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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
 SUCCEED
 FOUNDED 1880

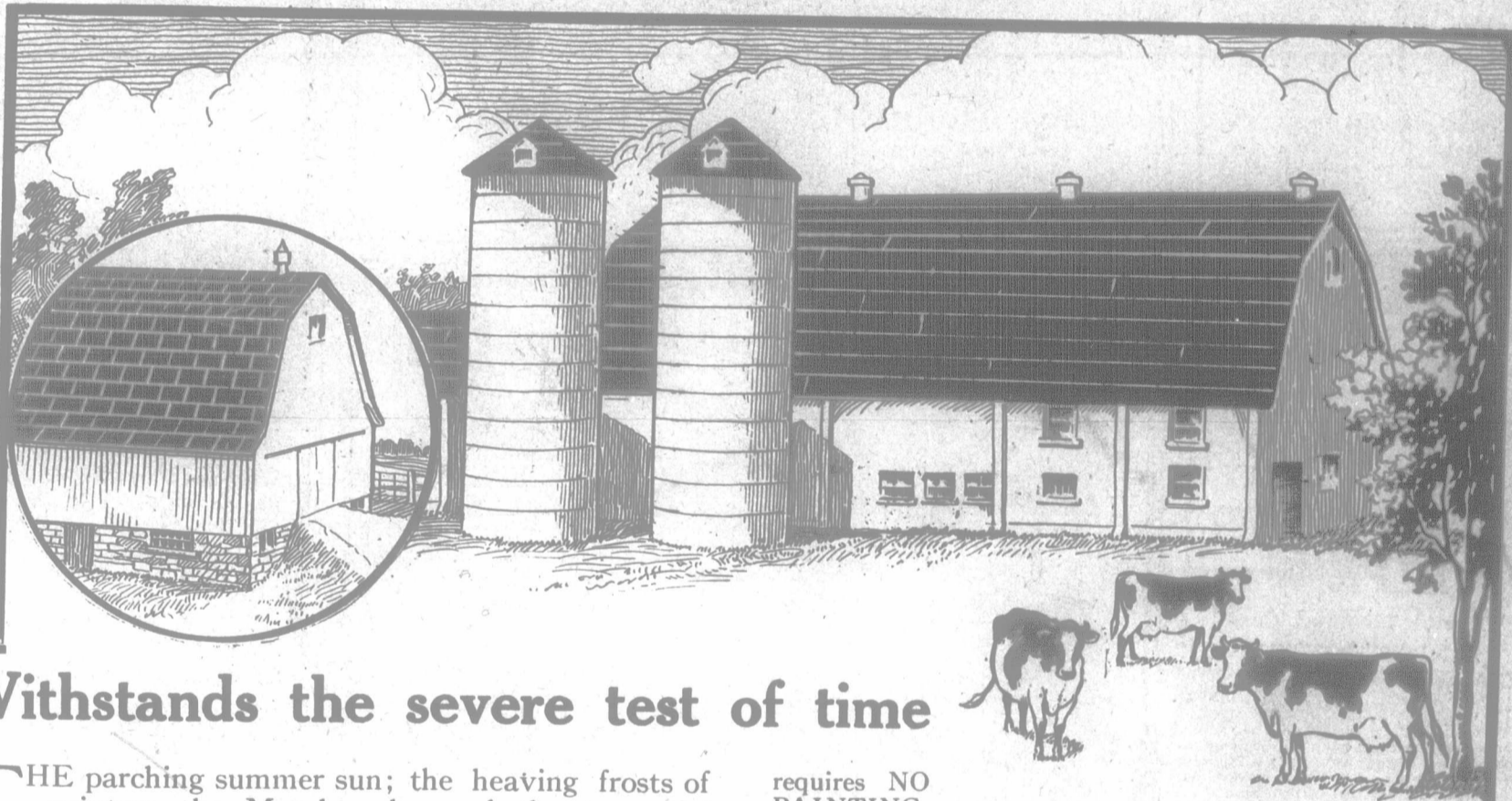
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

Director General Post Office
 Farm

Vol. LI.

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 20, 1916.

No. 1230



Withstands the severe test of time

THE parching summer sun; the heaving frosts of winter; the March gales and the torrential spring rains have little effect upon BRANTFORD ROOFING. It remains storm-proof for years without showing appreciable signs of wear or even buckling.

There must be a reason for this never-flinching permanency. Here it is: The foundation or "base" of

requires NO PAINTING.

It is made in heavy weight only. In red or green natural colors, which do not fade.

All three styles are thoroughly saturated—under extreme pressure—with 99 per cent. high-grade asphalt or mineral pitch. You can easily see what a wonderfully pliable, weather-resistant roofing material this makes. The frost cannot crack it nor the summer sun melt or blister it.

Then again, BRANTFORD ROOFING successfully wards

Brantford Roofing

is pure, long-fibred felt, which is thoroughly saturated with asphaltum under great pressure. This asphaltum is an indestructible fire-resistant material, compounded with other necessary high-grade water and fire proofing ingredients.

There are three grades of BRANTFORD ROOFING:

(1) **Brantford Asphalt**, with a non-metallic quartz and silica finish, which fortifies it against fire and weather. It is made in three thicknesses.

Brantford Rubber, with a smooth rubber-like surface from whence its name—but containing no rubber. It is also made in three thicknesses.

Brantford Crystal, with a quartz crystal surface, which

off live sparks, cinders, acids and chemical fumes to which they are frequently subjected in large cities.

Just pit these many superior points of BRANTFORD ROOFING against other roofing materials, remembering its long fibre-felt "base," its asphalt saturation, its rock surface, its pliability, its pure materials and its defiant weather- and time-resisting qualities.

Then before tearing off that old leaking roof or starting to roof the new building, just send for a copy of our new Roofing Book on Brantford Roofing in rolls—House and Barn Slates in colors

N.B.—These are the coming roof materials because of their fire-resisting and waterproofing qualities.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LIMITED, Brantford, Canada

Branch Warehouses: Winnipeg, 117 Market Street. Montreal, 9 Place D'Youville

PINE TREE BRAND



TRADE MARK

IT STANDS ALONE

PINE TREE BRAND SEED

Produces heavy yields and clean crops

Ask your dealer for **PINE TREE BRAND Timothy - Clover - Alfalfa**

The valuable Inoculating Material **NOD-O-GEN** is FREE with **PINE TREE BRAND ALFALFA**


If your dealer cannot supply you write:

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Chicago Minneapolis

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

Canuck Power Sprayers

Simplest and most compact power spraying outfit on the market. Write for prices and particulars of the special offer which we are making during the month of April.

SOUR SOIL

made sweet and productive

Soil is very much like a child, in some respects.

Lack of proper food makes children cross and "sour." They dislike to mind!

Sour soil never produces full crops as it would if "sweetened" with **FERTILE LIME SOIL DRESSING**.

Try changing the diet of this soil. Costs little. And it is very likely to pay you big returns the first year.

Is any soil on your farm sour?

You can make the tests yourself and find out. Our free booklet—"FERTILE LIME BOOK"—tells just how. Also tells you how lime can be made to pay if used more freely on every stock, grain or poultry farm.

A weeping child is a nuisance. Correct the ill, and she's a real little sunshine!

Sour soil takes just as much hard work—but yields poor crops.

Correct this ill with **FERTILE LIME SOIL DRESSING**, and it will put forth, from its warm surface, bumper crops in return for your kind treatment. Write for the "FERTILE LIME BOOK."

STINSON-REEB CO., Ltd.
Top Floor, Read Building
MONTREAL, QUE.

'Security First'


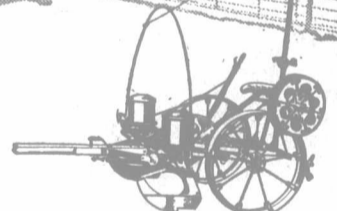


\$137 OF ASSETS
For each
\$100 OF LIABILITY

EXCELSIOR
Insurance LIFE Company

Head Office, Toronto, Canada

Grow a Profitable Corn Crop

The profit in your corn crop is determined by the number of producing stalks in the field. Testing the seed insures productive stalks. Grading the seed and using an **International Corn Planter** insures the correct number of stalks to each hill.

This is important. A planter that misses one kernel in ten hills causes a loss of about a hundred bushels of corn in a forty-acre field. That amounts to much more than the price of an accurate **International Planter**. With this fact before you, can you afford to take a chance on losing a hundred bushels or more of your corn crop?

There are five styles of **International Corn Planters**, all accurate planters. In the line are planters for wide and narrow rows, with a range from 28 to 48 inches. They plant by checking, power drop, and drilling, or drilling alone. All are equipped with the famous International automatic marker. Our catalogue gives full descriptions of all styles, and information about plates and attachments. See the local agent who handles **International Corn Planters**, or write to us for catalogue of these accurate, substantial machines.

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES:
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

What You Want in a Spraying Outfit

The first essential is thorough spraying efficiency, then freedom from defects, durability, service and dollar-for-dollar value. All this and more you get in the

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It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it!

The supremacy of the SPRAMOTOR in every class is unquestionable. Every machine bearing the name is built to endure. Its exclusive patented features will compel you to pronounce it the best you ever saw. Write for illustrated treatise to-day—FREE

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SPRAMOTOR



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I thrive on hard work—just "eat it up"—and it costs but a trifle to keep me hustling at the hardest work. I will give you perfect service because I am one of the famous

GILSON "Goes Like Sixty"

Engines—the one that exactly meets every farm need with a high quality engine at a low price. It will pay you to write for full particulars of Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engines.


Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 149 York St. Guelph, Canada.

47.50



Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curb. Over 9,000 concrete silos built in Ontario with our Silo Curb. Send for Catalogue No. 10. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited**, Dept. B. London, Ontario. Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



Corn That Will Grow

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

W. C. SHEARER, GUY



CLOVER SEED

Our Red, White, Blue and Alfalfa Clover seeds are of the highest quality and are guaranteed to give you the best results. Write for our price list.

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Registered Patent Solicitor and Attorney
208 Lumsden Bldg. (cor. Adelaide and Yonge Sts.), Toronto

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Perhaps a simple device you thought of for your own use may be valuable. Write for free book of complete information.

Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

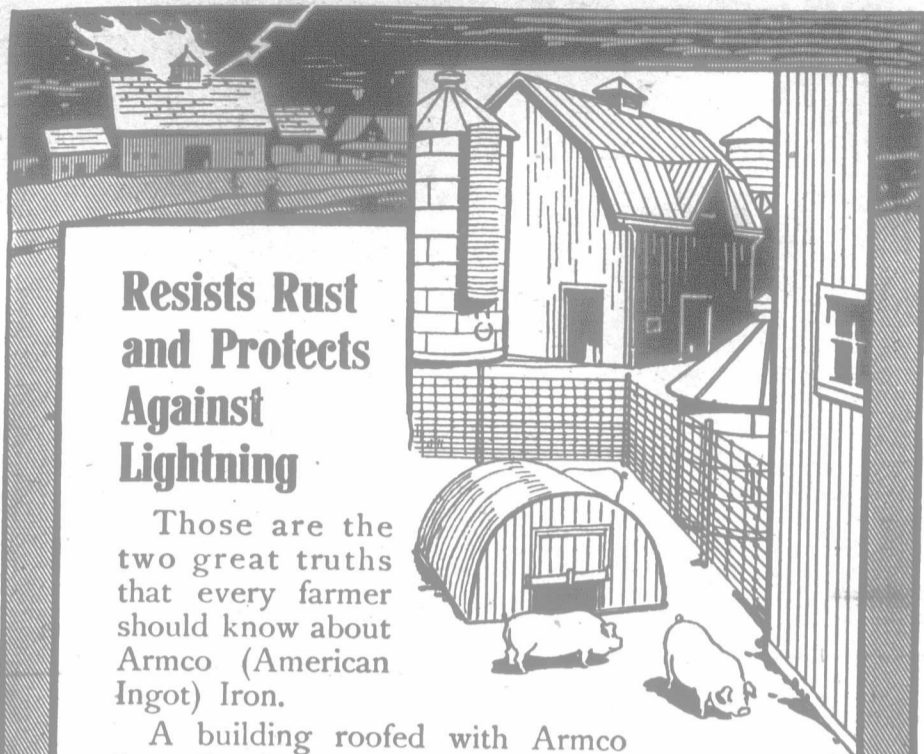
All sizes for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, in good operative condition. **\$875**

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited
SEAFORTH ONTARIO

O.A.C. No. 72 Oats

clean seed, guaranteed 98% pure. Free from smut, cleaned twice. Price \$1.00 per bushel. Cotton bush. Write for details. **W. C. SHEARER, GUY, Ont.**





**Resists Rust
and Protects
Against
Lightning**

Those are the two great truths that every farmer should know about Armco (American Ingot) Iron.

A building roofed with Armco Iron Roofing, that has the conductor pipes properly grounded, is proof—yes, absolutely proof—against lightning.

If you have any roofing to do this spring, don't forget that fact. You insure against fire, but it may come none the less. You can be proof against lightning. Will you be? Great as that is, you will be more interested in the fact that

**ARMCO IRON
Resists Rust**

No one needs rust-resisting Armco Iron as much as you farmers do. Manufacturers have most of their equipment under cover. Most of yours is exposed to all the weather.

You have fencing by the mile, water tanks, cribs, silos, roofing and many other sheet metal products that are exposed to the direct attacks of rust.

Stop Your Big Losses

You can now get many sheet metal products—fence posts even—that are made of rust-resisting Armco Iron. The Page Woven Wire Fence Company of Monessen, Pa., for instance, will gladly send you a catalog of their Armco Iron fencing. W. N. Matthews & Bro., Inc., of St. Louis, make the rods for their Scrulix Anchors for guying fences and silos, as well as telegraph and telephone poles, of Armco Iron. The C. C. Fouts Silo & Tank Co. of Middletown, O., manufactures practical Armco Iron Tanks and Hog Houses.

There are too many others to list here. Eighty stove makers use Armco Iron for the sheet metal parts of their ranges.

If you have any trouble at your roofer's or hardware store getting Armco Iron products, write to us. We will see that you are supplied.

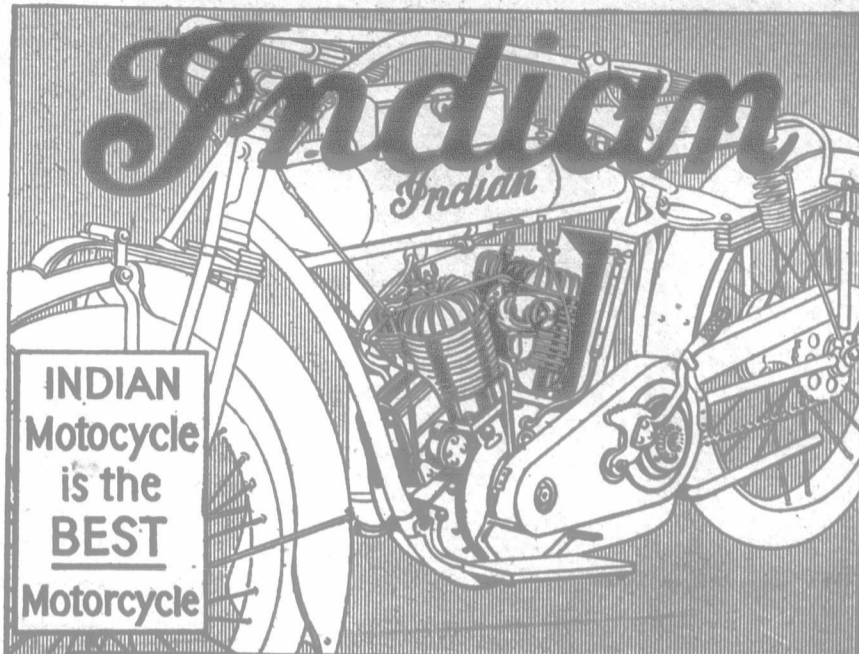
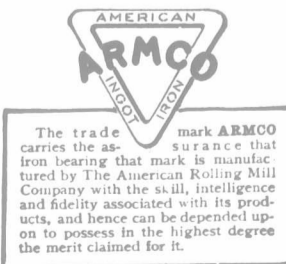
Get Our Free Book

Learn the whole story about Armco Iron and why it resists rust. Its rust resistance is not due to its great purity alone. Every phase of its manufacture, from the furnace to the shipping platform, is the object of scientific and conscientious care. It is, therefore, the most nearly perfect in evenness and all the other qualities that form the basis of rust resistance. Get our book and be posted on this iron that won the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"Defeating Rust—The Story of Armco Iron"

Read this book. It will save you money in the long run, for the real test of economy is the cost of an article per year of service. Send for it today.

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MILL COMPANY**
Licensed Manufacturers under Patents
granted to The International Metal
Products Company
Box 802 Middletown, Ohio



WHEN a stock motor shows its ability day after day in all sorts of tough tests, you get the true angle on a quality motorcycle.

Stock models of the New Indian Powerplus Motor perform brilliantly every time they have an opportunity of proving their superiority. For power, speed, climbing, cleanliness, noiseless action and endurance they are mechanical marvels.

You don't have to "tune up" a Powerplus Motor or "coax" it to make good. Any stock Powerplus, selected at random, will do at least 70 miles an hour—and probably more!

Yet the 1916 Powerplus Indian operates at the lowest cost.

See this master motor at your local dealer's. Get a line on its supreme merit points. Let him show you what the 1916 Indian is made of—and how. Don't take our say-so for it—find out from an actual demonstration why it's absolutely the BEST.

Indian is the only Motorcycle
MADE IN CANADA
thus giving the rider the best,
quickest, and most complete Service

Send for your copy of the beautiful 1916 Indian Catalog

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
7 Mercer Street, Toronto

(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

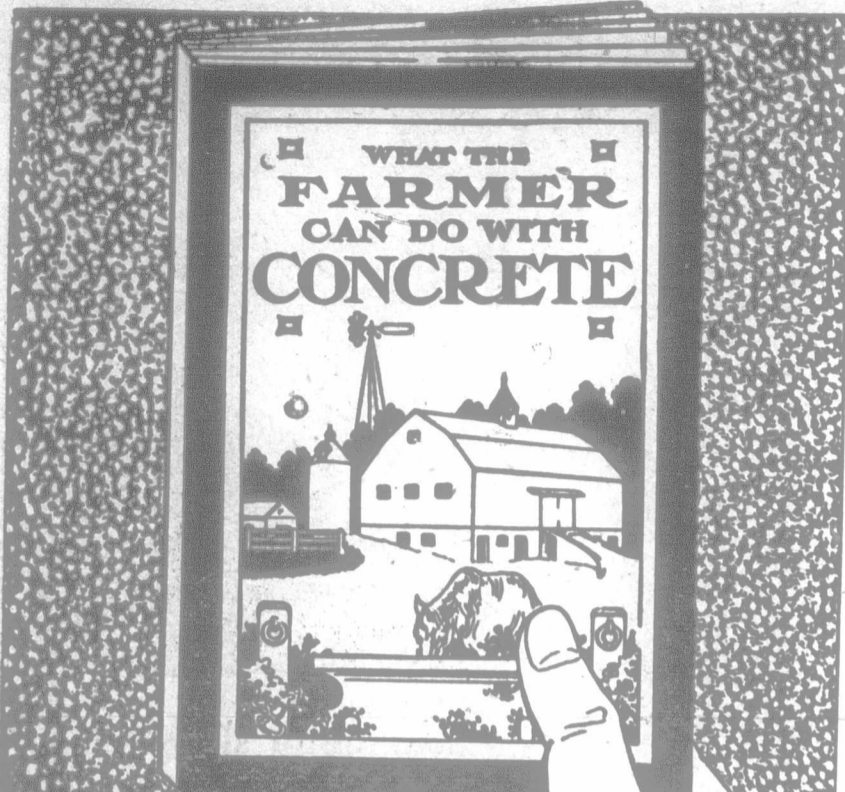
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If so, it will pay you to get in touch with our firm. We have hundreds of properties of all kinds (farm, city, town, village and business) for sale and exchange. BUYERS will PROFIT by getting lists of our places. Sellers can make no mistake in placing their property in our hands for sale. Now is the time to buy your farm to get spring possession. Get in touch with our nearest agent. A postal to us will bring his address. We can and will help you. Dozens of exchange propositions on our lists. State your requirements.

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It's not a catalogue but a book of information—brim full of valuable, money-saving facts for the farmer.


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NEVER know it was there! Of course not! That's why it's so handy. Never in the way because it can be folded up and pushed away out of sight. This

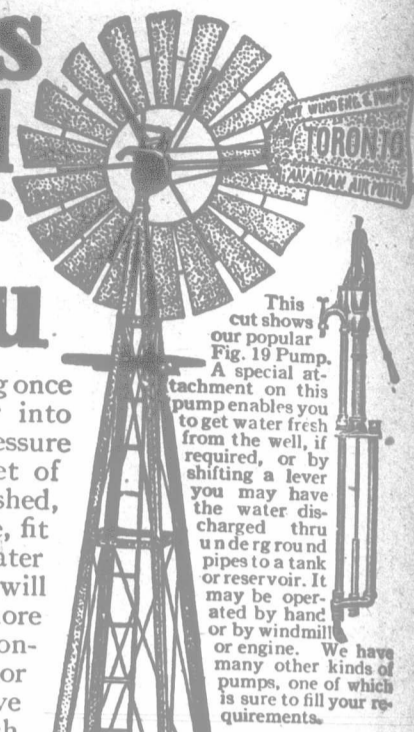
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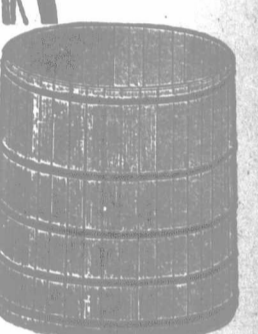
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London, Ont.

Make this Windmill Pump for You

Our Airmotor solves the farm pumping problem. It costs nothing for power, and only needs oiling once a month. Use it to pump water into one of our high tanks or steel pressure tanks. From the tank, run a set of water pipes to your house, carriage shed, stable and garden. In your stable, fit each stall with our Toronto Water Basin, so every cow, steer or horse will have lots of water. This means more milk, quicker fattening, or better condition of your team, and no work or loss of time for watering. Have handy hose attachments to wash carriages, stable floors, hog pens, etc., at the barn, also pipes to water lawn and garden. You produce more truck, yet save labor.




Our wood tanks are made of No. 1 white pine, 2 in. thick. The staves are bevel sawed so as to make a tight joint. We can supply tanks with either drive or lug hoops. Both kinds are guaranteed water tight if set up as we direct. We also manufacture a full line of STEEL Tanks, of all sizes and styles. Glad to quote prices.



Write us for our Airmotor Catalogue—We sell everything you need. Get Airmotor, pumps, pipe fittings, water basins and stalls. You save wages, and do more and better work with these city conveniences at hand.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
93 ATLANTIC AVE., TORONTO
Branches: MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA



Against the sun's rays— **—and under wear and tear**

—this paint lasts, and lasts, and lasts

Ramsay's Paints are honest goods—made of honest materials by honest painstaking methods. Each finish will honestly meet the requirements for which it is designed. You may be sure when you buy them for your own use that they will give you the service you know you ought to get. Courteous service from local agent. Write for interesting paint literature. (5)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.
BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND VANCOUVER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

More Profit

THROUGH better, more intelligent, more economical use of good tools will come the profit that is so hard to find each year on many crops. Plant right so you will get full benefit. Work faster with better tools so you can cultivate and spray often. Study whether there isn't some tool that will do your work better.

IRON AGE

Potato machinery, spraying machinery, garden tools, etc., are built to give you just what you need to do things right. Almost any combination you can think of in each line. Eighty years of factory and farm experience behind their manufacture.

Ask your dealer to show them, but write us for separate booklets fully describing lines in which you are interested. Let us make good our claims.

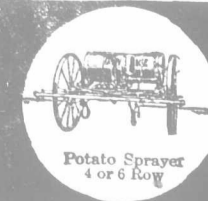
The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Ltd.
416 Symington Ave. Toronto, Ontario



Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe



100 per cent Potato Planter



No. 190 Barrel Sprayer



Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Garden Seed Drills
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Potato Planters
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APRIL 20

Hon M S

We have of home gr... County by... the super... College at... is the Ye... which is v... years at th... seed has su... productivi... variety whi... Give it... postpaid.

SEED GR
ing still on... bush. Mam... 72, 80c. No... pire, (ripen... Yelder, (ne...
Barley No... wheat, \$1.70... bush., Rye... Seed Peas, \$...
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We have a... Write for pr...
Terms... Bags e...

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Stouffville

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WIP WITH...
O. A. C. 21... Our suppl... Price—Bark...
INO ELDER...

Home Grown Mangel Seed

We have secured a limited quantity of home grown seed, grown in Waterloo County by Mr. Henry Stokes, under the supervision of the Agricultural College at Guelph. The seed we offer is the **Yellow Leviathan** variety which is well known. The last five years at the College the home grown seed has surpassed in germination and productivity the seed of the same variety which has been imported.

Give it a Trial. Price 45c. lb., postpaid.

SEED GRAIN—We have the following still on hand. Banner Oats, 75c. bush. Mammoth Cluster, 75c., O.A.C. 72, 80c., Newmarket, 75c., Early Empire, (ripens with Barley) 75c., Early Yelder, (new imported) \$2.00 bush.

