resent the smallest slight and may be less fortunate." The mother the most trifing word of unkinders, We to divide." thought it might teach them
    repaying cruel insults and deadly out-
    rages with a \&reat 1 love which- pleaded
    for the forgiveness of His enemiens. We or the forgiveness of His enemies. We to have forgotten His agony in selito have forgotfon Hos for His mother and friend, and for the thies who was suffering at His side. Our faith sometimes gets troubled when God does not
    see fit to give us exactly what we ask, see fit to give us exactly what we ask,
    but our Leader-conselious of His finished and perfect earthly life-trustfully commended His dying human body and radiant human soul into His Father's keeping, although the Father's reward for His life of sta
    e desertion.

[^2]:    What Every Dairyman Heeds

[^3]:    Woodholme Shorthorns
    

[^4]:    HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN oplications for registry, transfer and membe Applications for registry, transfer and member-
    Ahip as well as requests tor blank forms and all
    THE FARMER"S information regarding THE FARMMERS
    MOST PROFITABEE COW should be bent
    to the seeretary of the Association. w. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

    The Maples Holstein Herd
     Eecord of Merit dams. Prrces reasonable.
    R. R. No. 5 , ${ }^{2}$ ALBURN RIVERS,
    Ingereoll. Ontari C. R. No. 5 ,
    
     Holsteins, Young herd headere. Juat now
     dohly bred, I mperial Paniline De Kol. HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
    Minster Farm onfers a bulf fit for service, from
    daut daus. Tr of Prince Porsch Calamity Bleske (2) R.O.P.
    ant 2 R.O.M. daughters) and a oson of Korndyke
    Quern Pitertie, whose sister held world's recordo for z and 3 years of age es. For particuldrs, witeo.
    Richard Honey \& Sons, Frickley, Ont