Barley No. 21, 85c. bush., Wild Goose wheat, \$1.70 bush., Black Barley, \$1.50 bush., Rye Buckwheat, \$1.20 bush., Seed Peas, \$2.00 bush.

Red Clover No. 1, \$17.00 bush., Timothy No. 1, \$6.00 bush., No. 1, Alsike, \$14.00 bush., Alfalfa, \$16.00 bush.

We have a large stock of seed potatoes. Write for prices

Terms Cash. Ex warehouse. Bags extra at 25c. each.

HEWER SEED CO.
GUELPH, ONTARIO

CLOVER SEEDS

(Government Standard)

	Per Bus
No. 1 Red Clover	\$16.00
No. 2 Red Clover	15.50
No. 1 Alsike	12.50
No. 2 Alsike	11.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
(Northern grown)	
No. 2 Timothy	5.50
(This seed grades No. 1 Purity)	
No. 3 Timothy	5.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover	13.00
O. A. C. No. 72 Oats	.85
Marquis Spring Wheat	1.60
O. A. C. No. 21 Barley	1.25

Terms cash with order. Bags extra at 25c. each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight.

We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense. Ask for samples if necessary

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants
Stouffville Ontario

CHALLENGE COLLARS
MADE IN CANADA

WIPE THEM OFF WITH SOAP & WATER. — PRESTO! — JUST LIKE NEW

BEST QUALITY DULI FINISH SMART AND DRESSY

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR DIRECT, FOR 25c

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
54-56 Front St. W. TORONTO

SEED GRAIN

O. A. C. 21 Barley and 72 Oats our special. Our supply is pure and true to name. Price—Barley, 90c., Oats, 80c. per bush. Seed cotton bags, 25c.

JNO ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

Improve the appearance of your Home with Canada Paint

There's no economy in allowing the wood or iron in any of your buildings to dry out or rust—weather-beaten surfaces soon decay unless protected. Paint when your buildings need it and lengthen their period of usefulness—use

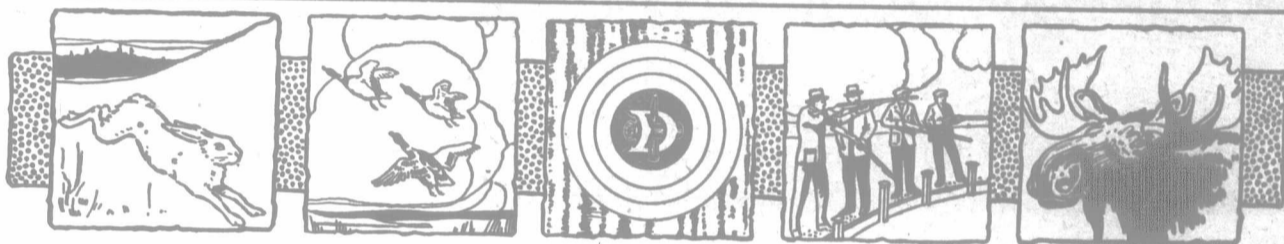
Canada Paint

and you need not paint so often. Its superior quality gives it durability and makes it the most economical paint for every purpose.

The Canada Paint Co., Limited
570 William Street, Montreal.

"Sun Floor Finish" gives a natural permanent polish

"What, When and How to Paint" is the title of our Free Booklet which tells how to easily apply Canada Paint products when there is no painter at hand. Write today for your copy.



Ammunition Reliability

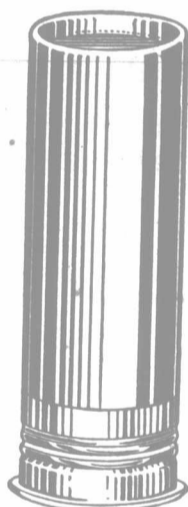
When you face an emergency in big game hunting—When the ducks, partridge or rabbits are making a quick "get-a-way"—When the "clay pigeons" dodge at unexpected angles or when shooting on the target ranges, dependable ammunition is absolutely necessary.

Dominion Ammunition

in your shotgun or rifle gives a feeling of confidence that makes satisfactory results certain. Sportsmen who know select it for its speed, accuracy and penetration. The big "D" trade mark is your guarantee of the best Ammunition that money can buy.

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited,
829 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.

Send for Free Colored hanger "A Chip of the Old Block."



Planet Jr. Cultivators

—biggest savers for farm and garden

Why worry along with slow out-of-date implements and meagre results? Planet Jr tools are far more economical—they do 3 to 6 times the work, get bigger, better crops, and outlast several ordinary implements. Fully guaranteed. You are actually losing money whenever you cultivate without them.



No. 72 Planet Jr 2-row, 2-horse Pivot-wheel Cultivator saves a man, a team, and a cultivator every day it is used. Cultivates 2 rows of corn, potatoes, beans, etc., at one passage, even if rows are crooked or irregular width. In check rows and listed corn it also beats any other tool. Can be equipped with spring-trip standards, discs, sweeps, hoe steels, and furrowing shovels. Specially hardened cultivating steels add 50 per cent to wear. Also spring lift, new this year.

No. 8 Planet Jr Horse Hoe and Cultivator is stronger, better-made and capable of a greater variety of work than any other horse hoe made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Depth-regulator and extra-long frame make it run steady. Adjustable for both depth and width. 15 other styles of one-horse cultivators—various prices.

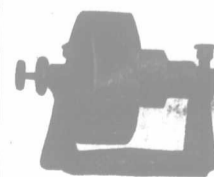
New 72-page Catalog (184 illustrations) free! Describes over 70 tools, including 12 entirely new ones, and improvements to our Sowers, Wheel-Hoes, Horse-Hoes, Harrows, Orchard, Beet- and Pivot-wheel Riding Cultivators. Write us for name of nearest Agency.

S L Allen & Co Box 1108F Philadelphia

FREE to Prospective BUILDERS

ALL CHARGES PAID BY US
Write for samples of Interprovincial Pressed Brick, for facing your buildings. Great strength, clean sharp edges and careful finish ensure durability and most pleasing appearance. Write TO-DAY for samples.

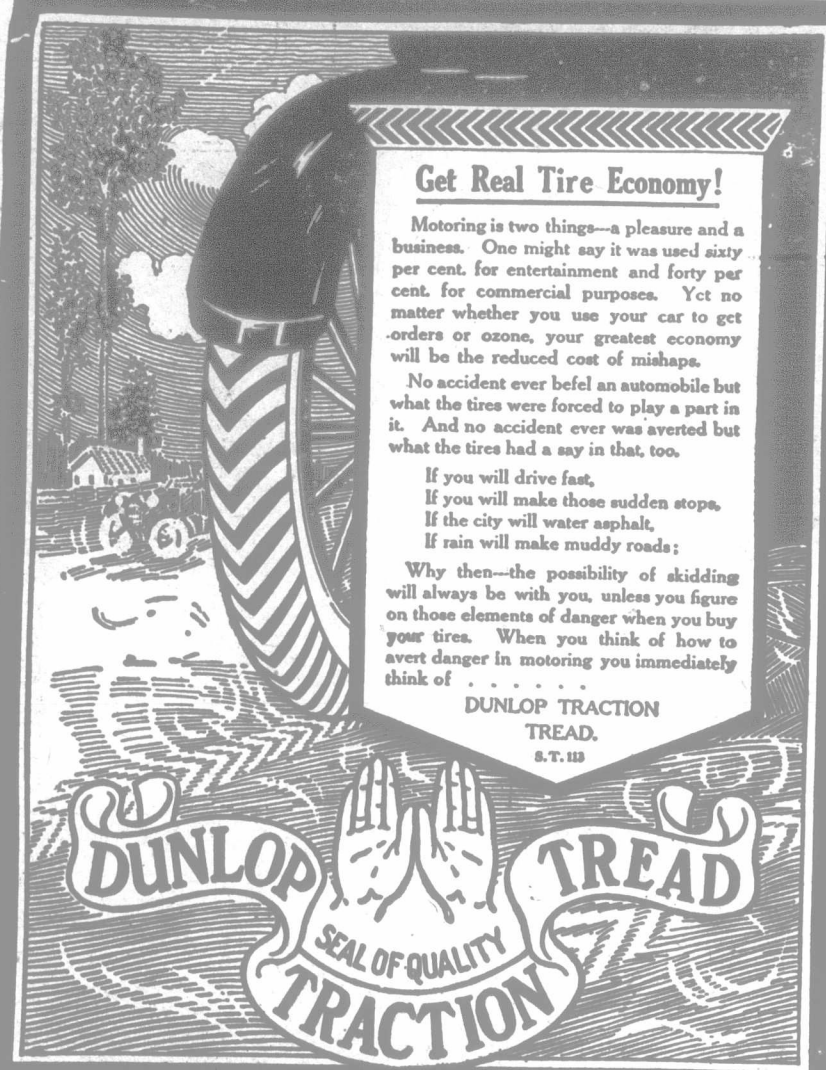
Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited
Goodyear Building, Toronto



Use a Page Governor Pulley

Highly satisfactory to connect the gasoline engine to Cream Separator, Washing Machine, etc. Absorbs engine vibration, gives the desired speed, starts the Separator gradually—as by hand. All metal, no levers, very strong, simple. Price \$7.50 F.O.B. Toronto or freight prepaid if shipped with an engine.

The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited
1143 King Street West, Toronto



Get Real Tire Economy!

Motoring is two things—a pleasure and a business. One might say it was used sixty per cent. for entertainment and forty per cent. for commercial purposes. Yet no matter whether you use your car to get orders or ozone, your greatest economy will be the reduced cost of mishaps.

No accident ever befel an automobile but what the tires were forced to play a part in it. And no accident ever was averted but what the tires had a say in that, too.

If you will drive fast,
If you will make those sudden stops,
If the city will water asphalt,
If rain will make muddy roads;

Why then—the possibility of skidding will always be with you, unless you figure on those elements of danger when you buy your tires. When you think of how to avert danger in motoring you immediately think of

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD.
S.T. 113

DUNLOP TREAD
SEAL OF QUALITY
TRACTION



Big Ben

100,000 Farms run on his Schedule

Put your early rising problems in Big Ben's hands—just tell him what time in the morning you want to get things stirring around your place.

He's calling time and keeping time now for five million families—more than a hundred thousand of them live on farms.

See Big Ben today at your dealer's. 7 inches tall, handsome, built to last for years. Rings two ways—once for five straight minutes, or at half-minute intervals for ten minutes, unless you shut him off. Price \$2.50 in the States, \$3.00 in Canada.

If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order to his makers and he'll come direct by parcel post, all charges prepaid.

Western Clock Co.
La Salle, Ill., U.S.A. Makers of Westcloc



If you are using an old, worn-out cream separator or crocks and pans in obtaining the cream from your milk

You Are Losing Money Daily

As cream is the highest-priced product per pound you are producing on your farm.

Let us place a

KING CREAM SEPARATOR

in your dairy on trial, and you will then see what you are losing

Sold on easy terms. Write for local agent's address.

King Separator Works of Canada
Bridgeburg, Ontario

Your Farm Home Can Easily Have One of These Systems

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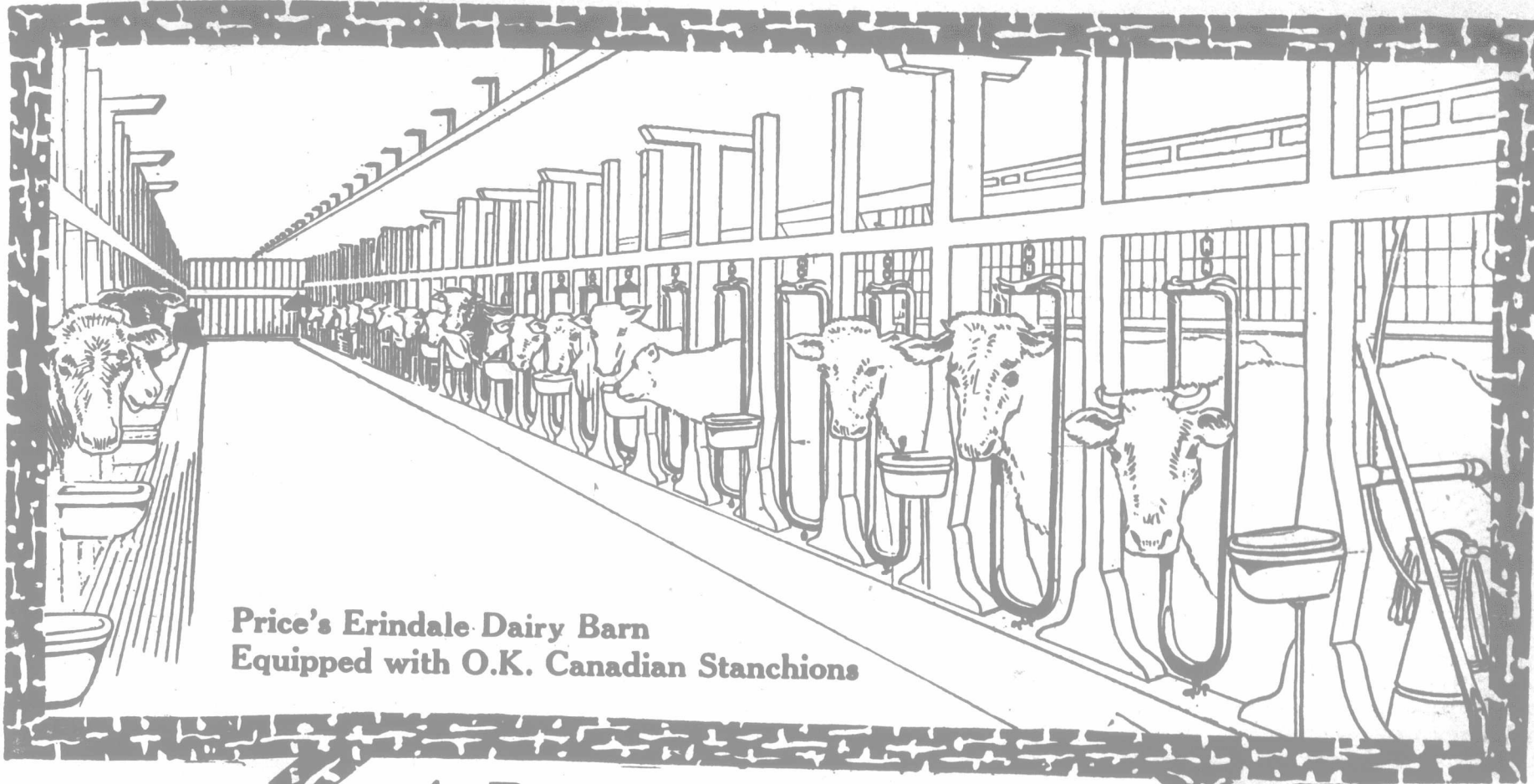
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Dear Sirs,—
While I was building a barn for a man in Franklin Co., N.Y. State, I was telling him about the Stanchions I bought from you last year. He came and inspected them and likes them so much better than those made on the American side that he is willing to pay duty on them. So please ship 8 6-in., 25 7-in., and 1 9-in. Stanchions to James O'Reilly, White Station, Franklin Co., N.Y.
Yours truly,
(Signed) James O'Reilly.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 30, 1911.

Gentlemen,—
We have between 350 and 375 Stanchions in already and find them to be all they are cracked up to be.
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. McCorkindale,
Agent.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 27, 1913.

Dear Sir,—
I should have written to you people regarding those Stanchions I received last Fall. I have now tested and tried them and have found them perfectly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending them to my friends. Yours truly,
(Signed) George H. Cross.

Sirs,— Delhi, Ont., Dec. 17, 1912.

Received your catalogue some time ago for Steel Stanchions, and acting on your reference to your agents, Kent & McGregor, I visited their shop and examined your Stanchions and found them to be the best I ever saw. I have installed a number of them and they have proven to be all you recommend. They greatly assist in keeping the cattle clean.
Yours truly,
(Signed) Alfred M. Riach

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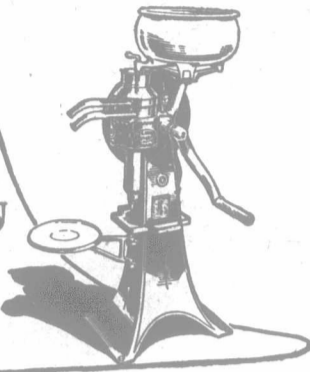
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L.I.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 20, 1916.

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EDITORIAL.

Get after the weeds early.

Leave an extra acre or two for corn.

If you are going to raise colts, breed for draft and quality.

It may be that you are killing your young chicks with too much feed.

Make up for a late seeding and a smaller acreage by putting it in better.

Imitation is no crime, provided you imitate the best farmer in your community.

What is the Department of Education in Ontario doing to improve rural schools?

Is German militarism the result of perverted nutrition, or of abnormal appetite?

Plan to grow your own root seed for 1917. A few roots planted now will do the trick.

More land is going down to pasture. This means more stock. Careful selection is necessary.

If the acreage pastured is small, try an annual pasture this year, as recommended in this issue.

Do not condemn the cow until she has had a fair test; but if she fails in a fair test, she should go.

Potato diseases were prevalent last year, which makes it imperative that growers exercise care with their seed this spring.

Some have hinted that the number of soldiers held in almost every town of any size in the Dominion is not a stimulus to recruiting.

If the hens have not produced eggs for Easter, you had better change the breed, the strain of the breed, the feed, or the date of hatching.

In watching the political developments, we sometimes wonder whether the parties are more interested in the chance to govern the country than in its welfare.

The right kind of recruiting officer is the man who realizes that some Canadians are worth more to the Empire by remaining at home than if they went to the front.

Technical education should get a big boost at the end of the war. Returned soldiers should be taught to do that which they prefer to do and which they can best accomplish.

It might be as well to consult returned soldiers as to what they want to do when the war is over, rather than attempt to make farmers of them all, even in such a good section as New Ontario.

Mal-Nutrition or Abnormal Appetite?

As the European nightmare goes on from one day's slaughter to another, and the German soldiery continue in their campaign of frightfulness and killing, no matter how it is accomplished, one wonders why Germany with its education, "kultur," and advanced civilization (which is uncivilized), prepared for so many years to plunge the world into war, and finally, after the cataclysm had been inaugurated, used all the barbarous methods which an advanced science alone could devise to annihilate human beings, because they belonged to nations which were not Hun in spirit and which were human rather than Prussian. One wonders that the German people, among whom there were at the beginning of the war enough Socialists to elect to the Reichstag so many members that the other parties had to unite in order to control things, would be willing to carry out the orders of the militarists, and yet they must be willing, for the bravery shown by the German troops in recent fights proves that up to the present, at least, they have believed they were right and that through militarism and its awfulness they must gain their ends. Has it all been the result of perverted nutrition? Have they been so long nurtured on militaristic ideas that it has turned them from the truth, biased them against the right, and made military proselytes of the entire nation; or is it that the people, particularly the Prussians who have been the dominating influence, have an abnormal appetite for slaughter and conquest? It seems strange, sometimes, when considering the whole situation, that a people could be so invested with things military if they did not want to be. We are ready to grant that it is possible for a few men at the head of affairs in a nation to swing public opinion, but it seems almost beyond comprehension that a group of militarists could so hoodwink a thinking people into believing that through causing death and awful carnage they could become the rulers of the world in this age of democracy, and government by the people for the people. There surely must have been in Germany an appetite for such frightfulness or if this was not the case, her constitution must have been badly out of order to allow such ideas to be nurtured up to the present stage.

Give the Boy Responsibility.

The business man recognizes that the best way to get good work from his employees is to develop, maintain and increase their interest in the business. Several methods are used to gain this end, but the one which generally proves most successful is to throw responsibility on employees and put them in a position where it is necessary that they take responsibility and with it become more efficient in the work of the concern, whatever it may be. This applies to the farm as well as to business. The farmer's son does not care to be merely a laborer, and no one can blame him. If he is to be induced to take the interest which he would like to get in his father's occupation, he must feel that he is responsible for some part or department of the management and operation of the farm. The minute he gets this chance to show what he can do his ideas of farming change; he is not so anxious to hurry away to the city; he is able to plan, practice, and reap the benefits from this work, and he should reap the benefit if he is successful in the particular part of the farm operations entrusted to his care. Give the farm boy a free hand in some branch of the work, make him wholly responsible for it and allow him returns on it commensurate with the work and ability shown in operation and you have made your son of vastly greater value to the farm, to

himself, to you as his father, and to the agricultural community at large.

The Influence of One Good Farm.

It is impossible to estimate the value of one well-managed farm operated by an up-to-date, energetic wide-awake farmer in each neighborhood. It is in this particular that the District Representative has done his best work. If he has been able through Farmers' Club movements through Short Course work, and through his labors in other directions to interest a few farmers in each district, men between the ages of sixteen and forty, in becoming live wires in their community, he has accomplished the greatest good which he can do. Once the young man becomes enthusiastic and goes back to his farm determined to make it a better farm and so reap larger crops therefrom he is bound to do, unconsciously, more good in his community than could a thousand preachers of agriculture who are not willing to practice what they preach. The practical farmer who is making good on his land, who is sowing better seed, is practicing more thorough cultivation, is rotating his crops, is testing his cows, is breeding improved live stock, is a power for good in his community. At first his neighbors are likely to scoff, but, as with Goldsmith's village parson, those who came to scoff soon remain to pray. Before very long they are enquiring about the successful methods of the enthusiast. As W. L. Martin said in a recent letter, the farmer who calls scientific agriculture crazy is often the first one to enquire about it once he sees a practical demonstration of its success. The young farmer soon has a following if he is able to show the other men that what he is doing is giving him bigger crops and higher returns than they are getting from their haphazard, work-a-day methods, and his hundred acres well worked may be really a little model farm for the rest of the surrounding country.

Colts at Smaller Cost.

The Horse Department, in this issue, contains two special articles which every horseman should read. When horses are slow sale and the market is "drugged" is the time that more care is necessary if the colts are to be raised at a profit. In place of the all-too-common neglect which ensues when the market is glutted should be exercised the most economical means of producing colts so that they may be sold at a profit to the man who raises them. The stallion which sires them must be kept in a vigorous, healthy condition before and during the breeding season. The mare must get regular and judicious exercise, feed and care throughout her pregnant period, at foaling time, and after. The colt must be started right. The attendant must be "on the job." All these things are explained in a practical manner in the articles mentioned.

The "New Variety" Trap.

It is human nature to be gullible and the farmer is by no means immune. One of the commonest schemes for which he falls is that of color-plate and pen-picture advertising of something new in the way of farm crops. True, many new varieties are good and heavy yielders but some of them are simply devices for getting high prices for seed or trees. There is much in variety but something authentic should be known about any variety before planting or sowing it on a large scale. Our Experimental Stations are for the purpose, among other things, of testing new varieties. The Experimental Union in Ontario tests, on individual farms, scores of varieties of all kinds of farm crops. It is well before buying a "boosted" variety in large

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quantity at a high price to know what some of these experimenters think of it. It is better to try it on a small scale on your farm unless it be fruit trees, and with these the standard varieties should be adhered to. Every man has within him the desire to try something different. This is all right if what he has been growing is not the best sort for his soil, but before changing he should be absolutely certain that what he is buying is better.

Will It Be More Grass?

Indications point to a larger acreage of pasture and hay land in Canada. Men are going to the war and live-stock prices are comparatively high. The natural consequence one would expect to be more grass. More grass cannot be made profitable without more stock and it takes a few years to very materially increase the latter. The city man who would seed down his farm and multiply his stock by two or three or four often forgets that it takes years, not days, to accomplish this and in the meantime the land must be cultivated and cropped. With it all a big acreage of grass land is almost assured. With this we would caution against promiscuous breeding in the hope of rapidly increasing live stock. As the numbers increase very often the quality decreases. Do not lose sight of quality and breeding in the increase of the stock. A few of the right kind are more profitable than large numbers of scrabs.

Nature's Diary

A. W. KILGIP, M.A.

The early spring flowers are now appearing in our woods, and the hollows in which the snow so evenly lay are now gay with blossoms. The first to appear are the blue violets, and these are followed by the yellow crocuses. The blue violets are the first to appear, and these are followed by the yellow crocuses. The blue violets are the first to appear, and these are followed by the yellow crocuses.

One of the very first of the flowers to appear is the Hepatica. It is a small plant with a few delicate yellow-colored blossoms. It is found in the woods on the north side of the hills. The flowers of the Hepatica are white, or lavender, or pink, and the

colored parts, which may be from six to twelve in number, are really the sepals. The three green parts which form the outer envelope of the flower look like sepals, but are really bracts, as the fact that they are borne a little distance below the flower demonstrates. When the blossoms are young they close at night and on dark days, but when they become old they remain open all the time. The result of this arrangement is that the stamens are protected as long as they are shedding the pollen. The leaves are evergreen and are three-lobed, and those which have passed the winter under the snow and are present when the blossoms open are purple beneath and mottled green and purple above. At the time the plant is flowering it puts out new leaves, and these are mature by the middle of June when the seeds are ripe, as may be seen from Fig. 2. These leaves are active in the fall after the foliage has fallen from the trees, and store up food in the crown of the plant so that it is all ready for an early start in the spring.



Fig. 1—Hepatica.

The Hepatica is often called "Mayflower," which is not a particularly apt name considering its flowers appear in April, or sometimes in very early springs even at the end of March. Moreover, the name "Mayflower" really belongs to another species, a plant also known as the Trailing Arbutus which does bloom in May, and it is also applied to other flowers in different parts of the country—in certain sections of Ontario the Spring Beauty being so called, and in parts of New Brunswick the White Violet being called by this same name.

This species is found from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Western Ontario, but is apparently scarce in the eastern provinces, and most abundant in the central and south-western parts of Ontario.

It is very interesting at this time of year in our walks in the woods to observe the various plants, just emerging from the ground, and to see how many we can call by name in their infantile stages. It is quite a different matter to know a plant when it is in flower, and when it is either very young or is



Fig. 2—Hepatica at time of shedding seeds.

past flowering, with only leaves and perhaps fruit present. To recognize the species when in bloom is in the case of many of our plants very easy, but to know them in all stages is an acquisition which comes only with years of experience in the woods and fields, and this ability is one of the hall-marks of the true field-botanist.

A sprightly little bird which has arrived from the south and whose song is to be heard in our woods is the Winter Wren. This species resembles the well-known House Wren in appearance, but is smaller, has a good deal shorter tail and has a whitish streak over the eye. The name of Winter Wren was given to this bird in the middle States, not in Canada, because it passes the winter farther north than any of the other wrens. It is an inhabitant of our deeper and moister coniferous woods, of the type of country which is usually referred to as a "cedar swamp." The song of this species is one of the most beautiful melodies in the chorus of spring bird-music. It is of a melody peculiar to itself—a high, metallic, yet liquid warble, which begins softly, swells in volume and dies gradually away.

The nest of the Winter Wren is usually placed in an upturned root, and consists of a ball of moss, lined with feathers, and with an entrance at one side.

Studies in Political Economy—VII.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My chief justification for trespassing further on your readers' patience, in attempting to apply some of the conclusions already arrived at, is that we face a serious industrial and financial problem in which we as farmers are vitally interested, and in whose solution we are destined to play an important part. Before the outbreak of the war we had, as a people, incurred financial obligations to the extent of between three and four billion dollars, most of which had been borrowed to "develop" our secondary industries. The consequence was that our industrial structure had become top-heavy, and our primary industries, upon whose success the ultimate success of our secondary industries depended, were staggering under the burden. Nature's effort at a readjustment, by a toppling of the superstructure, was, as had been predicted, in operation when the war broke out. This process, much lamented in certain quarters but nevertheless essentially salutary, was suddenly retarded by "war business." New burdens are being thrust upon us. Enlistment is taking away a large proportion of our workers, and threatens to give Canadian agriculture a crushing blow. Our Federal indebtedness is increasing by leaps and bounds, and is being largely met, not by taxation, but by further loans, and in the face of all this we must now admit that the methods of taxation hitherto in vogue are now quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation. Let us see, then, if some of the teachings of political economy already presented will not throw some light upon these pressing problems of the day.

One of the greatest economic needs of Canada today is the stimulation of her primary industries, chief among which is agriculture. There is no need to argue this point, because nobody disputes it. It is admitted by economists and public men on all hands. The practical question is: how can this be done?

Before attempting to answer the question in a positive way, I should like to point out that many answers being given are entirely irrelevant. The fundamental law that man seeks to satisfy his desires with the least effort is a sufficient explanation of the general fact that labor and capital flow towards those industries which return the greatest rewards. These rewards are by no means all of a material or financial character. Taken all together, however, they are in some rough manner estimated by men, and these estimates whose essential accuracy it is idle to dispute, control the distribution of labor and capital between the various industries. It is therefore quite beside the mark, in trying to explain the relative deterioration of our primary industries, to advance the argument that farmers do not treat their sons and daughters as they should, or that the social life of our towns and cities possesses a tremendous attraction for the young people in the country. These and many similar things may be admitted. They are, however, all included in the more general statement that labor and capital have not been adequately rewarded in Canadian agriculture; and if we set ourselves to discover how and why this condition has arisen, we shall incidentally answer and solve all the minor questions and problems.

Bearing this in mind, let us address ourselves to the question above-mentioned: How can agriculture be stimulated? I shall not attempt to give an exhaustive answer, for the whole answer cannot but be many-sided. I hope, however, to direct attention to some few ways in which, first, the burdens now being borne by Canadian farmers may be lightened, and, second, the positive rewards may be increased.

One of the inevitable expenses which every farmer must meet is the cost of his land. Other things being equal, the cheaper the land the greater the profit, and vice versa. Unquestionably this largely explains the tremendous attraction of the Canadian West. And yet even in that new country the cost of getting land has, been enormously increased by speculators. F. J. Dixon, M.B.A. for Centre Winnipeg, speaking before the Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in Saskatoon on February 15 last, stated that out of the 150 million acres of arable land in the three prairie provinces 100 million acres was already in the hands of speculators, only 30 million acres in the hands of the Government, and only 20 million acres in the hands of those living upon and working their land. The iniquity of this situation will be apparent, and will be more fully shown in the sequel. Now, however, let us see how it affects agriculture in the Canadian West.

In the first place this condition drives settlers away back from the railways in order to get cheap land, otherwise they must pay a heavy toll to the absentee owners for the privilege of getting land conveniently located. Thus sparse settlement is encouraged; nay, it is almost compelled. Many evils spring from this condition. Farmers have to incur heavy expenses for teaming out their produce and bringing back their supplies. Road building is made very difficult. Farmers' children are deprived of proper educational facilities, and wholesome social intercourse is almost banned. Men, women, and children, and especially women, suffer and often die from lack of proper medical attention. All these and other similar evils arise out of the fact that the land is owned by non-users; and all of them either make the farmer's financial returns positively smaller or make his own and his family's life well-nigh intolerable. Taken all together, they decrease the rewards of labor and capital applied to Canadian agriculture, and thus tend to curtail production.

How can these evil conditions be removed? The answer is given in part by the Province of Alberta. In 1914 the Alberta Legislature passed an Act to tax wild

land, and col in one year. rewards of th increasingly of the land from assisting thro or not the Al one cannot sa the tax on lan "unearned in And he cannot to a user, or ha Society has it "in land, with al

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Lameness

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The breeding an count for more th The fleshing and many people. O endeavor to have the attract the attenti often loose sight of for the season's on a farm, the ea to give regular ex animal throughout horse is given a b and, while he musc muscles are soft animal system of pu farms there is no in, or when there

land, and collected \$700,000 revenue from this source in one year. This tax not only increased the positive rewards of the users of land in Alberta, but made it increasingly difficult for the speculators to withhold the land from cultivation. Thus it had the effect of assisting those wanting land to get land cheaply. Whether or not the Alberta tax will put a stop to land speculation one cannot say, but one can say that just as soon as the tax on land withheld from use equals the estimated "unearned increment," then the speculator must sell. And he cannot sell to another speculator; he must sell to a user, or have his land revert to the State. Therefore Society has it within its own power to kill speculation in land, with all its consequent evils, by suitable taxation.

As previously pointed out, the appropriation of the ground rent by the community solves the problem of just distribution—that is, of ensuring to every worker a just reward for his labor. Now, the "unearned increment," the land gambler's reward, is the ground rent capitalized; and the organized farmers of Alberta, in agitating for and finally getting a tax on wild land, have made a distinct step in advance towards the solution of the problem of just distribution, and have at the same time made it easier for every Alberta farmer to get an adequate return for his labor. They have thus done one thing to stimulate Canadian agriculture, which, as has been stated already, is admitted by everyone to be most desirable.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

THE HORSE.

Lameness in Horses—XVIII.

Corns—Thrush.

Corns are a common cause of lameness in horses. They are often present without causing lameness, but are liable to become troublesome at any time; hence a horse with a corn should be considered unsound, although he may be going sound. A corn is usually situated in the inner quarter of the sole, between the bar and the wall at the heel. It is caused by a bruise which wounds the blood vessels of the part and causes an extravasation of blood between the sensitive and insensitive soles. Bruises which cause corns may be caused by the shoe, when the bearing is too great near the heel, or by the horse treading upon objects which are small enough to insinuate themselves between the shoe and the bar of the foot. In some cases lameness is not caused, while in others it is noticed, and its degree will depend upon the severity of the bruise and the amount of blood extravasated. In some cases pus is formed, when the lameness is acute. It is a peculiar fact, that when a corn is once formed, there is a great tendency to its perpetuation without apparent cause, and notwithstanding the greatest care.

Symptoms.—As stated, a corn may be present without causing lameness; hence will not be suspected,

nor noticed, unless the sole be pared somewhat deeply over its seat. While corns usually appear in the inner quarter, they are occasionally noticed in the outer. When the outer surface of the horny sole is pared away, little red streaks will be noticed, and a little deeper paring will reveal some dried blood. The surface over which this condition exists varies greatly in different subjects. When lameness is present its intensity will depend upon the severity of the bruise, and upon the nature of the ground upon which the animal is travelling. As with many lamenesses, especially those upon which concussion acts directly, the lameness from corn is more marked when the horse is travelling on hard ground. There is no peculiarity of lameness that will lead the observer to diagnose corn, rather than other



Dunure Footline.
Winner of £100 Glasgow premium.

foot lameness. When the foot is examined, it will be found that pressure exerted upon the seat of corn (with a pinchers, tester or other instrument) will cause the animal to flinch. If there be suppuration, pressure upon the heel with the thumb will cause pain, and if the sole be not opened to allow escape of pus, it will soon work up between the sensitive and horny wall and escape at the coronet, thus causing quittor.

Treatment.—Remove the shoe, pare the sole well down, and, if pus be present, it will escape; if not, the sore and inflamed part is exposed. Then apply poultices of hot linseed meal for two or three days and nights, to allay the inflammation, when lameness will disappear. The wall of the foot, at the quarter, should now be rasped down, so that no weight will rest on the shoe

above the seat of corn, and a bar shoe giving good frog pressure put on. If pus has been present, the hole in the sole should be filled with tar and tow, before the shoe is put on in order that gravel or other foreign matter cannot enter the opening. The shoe should be re-set every three or four weeks, and pressure kept off the quarter. By this treatment a perfect cure may be effected, but there is a great tendency for reappearance of corn in a quarter where one has existed.

Thrush.

Thrush consists in a discharge of a foetid matter from the cleft of the frog, arising from a diseased condition of the secretory surface of the sensitive frog. In neglected cases the whole frog becomes involved, the horny frog becoming detached over its whole surface. Thrush is caused by irritating substance generated during decomposition of urine and faeces which become insinuated in the cleft of the frog, and allowed to remain there, by allowing horses to stand in liquid or semi-liquid manure, or other filthy substances, and is sometimes noticed in horses that are grazed on damp pasture ground. The usual causes of thrush are: allowing horses to stand in damp, dirty places, and neglect in cleaning foreign substances out of the cleft regularly. In some cases thrush appears without any appreciable cause. There appears to be a congenital predisposition to thrush in some horses. The liability to thrush is one reason why the groom should always have a foot hook on hand, and thoroughly cleanse the sole of the foot, and the cleft of the frog every time he grooms the horse, and, even if the horse is not regularly groomed, the feet should be cleansed regularly.

Symptoms.—Usually slight lameness, when the foot is examined, a peculiar, foetid liquid will be noticed escaping from the cleft of the frog, the cleft will be deeper than normal, and the animal will evince pain when the foot-hook or other instrument is inserted to the bottom. In extreme, or neglected cases, the whole frog becomes soft, and moist, and easily separated from the sensitive frog. The lameness will, of course, be severe in proportion to the extent of the disease.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in looking well to the cleanliness of the animal's surroundings, and attending regularly to cleaning the foot. Curative treatment consists in removing the cause, by placing the animal in a thoroughly dry, clean stall, cleaning the cleft; and removing any partially detached portions of the horny frog. A little calomel or sulphate of zinc should be introduced into the cleft, and worked down to the bottom with a foot-hook, or other blunt instrument every two or three days, and it is good practice to put a little batting in the cleft to prevent the entrance of foreign matter. This treatment soon arrests the discharge and dries up the parts, and, if attention be paid to the foot, a growth of new horn soon takes place. Another treatment that has given good results is to pour a little formalin into the cleft, instead of the powders mentioned.

WHIP.

Putting Vim, Vigor and Virility into the Stallion.

It is again the time of year when all stallions that are to stand for service this coming season should be in condition for their work. Most animals are said to be in good condition when they are fat and sleek, but when this term is applied to entire horses it implies more than appearance and depth of flesh. The horse that will be prepotent and leave strong, healthy colts must have muscular, respiratory, nervous and sexual energy. Heavy feeding, of boiled or prepared feeds may put on weight and give the desired appearance, but such treatment injures the constitution of the animal, lessens his virility and tends to induce weakness in the foals he does leave. It is very disappointing to the owners of valuable mares when the finest and most popular horse in the district fails to leave colts. Sometimes when the mares do get in foal, the colts come either dead or very weak. The failure to conceive or the production of weak foals is not entirely the fault of the mares. The ability of the stallion to get mares in foal depends largely upon his care between seasons, as well as during the stud season, while the vigor and strength of the foal when born is to a large degree in proportion to the vigor and constitution of both parents at the time of copulation and conception. Observant breeders have noticed that a stallion that has been allowed to rough it is a more successful breeder and leaves a much higher percentage of strong, vigorous colts than does the horse that has been pampered. Wherein lies the difficulty with the better-cared-for animals? Is it not largely due to lack of proper exercise and feed?

The breeding and individuality of the animal should count for more than it does with the average person. The fleshing and grooming counts far too much with many people. Owners of entire horses naturally endeavor to have their animals in the condition that will attract the attention of the public, and in so doing often lose sight of the essential point in fitting a horse for the season's work. Where the stallion is kept on a farm, the owner usually does not have the time to give regular exercise and special attention to the animal throughout the greater part of the year. The horse is given a box-stall to run in between seasons, and, while he may be in good flesh and high spirits, his muscles are soft and flabby which affect the whole animal system if put directly to hard work. On many farms there is no suitable paddock to turn the horse in, or when there is the owner is sometimes afraid to

turn him loose on account of the danger of injuring himself while racing around. Owing to the lack of time, or bad roads the horse receives no exercise until a few weeks before the season opens, then possibly he is overworked and the owner wonders why more mares do not get in foal. Too many horsemen stake their horse's reputation on the amount of flesh he carries and the number of mares he breeds, rather than on the percentage of strong, healthy, vigorous colts that he leaves. The experience of many horsemen has been that breeding stallions should be kept in only moderate condition, fed regularly on good quality feed as grown on the average farm and given regular work or exercise which aids in keeping up constitutional vigor and tends to make him more prepotent. The methods of handling stallions as practiced by successful stallion owners or their grooms may be of value to some breeders in preparing their horse for the season's work.

Preparing the Horse for the Season's Work.

In order to prepare the stallions that have stood in idleness the greater part of the past nine months to give satisfactory results the coming season it will be necessary to start giving regular exercise or work. If the horse is in low condition he must be fed heavier and if over-fat the flesh should be slightly reduced, as stallions in moderate condition usually prove the most satisfactory. The horse should be in training for several weeks before the season opens. It takes time to harden the muscles. The horse that has been idle all winter cannot be put in as good physical condition as the one that has been exercised every day since the previous season closed.

Rolled oats, hay and bran are the feeds the majority of horsemen rely upon. Alfalfa hay is given the preference. It contains the nutrients that go to keep the animal vigorous. When alfalfa cannot be secured, bran is fed to take its place. The feeding is done as regularly as clock work and herein lies the secret of success in keeping the animal in condition. Regularity in feeding, watering, grooming, working, or exercising is a big factor towards keeping the animal healthy. In one stable recently visited the writer was astonished

to see how little feed massive, heavy draft horses were fed, and yet they were in prime breeding condition. For fitting horses in this stable they are fed about six gallons of rolled oats per day. Cut alfalfa is mixed with a little salt and molasses then boiling water is poured over the mixture. This is allowed to steam for a time and is fed twice a day. Besides this, each horse gets a little uncut alfalfa hay. The horses are watered before each meal. The amount of whole hay depends on the horse, if it is desired to increase his middle more hay is fed than if he already has sufficient body. The horses that are considered to be fat enough are fed about five gallons of rolled oats and ten or twelve pounds of alfalfa hay per day. Molasses, or steamed cut hay are not considered necessary. A little sulphur is fed every week as a blood purifier and sometimes saltpetre is given. In another stable Epsom salts is fed regularly in place of sulphur. It is considered a mistake to resort to drugs or tonics in fitting a stallion.

The stallion should be given a comfortable, well ventilated box-stall. In the majority of the large stables there are no mangers, the hay is picked off the floor. Regular and careful grooming is considered essential in preparing horses for work. The best feed, without the curry comb and brush, will not fit a horse. The pores of the skin must be kept clean. The feet and legs usually require attention and the horse should be carefully shod.

Regular exercise is not to be neglected. The horse that has run in a paddock, or been exercised on a line during the winter, will be able to stand more strenuous work than the horse that only had the run of a box-stall. The groom should start six weeks before the season opens to get the horse hardened so that he will not lose flesh when he goes on a route. At the first a daily walk of a mile or two will be sufficient for a horse that has been idle and this distance could be gradually increased until the horse is accustomed to walk farther each day than he would be required to travel between stands. Unused muscles require considerable time to harden them sufficiently to stand the season's strain. Some breeders use the stallion at light work on the farm during seeding and if he is judiciously worked it is beneficial. The lighter breeds of horses may be exercised on the line, in harness, or in the saddle, according to the desire of the groom. If several stallions are kept in a stable the expense of exercising all of them is considerable. If they can be broken to do

necessary work, the cost will be considerably reduced. Good feed, good general care, careful grooming, and regular exercise are necessary to put a horse in condition.

Care During the Breeding Season.

The breeding season is rather short, as the majority of mares are bred during May, June and July. A horse is usually on the road about ten or eleven weeks of the year and possibly has a stand at two different places each day of the week, returning to his own stable for the week end. The stallion is usually entrusted to the care of a hired groom. If the groom is a real horse-man, understands feeding and looking after a horse, knows the animal's limitations, and governs things accordingly, everything will go satisfactorily. The horse will gain in flesh, rather than fail, and a large percentage of mares will be got in foal. If the groom does not understand his business, there is no end of trouble. The owner of a valuable stallion should endeavor to hire the services of the best groom money will secure. Too often the groom is more concerned about the appearance of his horse and the number of mares he is able to get rather than the health of the animal and the number of mares the horse is "stopping" each week. Some grooms walk and lead the horse from stand to stand, while others take an extra horse with a rig in order that certain equipment may be carried. It is handy to have your own comb, brushes, pail, sponge, etc. A couple of feeds of oats may be carried so that in case of unavoidable delay on the road the horse would not have to miss his feed at the regular time. It is convenient to have a heavy and a light blanket along owing to the changeableness of the weather. The more comfortable a horse can be kept, the better he will stand the season.

The feed at each stopping place should be similar to the feed in the home stable, and be fed at the same time. It may be difficult to secure the same quality feed and arrange to feed at a certain time each day, but an endeavor should be made to have stable conditions and feed on the route as near like what the horse has been accustomed to as possible.

The stallion on a route usually gets sufficient exercise and will stand fairly heavy feeding, especially of grain, but only a limited quantity of hay should be fed except at the evening meal. Most grooms prefer rolled oats and if the horse is used to them at home arrangements should be made ahead at the different stands to have a supply on hand. Very few places have a supply of alfalfa hay, and bran may be fed to take its place. Both hay and grain should be of first-class quality. Grass can usually be obtained and it is considered good practice to allow the horse to pick a little each day. Water should be given before and after meals and even between meals if the horse appears thirsty. Any change in feed, travelling on a hot day after a heavy meal, together with sexual excitement tend to weaken the digestive organs and predispose to disease of them. Stallions on a route are more subject to digestive troubles than those standing in their own stables.

While most grooms make a practice of feeding only three times a day, one very successful groom, who

claims he has yet to have a stallion take sick on the route, has a system of feeding that entails a little more work than the average man is inclined to do. About six gallons of rolled oats and bran are fed in six feeds, only a wisp of hay is given morning and noon, but the horse gets a good feed of hay at night. The horse is given from a quarter to half a mile walk first thing in the morning, then watered and fed grain. In a couple of hours time the horse is again watered and fed. Two feeds and water are given at the noon stand. On reaching the evening stand, the horse is again watered and fed, then later in the evening is fixed up for the night. On Saturday nights steamed feed and a little sulphur is fed. Exercise is given on Sunday, but the feed is reduced. Possibly the same amount of grain fed in three feeds would keep the horse in as good condition as the six feeds. Every groom has his own ideas regarding the amount and times of feeding, but all are unanimous regarding the necessity for regularity in feeding as well as in feeds. For a heavy draft stallion, a route of twenty-five or thirty miles is considered sufficient for a week's travel. An animal of the light breeds may travel considerably farther.

The number of mares to which a stallion may be bred in a day with satisfactory results and without injury to his constitution is a moot question. It is difficult for a groom to refuse the horse on a mare that has come a distance, consequently some grooms will breed their horses to mares almost any hour of the day or night, allowing only about an hour between services. While the popularity of the horse may be indicated by the number of mares he breeds, it does not prove that a large number of mares get in foal. If stallion owners and grooms would limit the number of mares to two or three a day, and have at least three hours between services, there would be a much larger percentage of foals. Of course, the groom should use judgment. If the stallion is "stopping" the mares the number might be increased, but every horse has his limitation. It must be remembered, however, the reputation of a sire depends on the number of strong, vigorous foals he leaves, rather than on the number of mares he covers. A mature stallion may be safely used on 100 to 130 mares during the season. A three-year-old about sixty mares. If sixty per cent. of the mares bred get in foal, it is considered very good, although some horses get as high as eighty per cent.

The weather is often cold the fore part of the season and the mares do not conceive. If, during this time, the groom accepts a large number of mares, and they return later in the season when the milk mares are coming around it over-taxes the stallion and results in a low percentage of foals. It is often wise not to breed too many new mares the first few trips over the route. Drugs should never be used to stimulate the generative organs, as they tend to injure the horse. Attention should be given the stallion's feet. If the roads are dry and hot, it is a good plan to poultice the feet occasionally.

Some grooms wash the stallion after every service in order to run no risk of the horse contracting any disease from a mare. Other stallion men do not take this precaution unless a mare should show signs of disorder. It is wise to examine the stallion at least

once a week and wash the sheath with a weak antiseptic solution, then apply lard or vaseline.

Between Seasons.

At the end of the breeding season when the stallion comes in from his route, he should continue to receive good feed and regular exercise. Too many owners have the horses' shoes removed and then turn them loose in a box-stall where they spend the greater part of the nine months between seasons. While the best of feed and attention may be given, if they receive no exercise the muscles become soft and flabby and a good deal of work is necessary the following spring to put them in condition to stand the season's work. Importers and breeders of entire horses usually take particular care to keep their stallions looking well, but at the same time they are kept hardened by regular exercise. Every day the weather is favorable, the horses are walked or are turned loose in paddocks for an hour or two. In this way no extra work is required to fit the horse in the spring. The stallion that is put in condition for service in a few weeks in the spring is not as sure a breeder as the one that is kept hardened from one season to the other.

The man who has farm work to attend to besides looking after the stallion frequently neglects to give sufficient exercise to his horse, owing to lack of time. If there is no suitable paddock the difficulty may be overcome by working the horse on the farm. The Thoroughbred is trained for speed and it is believed that fast work by the ancestors is essential to develop speed in progeny. If this holds good with the race horse, it should be equally necessary to develop draft powers in draft horses. A stallion should be capable of doing the work that will be required of his offspring. Many heavy, draft stallions are used in doing farm work. If they are judiciously used on the implements for doing fall and spring cultivation on the farm, they will make more prepotent sires. True, they may not look quite so well, but with muscles hardened by labor and outdoor exercise they leave a larger percentage of thrifty colts than the sire that remains in comparative idleness the greater part of the year. The highly bred, valuable stallion can be handled so that he will be just as sure a breeder as the mongrel horse. Good breeding and individuality are essential qualities of a sire, but along with these the animal should be kept in hard, muscular, healthy condition at all times. A stallion that is worked can be kept looking well, although possibly not so fat as the idle horse.

Using the heavy draft stallions for necessary work, or driving stallions of the lighter breeds, will assist in paying for their keep during the time of year they are not required for breeding purposes. If it is not possible to work them, they should have regular outdoor exercise, either on the line or in a paddock. When breeders demand that the stallions they use on their mares be in good muscular condition as well as in good flesh there will be less difficulty in getting mares in foal and the foals will come stronger than they do when sired by pampered, under-exercised stallions.

Lessening Losses in Foals and Foaling.

It sometimes occurs that when a certain class of stock is not in active demand upon the market, farmers incline to neglect this class and pay more attention to other stock on the farm. This is only natural, but when one stops to consider that with lower prices greater care is necessary to make a profit than when prices are high and demand keen, there is no real good reason why any stock already on the place, and particularly breeding stock, should be neglected in any way. Of late, the horse market has given horsemen some just cause for alarm, and the average farmer with one or two brood mares has been inclined to let the mares take their chance, and has evinced a tendency to let his horse breeding operations "slide" while he is busy with other things. In some instances mares bred last season have not received the care during the winter they should have received, and there may be larger losses this year than usual. However, we will assume that the mares have had good feed and plenty of exercise up to the present. This being so, what should the farmer plan to do with these mares from now until foaling time and for a week or two after the foals have arrived, and which is, as a general thing, the most critical stage? Through the winter mares should have had daily exercise in the open yard, or light work in the team. As a general thing the mare is better to work right up to foaling time, but the work should be regular and not of a spasmodic nature. It is not wise to let the mare stand idle for weeks at a time and then put her at strenuous work, requiring heavy pulling, or fast trotting. But through the seeding it will not injure the in-foal mare to be worked judiciously on the harrows, or as outside horse in three or four-horse teams on disc, cultivator or drill, provided the ground is solid and the mare is not pushed. It is not generally advisable to put the in-foal mare on the tongue, but sometimes where the footing is good, working on the drill or some implement which does not run heavily will not hurt, providing care is exercised in turning at the ends. The mare should not be over-fed, but should not be allowed to fail in flesh. As soon as new grass appears it is advisable to let her feed on this. Nature's best feed for all pregnant animals. A part of the grain ration should be con-

posed of bran up until such time as pasture is plentiful, and even after that, if she is worked and requires grain. If she is not working but simply running on grass, she should require very little if any grain until after foaling. It is wise to exercise care in letting the mare on grass when working. Many valuable mares have been lost from acute indigestion brought on by eating grass after a heavy day's work in which they were over-heated and became very tired. We know of one particularly valuable animal which died very suddenly from this cause after feeding on fresh grass for about one-half hour after a strenuous day's work on a very hot day. Grass is the best feed, but the mare must be started on it with care, and preferably when the grass is dry and not after a day's work.

Causes of Weak Foals.

If the mare has been well cared for throughout the year there should be little difficulty at time of parturition, and the colt, unless some mal-formation occurs, should be strong from the start. A Western writer has given the following three chief causes of weak foals, and they are worth consideration:

1. If the mares when carrying their foals are highly fed on fat-producing feeds and don't get enough exercise, the foal may be well nourished and possibly large at birth, but is not likely to be vigorous.

2. When mares are not given sufficient feed, forced to rustle for it in the snow and about straw stacks, thus becoming very thin, the foal is likely to be small and quite possibly weak. However, the thin mare has a better chance of having a healthy foal than the mare too fat. Some mares lack in constitution themselves and naturally will throw weak foals no matter how handled. Those weak in chest and light in heart girth with short back ribs are not the best brood types.

3. Foals sired by pampered, fat stallions which do not get plenty of exercise. Such stallions, with reduced vitality, soft muscles and lacking vigor throughout cannot be expected to sire strong foals.

Is It Necessary to Watch the Mare?

The gestation period varies in different animals and

even in the same animal in different years, but as a general thing it is around eleven months, and it is always wise to be prepared. The mare approaching parturition, if stabled, should be kept in a comfortable box stall where there are no boxes or mangers in which the colt might drop and perish. It is not considered safe to allow a mare to foal when tied in the stall, because, so handicapped, she is not in a position to give the foal necessary attention and it may be lost. As foaling time approaches the box should be kept clean and well bedded down with short, dry straw. Never allow manure to accumulate. Veterinarians advise cleaning the stall out daily just before parturition, and keeping the floor sprinkled with a little slaked lime which helps to dry it, acts as a deodorizer, destroys microbes and generally cleanses the surroundings.

It is necessary to watch the mare. True, many foals are raised each year which were dropped when the attendant was absent, but as a general thing it is safer to plan to be on hand, and as the mare begins to fall in at the hips and white wax in large drops forms on the teats, it is well for the attendant to keep his lantern well filled and the chimney clean, and have a comfortable bed of robes and blankets in a stall in the stable, and plan not to leave the mare until the colt is foaled. This is a wise precaution because the foal is a delicate animal immediately after its arrival, and the foetus will stand very little during parturition if any mal-presentation occurs and it is not quickly rectified. The enveloping membranes may be so tough and the newly-born animal so weak that it is unable to rupture these, and the mare on some occasions does not rise to perform this operation which nature intended her to do. The attendant must see to it that the foal is given a chance to get air immediately or death results. Occasionally a mare is vicious. Where such is the case, if the attendant were not there she might kill or injure the foal; and occasionally the foal is born all right but too weak to rise, and if it does not get attention in a few hours succumbs. Under normal conditions little attention is required after the birth of the foal other than removing wet bedding and supplying fresh, giving the dam a warm feed of scalded bran and chopped oats, and seeing

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that both mare and foal are kept away from drafts. If the weather is warm when the colt is two or three days old they may spend a few hours on fine days out in a grass paddock. The colt should not be left out nights, even in good weather, until two or three weeks old, and should not be allowed to get wet until four or five weeks old. Precautions taken against these often save colts.

Be Prepared to Prevent Joint Ill.

The most fatal disease in foals is joint-ill or navel-ill, known to the veterinary profession as septic arthritis. The attendant should always be prepared to do all in his power to prevent this disease. He should have in the stable before the mare foals some strong cord with which to tie the umbilical cord, for it is sometimes necessary for him to cut this, as it remains attached to the foal and the foetal membranes. Consequently he should also have a sharp knife. As an antiseptic he should have a ten per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, formalin, zenoleum or other coal-tar products or a solution of corrosive sublimate, thirty to forty grains to a pint of water. The last named is now advised by some of our leading veterinarians, including "Whip." It is a strong solution, practically non-irritant for external application, and is an excellent germicide. As soon as the foal is dropped and the navel cord severed, the end remaining attached to the foal should be dipped in this solution, or the solution should be applied with a rag. Application should be made four or five times daily until the navel has become thoroughly dried up and healed, which is usually about the third day. When these precautions are properly observed there will be small likelihood of joint-ill occurring. Where joint-ill does occur it is wise to get a veterinarian, because, once established, it is difficult to treat, and a cure is doubtful. Specially prepared serum and antitoxins administered only by a veterinarian, are successful in a reasonable percentage of cases. We do not need to go into the causes of the trouble, as it is now well known that it is a germ disease which gains access to the system through the raw navel cord, and disinfecting this cord is the best means to destroy the germs. The attendant should be careful to keep everything clean about the premises, as dust, dirt and filth make a favorable breeding ground for the germ of the disease.

Persistence of the Urachus.

Another disease which is quite common is known as persistence of the urachus, due to the non-obliteration of the tube called "the urachus," which carries the urine from the bladder during foetal life, but which should become obliterated at birth. It is first necessary to make sure that the urine can escape through the proper channel. In filly foals it may be necessary to throw the colt on her back once daily and dress the end of the umbilical cord with butter of antimony applied with a feather, being sure to get it well down into the opening. Do this daily for four or five days. If this does not effect a cure it will be necessary to get your veterinarian to enclose the cord in a thoroughly disinfected ligature, tightly applied and allowed to slough off. With the male foal where the urine has not been noticed to escape in the normal way a small catheter should be passed to break down any obstruction that may exist. When the urine escapes through the catheter you will know that the normal opening is all right. After you are once assured that the normal passage is pervious, it is necessary to stop the leakage at the navel by tying the cord if it protrudes sufficiently and repeatedly dressing with an antiseptic until healed, or if the cord is not long enough to tie apply butter of antimony with a feather twice daily until the parts become dry and urine ceases to escape.

Retention of the Meconium.

One of the commonest troubles in young foals is retention of the meconium. There is an erroneous idea prevalent among farmer horsemen that this is constipation, and that the foal should get a severe purgative. As a matter of fact the trouble is in reality retention of the contents of the intestines at birth. A few hours after the birth of the foal, if it is normal and everything is all right, it will be noticed to pass this material in the form of darkish-colored balls. If trouble is to ensue ineffectual attempts to defecate will soon be noticed. The colt will hump up in the corner of the stall and strain violently, but to no avail. The common practice of giving purgative medicines in cases of this kind should be condemned and never followed. In fact it is not wise to be dosing young foals with castor oil, linseed oil, melted butter and such material with an idea of preventing constipation. The first milk of the dam is intended to and will in most cases do all that is required in the way of acting as a laxative to the foal. Removal of the meconium is a different matter, as the obstruction is in the rectum and floating colon and treatment should be directed to these parts. Remove all that can be reached with the oiled finger; give an injection of a few ounces of warm water and linseed oil or glycerin and warm water, and repeat this operation every few hours until faeces become yellow. Occasionally the obstruction is farther up, and it is necessary to use a tolerably stout piece of wire carefully doubled and the blunt end inserted into the rectum and carefully manipulated. If all these efforts prove unavailing the attendant is justified in administering a laxative of one to two ounces of castor oil, at the same time keeping up the injection and doing all in his

power to remove the meconium. It is wise with all foals to assist a little in getting rid of this obstruction.

What to Do for Diarrhoea

Occasionally the dam's milk is too strong for the colt, or from injudicious feeding or other causes diarrhoea results. The young foal will not stand this disease very long, and it is necessary if its life is to be saved that prompt action be taken. A good, practical remedy is given as 20 drops of laudanum and one tablespoonful of flour in the mare's milk. In very severe cases some breeders use lime water and catechu one tablespoonful. As a general thing castor oil and laudanum are used to get the foal over this trouble. It is well to reduce the amount of milk and give castor oil to the extent of from two to four ounces following up with a little laudanum.

The Orphan Foal.

If anything should occur that the mare be lost and the colt live, a substitute for its mother's milk must be found. It is best to select milk from a newly-calved cow and to add to each pint a good tablespoonful of brown sugar and three to five tablespoonfuls of lime water and feed it hourly at first, one-quarter of a pint at blood heat. An ordinary nursing bottle, or an old teapot with the spout wrapped or covered with the thumb of a glove, will answer. Watch the colt carefully and increase the quantity gradually at the same time feeding less frequently.

All colts should be taught to eat early in their lives. Bran and crushed oats are the best feeds, and of course to make the best growth they should run with their dams on pasture.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding and Grassing Steers.

The tenth day of May, 1916, will see a great number of partly finished steers turned to grass in Ontario. Some will probably be obliged to weather it two, three or four days prior to that date, but if the silo holds out and the hay and straw still last, some steers may have stable fare till the 12th or 15th. However, May 10 is the time-honored day for turning to grass and out the majority of the cattle must go. Having in mind the last few years there is no apparent decrease or increase throughout the country this season in the number of grass steers. Feeders report about the same number and about the same degree of finish, but they lament the advent of the dairy cow and the consequent lack of quality in the feeder stock of the country. One can still go to stables and find one or two loads of the broad, deep, well-fleshed kind, but the feeder who has acquired them no doubt did considerable driving or culled them from some stock-yard offerings. Often a "scalper" or dealer can supply a good load of steers, but it is all the same—he did the driving. Sometimes it appears as though the quality of the dairy stock up and down the township lines is not good enough to compensate for the loss of many of those short faces, broad muzzles, wide foreheads and deep, well-fleshed bodies that were formerly more numerous. The dairy business is a good business and it can be conducted successfully with two kinds of stock and only two. One type is the out-and-out dairy cow, not only in conformation but in ability to produce as well. The other kind is the dual purpose cow giving 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk per year and dropping a calf that can be reared to make a good feeder. There is place in the dairy business for a cow of either type just described but there is emphatically no place for that mean bovine that does not give sufficient milk to pay for her feed and then drops a calf which no man can afford stable room. It is the strictly dairy cow and that no-kind-of-a-cow that oblige the feeder to hunt more and more each year for the kind of a steer that he wants. One class of animal can be excused, the other cannot. However, the dairy business is gaining ground and feeders should not worry for they

always have the alternative of producing their own calves and finishing them as yearlings or two-year-olds. This would necessitate a few alterations in the methods and customs on the farm, but after all it might not be a bad practice for many to adopt.

Steer buying and feeding is a science. Those who think it is not have never mastered it. Many have ceased to feed cattle as a special line, their reason being that the profits are so slim that it is no longer a paying proposition. While this is true to a certain extent, yet there are neighbors of these same farmers who continue in the business with the old-time enthusiasm and appear satisfied. The writer has in mind a pioneer steer feeder whose neighbors at one time were as energetic in the enterprise as he, but now he is practically the only one in the locality who continues to make feeding beef cattle his one leading pursuit. The others, it is claimed, could not buy to advantage or could not feed economically, so to put it in plain but homely language "they quit". Feeding necessitates considerable capital, much risk is incurred and good management is imperative, but on the other hand there is nothing more alluring to the lover of live stock than a stableful of comfortable, thriving bullocks with good appetites.

Steer feeding apparently runs in districts. Where there is plenty of good grass one will usually find a goodly number of steers, at this time of year, being prepared for pasture. In other localities where plenty of corn, hay and grain can be produced, but where large pasture fields are less numerous the stall-finished steer is more likely to abound. Cattle feeding is influenced by soil, local economic conditions, individual likes and dislikes, and often, to a very large extent, by the particular class of live stock that the farmers of the district may see fit to rear. In the more Eastern Counties of Ontario, steer feeding has, for obvious reasons, never become a prominent enterprise. It remains for the Western and Central Counties to supply the beef cattle of the best type.

The Northeastern Townships of Lambton county, Ontario, have long been noted for a good class of beef cattle. This is not intended to imply that other parts of the same County can be overlooked in this regard, for there are several feeders farther south who can be numbered among the class who know a good steer, and at the same time know how to feed it. In the township of Bosanquet and the northern parts of Warwick and Plympton many farmers feed a few steers through the winter, but in the spring they are sold to dealers who grass them. This includes the greater number of the grass-finished steers, but there are not a few who purchase steers in the fall, feed them through the winter, and finish them on pasture. A. and A. Johnson are spoken of in that district as men who have been quite successful in this direction. When visited recently by a representative of this paper, these feeders had 38 steers in their stable in addition to the cows and young stuff, making about 48 head in all. These had been wintered on cut straw, silage and chop, with alfalfa hay at noon, since the first of March. Three pounds of chop per steer per day has constituted the grain allowance all winter, and that will be the amount fed until the cattle are turned to grass, about the 15th of May. Messrs. Johnson follow the custom of giving their steers a good fill before turning them out. In this way they do not fill up so quickly on the fresh grass, the change is more gradual, and a case of bloat has never resulted on the farm mentioned. With this kind of moderate feeding a gain of 150 to 200 pounds is expected in the stable during the winter months, and a similar increase is looked for on the grass. The bunch of steers finished previous to these were put in, weighing from 1,100 to 1,125 lbs. They weighed off grass at about 1,500 lbs., thus showing a total gain of 375 to 400 lbs. These steers were sold in the late summer and had several months on grass.

It appears the custom for stockmen in the same district to feed in much the same manner. A neighbor of the gentlemen previously mentioned, William Smith, has fed 30 steers through the winter. They were fed the same amount of chop and a similar amount of



A Good Bunch of Steers Making Gains on Grass.

roughage to those already described. Another neighbor, David Taylor, feeds only two pounds of meal per day, but adds a pound of corn meal to this about the first of March. The steers also have one feed of hay per day all winter, the hay being mixed, clover and timothy, but some alfalfa hay is fed in addition. The 16 steers in this stable gave evidence of careful feeding and attention. Practically the same gains are looked for by Mr. Taylor with this slightly different method of feeding to that previously mentioned.

Another stable visited was that of P. J. McCallum. His barn is given over entirely to feeding steers. The stable is divided into two parts by a long feed rack extending almost the entire length. Twenty steers are allowed to run loose on either side of the rack, and there is feeding accommodation for exactly forty head. The attendant carries the feed off the barn floor into the rack, which is elevated above the floor of the stable. These steers were being fed a mixture of silage, cut straw and cut corn stalks, the proportion being about $\frac{1}{2}$ silage, $\frac{1}{4}$ straw and $\frac{1}{4}$ cut stalks. The chop consisted of oats and barley, of which they received, on an average, about 5 quarts per day. The animals were a well-chosen lot, and had done well. They, too, will go to grass on May 10 or thereabouts.

A Little Talk on Annual Pastures.

It is said that the weather in succeeding years goes to extremes. If such is the case, 1916, following a year of unprecedented moisture, may be dry. At any rate, many farmers who have a large stock to pasture and who have broken a large proportion of their land ready for spring grain and roots may feel obliged to provide some extra pasture in the form of an annual crop sown this spring immediately after the cereal seeding is completed. We have tried two different crops for this purpose at Weldwood, one of them being a mixture which Prof. C. A. Zavitz has recommended for several years, and which in trials for seventeen years at the Ontario Agricultural College gave the highest yield of pasture during the summer, and we also tried another crop very similar, only that the sugar cane was replaced with a fairly heavy seeding of hairy vetch. This was two years ago, and that year the mixture containing the vetch gave us a much heavier yield of pasture than did the other mixture. Prof. Zavitz recommends sowing 51 pounds of oats, 30 pounds of Early Amber sugar cane, and 7 pounds of common red clover per acre. This makes a total seeding of 88 lbs. per acre. The oats and the sugar cane are mixed together and are sown from the grain box of the seed drill, while the clover seed is sown in the usual manner from the clover seed box, spouts set ahead of the tubes of the drill. The purpose of the crop is to have green feed throughout the summer. The oats come on early, the sugar cane arrives in the hot weather of mid-summer, and the clover supplies the fall pasture. The crop which we found to beat this was about the same amount of oats per acre, with a heavy seeding of hairy vetch and 7 lbs. of clover. However, this latter crop cannot be considered this year, as hairy vetch is quoted by seedsmen at something over \$20 per hundred pounds. It is ordinarily worth somewhere around \$5 per bushel, so the seeding is expensive. The difference in soil must always be considered for annual pastures as well as for other crops. The soil at the Ontario Agricultural College is friable, well-drained, comparatively early and loamy; the soil at Weldwood is heavy, more difficult to drain, later, and inclined to be colder. We found that the oats and the clover did well in Prof. Zavitz's mixture, but there was not enough sugar cane to make it worth while in the mixture. As will be remembered, it was a fairly favorable season in 1914. We have discussed this mixture with several people, and most of them found that they had difficulty in getting the sugar cane to amount to very much on their land. Sugar cane does best in a dry, hot summer and for this reason it may be advisable to add it to the mixture, because it is the dry, hot season in which annual pastures are most profitable. However, for heavy land or land that is inclined to be cold, the oats and the clover alone make just about as good a crop as will the entire mixture. It would be a fine thing if our investigators could produce some crop that would do well universally over Ontario in which sugar cane was replaced by some other plant which would furnish pasture between the flush of the oat growth and the best of the clover growth which comes late in the fall.

Last year, on the farm proper, at the Ontario Agricultural College, a very successful pasture was composed of one bushel of wheat, one of oats and one of barley per acre and seeded to red clover, timothy and alsike for the following year. Prof. Leitch, who used this mixture, thinks a great deal of it. Of course, last year was a wet season and the crop grew well throughout the entire year and produced an abundance of feed. The objection that some have to this crop is that in a dry year it is inclined to grow rapidly and produce much feed at first, but falls down in the hottest and driest period during the midsummer season. However, the mixture has given success and is worthy of consideration, and until something better is found will likely prove more profitable, particularly on heavy soil, than would the mixture containing sugar cane.

There is one pair which should always be remembered, and which is extremely favorable to the annual pasture crop, and that is the fact that clover almost always carries well and produces a good crop in the next season when sowed with one of these crops.

Whole Milk for the Dual-purpose Calf.

The calf from the dual-purpose cow usually gets a different treatment from that given the pure-bred animal bred and reared for beef alone, or with beef the one main object in view. While it is generally believed, and has been many times shown that the early days of the calf's life are those in which it is more necessary than at any other time that the calf receive plenty of good feed and judicious care, those specializing in dual-purpose cattle do not believe in allowing the calves to suck the cows. In the first place, cows would not be pushed to a maximum milk production and in the second the calf would get so much whole milk if its dam was a good milker, that it would develop beef tendencies to a greater extent than milking propensities. We believe that the calf to be raised for a dual-purpose cow or sire should be well fed from the time it is dropped, and as a general thing it would be advisable to continue feeding the calf whole milk for some time, and then gradually change from whole milk to skim milk. We would not advise stopping the whole milk while the calf was yet very young. Scouring may result, and anyway the calf's growth and general condition would be impaired by substituting skim milk entirely. Besides the whole milk, some of the proprietary calf meals, linseed meal or some such concentrate as bran and oats should be fed and the youngsters given all the clover or alfalfa hay they will clean up. We would rather take chances on the cow or bull which had been kept in good flesh when a calf and on up through its earlier months and years, than upon one which had been fed a small ration, little more than a maintenance ration, and grew up thin, peaked, partially stunted and lacking in vigor. It is generally better to have a little flesh on the animals when they start their first lactation period to milk down than to have them commence low in condition and never prove profitable.

A Scourge Which Can Be Combated.

Bovine tuberculosis is a peculiar disease. A few days ago we heard of a cow being killed which had been in an isolation tubercular stable for seven years, with other cows affected with the disease. She, herself, re-acted from time to time, but never showed clinical symptoms of the trouble. When killed, practically the only lesions found in her carcass were located in the throat. Her liver appeared to have been at one time affected but had healed up. In the same stable are cows giving heavy yields of milk, some over 20,000 pounds in a year. Most of them show no effects of the disease and yet react. Some years ago we remember seeing a cow which had been affected with the disease for some time. She showed clinical symptoms, but milked heavily right up to the time she was killed, and when killed, several very large lesions of the disease were found—in fact, so badly was she affected that one would wonder from looking at her carcass how she lived. No doubt, many cows have the trouble, but it is not known to their owners. Where testing is done and the cows isolated and the calves taken away from them as soon as dropped and reared from milk from healthy cows, it is possible to use the diseased cows in the breeding herd and to produce a number of healthy calves from these heavy yielders which have fallen a prey to the disease. Calves are born as a general thing healthy, and if put in healthy surroundings, away from their diseased dams and fed on the milk from other and healthy cows, grow up all right. It is too bad to discard the best cows because they react. Young stock from cows in the stable already referred to are perfectly free from the disease, but have never, of course, been exposed to it.

Alfalfa Safest for Breeding Ewes.

Breeding ewes, without exercise, generally give trouble. A few days ago we noticed at the Ontario Agricultural College a flock of ewes of different breeds which we remarked as being over-fat, but which were producing a large number of smart, thrifty lambs. It is held by those in charge that the reason for these ewes being so fat is that they have had a liberal supply of well-cured alfalfa hay all winter. They have had no grain, but have laid on flesh all the time. In one part of the pen were three Leicester ewes with seven lambs living. They had eight and were raising seven. Ordinarily ewes as fat as these were, and housed in a comparatively small pen without an outside yard in which they could take exercise at will, give some trouble at time of parturition. Grain-fed ewes or ewes fed on grain and a heavy ration of roots kept under such conditions would surely produce flabby lambs, which would increase the number of cases of difficult parturition and increase the losses in the lamb crop. Those in charge believe that alfalfa is one of the safest and best feeds for breeding ewes, particularly where the ewes get a limited amount of exercise. It would be equally satisfactory, however, where the ewes got the maximum of exercise.

Oats and Bran for the Calf.

The beef-bred calf must be kept growing from the start. In the pure-bred herds it generally sucks the cow from the beginning. As time goes on it is necessary to give some grain, pulped roots, silage and alfalfa or clover hay. In looking over the beef herd at the Ontario Agricultural College a few days ago, we remarked that never had we seen, at that Institution, a better lot of calves, all in excellent condition and apparently good doers. We enquired as to what they

were being fed. Of course, they were sucking the cows, but calves four, five and six months old were getting, besides all the good hay they would eat, about three pounds per day of a mixture composed of half rolled oats and half bran. It looks as if this was a good mixture of grain for the calf being raised as these calves are, in fact it is not a very bad grain mixture for any calf.

Making Pork Rapidly.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down regarding the breed of hogs or kinds of feed that will give the most satisfactory returns. A good deal rests with the care and attention given by the feeder. Some feeders claim to make large profits from feeding hogs while their next neighbor with the same breed of hogs, similar style of pen, and same variety of feeds barely meets expenses. Armstrong Bros., successful York county farmers, feed their hogs a little differently from most feeders but they secure very remunerative returns. Three Yorkshire sows of splendid type are kept and bred to a Tamworth boar. They have left large litters that do well both summer and winter. One sow raised three litters, of ten pigs each, since February 1, 1915, and is due to farrow again in May. The pigs are housed in a frame building which is ventilated by leaving two of the four windows out all winter. In case of a storm, a bran sack is hung over each opening and the pigs never appear to suffer from cold. The pen has a concrete floor which is kept well bedded.

When the pigs are two weeks old, they have access to sweet skim-milk and soon learn to supplement their regular ration. The custom is to wean the pigs when four weeks old and feed them principally on skim-milk for a few weeks. While the majority of feeders consider middlings and finely ground oats almost indispensable for starting young pigs, such feeds are not used for hog-feeding on the farm in question. Wheat and barley chop in equal proportion comprise the grain ration until the hogs are about four-months old, then the grain ration is composed of two-thirds wheat to one-third barley. Mangels are fed the growing pigs and dirt from the root house is thrown in the pen. On the feeds mentioned, one pen of nine would average about 150 pounds at four months old. Another litter of nine, farrowed November 6, averaged close to 190 pounds April 6. Six of this litter weighed over 200 pounds, but three were smaller. Last summer these same feeders had two sows farrow June 8, and seventeen hogs were shipped Nov. 29, which averaged 200 pounds. These results with both summer and winter litters show that the method of feeding is giving satisfactory returns. The supply of skim-milk no doubt is a large factor in keeping the pigs doing well.

Without a liberal supply of skim-milk, the pigs could not be weaned so young, and wheat and barley would probably be too strong a feed for young pigs. On this farm skim-milk is valued highly. Another feeder might not have any success in feeding the ration outlined. The majority of hog raisers prefer to allow the pigs to remain with the sow until they are at least six weeks old, and then start them on skim-milk, middlings, and finely ground oats, using the heavier feeds for finishing.

Grading Wool and Flock Management.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A few years ago my brother and some of the neighbors took a liking to the Dorset breed of sheep. They started raising them and were producing a class of wool inferior to none, or very little, being put upon the market. Others were keeping either Lincolns or Leicesters. Their wool was coarse and of poorer quality. The wool was at that time mainly marketed at the woollen mills in Kingsville. There was a slight difference paid in favor of the finer wool but nowhere near enough to compensate for the difference in the weight of the fleeces. This difference in weight amounted to say from 4 to 6 lbs. per fleece, while the spread in price was only about four or five cents per pound. Thus the fine-wooled breeds were shearing, say, an average of 6 lbs., which sold at around 22 cents per lb.—\$1.32. The coarse or long-wooled breeds sheared an average of 10 lbs., and sold at 18 cents per lb.—\$1.80. The result has been to drive many from keeping short-wooled sheep. When the war started the woollen mills were closed because of a shortage of dye stuff. Since then the wool has in most cases, I believe, not been graded at all, because the men who bought it did not know how to grade it. This does not hurt me, because I keep Lincolns from preference.

I am conducting things in a way that seems new to most people. I have a tag put in the ear of each sheep. This contains my name, and they number from 1 up. Then each ewe has a page in a notebook kept for the purpose. The number and sex of the lambs she drops also the weight of wool she shears are put down. The lambs are tagged before they are weaned, and the number of the dam is put down on the record of this lamb. I am using pure-bred rams which shear a heavy fleece, and are desirable in other ways. I hope to build up a flock from heavy-shearing dams and with a tendency to throw a large proportion of twin lambs. My flock last year sheared an average of 13 lbs. of wool each. But individually this runs from 11 to 16 lbs., and you could not always tell by looking at or handling these sheep which

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would shear the most. Some also seem to have a tendency to produce only one lamb and sometimes that one is small. The largest ewe did not shear well, and she produced the smallest lamb (a single) in the flock, despite the fact of there being some triplets besides many twins.

I should like to hear a discussion on the question by sheepmen as to what controls the percentage of twins so far as it is known. For instance, this spring the same ram mated with the same ewes which last year produced over two-thirds twins, this year produced over two-thirds single lambs. The flock were never in poor condition at any time during the year. They weaned the lambs themselves, and the ram ran with them all summer and fall. The lambs came from February 13 till March 15. They were all with lamb. The ram is two years old this spring. Can any shepherd tell me the reason for this result?
Essex Co., Ont.
R. A. JACKSON.

THE FARM.

To Farm or to Fight—Which?

I have no help on a two-hundred-acre farm and cannot employ any skilled help. My man has enlisted. He was with me twelve years. How can I handle this farm to make it pay?

A Wellington County, Ontario, correspondent asks the foregoing question of "The Farmer's Advocate." We are going to discuss the question in our next issue, but in the meantime we would just like to draw the attention of the military and agricultural authorities in this country to the effects of lack of system in recruiting in Canada, particularly in rural districts. The situation, as depicted in our correspondent's note, is unhappily not the exception but the rule. We have, in recent issues, published letters from many different districts in Ontario showing that there was, at the time they were written, only about an average of one man to each 100 acres of land in the main agricultural districts. Recruiting has been vigorously pushed since then. The farmer's son and his hired man have been practically forced to "join up", through the methods of recruiting sergeants and the taunts and jibes of over-zealous civilians. The farmer, his son and his hired man are not "yellow". They have just as good British blood in their veins as that which courses through those of any private or officer in the army. A large percentage of whose volunteers were bred and raised on the farm. If they could be assured that it is more necessary right now to recruit, train, equip and send to Flanders an extra 100,000 or 200,000 men than it is to produce an extra 100 million dollars worth of food and farm products in 1916 then they are all ready. But, while the recruiting methods become more strenuous on the part of the military authorities the Agricultural Department is sending out an appeal for "Production and Thrift." Which is right? One or the other must be in the right and from a fairly intimate knowledge of the agricultural situation it would look as if the farm boy, who is the only help his father has on a large farm, might be justified in flaunting the "Production and Thrift" advertisement, clipped from the paper read in his home, in the face of the first military man to tackle him about donning the khaki. We have heard that some boys are already saving these advertisements for this purpose. We have heard also of farm homes where there are boys in large families, which might be spared from their own particular farms, while other farm boys, only sons, have been prevailed upon to enlist. There is need for men. There is need for production and thrift. What is the remedy? We would not for one moment advise any boy or man, who thinks he can and should, not to enlist. It is a question for the individual to decide under present conditions and all who can be spared should go. But who is to say who can be spared and who can not? The Militia Department apparently would take all who can be induced to go. Already men have gone who undoubtedly could have done more at home and men have remained who might have been of more service at the front. Ontario is in about the worst-fix of any of the Provinces. The people of the West can adapt themselves to new conditions to better advantage than in Ontario. City industry in this old Province is beginning to feel the pinch caused by the loss of many of its best men. The condition on the farms is much more acute. What can be done? We understand that the Ontario Legislature has appointed a committee of both sides of the House to consider the matter, method and manner of recruiting. There is a ray of hope for this province in this move. If the Dominion authorities do not see their way clear to act, perhaps the

Provincial authorities will plan something. There can be no question but Ontario has been doing and is ready to continue to do her share in the war. It is certain that, with system, there would be less trouble in filling up the ranks of new battalions. Why not try it? The new committee could not make a more popular and more needed move than to devise a scheme that would eliminate the intimidation from recruiting, would protect those who have offered and been rejected, would protect the munitions or food producer who is actually needed at home, and would show distinctly where the men are that should go. Call it enrolment if you will, or whatever you like, but for the sake of the Province, the country and the Empire, for the sake of the men (not yellow or cowards, but brave and ready to do the best thing for this country the minute they know what that is), for the sake of agriculture and industry, and to raise the required number of men quickly, let there be appointed committees in every county or municipality composed, if thought advisable, of one agricultural member, one member representing urban industry in the county, and one military man and let them decide which men and boys could be spared and which would be of more service at home. To those who have already been rejected as unfit give an armlet or badge, to those absolutely indispensable on the farm, in the factory, or to the country's national efficiency give some-like badge or armlet to indicate to the military authorities and the general public that they are doing their best duty, and let those who can be spared be told in plain English that their place is in the army. Of course it would have to be left with them whether or not they enlist, but after going before such a committee there would be no other road open and the men would respond readily when their duty was fully understood. Such a system would be a start toward efficiency, would fill the ranks and would be the best safeguard to industry, to the country and to our army. What will the committee of the Legislature do? We feel sure they will recommend some system—if not the one mentioned some other, we hope, even better. The safety of Canada lies in her national efficiency and her national efficiency is based first on what she can produce from farm and factory. Farms cannot be farmed without men. Is it necessary to farm this year? It is if it ever was. If it is even more necessary that farmers fight they should be frankly told so.

Telephone Incorporation.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There has been a question agitating the minds of a great many farmers that has caused a great deal of indignation among them, and yet we have never seen it mentioned in any of the agricultural papers. In the early winter the secretaries of rural telephone lines were notified that a section had been added to the Ontario Telephone Act requiring all telephone companies to become incorporated, with two exceptions, viz., lines or sections owned by municipalities and systems owned by an individual or partnership of less than five persons. In January the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board wrote the secretaries explaining this, and adding that it would not be proper for this Board to comment upon the action of the Legislature further than to say that the Board has been very strongly impressed with the necessity of placing all telephone systems upon the same basis as regards incorporation, and also calling our attention to the fact that each shareholder is at present personally liable for all debts incurred on behalf of the system. Now, I might say that I don't think that the farmers could have desired or asked to have this protection imposed on them, for I have not yet met a farmer in our county who had anything to say in favor of it. The request has come from somewhere else. Some companies paid over their \$25.00 fee feeling, "We do it because we must." while others are still waiting. An agent of the Bell Telephone Co. told us that he had orders not to connect any new lines or renew any agreements with any company that was not incorporated.

Evidently the Bell Company favors the move. Now, what we would like to know is: What is the real idea? Is it to put us in a position where our system can be taxed, or is it to provide a little more protection for the Big Interests? Some time ago Peter McArthur said that he didn't put in a telephone because he objected to having to talk things over when he didn't feel like it. I wish now that he had as he might have been telling us a thing or two about this new piece of legislation ere this.

The establishing of rural telephones is one of the few ways that farmers have found to co-operate successfully. Then why not leave them alone and let them incorporate when they wish to do so, or is it the fact that the poor farmers haven't brains enough to control a little telephone system of their own without assistance from the Government?

Renfrew Co., Ont.

R. M. WARREN.

Be Careful of the Example Set.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I hae been daein' quite a bit o' meditat' an' thinkin' one way an' anither this past winter, an' I've been gaein' about ma wark, attendin' tae bossies an' such like chores as will aye be waitin' for ye on the farm, an' I hae been wonderin' some times what's comin' tae us a', wi' "wars an' rumors c' wars" in ilka direction, an' no daylight showin' yet, as we can see onyway. Gin a mon's liver was oot o' order ye couldna' blame him for gettin' a wee bit blue at times over the prospect. But there's na money in that, an' I dinna' want ye tae think that I'm in the way o' bein' discouraged masel'. There's a purpos' in it a', an' we'll maybe see it some day. If not, then future generations will. Sae long as there is wickedness in this auld world it has tae come tae a head once in a while, an' then humanity gets its medicine an' punishment oot o' the same bottle. Those that need it maist dinna' always get the biggest dose, but when it's a nation that is sick ye canna' stap tae discreeminate. When money makin' an' pleasure-seekin' begin tae tak' up the best pairt o' the life o' ony people, something has tae be done, an' done quick, too.

But what I was wantin' tae speak aboot in connection wi' a' this concerns what, I'm thinkin', has mair influence on us juist at present, an' maybe at ony ither time than onything else in the world. I hae juist been readin' a poem by auld Matthew Arnold in memory o' his father, wha, it seems was somewhat oot o' the common rin o' men, an' wha was evidently an' unco' inspiration tae his son. He says: "through thee I believe in the noble and great who are gone." The idea seems tae be that gin he hadna' kenned his father sae weel he wad be dootin' that sic like men had ever lived, except in the imagination o' those that were tellin' aboot them.

Sae here is what I say influences us mair than onything in life. The force o' example. It's pretty nearly as natural as breathing for us tae imitate the words an' actions o' itherers that we're much in company wi', an' mair especially gin we hae a high opeenion o' them. Ye can notice this tendency in children mair than in grown people, but it's a habit that is common tae humanity. Sae that is why I say, that at the present time the greatest effect oor soldier boys are exertin', even when they are in the firin'-line, is through their example tae the folks at hame an' tae the world in general. Life an' health are the two things that mankind as a rule set maist value on, an' these are baith being sacrificed by the tens o' thousands o' oor soldiers wha are willin' tae pit country an' hame first. Dae ye think onything can hae mair effect on the world than an example like this. Will we wha are left behind think o' shirkin' oor duty o' supplyin' the means o' carryin' on the war an' carin' for the wounded, when the boys are settin' the pace for us by giein' their lives. There may be some that are proof against the force of example wher it comes tae pryin' them apart frae their dollars, but they're no' in the majority, I'm thankful tae say, an' they're gettin' less ilka day. Sae I'll be thinkin' an' hopin' that this war will dae a guid deal for us maybe, aifter a'. We canna' sit still an' see itherers practically giein' their lives for us. We're bound tae help the thing through in some way, an' by followin' the example o' itherers we may be settin' an example for someone else. Ye canna' tell. Guid wark spreads juist as fast as bad, though some dinna' think it. Did ye ever think o' why some men dae sae muckle mair guid in their neighborhood than itherers? They mayna' be able tae talk vera lang at a time, an' their bank account mayna' be o' ony great importance, but when ye want help tae get some wark done or ye are in trouble o' ony kind, it's tae them ye gang, an' they niver gae back on ye. Dae ye think the example o' a mon like that is no felt, an' followed too, tae a degree, by ilka person that comes intae contact wi' him. I mind o' an auld meenister we had in the place at one time. He stayed wi' us for seventeen years, an' in a' ma life I never heard onyone say a' bad word aboot him, except that he wis no' muckle o' a preacher. He wisna' what ye wad ca' a great orator, but he wis a hard worker an' easy satisfied when it came tae pay. He got aboot forty pounds a year, an' a few acres o' land thrown in tae help him pull through. Between warkin' this land an' attendin' tae the ither duties that cam' his way he was kept busy eneuch, but he never complained, an' neither did ony o' his congregation, for the maist critical among them couldna' pit their finger on a' crooked thing in his life. An' the point is that the influence o' that auld meenister's example is felt tae this day in the lives o' some o' his people an' their children. An' no one can say when it will end. That's the best o' a guid example, an' the warst o' a bad one. Its influence may hang oot for a thousand years, an' mair. Judgin' by the way the maist o' us gang through life ye wouldna' think it wis a vera muckle importance, but gin ye stap tae think a meenute o' the possible consequence o' ony action, it's eneuch tae mak' ye find oot for sure that ye're on the richt track before ye gang vera far. There are twa things that we need tae be mair than particular aboot, an' they are the example we set, an' the example we follow. This includes the hale duty o' man, baith tae his fellow-man an' tae himsel'. An' since it's sae easy these times tae find guid examples tae follow, we'd maybe better gie a wee bit mair attention tae the ither side o' the problem and mak' oor selves intae an example that it willna' be dangerous for onyone tae copy. It can be done, they say.

SANDY FRASER.

"Doubling-up" the Implements.

To secure suitable help has been difficult on many farms for years, but this spring the problem is more acute than ever before. The call for young men to keep the ranks of the army filled has drained the country districts, as well as the cities and towns, of their stalwart youths. In many communities there is not an average of one man to one hundred acres. Improved implements have done a good deal to lessen the arduous labor of the farm, but with the most modern farm implements men are still required to sow and reap in order that humanity may be fed. With an ever diminishing supply of farm labor, how is production of foodstuffs to be kept up to normal? A kind Providence may send a bountiful harvest, but man must prepare the seed bed, sow the seed and garner the crop. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and so the tiller of the soil devises ways and means of accomplishing, single-handed, what two men are usually required to do. The sooner the seed can be sown, after the land is ready to work, the better the returns from many of the spring crops. Cultivating, rolling, sowing and harrowing take time if one man is required to go over a field several times. This spring there is an abundance of horse-power, and, by use of wide implements, the work can be done more quickly than if narrow cultivators and seeders are used. Four horses hitched to a cultivator or disk, and three horses to a drill, can be kept going steadily throughout the day, and if the driver rides, he is not too wearied to do chores in the evening. The use of the harrow-cart is becoming common, and with four horses hitched to a wide harrow a large acreage can be covered in a day. However, there are farms on which narrow implements are kept, and the owner is not in a position to exchange the old implements for new and wider. He may overcome the difficulty of shortage of man-labor by using two implements at once. We have seen men driving one team on the cultivator or drill and leading another team hitched to the harrow. In this way the work was accomplished with only slight inconvenience to the driver.

Possibly a lesson might be taken from the users of farm tractor power. By use of power two or three wide

implements are operated by one man at one time. Four horses could draw a narrow cultivator or disk with the drag harrow attached behind. The same would work with the drill, and when the grain was sown, the ground would also be harrowed. This method of using horse-power and fewer men to do the spring cultivating is followed quite satisfactorily on some farms. Some go even farther and attach roller and harrow to the cultivator. In preparing the ground for spring seeding, or for roots, corn, summer-fallow or fall wheat, the soil requires the use of several implements. By making use of horse-power and using two implements at once, the work may be done more quickly. True, working the implements tandem may be a little inconvenient at first, but it is one method of giving the soil the necessary cultivation at the proper time even with a scarcity of farm help.



The First Catch.

THE DAIRY.

The Final Ruling Re Cheese Boxes.

In the summer of 1914 a meeting was held at Montreal, where several interests affected by the produce

trade were represented. At this time cheese boxes were discussed, and the outcome was that the specifications printed in the following paragraph were adopted by the Canadian Freight Association and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. These were to come into effect on September 1, 1915, but an extension of time was granted setting the date on which they would become effective as December 1, 1915. Owing to the fact that a considerable stock of boxes and material is still on hand which do not conform to the new specifications, it was felt that an unwarrantable loss must result from the ruling. The matter was again taken up with the Board of Railway Commissioners and a second extension of time has been granted, making the date August 1, 1916, when cheese boxes must conform to the following specifications:

NOTE.—When cylindrical cheese boxes are used as outside containers, they must meet the following requirements:

(a) Tops and bottoms (headings) to be not less than 5-8 inch in thickness, and consist of not more than 3 pieces.

(b) Hoops and bands to be not less than 1-5 inch in thickness.

(c) Hoops to overlap at joint not less than 5 inches, and to be fastened with staples or nails not more than 1 inch apart and firmly clinched on the inside.

(d) Bands to be nailed to the heading (top and bottom) as follows: 1 nail on each side of every joint, with additional nails not more than 4 inches apart.

(e) Bottom rim to be not less than 1½ inches in width, and top rim not less than 3 inches in width.

(f) Covers must fit closely and boxes must be trimmed flush so that the heading of the cover shall rest on the cheese.

Cheese in cylindrical boxes not meeting these requirements not taken.

From Cream Can to Butter Box.

The labor entailed in manufacturing dairy butter has been the cause of dairymen practically ceasing to make butter on the farm. Creameries were built in different sections of the country and there was almost as much cash in selling the cream, as in making butter and the labor involved was considerably less. The skim-milk could still be retained on the farm and this by-product is highly valued by most stockmen. Its use facilitates the raising of calves and pigs. The creamery permits of a double revenue from the dairy-herd. Competition is very keen among creameries but the bids are for quantity instead of quality in too many instances. A dairyman need not live close to a creamery in order to find a market for his cream. If he lives near a depot the express will carry the cream many miles to a creamery. Provided he is not so located, the auto-truck from large creameries penetrates the remotest part of the district in search of cream. Consequently, there is no dearth of outlet for the product. If one creamery refuses to take the cream, owing to it being off flavor or of a nature that may tend to deteriorate the quality of the manufactured product, the dairyman immediately transfers his patronage to the creamery that will take it. Herein lies the weak link in Ontario creameries. There is no standard at present to which all cream must measure in order to command the top price. If one creamery will not take the cream, another will. Good and bad cream are emptied into the same vat and the result is only medium-grade butter. All first-grade cream is required to make first-grade butter, and if Ontario dairymen are to maintain their reputation as producers of high-quality products, the producer must receive more for his high-quality cream than is paid for just ordinary kind. When the time comes that all manufacturers will refuse to purchase anything but the best cream, here will soon be a marked change in the quality delivered. Some creameries do discriminate in the cream they accept and thus receive the top price for their manufactured product, which directly benefits the producer, but these men do not receive the support from the dairymen they deserve.

Reesor Bros. own and operate the Locust Hill creamery in York county. These men have built up an exclusive trade, and while their output of butter is not so large as that of some creameries, the quality is first-class and commands the highest price on the market. Quality sells the butter. The process of manufacture in Locust Hill creamery is similar to that of other creameries, and a description of the labor entailed in gathering the fat globules of the cream into the substance known as butter may not be out of place.

Building and Equipment.

It is essential that a creamery be located where a liberal supply of clean, cold water can be secured, as a good deal of water is used during the process of manufacturing cream into butter. The building is substantially constructed and presents a neat appearance from the outside. The inside is of material that can be easily kept clean. Many creameries are built with the floors on the level and the cream is pumped from one receptacle to the other during the process of pasteurizing and ripening. Reesor Bros. have built

their creamery so that the cream will flow by gravity from vat to churn and thus save the pumping. One room is required for receiving and ripening the cream, another for churning and printing the butter, also an engine room, ice house and storage room are essential. Water is pumped from a deep artesian well to an elevated storage tank. By the use of water alone cream can be cooled to 60 degrees. Engine, boiler, pasteurizer, coolers, vats, churns, butter workers, and testers, are some of the larger pieces of equipment necessary for manufacturing butter. The average creamery building and equipment costs around five thousand dollars. Before investing in a plant, one should be assured of a large supply of cream for a number of years.

Securing the Cream Supply.

Most of the 140 patrons of Locust Hill creamery are engaged in mixed farming. From six to a dozen cows are kept to a hundred-acre farm. The patrons arrange for the drawing of their own cream. Those living near the creamery draw it themselves, or maybe a dozen patrons co-operate and pay one man so much for delivering their supply. The owners of the creamery do not engage wagons or trucks to gather cream, nor do they have any shipped in. They depend on the dairymen in the district to support a home industry. By square dealing, they have succeeded in holding their patrons and having them supply a high-quality cream, in spite of the keen competition for cream and milk from other concerns. Some whole milk is shipped from the community to Toronto, and the city creameries endeavor to encroach on the territory now served by the local creamery. It is believed that cream is of better quality when delivered by the patrons than is possible if a truck is used and cream hauled long distances. The first gathered cream becomes partially churned before it reaches the creamery. The same conditions exist more or less when cream is shipped. Sweet cream, testing from 30 to 35 per cent. butter fat, is desired in order to make the best grade butter. The patrons know this and endeavor to meet the wishes of the manufacturers, knowing that by so doing they are directly benefited by it. Consequently there is only one grade of cream in this creamery.

Each patron's cream is delivered in a separate can and for convenience in emptying the can the driveway is arranged so that the bottom of the wagon is on a level with the top of the receiving can on the inside of the building. The cream is emptied into this can which stands on scales. The weight is recorded and a copy given to the patron. A sample is taken and put in the composite bottle for testing at the end of the month. After the sample is taken a valve is opened and the cream runs into a large receiving tank. When sufficient cream has been received, the pasteurizer is started and the cream passing through it is heated to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, which destroys any germs that might be injurious. From the pasteurizer it passes over a circular cooler which lowers the temperature to 60 degrees. The cream is then piped to the ripening vat, where it is prepared for churning.

Cream ripening is a process of fermentation or souring of the cream, which is the development of

lactic acid bacteria, and is under the control of the buttermaker. The amount of starter used and the temperature at which the cream is held are factors in determining the length of time required for the ripening process. It may vary from six to twenty-four hours in an ordinary creamery. Ripening develops flavor in butter, makes the cream churn easily, and increases the keeping quality of the product. Butter may be made from sweet cream, but it lacks the flavor and keeping qualities of that made from well ripened cream.

Pasteurized cream has most of the bacteria in it destroyed. Lactic acid bacteria are introduced by use of a starter and a favorable temperature is given for the development of the lactic organisms. By this treatment there is only one type of bacteria in the cream and a uniform quality of butter can be secured from day to day. Starter is the term applied to culture of the lactic acid organisms. Either natural or commercial starters may be used. A natural starter is made by taking whole milk or skim-milk, and allowing it to sour by holding it over till the following day. The difficulty is that on warm days milk becomes over sour, while on a cool day there is trouble to get it to sour properly. Consequently, this method of securing starters is giving place to the commercial kind which consists of the proper species of lactic acid organisms prepared in laboratories. These cultures are usually sent out in hermetically sealed bottles, and are used with sterilized skim-milk to make the first starter, after which it is a matter of saving a certain amount of one day's starter to inoculate a can of milk for use the next day. After starters are propagated for some time they become intensely acid producing, and sometimes become contaminated with other bacteria, and many creameries make a practice of renewing the starter once a month by purchasing a new bottle of culture. In Locust Hill creamery the commercial starter is used and cream is held over a day for ripening, especially in the winter. The ripening vat used has a water-jacket around it for use in keeping the cream cool. Ice is used in this during the summer.

Churning and Working the Butter.

Churning is a gathering together of the fat globules of the cream into butter granules. The temperature, character of butter fat, acidity and richness of cream, amount of cream in the churn, and speed of churn, all have an important bearing on the process of churning and must be regulated by the butter-maker in order to insure an exhaustive churning and leave the butter in a condition in which it can be handled without injury to the texture. Reesor Bros. use a large combined churn and butter worker, and have it located on a floor six or seven feet below the floor on which the vats are placed so that the cream flows by gravity from vat to churn. The churn is scalded, then rinsed with cold water before the cream is strained into it. Butter coloring is added before the churn is put in operation, the amount varying with the season of the year and markets. During the winter about one ounce in one hundred pounds of butter is used, but considerably less is required in the summer. The cream is churned at a temperature of 56 degrees, and from twenty-five to forty-five minutes is required for

the work. butter at c buttermilk i tank, then t Usually two depends on t not necessar butter as bu ing the bu granules m maker soon salting the uniform prod three-quarter of cream. C distributed th is used in t moisture an Just when th been worked the appeara ing it to stan ance of white the butter ha soon becom and working butter is ren table where o In this crea the butter. a person soo take long to p The butter w Hill Creamer Butter is pack The butter i in connectio A team and commission h manufactured Last year ab but the capac more butter s supply of cre to do the wo pasteurizing a by no means The engine mu small utensils as well as the the heavy wor of detail wor making of goo must know eve out a high-clas ing after the result in serio

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the work. It is possible to churn over 700 pounds of butter at once. When the butter is gathered, the buttermilk is drawn off and pumped to an elevated tank, then the butter is washed to remove all milk. Usually two washings are given. The rate of salting depends on the market, but the amount of salt used does not necessarily determine the amount retained in the butter as it is dependent upon the thoroughness of draining the butter before salting, the fineness of butter granules and the amount of butter. The butter-maker soon finds out the method of working and salting the butter that gives best results, and a uniform product is turned out from day to day. About three-quarters of an ounce of salt is used to every gallon of cream. Care is always taken to have the salt evenly distributed through the butter. A power butter worker is used in these large churns to assist in expelling moisture and to aid in evenly incorporating the salt. Just when the point is reached when the butter has been worked sufficiently is not readily determined by the appearance at time of working, but if, after allowing it to stand for four or five hours, there is an appearance of white streaks or mottles, it is an indication that the butter has been insufficiently worked. The operator soon becomes expert at regulating the amount of salt and working necessary to suit his customers. The butter is removed from the churn and placed on a table where one man puts it up in one-pound prints. In this creamery a woman is employed for wrapping the butter. By doing the work practically every day, a person soon becomes expert at it and it does not take long to print and wrap six or seven hundred pounds. The butter wrapper is stamped with the words "Locust Hill Creamery," also with a registered number. Butter is packed in flat boxes that hold sixty pounds. The butter is kept in a cold storage building in connection with the creamery until it is shipped. A team and wagon is used to haul the butter to a commission house in Toronto. The demand for butter manufactured in this creamery exceeds the supply. Last year about 180,000 pounds of butter were made but the capacity of the creamery is such that much more butter might be manufactured could a greater supply of cream be secured. Three men are required to do the work. Receiving and weighing the cream, pasteurizing and ripening it, churning and printing, are by no means the extent of the work in a creamery. The engine must be looked after, the floors and numerous small utensils as pails, dippers, etc., must be kept clean as well as the vats and churn. While a good deal of the heavy work is done by machinery, there is plenty of detail work that requires careful attention. The making of good butter is an art and the butter-maker must know every phase of the business in order to turn out a high-class product. A little carelessness in looking after the cream, or in salting and working, may result in serious loss.

Testing and Paving for Cream.

Testing is done only once a month. A sample is taken, from each can of cream delivered, and kept in a preservative until time of testing. When the composite sample is kept in a tightly-stopped bottle to prevent evaporation very satisfactory tests are obtained. For testing, the composite sample is measured out with a pipette into the graduated cream bottle used in the Babcock tester. A large turbine tester is used in order to accomplish the work of testing as quickly as possible. The cream varies from as low as twenty to as high as forty per cent. butter fat, although cream testing from thirty to thirty-five per cent. is preferred by the butter-maker. It is also to the dairymen's advantage to sell a fairly high-testing cream, as they have more skim-milk for feeding and less weight to draw or ship.

The patrons are paid by cheque and to each cheque is attached a stub on which the weight of cream delivered is marked, together with the test, number of pounds of butter-fat, and the price. This stub is retained by the patron when the cheque is presented for payment.

Every creamery has a large supply of buttermilk to market. If located in the city a good deal of this may be retailed, but in the country the supply is usually auctioned off to one of the farmers who draws it away every day. Some creamerymen have a piggery in connection with their plant, and by raising and feeding hogs derive considerable revenue. Reesor Bros. sell the buttermilk to a stockman in the neighborhood at so much per hundred-weight.

While the main process of manufacture is similar in all creameries, the detail methods vary somewhat. Some buttermakers test the cream every two weeks and others test every can and inform the patrons as to the weight and percentage butter-fat. While this may be a better plan than testing only once a month, it is doubtful if it is any more accurate. In the majority of creameries the sample is weighed instead of measured for testing.

Instead of printing the butter, many creameries pack it in boxes as some markets prefer to buy the butter in solids and cut it in pound prints as desired. All buttermakers must regulate the amount of salt and butter coloring, also the method of putting up the butter to meet market requirements. Quality and appearance count for a good deal.

Correct weights and careful testing by the butter-maker, in order to win and retain the confidence of the patrons is essential in order for a creamery to build up a large business. The patrons also have a duty to perform in order that the manufacturers may turn out a product of first-class quality. The nature of the finished article is largely dependent on the raw material used. Every patron owes it to himself and to the dairy industry to care for his cream so that it will be

of first grade. Instead of having legislation to force grading of dairy products, in order that they will compare favorably when in competition with the dairy output of other countries, every dairyman should aim at selling materials of a quality that will stand the most severe test. Creamerymen are not alone to blame if Canadian butter is not equal in quality to that of other countries. It requires good cream to make good butter. Dairymen, creamerymen and dealers must not shirk their individual responsibility. With a supply of good cream, properly manufactured in the creameries and the product carefully handled by the dealers, it is possible to have and keep Canadian butter in first place in the world's butter markets.

HORTICULTURE.

Peach Pruning Hints for the Amateur.

Amateur peach growers must often wonder at the mutilated appearance of a mature peach tree after an experienced hand has pruned it. In many cases it appears to be all trunk and branches, with only a few twigs left which were ostensibly missed or overlooked by the pruner. Others do not prune quite so severely as this, but the general practice is to keep the centre thinned out and the top more or less headed back. A peculiarity of the peach suggests and warrants this treatment. The fruit of a peach tree is usually borne on wood only one year old; that is, the crop of 1916 will be produced on twigs and shoots that grew in 1915. Any wood in the tree which does not produce fruit this year, except that which grows in 1916, can never be expected to bear. Therefore, from the viewpoint of fruit alone it matters little how much of the old wood is taken out, provided enough of the new wood remains. The top must be kept balanced, and for cultural purposes fairly low, and after these requirements have been observed it does not matter how much old wood is removed. The shoots in the centre of the top will eventually die and drop out, so they may as well be removed first as last. In the accompanying illustration, secured through the courtesy of the Ontario Horticultural Experiment Station, may be seen a tree which, by one class of growers, is considered correctly pruned. However, this tree has been treated more leniently than many one will see when driving through the Niagara District. It will be observed that the centre is quite open. The top is headed back, but there is sufficient of last year's growth left on the branches to bear all the fruit the



A Well-pruned Peach Tree.

tree should carry. The heading-in of the tree will encourage the growth of new wood, which should bring forth fruit the following season. Some growers prefer to leave the top shoots of the tree untouched. In such a case the tree gradually becomes high, and so much new wood is not forthcoming each year.

If pruning is left fairly late in the season one can often thin the fruit while pruning. The buds are borne singly, in pairs, and in threes. When in pairs, one is usually a fruit bud and the other a leaf bud, the former being larger and plumper than the latter. When in threes, the two outside buds are usually fruit buds, while the centre and smallest one is a leaf bud. By cutting back some of the previous season's growth and leaving only a certain number of buds, fruit can be thinned. The one point, however, that should always be borne in mind is that the crop appears on the growth made during the previous season. With this in mind any pruner can shape the tree to his own satisfaction, and strive to develop a tree that will conform to his own ideals.

Railway Tariffs Affecting Fruit Growers.

In a recent interview, Geo. E. McIntosh, Transportation Agent for the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, mentioned some important changes in tariff rates that will concern fruit growers during the coming shipping season. One change of importance is that no refrigerator car will be supplied for a shipment

of less than 10,000 pounds, at the ordinary rate, but when it is desirable to use a car for mixed lots aggregating less than 10,000 pounds, the shortage in weight will be distributed pro rata over the various shippers using the car. This ruling of the Canadian Freight Association became effective on April 1.

Shipments of fruit and vegetables in the same car will be permitted to points in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Mixed carloads of fruit and vegetables in lots of less than 10,000 pounds will go as first class. Mixed carloads of 10,000 pounds and over are rated as second class, and carloads of 20,000 pounds and over as fourth class. Formerly there has been a separate rate for fruit and vegetables in mixed lots, but this year shippers will be permitted to combine these small orders with considerable saving.

The railways propose raising the initial charge for icing cars from \$2.50 to \$3 per net ton. This is an advance of 50 cents over the present rate. Furthermore, it is proposed to make a charge for hauling the ice, based on the distance the car travels, ranging from \$2 per ton for 350 miles and less to \$10.90 per car for 1,351 to 1,450 miles. When ice is supplied by shipper at point of origin and car is billed "not to be re-iced in transit" it is proposed to charge for hauling the ice as follows:

To points in Ontario, (west of Fort William) and Manitoba, to and including Winnipeg...	\$10.90
To points west of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.....	12.40
To points in the Province of Saskatchewan.....	14.60
To points in the Province of Alberta.....	19.10
To points in the Province of British Columbia.....	\$19.10 and 22.10

If the railway supplies the ice at point of origin the charge will be \$3 per net ton in addition to the above.

This change in tariff is not known, at time of writing, to be final. This matter was to have been discussed before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa on April 18.

Trees Girdled by Mice in Forest District.

A serious loss has resulted in the Forest district on account of the injury wrought by mice and rabbits on young trees. In not a few orchards along the Lake Shore, and inland as well, a very appreciable percentage of the trees have been girdled by mice. Rabbits, too, were active in the young orchards during the winter, and considerable damage can be charged to these furry animals. Two meetings were called in the district by the Lambton County Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, on April 4. A. G. Harris, from the Horticultural Experiment Station, at Vineland, was in attendance and gave a practical demonstration of bridge-grafting. By this operation the barks above and below the girdle are connected with a scion. The ragged edges and dried bark should be pared away, and after the fresh bark is lifted from the wood, freshly-cut scions can be inserted. The end of this bridge, or scion, must be whittled down so the inner bark of the tree, and the inner bark of the scion can connect and establish the circulation which has been impaired by the girdle. If the scion is longer than the space to be bridged it will hold

itself in place. Several scions, depending on the size of the trunk, must be inserted in each tree. The exposed wood and injured parts should be covered with grafting wax or white lead and oil, to prevent the wood from drying out. Mr. Harris, however, did not recommend bridge-grafting as a commercial proposition. It was possible, he said, to preserve "pet" trees in this way, but he did not consider it feasible to make extensive use of the practice. Growers were lax last winter in applying preventive measures to forestall injury from mice. Several winters have passed without any serious loss, and the importance of fortifying against such damage has been minimized. The first three months of 1916 were peculiar. January was exceedingly open, but February and March closed in with continued cold and a steady covering of snow. This prolonged the season and made the supply of food short for ground vermin. The result was injury to the trees. We have good reason to believe that the condition was quite general, as similar injury resulted in Middlesex County and elsewhere. The orchardists in the Forest district have apparently not yet adopted the best cultural methods, taking everything into consideration. A cover-crop to check the growth of the trees and hold the snow fosters mice. When no cover-crop is used, the wood growth is often excessive and winter injury to the tender branches and twigs is liable to occur. What is to be done? Several trees were this year girdled in the orchard

at Weldwood. Roots and potatoes were grown on the land last year, and the orchard was plowed last fall. The most injury occurred near fences and buildings, and grass when lying in proximity to the orchard. A circumstance in connection with the girdling there is worthy of consideration. Where the soil happened to be turned up against the tree high on one side, the tree was not injured on that side, but often it was on the other side where the soil was low on the trunk. This suggests that soil banked around the tree on all sides will assist in keeping mice away.

If no cover-crop is grown in an orchard, weeds are liable to thrive, and one will have a growth of vegetation anyway. This might as well be some crop which serves a useful purpose, such as buckwheat, rye and vetch, or clover. It appears, however, that this should be cleaned away from the trees in the fall of the year and possibly, if it was left unplowed between the rows, mice might harbor there and the trees would be spared. This is not sufficient protection. Considerable labor would be incurred if one undertook to plow away from the trees and then bank them up with loose soil, free of all vegetation, but this practice should forestall injury. If there is no food in sight in the direction of the tree, mice will not go very far in that direction under the snow. Furthermore, it seems absolutely necessary to protect each tree with some kind of wire screen, or wrapping paper. The latter could be put on before the trees were banked up so the soil would hold the bottom of the paper securely to the trunk. Tramping the snow is also effective.

Before another winter closes in feasible preventive measures should be decided upon and practiced. It is a considerable loss to have apple trees girdled that are just beginning to fruit, and the same is true of all fruit trees. Fruit-growers have been lax in this regard, but the serious side of it has been presented to us, and the early months of 1917 should find everyone prepared.

POULTRY.

A "Fool-Proof" Method of Feeding Chicks.

Is there such a thing as a "fool-proof" method of feeding chickens? One of the greatest drawbacks to the success of raising chickens on a large scale, which necessitates hatching in incubators and brooding artificially, has been the percentage mortality in the chicks. The blame for this has been largely laid to the incubator and the brooder, but there may be something in the feeding. In days gone by many chicks were killed by being fed too much immediately after hatching. It is now fairly well understood that chicks should not get anything to eat for at least a day or two after they are out of the egg and that their first feed should be given with care and not in too large quantities. Working on the assumption that there is a "fool-proof" method of feeding chicks by which anyone can feed them who has a time-table, a little energy, scales, the necessary feed, and an alarm clock to get him up in the

morning early enough to feed them and to keep him advised as to time during the day, a trial is being made at the O. A. C. The writer recently saw over 2,000 baby chicks being fed on this system. They get five feeds a day, besides one filler consisting of all the pulped roots dried with rolled oats they will eat. They are started on five ounces of feed to fifty chicks and are fed at 6.30 in the morning, 9 o'clock, 11.30, 2.30 and 5.30. The first feed consists of a boiled egg, which has been boiled for one-half hour, mixed with what rolled oats it will moisten to every fifty chicks. These rolled oats are the real breakfast food variety, having no hulls. The kind you eat on your table the chicks relish and thrive on. They are "Scotch" chicks, only the drinking fountains in the pens are kept well supplied with clean water, and buttermilk or sour milk. At this rate of feeding the chicks apparently get hungry, in fact are hungry a great deal of the time, but they are smart, lively little fellows, always on the job and the percentage mortality, including the inevitable number of cripples and defective chicks is very low so far. This method of feeding is in the experimental stage, and it may or may not "pan out", but we never saw 2,000 chickens in one place with such a small percentage of delicate, weakly individuals, and such a large number of the vigorous, healthy, rustling sort. One would think to look at them that they had all been hen-hatched and had been reared separately, one clutch from another, on clean ground. If it is found by further experience and experimentation that this method of feeding chicks is better than the old way of over-feeding them, there is no reason why anyone cannot practice it, for rolled oats are in almost every house, and the other appliances are on every farm. All that is necessary is to weigh out a small quantity and feed on time, but be sure to keep the quantity of feed low. Prof. W. R. Graham, and F. N. Marcellus, B. S. A., who are working with the method are so far pleased with it and the appearance of the chicks justifies their faith in it.

FARM BULLETIN.

May Import from Britain.

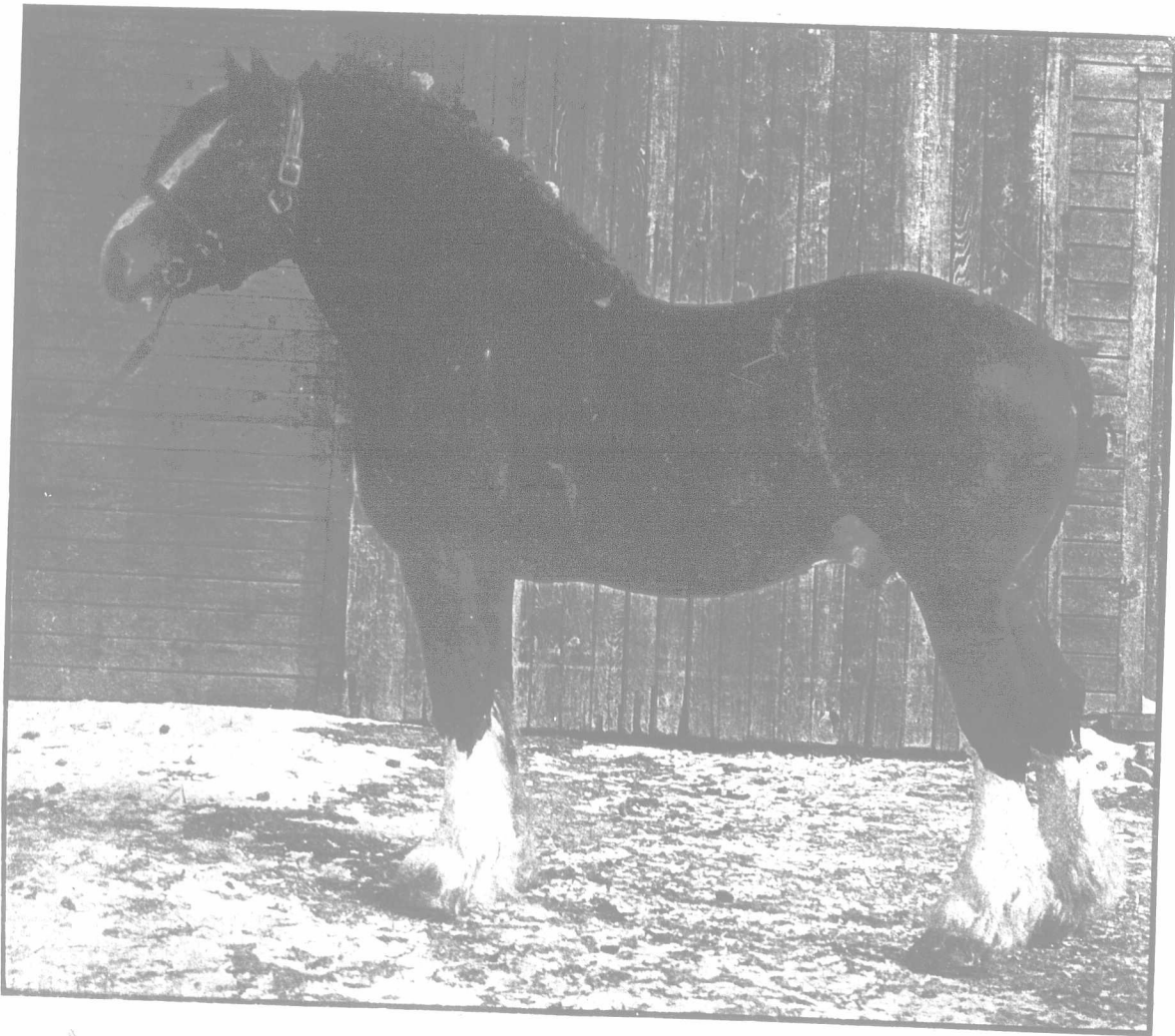
Dr. F. Torrance Veterinary Director General advises "The Farmer's Advocate" that the Department is now in a position to consider issuing permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from any part of the United Kingdom. Applications for permits should be forwarded direct to the Veterinary Director General's Office, Ottawa.

To Kill Willow Sprouts.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In a recent issue of The Advocate I saw an enquiry for some way of killing sprouts on willow stumps. Bore a large augur hole into stump near the ground, fill nearly full of salt and drive a plug in tight.
Lambton Co., Ont.

J. T. SMITH.



Pacific (imp.) [131173] (13119).

Clydesdale stallion, foaled in 1904. Imported and owned by W. J. Mossip, St. Mary's. See advertisement.

Lack of Team Work.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

The Patriotism and Thrift advertising at present running in the papers is being criticised freely by both the producers and recruiting officers. If there is one thing above another that the farmers of Canada might be expected to know it is that they are expected to produce more. Ever since the "Patriotism and Production" campaign of last year the subject has been discussed at home and abroad. It has been discussed at farmers' meetings and at recruiting meetings. Retired farmers have gossiped with their old friends about it at the blacksmith shops and post offices. It has been talked about at Farmer's Institutes and Women's Institutes. The papers have reported speeches about it and have had editorials dealing with it. Probably next to the war itself the matter of producing more has received fuller attention than any other question before the public. People engaged in productive work pointed to this demand on the part of the government as a full and sound reason for not enlisting and probably some people who had no right to do so used it as a defence. Recruiting officers working in the rural districts were forced to debate the point with most of the people they approached so that on the whole I feel justified in regarding the matter of greater production as being just about as thoroughly advertised as it possibly can be. If there is a man, woman or child in Canada who hasn't heard about it I should like to know where they are to be found. And it is a point on which people have already formed their opinions. They either regard Production as a sufficient expression of Patriotism or they resent all talk about it as being nothing more than a cover for reluctance to recruit. And now to have the government advertise it again merely arouses the old contentions with added bitterness.

The most distressing feature of the campaign is that it shows an insufficient co-operation between the different departments of the Government. The campaign last year was put through by the Department of Agriculture although every one who studied the matter realized that the real need was that of the Department of Finance. The production of the country must be kept up so that we will have goods to export. Only in this way can the credit of the country be maintained so that the war may be properly financed. If a farmer stopped producing and selling products from his farm his credit with the banks and the local merchants would soon disappear. Canada, taken as a whole, is simply a bigger farm and it must send products to the markets of the world if it is to maintain its credit among the nations. The fact that no one knows how much that credit will be needed makes the question of production of the first importance to the Department of Finance. It is noticeable that the present campaign is being put out with the authority of the Government, and especially with the authority of the Departments of Finance and Agriculture. One surely may be permitted to wonder why the Militia Department was not included. Its representatives, the recruiting officers, are freely quoted in the country as arguing it is men, not products that are needed. They urge that the men should go even if the farms should be left idle. Have they any authority for making such statements? If they have the Department of Militia must be at variance with the other Departments. If they have not they should not be permitted to flatly contradict the statements made by the government advertisements.

The great trouble seems to be that no one in authority seems to realize what it means to try to raise an army of 500,000 men in a country the size of Canada without having a definite plan for recruiting. If the available men were registered and called upon to enlist in whatever way would be most useful to the country a great deal of friction would be avoided. Officers in command of battalions have told me that in many cases they are not getting the right men. Productive workers who are urgently needed at home are enlisting while others who could much more readily be spared are hanging back. Although we may be proud of having the voluntary system instead of conscription this system is being put to a test that it cannot stand. Countries under conscription will not suffer so severely in the loss of their best producers as will the countries under the voluntary system. And here is a point worth considering. Many thoughtful young men holding responsible positions have told me that they would not consider conscription a hardship. They argue that in a country where we are all equal before the law it is only just that we should all render equal service in this time of need. The taxes we pay to support the war are not left to voluntary contributions but an effort is made to make them rest as equally as possible on our shoulders. It might surprise the authorities to find that if the matter of defence were put on the same involuntary basis as taxation it would be accepted with as little protest.

Reports to Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce from nine provinces of Canada indicate a dull demand and declining prices for horses but in Alberta prospects look better for spring. Ontario farmers report buyers plentiful but sales few.

Receipts at Toronto, Ont. cars, 2,605 calves, 57 hogs and fully 10 to choice cattle and a very few sold at abattoirs, lambs, calves and hogs.

The total receipts for the week were:

Cars.....
Cattle.....
Hogs.....
Sheep.....
Calves.....
Horses.....

The total receipts for the corresponding week were:

Cars.....
Cattle.....
Hogs.....
Sheep.....
Calves.....
Horses.....

The combined markets for the week showed an increase of 62 hogs, 679 calves, sheep and 428 corresponding week.

Receipts of liberal for the Easter market cattle of good at any time. Prices paid were several lower than a large number that figure; and small lot, and months-old steers. The bulk of the sold from \$8 to best week for

Stockers and been an active One commission 18 carloads in out of the eight United States, shipped to vari Feeder, 925 to \$7.50 to \$7.70; lbs. each, at rough stockers

Milkers and been a steady springers, of which supply, at about Choice, fresh springers sold at medium to good, mon cows sold at

Veal Calves.—larger, but price choice quality and report.

Sheep and lambs constitute a market remained firm. ginning to arrive and are selling at

Hogs.—Receipts have been moderate been higher than having been sold off cars.

Butchers' Cattle steers at \$8.75 to cattle, \$8.50 to \$8 medium, \$7.60 to \$7; choice good cows, \$6.50 to \$5.75 to \$6; corn \$5.50; canners and choice bulls, \$7 to \$6.50 to \$6.75; choice bulls, \$5.25 to \$6

Stockers and Feeders, 900 to 950 lb good feeders, 800 to \$7.35; stockers, 700 to \$7; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers and springers cows at \$60 to \$50 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—\$10.25; good at \$

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, April 17, were 124 cars, 2,605 cattle, 519 hogs, 75 sheep, 66 calves, 57 horses. Cattle trade was slow and fully 10 cents per cwt. lower. Good to choice cattle sold from \$8.50 to \$8.85, and a very few at \$9. Cows and bulls sold at about steady prices. Sheep, lambs, calves and hogs all firm at quotations given.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	40	447	487
Cattle.....	572	5,274	5,846
Hogs.....	569	11,809	12,378
Sheep.....	132	366	498
Calves.....	348	1,599	1,947
Horses.....	137	763	900

The total receipts at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	34	391	425
Cattle.....	287	3,935	4,222
Hogs.....	813	10,416	11,229
Sheep.....	187	391	578
Calves.....	88	1,180	1,268
Horses.....	117	1,211	1,328

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 62 cars, 1,624 cattle, 1,149 hogs, 679 calves, but a decrease of 80 sheep and 428 horses compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Receipts of cattle were moderately liberal for the past week. It being the Easter market week, there were more cattle of good to choice quality than at any time since last Christmas. Prices paid were also better, as there were several loads which brought \$9, a large number of small lots brought that figure; and \$9.25 was paid for one small lot, and \$11 was paid for an 18-month-old steer, weighing 1,860 lbs. The bulk of butchers' cattle however, sold from \$8 to \$8.50. It was the best week for cattle since Christmas.

Stockers and Feeders.—There has been an active trade in these classes. One commission firm bought and shipped 18 carloads in a week's time. Four out of the eighteen loads went to the United States, while the balance was shipped to various points in Ontario. Feeders, 925 to 950 lbs. each, sold at \$7.50 to \$7.70; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. each, at \$7 to \$7.35; common, rough stockers sold at \$6 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—There has been a steady trade in milkers and springers, of which there has been a fair supply, at about the same values. Choice, fresh milkers and forward springers sold at \$80 to \$100 each; medium to good, \$60 to \$75; and common cows sold at \$50 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Calf receipts have been larger, but prices for all of good, and choice quality are steady with our last report.

Sheep and Lambs.—Scarcely enough sheep and lambs arrived each day to constitute a market, and values have remained firm. Spring lambs are beginning to arrive in large numbers, and are selling at from \$6 to \$12 each.

Hogs.—Receipts for the past week have been moderate and values have been higher than ever, several car lots having been sold at \$11.75, weighed off cars.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, heavy steers at \$8.75 to \$9; choice butchers' cattle, \$8.50 to \$8.75; good, \$8 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.60 to \$7.90; common, \$6.60 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.90 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; common cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.75; choice bulls, \$7 to \$7.40; good bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common and medium bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 900 to 950 lbs., at \$7.50 to \$7.60; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.35; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$7; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers at \$80 to \$100; good cows at \$60 to \$75; common cows at \$50 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Choice at \$9.50 to \$10.25; good at \$8.50 to \$9; common

and light at \$7.50 to \$8; heavy, fat calves at \$6 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$9 to \$9.50; heavy and common sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$11 to \$13; cull lambs, \$9 to \$10; spring lambs, \$6 to \$12 each.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, \$11.25; \$10.80 f.o.b., and \$11.65 to \$11.75, weighed off cars at the packing houses; 50c. per cwt. is being deducted for heavy, fat, and light hogs; \$2.50 off for sows, and \$4 for stags from prices paid for selects; half of one per cent. off all hogs, for inspection.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 1 commercial, 99c. to \$1.01; No. 2 commercial, 97c. to 99c.; No. 3 commercial, 94c. to 95c., according to freights outside; feed wheat, 86c. to 88c., according to sample. Manitoba wheat (new crop in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, \$1.15; No. 3 northern, \$1.11½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 43½c. to 45c., according to freights outside; commercial oats, 42½c. to 44c. Manitoba oats (in store Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 43c.; No. 3 C. W., 41½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 41c.; No. 1 feed, 39½c.

Rye.—No. 1 commercial, 89c. to 90c., according to freights outside; rejected, 85c. to 87c., according to sample. Buckwheat.—Nominal, 69c. to 70c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, 62c. to 63c., according to freights outside; feed barley, 59c. to 62c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 84¼c., track, Toronto. Canadian Corn.—Feed, 68c. to 70c., track, Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.70; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.20 to \$1.50. Flour.—Ontario, winter, \$4.15 to \$4.25, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; \$4.25 to \$4.35 bulk seaboard, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.50; second patents, \$6, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17 to \$18; No. 2, \$14 to \$15, per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50 to \$7 track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$25 per ton, Montreal freight; shorts, \$26, Montreal freights; middlings, \$27, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 36c. to 37c.; creamery, cut, 33c. to 35c.; creamery solids, 32c. to 33c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 31c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs also remained stationary, and now sell at 24c. per dozen.

Cheese.—18c. to 19½c. Honey.—Extracted, 13c. to 13½c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$4. Poultry (live weight).—Chickens, 15c. to 18c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 18c. per lb.; fowl, light, 16c. per lb.; ducks, 18c. per lb.; geese, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 22c. per lb.; old, 20c. per lb.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 16c. to 17c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; country hides, green, 14c. to 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 20c.; kip skins, per lb., 18c.; sheep skins, city, \$2 to \$3; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.25; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$4 to \$5; No. 2, \$3 to \$4. Wool, washed, 40c. to 44c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 33c. to 35c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 28c. to 32c., per lb. Tallow, No. 1, 6½c. to 7½c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Montreal.

Easter being almost here, offerings of choice stock were about to begin. However, they were withheld, but the finest stock on the market, nevertheless, brought a good price, at 8½ to 8¾c. At these figures trade was moderately active, but the bulk of the trade took place in good to fine stock at from 7½ to 8c. per lb.

Lower grades ranged down to 6¼c. Butchers' cows were quoted from about 6 to 7¼c. per lb. and bulls were 6½ to 8¼c. A few spring lambs are now coming on to the market, and they brought firm prices, from \$5 to \$12 each. Old sheep and yearling lambs are also very scarce, and were barely sufficient to meet the demand. As a consequence prices held firm, sheep bringing 7½ to 8c. per lb. and yearlings 11¼ to 12c. Calves are becoming fairly plentiful and trade was relatively active, prices ranging from \$4 to \$7 each, according to size and quality. The tone of the market for hogs was also firm, and demand readily absorbed everything offered, the price being 12c. per lb. to fractionally less, for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Farmers have been fairly good buyers of horses lately, and carters have not been behind hand, the latter requiring a much better grade than the former. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., have been reported sold at \$200 to \$250 each, while light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., are quoted at \$150 to \$200 each. Small horses are \$100 to \$125 each, and culls \$50 to \$75. Occasional sales of fine saddle and carriage animals are made at \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were in good demand and the supply was none too large. As a consequence, the market held firm at the recent advance, and sales took place at 16 to 16½c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Poultry.—Poultry has practically ceased to arrive, everything being now from cold store. Quotations ranged around 24 to 27c. for turkeys, 22 to 24c. for chickens, 17 to 19c. for geese and fowl, and 19 to 20c. for ducks.

Potatoes.—Good stock is becoming somewhat difficult to obtain, but continued to sell at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bag of 90 lbs. for best grades of all kinds, and at 10 to 15c. additional in a smaller way.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—The make of maple syrup was said to be coming along nicely, but the market was very firm, being still quoted at 95c. per tin of 8 lbs., and at \$1.50 for 13 lb. tins, while sugar was 10 to 11c. per lb. Honey was steady, at 14½ to 15c. per lb. for white clover comb and 12c. for extracted, brown clover comb being 12 to 13c. and brown extracted 10 to 11c.

Eggs.—The near approach of Easter exercised its effect on the egg market, but supplies came forward freely and, as a consequence, prices continued unchanged at 26 to 27c. per doz. It is not thought that these figures will advance.

Butter.—The market for butter showed a slightly easier tone, owing to the advancing season and the larger offerings of new-milk butter. Finest creamery was quoted at 33 to 33½c., and fine at 32½ to 33c., seconds being 31½ to 32c.

Cheese.—The market was unchanged at 18½ to 18¾c. for finest cheese and 18 to 18½c. for fine, with winter makes at 17½ to 17¾c.

Grain.—The wheat markets were moderately firm during the week. Carload lots of No. 1 commercial white winter wheat were quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.08. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats were 50c., No. 3 being 49c., No. 4 48c., and No. 2 Canada western 52½ to 53c.; No. 3 were 50½ to 51c.; extra No. 1 feed, 50½ to 51c.; No. 1 feed, 49½ to 50c., and No. 2 feed, 48½ to 49c. per bushel, ex-store.

Hay.—Car lots of No. 1 hay were quoted at \$21 per ton, ex-track, No. 2 extra good being \$20.50; No. 2, \$20, and No. 3, \$18.50 per ton.

Seeds.—Demand was moderately active and prices were all firm. Quotations were \$10 to \$15 per 100 lbs. for timothy, \$23 to \$28 for red clover and \$17 to \$24 for alsike, Montreal.

Hides.—No. 1 calf skins advanced during the week to 33c. per lb., but fell back to 30c., while No. 2 were 28c. It is expected that these prices will fall back 2c. during the coming few days. Beef hides were steady at 21c., 20c. and 19c. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Sheep skins were \$2.50 each and horse hides \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Rough tallow was 1½ to 2½c. per lb., while rendered was 7 to 7½c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prices were on an unusually high plane at Buffalo last week and for the first time within the history of the trade in this country Canadian steers sold up to \$10 per cwt. There were around 160 loads offered on the opening day of the week, ten or a dozen loads being out of Canada. A bunch of good weight Canadian steers, the best finished ever offered on the local market, sold at ten cents per pound, with other sales of Canadian steers \$9.25 to \$9.35. All grades of Canadian cattle sold well and the general market was from 15 to 25 cents higher, for the week's opening but towards the closing day of the week values eased off somewhat. This week is Jewish holidays and the demand from this source will be materially lessened, especially on a plain, kosher kind of steers and heavy, gobby, fat cows. Sellers generally are expecting good weight steers, however, to find good sale right along. Receipts last week were 4,650 head, as against 4,125 for the previous week and as against 3,400 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:—

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.40 to \$10; Fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.15; Plain, \$8.40 to \$8.60; Very coarse and common, \$8 to \$8.25; Best Canadians, \$8.75 to \$9.25; Fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Common and plain, \$7.75 to \$8.10.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.75 to \$9; Fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; Best handy, \$8.85 to \$9.25; Common to good \$8 to \$8.75; Light, thin, \$7.50 to \$7.85; Yearlings, prime, \$8.75 to \$9.35; Yearlings, common to good, \$8.25 to 8.65.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Best heavy fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; good butchering cows \$6 to \$6.50; Medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.75; Cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Canners, \$3.25 to \$4.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$75 to \$90; Medium to fair, in small lots, \$45 to \$55.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Common to good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

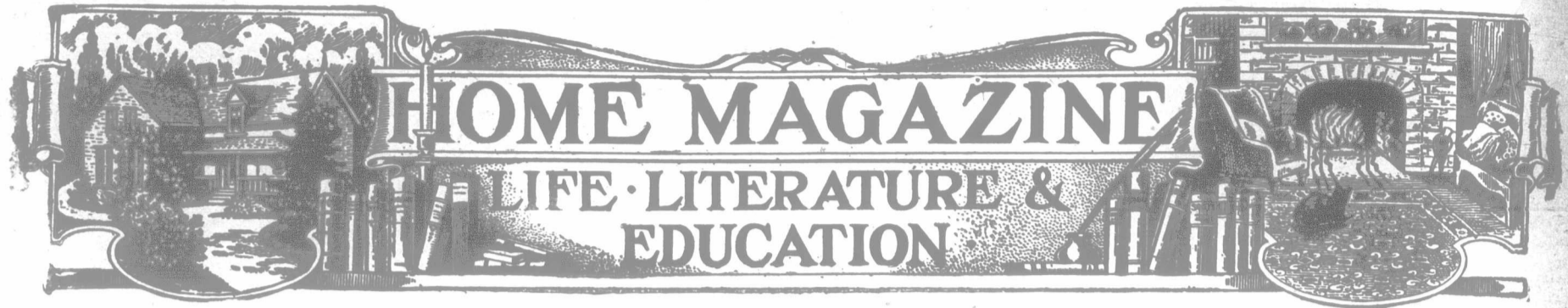
Hogs.—The week started with best grades selling from \$9.90 to \$10 and pigs mostly \$9, Tuesday top jumped to \$10.05, Wednesday's ranges on better-weight grades was from \$10 to \$10.10, with pigs \$9 to \$9.25, Thursday's general market was \$10.25 and \$10.30 and Friday the bulk moved at \$10.30 and \$10.35, with some good weight hogs reaching up to \$10.50. Pigs \$9.00 to \$9.25, as to weight, roughs \$9 to \$9.35 and stags \$7.75 down. Receipts last week were 27,700 head, being against 23,802 head for the week previous and 28,900 head for the same period a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Buffalo made two new world's records last week, one being for wool lambs and one for wool yearlings. Bulk of the top wool lambs sold at \$12, but on Tuesday, which was the high day, one load made \$12.15, and three deeks landed at \$12.10. Heavy wool lambs, kinds weighing around 100 pounds, sold down to \$11.00 and good cull lambs with wool were worth up to \$11.25. Receipts last week were 13,800 head, as compared with 18,269 head for the week before and 22,400 head for the same week a year ago.

C. C. Kettle, of Wilsonville, Ontario, will offer his herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle, including 36 head, by auction sale on May 2. This herd consists of descendants of such sires as Starlight Schuiling De Kol, Grace Fayne 2nd., Sir Mercena, Fairview Mercedes Korn-dyke and Ourvilla Colantha Sir Abbekerk. The cattle offered are all young and bred right. Several have been prize winners at London and Toronto. See the advertisement and write Mr. Kettle for a catalogue.

Sale Dates Claimed.

April 22.—McGarvin Bros., Chatham, Ont.; Percheron stallions.
April 25.—Bernice Gregory, Lakeside, Ont.; Holsteins.
May 2.—C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville, Ont.; Holsteins.



A Ballad of Trees and the Master.

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to Him;
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And he was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last:

'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last
When out of the woods he came.

Easter Ways in Florence.

BY MRS. J. COLBY.

A short distance from Florence, and numbered among her environs, lies the quaint walled town of Signa. Here one of the most picturesque of the Florentine Easter spectacles which it was our privilege to witness, took place. It was called: "The Blessing of the Donkeys".

Very early in the morning, on Easter Monday, the peasants had flocked from the neighboring villages, to the Signa Piazza which presented an unusual appearance with its crowded booths where rosaries, sweet-meats, candles, and scapulars, vied with one another in harmonious rivalry.

Inside the church, a gangway had been laid up the centre aisle by means of benches placed sideways. Presently, in the distance, there arose a sound of kettle drums, mingled with the shrill voices of boy choristers chanting a psalm.

"Ecco! Eccola!" shouted the spectators.

A huge cross led the vanguard of the procession, flanked on each side by acolytes wearing surplices, and tippets edged with blue or crimson. A life-size crucifix followed under a canopy, with two priests in attendance, and lastly came the distinctive feature of the procession,—traditional to Signa.

Seated on the back of a donkey, on an erection of red velvet, rode a *bambina* (little girl) barely three years old. Her pale-blue satin gown flowed over the donkey's back in a long train; a huge ruff encased her baby face, Queen Elizabeth's fashion; on her shoulders were fastened two small wings; and on her crimped mass of golden hair rested a miniature crown. She also wore the family jewels of paste, which glittered in the sun, and made a brave showing.

Slowly the procession moved through the church doors, the parents of the *bambina* holding her firmly upon her somewhat unsteady throne. Just as she entered she let loose a frightened sparrow which had been kept prisoner in her little hand. The peasants shouted as the bird made frantic efforts to escape through the roof. Eventually it found the door and freedom. It is a time-honored custom in Signa for each *bambina* as it arrives with its attendant procession, (representative of its particular village) to be led to the shrine of the Beata Giovanna, and there to offer gifts. The Blessed Giovanna lived in the 13th century,—a peasant maiden who had won a saintly reputation even before her death by reason of her good acts, and pious life. Her shrine, in the church at Signa, lay behind a side altar, and was profusely decorated with artificial flowers, tinsel ornaments, and

a blaze of candles, together with votive offerings of various sorts, but especially of waxen arms and legs, and little china figures. The walls were hung with surgical appliances, crutches, and symbols of illness, in thankful remembrance of cases of healing ascribed to the miraculous intervention of the Saint.

A *bambina* deposited her gift at the altar of the Beata Giovanna either in person, or by proxy, according to what was possible in such a crush. And then the patient donkey retraced its steps up the aisle to the yellow sunlight of the piazza while a tow-headed acolyte proclaimed that Mass was about to begin. By the time that was over another company with a donkey and a pink or blue satin-gowned baby rider with crimped golden hair, miniature wand, and happy, excited face, was seeking admission at the church doors, as delegate from another outlying hamlet. "Who," naively inquired the local Florentine newspaper, "would not be a *bambina* at Signa, on Easter Monday?"

Vines and Flowers.

BY L. R. B.

Can we not do something to make our home more beautiful by planting vines and flowers? In May I planted morning glory and nasturtiums from seed, and ivy from slips. Poultry-net was provided for them to run over. They received no care whatever, and really make a fine show. I intend to have more vines than ever this year. The wild cucumber is good, but needs something planted close beside to cover its lower part. Sweet peas are splendid for that, or nasturtiums will do.

Now I want to tell you something, if you are a lover of dahlias and have never had them or many of them on account of the cost. Do as I did last year; buy a package of seed. I actually raised them four feet high and three

feet across from seed planted in June. They were planted in good, rich earth, and hoed persistently but not deep. I made the mistake of setting the plants too close together last summer. Put them five feet apart.

I have a new way of training sweet peas. I plant the peas in a circle, have one two feet across, one three and one four. Will use poultry-net five feet high joined in a circle to fit the beds, and plant low flowers around outside. Will use some stout stakes inside of wire to hold it solid.

I intend to use a lot of sunflowers as screens to hide fences from view, etc. Have also bought seed to start a bed of Oriental poppies and perennial phlox, which I believe will well repay for the labor. I have a lovely row of hollyhocks which are really no work at all, as they grow like weeds and are very hardy. Did you ever grow carnations from seed? I have had a lovely bed the last two years.

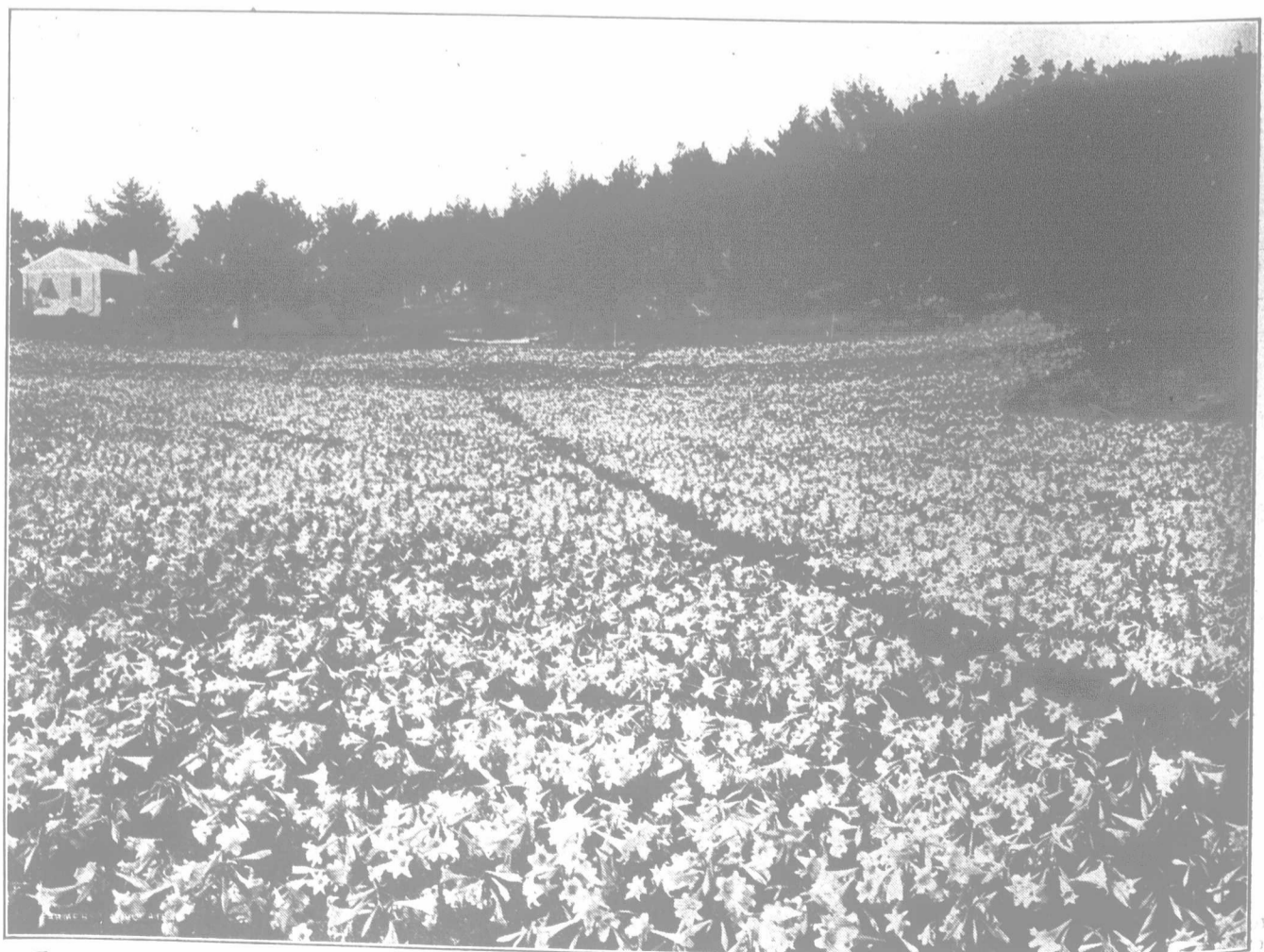
In gardening there is much to learn, and there, as in other places, experience is the best teacher. I can scarcely close without mentioning pansies; they are about the first to greet us in the spring. Give them rather a shady, moist situation.

Sweet Peas for Show.

BY W. T.

Referring to his personal observations, and comparing sweet pea culture in Canada with what is seen in England, D. W. Roberts, of New Brunswick, is inclined to think that as a general rule they are not grown here in a manner to obtain the best results. Last year he had 63 varieties growing at Fredericton, and one of the judges at the Provincial Exhibition said he had never seen such flowers before, referring particularly to their size and length of stem. Just how they were grown will be of

suggestive interest to Farmers' Advocate readers, and in response to enquiry Mr. Davis kindly gives the result of the year's experience with some modifications, which are embodied for this season's practice. The plants were not grown in a green-house or hot-bed, though a few were started in a cold-frame, but got scorched through the sash being left on one day under a hot sun. Those shown at the exhibition were all planted out of doors in the beginning of May, but owing to wet and cold no growth was made until June. For early bloom the best way would be to plant in little seed raisers (pots or boxes) one plant left in each. Start early and put in cold frame, taking care to remove the sashes in the day time when the plants are visible, and plant out in the open when weather is favorable. There should be in preparation generous, deep applications of well-rotted stable manure, with the addition of lime and some wood ashes. The seed itself, Mr. Davis says, should be put in only one inch deep. A trench or drill is made about three inches deep, ridging the soil along each side. As the plants grow the earth is pulled in towards them until level again on both sides. The trench was three feet wide, and a double row of peas grown about a foot apart through centre. The seed was sown, some nine and some twelve inches apart. Ida Bennet's work, "The Flower Garden," advises the double row running north and south with large meshed wire netting 5 or 6 feet high between, supported by strong posts at the ends, and she advises deeper covering of the seed—2 or 3 inches of rich, mellow soil. If more seeds are sown per foot in case some might not germinate, the weaker ones can be thinned out leaving, as Mr. Roberts suggests, one strong plant to the foot. The time of planting must be regulated by the season. In warm,



Easter Lily Farm, Bermuda.

Photo Underwood & Underwood.

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The Independent

Fashion

Fashion

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dry weather the vines themselves should not be watered, but the water poured into a little trench between the two rows of plants, letting it soak to the roots. The soil should be kept well stirred. A change of soil is advisable each season, and the trench should be prepared early, in readiness for planting. The soil should not be made too rich, however, or there will be a tendency to excessive foliage and vine. Mr. Roberts had flower stems last year 20 to 24 inches long, with immense leaves and bloom. He grew the vines tied on tall, single poles, and trimmed off the laterals, removing the bloom carefully every day. This involves more work and time than most people could give, but it is the way to get exhibition flowers. As a rule little or no shade is required, but some of the Eckford varieties of peculiarly delicate tints are the better of a little shade for a couple of hours at mid-day.

Earth's Easter Faith.

It is a holy legend that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea all the demons of war fled in affright to their nether caves. The gates of Janus were shut, for no squadrons passed through to fight the world over. The angels flocked down and filled the plain with songs of glad peace among good-willing men, while the very crystalline spheres that bear the stars of heaven rang like cymbals in silver chime, for heaven had come down to dwell forever on earth with men. But Jesus and the virgin mother fled to Egypt and then to Nazareth and thence to Calvary's cross; and cruel Moloch with all his sullen crew recovered courage and remounted their old thrones in their old temples.

Jesus rose from the grave, but earth was slow to know her Easter morn. One said, "The Lord is risen," and another replied, "He is risen indeed and has appeared unto Simon," but Rome knew it not, and Janus opened wide his gates. So the centuries have moved on and the sanctities of heaven still stand thick as stars in their station about the throne of God, for the Easter hope still lingers while the weary earth waits for the time when heaven shall come down again to take its promised rest with men.

Sight is blind, but faith's celestial hope shines inward and sees things invisible to mortal sight; she sees beyond and through the cannon smoke the gleam of the New Jerusalem, and above the roar of battle she hears the Easter joy.

Never till now out of the gates of war have such thickset legions hastened before. It must be that two thousand years of wrong are close to their end, and the bottomless pit of war will be closed and locked fast, while out of heaven Truth and Justice shall descend to dwell with men, and a scrap of paper with the nations' promises engrossed upon it shall be strong enough to bind the world in one, while bayonets and mortars and sea-planes and Zeppelins and super-dreadnoughts are flung into the scrap-heap of ancient history or fly with despotisms and other follies into the limbo at the back side of the world.—The Independent.

Fashions Dept.

Fashion Notes.

It is hard to understand why, in war time, so much material should be needed for dresses. Two years ago two yards of material made a skirt; this season some of the skirts measure five yards around the hem. In short, you are quite in fashion if you have a very full skirt, a tight jacket rippling out in a flare below the belt or waist line, tight sleeves, and a very small hat with a pyramid of trimming in the very middle of the crown. Later in the season very broad, flat hats will be worn, and the skirts may be made up of two or three deep frills.

Favorite materials for suits are serge, gabardine, mixed homespun, faille, and taffeta silk. For the pretty one-piece dresses that seem to be so necessary to a complete wardrobe nowadays, crepe de chine, charmeuse, linen and flowered muslins are Dame Fashion's choice. With the silk gowns, sleeves and guimpes of ninon or Georgette crepe

are liked. Sleeves have changed but little, although there is a hint of a return to the popular kimono type.

Upon the whole the fashions tend very much to the quaint and picturesque, but no matter how much a gown may look as if it had materialized from an old picture, the collar is likely to be modern—very modern.

For this season the favorite colors are midnight and navy blue, khaki, plum color, slate color, and all the tones of gray.



8824 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Gathered Blouse with Shoulder Pieces, 34 to 42 bust.
8984 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Flounced Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8987 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8983 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Plain Blouse with Over Portion for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.
8981 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Flounced Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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

Owing to the fact that custom duties on fashion cuts have been increased we are obliged to raise the price of patterns to 15 cents per number.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

His Easter Greeting.

Jesus saith unto her, Mary.—St. John XX:16.

"There's a light upon the mountains and the day is at the spring, When our eyes shall see the beauty and the glory of the King; Weary was our heart with waiting, and the night-watch seemed so long, But His triumph-day is breaking and we hail it with a song."

Mary Magdalene had stood with breaking heart beside the Cross, and had seen the Light of the world apparent-

ly extinguished. The Sabbath rest which followed was like the repose of death.

Early on Sunday morning she hurried, with the other sorrowing women, to anoint with sweet spices the dead body of their Lord. They sought the Living One in a tomb, and found Him not. Mary Magdalene set off in desperate haste to tell the startling tidings which seemed to her so terrible. Then she returned, weeping so violently that ever the vision of angels,—which she saw sitting where her Lord's body had lain—could not distract her from her grief. Then she heard a voice behind her saying gently: "Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?" and—with face still turned towards the empty tomb—she pleaded to be given the body of her Friend. She did not even mention His name—there was only one "Him" in her thoughts. "Sir, if thou have borne Him hence, tell me where thou hast laid Him, and I will take Him away!"

It was such a small thing she asked—only a lifeless body—and her overwhelming sorrow blinded her eyes to the marvelous joy even then being offered. Jesus saith unto her, "Mary". She knew His voice then, and turned away from the empty tomb to the Living JESUS, crying out in her joy: "My Master!"

The story has been often repeated since that day. We turn our backs on Christ, setting our hearts on obtaining some small thing which can never satisfy the infinite craving of our souls. Over our shoulder we fling the request for some earthly gain or ambition, keeping our faces turned towards it and prepared to take it away—away from God—if only our trifling petition be granted. And, all the time, God is trying to attract our attention, so that we may turn to Him and see the Vision of His Face in the Face of Jesus Christ.

A few days ago I was giving a Bible talk to some young women, and one sad-faced girl said to me: "I used to be a Christian."

"Were you happy, then?" I asked, and she drearily answered, "Yes."
"Are you happy, now?" I went on; and did not need her sad "No!" to assure me she was most unhappy. Unhappy! with happiness trying to win entrance to her heart. "Used to be a Christian!" Why, it is like a person—with eyes tightly shut—saying, "I used to be able to see."

She knew the value of the treasure she had lost. Why did she not turn herself—like Mary—and say in whole-hearted joy, "My Master!" I think she will do so soon, she is so miserable having lost Him.

The first wonderful Easter greeting was given to a woman. Why? Perhaps it was because she needed our Lord most, and need is a mighty prayer in His ears. It was an intensely personal greeting—for herself alone. "Mary!"—a message of joy and new life thrilled through that one word.

Try to imagine any message, long or short, which would be better than that one word for that sorrowing woman. Never man spake like this Man, and—after nearly two thousand years—we must acknowledge that His Easter greeting to Mary Magdalene was perfect. We cannot conceive a better one.

There were many greetings given that day, each one suited to the hearer. There was the "All hail!" to the women who were running with glad tidings which they had heard from an angel. It was a friendly word, like our "Good morning!" binding their fellowship with each other in holier bonds, and assuring them He was not an apparition but the same JESUS as before His death. He is not a Friend for Sundays only, but for all the weekdays, too. This afternoon I heard a clergyman say that a woman once told him she had never heard a "kitchen" mentioned in a sermon—she thought religion was for church and Sundays. Our Lord is the same to-day as yesterday. Do you think He kept aloof from the other workmen when He was a carpenter? Did He consider Himself above them, and try to associate only with a select few?

Then there were other greetings—the inspiring conversation with the two men who were walking along the dusty country road, the twice-repeated "Peace be unto you," which cheered the fearful disciples; the secret meeting with the penitent Apostle—which we can imagine for ourselves. Have we not often been

disloyal to our Lord and turned to Him, sorrowing, for forgiveness? When His kind words are for ourselves alone we keep them secret—as St. Peter did.

I think there must have been another wonderful greeting on that great day of joy, for Mary's Son knew how her heart was pierced on Good Friday, and He would delight in turning her sorrow into joy. That meeting is too sacred for strangers to intrude upon. When a mother, having mourned her son as dead, finds he is alive and near at hand, she wants him all to herself for a little while. What do they say to each other? Perhaps they don't say anything. Often words seem to hinder fellowship, for "the things best worth saying can't be said."

Do you think the Easter greeting of the Living Lord meant more to the women than to the men? Do you think that Christianity is more for women than for men?

You would be horrified if your mother or sister had no faith in Christ, if your wife sent no prayers after you when you were called to the firing line, if your son wished to marry a woman who never went to church. What of the men! Don't they need the Living Master as much as the women?

To-day I saw a big notice board announcing a Men's Meeting at the Y. M. C. A.—subject: "The Consciousness of the Presence of Christ." To be conscious of the Presence of Christ in our midst is to be filled with hope and courage. If He is with us no foe can really harm us. Death is simply the lifting of the veil which hides His face. Pain and sorrow may lift us to a cross—but His Cross is very near.

A brilliant French journalist—a professed atheist—watched the soldiers as they went bravely out to face death, and the war opened his eyes to the Reality of God. He wrote: "I have deceived myself and you who have read my books and sung my songs. I was mad. It has all been an awful dream! O France, France! Return to your faith and to your best days. . . . Oh! my soul, rejoice that thou art permitted to see the hour in which, kneeling, thou hast learnt to say, 'I believe, I believe in God.'" He found joy in believing—did you ever hear of anyone finding "joy" in atheism?

"Death" is a common word in these days. We stand, like Mary, with sad faces turned towards the sepulchre of young men. Why do we seek for the living among the dead? They are not dead, but rejoicing in new and wonderful life—those brave young men who have so willingly laid down their lives in defence of their country. "O change! stupendous change! There lies the soulless clod. The light eternal breaks, The new immortal wakes, Wakes with his God!"

Think of the young Canadian who said to the eight men under him: "You go back and I will cover your retreat." He did not come in, and his body was found with a bullet through the brain. "Dead!" do you say? Why he made one quick step over the threshold, from eager life here to fuller life beyond. St. Augustine declared that there was no such thing as death, because we are either on this side of death or on the other side.

If one very dear to you has been called away turn your thoughts from the grave, which does not and cannot hold the living. Turn to Him who is "The Life" and—when He claims your attention by speaking your name—answer in whole-hearted loyalty, "My Master!"

Rossiter W. Raymond writes:

Beside the dead I knelt for prayer,
And felt a presence, as I prayed:
Lo! it was Jesus standing there.
He smiled, "Be not afraid!"

Lord, Thou hast conquered death, we know
Restore again to life, "I said,—
'This one who died an hour ago.'
He smiled,—"He is not dead."

"Yet our beloved seem so far,—
The while we yearn to feel them near,—
Albeit with Thee we trust they are."
He smiled,—"And I am here."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

A small donation (\$2.00) from a reader of the Advocate who enjoys the Quiet

Hour—I often say the Quiet Hour is worth all we pay for the Advocate.

READER.

Thank you—my unknown friend—for your encouraging words; and for putting into my hands "for the needy" a larger sum than the Advocate costs—thus proving that you mean what you say.

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Women After the War.

The other day in a restaurant I noticed a strong, able-bodied man whose only work seemed to be to take money at a desk and put records into a victrola.

When the war is over, at least for the first ten or twenty years, there will be a vast preponderance of women in the civilized world. Add to these the great numbers of crippled and disabled soldiers who will come back from the war able to do only the lighter forms of work, and it seems evident that every fit man, who is a real man, will choose, himself, to do the work for which his strength fits him, leaving the lighter positions open for those less strong physically, than he. This does not mean at all that every strong man shall elect to do work that calls for a large admixture of manual labor in it. There is a strenuous brain-work which makes as strong demands on physical strength as any manual labor could do. Such must always call, and rightly so, to those whether men or women, who are divinely fitted for it. Manual or mental,—it does not matter a whit which. Both are necessary, yes, imperative.

To come down to the concrete, then: During the time which must elapse before the balance in the population of the civilized world adjusts itself,

Could this be accomplished the whole solution of contentedness in the world must be pushed forward at one vast bound. Why can't we be sensible about such things?

Really I can't close without calling your attention to something that made me laugh out just now, here all alone in my den. I very seldom read over anything I have written after it comes out in print, but, somehow, I opened April 6th issue at page 620. The first thing my eyes saw was this: "You straightened up and stood, hands crossed, on the hoe handle," Oh that comma after "crossed,"—I swear I did not write that in my copy! The printer must have been working off an unconscious joke on me.—What a difference in meaning a thing so tiny as a comma can make!—Needless to say, dear friend, I do hope you haven't been standing on the end of the hoe-handle,—"hands crossed" too, quite piously. Now do you understand why I "snickered out" here all by myself?

JUNIA.

"Divine Discontent."

Several letters on this topic arrived, but the writers misunderstood entirely the meaning of the quotation, attempting to take a religious signification from the words. "Divine discontent" is a well-known quotation meaning simply that through discontent we often are impelled to make an effort to improve. Absolute contentment, on the other hand, sometimes leads people to rest on their oars, and so degenerate. It is only by effort that we grow in any way.

Kohl Rabi, Apple Butter, Etc.

Dear Junia,—I am ever an interested reader of your Ingle Nook and get many helpful suggestions from the same. I would like to see some benedict's answers to "A Cavan Blazer."

1. Could you tell me how to cook Kohl Rabi?
2. Give a recipe for making Apple Butter.
3. Is Spinach used for 'greens' or is it something like cabbage or cauliflower?

Last year I tried almost every seed store in our town for "Swiss Chard", but could not get it. They had never heard of it seemingly. I think it was in your paper that I read about it and that it was used for 'greens'. Could you tell me where I might obtain the seed or is that against your rules?

By the way I use the young 'silver weeds' for 'greens' and they're lovely. I think most people call it 'Pig weeds'. Anyway the underside of the leaf sparkles like silver dust might. I'm generally lucky enough to keep my garden so well hoed that I get very few of those 'greens' and so would like the Swiss Chard. Thanking you in advance and wishing you continued success I will close.

Halton Co., Ont.

MARION.

Kohl Rabi is a sort of mixture of turnip and cabbage. It may be boiled and served with butter, pepper and salt, or with a cream sauce.

To make Apple Butter, peel and core the apples and put them through a sausage grinder or food-chopper. To 9 pints of the apple add 4 pints sugar and 1 quart of good cider vinegar. Cook until thick. Flavor with cinnamon and other spices, if liked.

Another Method:—Slice the apples and put in a kettle, with alternate layers of apples and sugar, using 4 lbs. sugar to 25 lbs. apples. Cover tightly and let stand over night. Cook very gently, covered, for 5 hours, then add spices to taste.

Spinach is used for "greens". The "lamb's quarters" of the fields and gardens is wild spinach, and is quite as good in flavor. I wonder if they are the "silver weed" you mention. They are somewhat silvery on the under side of the leaves. Any seed-company that advertises in our paper can send you Swiss Chard seed. The developed leaves of Swiss Chard are cooked like spinach; the stalks or midribs of the leaves may also be cooked separately and served with butter, pepper and salt, or with cream sauce.

Dyeing an Ostrich Feather.

Would advise Mrs. P. M. to send her white ostrich feather to a professional



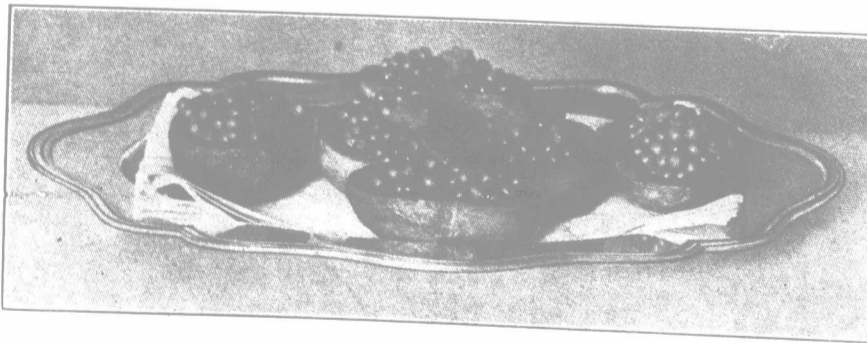
Stewed Figs, with Charlotte Russe Cream.

Possibly he was beyond "military age," the fact remained that he was a big, physically capable man, doing work that any frail girl of sixteen could have done. In the face of these urgent times when there is an unceasing call for men, to go to the front, to make munitions, to raise crops, to do definitely productive work of all sorts so that the credit of the nation may be kept up and supplies under way, it was very hard to exalt him into a hero. Of course one cannot be too sweeping without knowing all of the circumstances.

Watching him, however, as he walked with firm tread, ever and anon, to replace "Largo" with "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," or vice versa, I recalled a controversy that occurred a few years ago between a friend and her

the able-bodied men will likely elect to do all the heavier tasks and will choose according to their gifts,—to be farmers, to do the strenuous work in mills and factories, to be builders, to drift into all positions which call for heavy lifting and carrying, to engage in the not less exhaustive mental labors of all kinds that call for peculiarly masculine attributes. There will be ample opportunity for the really efficient in law in medicine, in preaching, in authorship, in scientific research; and more than ever before will there be a tendency for the half-men in these things to step down and out, and try something that is better suited to their powers. Nor will they be any the less happy for their choice.

To the women, then, and to the crippled



Potato Patties, with Canned Peas.

brother, a lad then approaching the time when it was necessary to make a decision in regard to what he should do in life. He wanted to be a jeweller, she wanted him to work in his father's shops. "You don't want to take a sissy job," she argued, "You are a big strong man, and you ought to take a man's work. You rebelled at anything that meant heavy brain-work, so you should choose manly, physical work. The jewelry business calls for neither. Any girl or any delicate man could do it."—she won out. She had thrown him, as it were, on his honor.

I think she was right, and I think that one effect of the war will be to establish the point of view for which she contend-

ed and weakened soldiers who have so splendidly done already the manhood's destint of their prime, will be left the things that they can do,—the various kinds of clerical work in offices and banks, the lighter tasks in stores and factories, the garden work, and poultry keeping, and all the other things possible to women and broken-down men. For the men task while there is "Men's Work" to be done.

Perhaps, after the war, there will be a sayer idea of work. Perhaps there will cease to be greater honor placed upon one kind of work than upon another, because all honor will be placed upon doing what one is best fitted for.

dyer to have shrink a li color is lik Thanks, M in regard to

Dear Junia is near again may this be I had not in now but in letters and again if an your name what the wr friend. But hold the pe how I did kind writers tried to kee sunshine son us it is sha perhaps we share of the is beautiful surely speak cheering us who rememb shut in frie

Worm Will you pl paper what plants. The small flies ab worms in th yellow and d Que. The worms which event To be sure o the fern, was rotting in kill all insect are different t which may plants by spr tobacco solut Earthworms out by soak

Fig In reply to know how to With the w for fighting many homes, fact that man with them at There are tv (1) the tiny narrow, yellow fly about ver in the evening effort to "sm called "buffa a moth at a oval, with stiff blotches of b larva which do hence the nam In either cas mischief. The eggs, the eggs (larvae) that e or carpets, and enclosed in p metamorphosis takes place. breaks through the discarded p To protect f clothes' moth, and leave in the then put them bags tied up so cannot get in to may often be k plenty of naphth ed a mong th supposed to nee When buffalo pets take up th in the sunshine back have the f Gasoline will but I always h fear someone w ly it must not b which has doo neither lights n gerous even to le while the fumes explosion may if precautions e evaporates ver further danger. to repeat in a w If a vacuum there will be li moths or beetles

dyer to have it colored. Feathers usually shrink a little in the process but the color is likely to be all right. Thanks, Mrs. P. M. for your kind words in regard to our paper.

An Easter Greeting.

Dear Junia and all—As Easter time is near again with the flowers and birds, may this be a glad Easter time to all. I had not intended writing to the Nook now but in reading again the kind letters and cards I will just say once again if any of you write please sign your name in full. Who knows but what the writer might be an old girlhood friend. But dears, the Lass could not hold the pen to even send cards and how I did wish to return thanks to kind writers. I have been lonely but tried to keep in mind there is always sunshine somewhere, though for some of us it is shade. If we do not worry perhaps we shall get more than our share of the bright sunshine. My window is beautiful now with flowers. God surely speaks to us through the flowers, cheering us along. Thanking each one who remembered me so kindly, your shut in friend.

LANKSHIRE LASS.

Worms in the Fern Pot.

Will you please publish in your valuable paper what will kill flies on my house plants. There is a large number of small flies about them and small white worms in the earth. The leaves are yellow and dropping off.

Que. J. S. The worms in the soil are the larvae which eventually develop into flies. To be sure of eradicating them repeat the fern, washing the roots well, and re-potting in soil baked in the oven to kill all insect life. These flies, evidently are different from either thrips or aphids which may be banished from house plants by spraying them with sulphotobacco solution sold for the purpose. Earthworms in the soil may be driven out by soaking it with lime-water.

Fighting Moths.

In reply to a reader who wants to know how to "fight moths": With the warm weather the necessity for fighting moths arrives in a great many homes,—not all, for it is an odd fact that many homes never are troubled with them at all.

There are two kinds that give trouble, (1) the tiny "clothes moths," small, narrow, yellowish gray insects that fly about very rapidly in houses early in the evening and seem to elude every effort to "smash" them. (2) the so-called "buffalo-moth," which is not a moth at all, but a beetle, broadly oval, with stiff wing-covers marked with blotches of brick-red and white. The larva which does the damage, is woolly, hence the name "buffalo."

In either case the larvae work all the mischief. The moth or beetle lays the eggs, the eggs hatch into little worms (larvae) that eat holes in furs, woollens or carpets, and finally stiffen into pupae enclosed in pupa-cases in which the metamorphosis into the complete insect takes place. When at last the insect breaks through and flies away it leaves the discarded pupa-case behind.

To protect furs and woollens from the clothes' moth, beat them well in the sun and leave in the bright sunshine for a while then put them away in paper or cotton bags tied up so tightly that the insects cannot get in to lay their eggs. Woollens may often be kept quite safe in trunks if plenty of naphthaline crystals are scattered among them. Cedar chests are supposed to need no crystals.

When buffalo bugs appear in carpets take up the carpets and beat them in the sunshine. Before putting them back have the floors thoroughly cleaned. Gasoline will kill moths and larvae, but I always hate to recommend it for fear someone will be careless. Positively it must not be used except in a room which has doors and windows open and neither lights nor fires near. It is dangerous even to let a man come in smoking while the fumes are in the air, as an explosion may be caused. However, if precautions are taken, the gasoline evaporates very quickly and there is no further danger. It may be necessary to repeat in a week.

If a vacuum cleaner is used often there will be little trouble with either moths or beetles.

Little Girl's Party.

H. H., Brant Co., Ont., wishes suggestions for a little girl's birthday party. Now here's a recommendation: Peter McArthur's little daughter gave a party not long ago, to which all the little guests, at her request, came dressed in character, to represent anything they chose. A good supper, games suggested by the children themselves, and a "concert" trumped up on the spur of the moment, kept the fun going until it was time to go home. Perhaps the little lady will scold "Auntie Junia" for telling all this, but I don't think anything could be better. It's much better to throw children on their own resources, just making a suggestion occasionally, than to nail them down to a cut-and-dried programme; it's better for the children, teaching them to be inventive and resourceful rather than mere imitators.

As for decorations?—Surely, H. H., you are original enough to think out something for yourself. Use your "brains," dear.—Just one hint will I give you: my sister once had for a centerpiece a big black bottle dressed to represent "Aunt Dinah." When supper-time came she said that "Aunt Dinah" would like to see all the "folks" in the dining-room. I should think the children would love this.—Of course you'll have a birthday cake with candles around it, won't you?

Cleaning Gloves.

Mrs. B., Welland Co., Ont., wants to know if there is anything besides gasoline that will clean undressed kid gloves. There are many glove-cleaners sold by druggists, some of which may be made especially for suede gloves. Scientific American gives the following method: Take out the grease spots by rubbing with magnesia or cream of tartar. Then wash with warm suds made with Castile soap, and rinse first in warm water then in cold. Finally stretch and pull into shape and lay in the sun or before the fire, rubbing and pulling them often to make them soft. All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on wooden hands made for the purpose. When washing chamois gloves add soda to the washing water and soap to the rinsing water. If rinsed in clear water they will be hard. Always use soft water for rinsing.

Seasonable Cookery.

Eggs and Onions:—Cook 4 small onions in boiling water until tender, adding salt when about half cooked. Cut the onions into quarters. Boil 4 eggs hard and cut in slices or quarters. Prepare 1 1/2 cups cream sauce, using 3 level tablespoons each of butter and flour, with seasoning of salt and paprika or white pepper, and 1 1/2 cups thin cream. When the sauce is cooked put the eggs, onions and sauce in layers in a serving dish and let get very hot in the oven. Serve for supper.

Eggs in Potato Nests:—To boiled potato add salt, a little hot milk and butter, and beat until very light and fluffy. Form the potato into "nests" on a buttered baking pan,—it is a good plan to arrange them on rounds of waxed paper so they will be easily handled. Sprinkle the inside of the nests with finely chopped ham, then break an egg into each. Beat the yolk of an egg with a tablespoonful of milk, and brush the edges of the potato with it. Set in the oven to bake until the edges of the potato are slightly browned.

Peach Tarts:—Bake tart shells. Set a half-peach, (canned) in each, pour in a little syrup and cover with a meringue made of beaten egg-whites to which has been added a little sugar. Brush the edges of the tarts with white of egg and sprinkle with chopped almonds. Set in a slow oven to set the meringue. Before serving put a dot of currant jelly on top of each.

Hot Cross Buns:—Soften 1 cake compressed yeast in 1/2 cup lukewarm water, mix smooth, and stir into 2 cups scalded and cooled milk (to lukewarm), then add 3 cups of sifted flour and beat until smooth. Cover and let stand to become very light. Add about 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 yolks of eggs, and 1/2 cup melted butter; mix well, then stir in flour to make a soft dough, but one that can be kneaded. Knead until smooth and elastic, cover and let stand until doubled in bulk; turn carefully upside down on a board



Snap!



5¢ 10¢ 25¢

McCormick's Sodas

So good that butter seems unnecessary.

The delightful crispness of McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas is an indication of right packing. A special cooling process after baking makes them crisp, and our special method of packing in tightly sealed boxes, lined with waxed paper, keeps them so.

Delicate, tasty, digestible

and highly nutritious, McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas contain all the elements of a pure, wholesome food at an economical price. The new model million-dollar snow-white bakery in which they are made, testifies to a purity and cleanliness which is absolutely unique in modern biscuit making.

58A

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Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,
BEEF, PORK, BACON,
CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

"NATIONAL" Separator Owners NOTICE!

AS SUCCESSORS of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Guelph, Ont., it is absolutely necessary for us to revise the list of names and addresses of all owners of "National" Separators. This will enable us to give prompt service and attention in supplying parts for the "National" Separator—a machine that in the last twenty years has given remarkable satisfaction. We are anxious that the change of ownership should ensure full protection of the interest of every Owner of a "NATIONAL" SEPARATOR.

It is in your own interests, then, that we ask you to mail the coupon, properly filled out, TODAY. We will gladly send you the new book on "Superior" Separator facts, showing the improvements we have made in the new machine we now offer under the name of

"Superior" Separators

The ball-and-socket spindle, ensuring an absolutely self-balancing bowl, is but one of the new and exclusive features which place the "SUPERIOR" in the very front rank of cream separators. Even if you are not a "National" owner, mail the coupon to-day for the booklet.

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Please send me catalogue of "Superior" Separators.

NAME ADDRESS

roll into a sheet and cut into rounds. Let rise. Bake about half an hour. When baked brush over the surface with white of egg and return to the oven to dry. Finally make a cross of boiled frosting on top of each bun.

Boiled Custard with Snow Eggs:—To make the custard scald 1 pint milk in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of 4 eggs; add 1/8 cup sugar and 1/2 teaspoon salt and beat again. Mix the yolks smooth with a little of the hot milk, then return to the rest of the milk, and stir until the mixture thickens enough to coat the spoon. When cooked enough the foam on the top of the mixture will largely disappear. Set the dish of custard at once into cold water, continue the stirring for 2 or 3 minutes, then renew the water and stir for 2 or 3 minutes longer. Flavor with 1/4 teaspoon vanilla just before serving. Serve in glass dishes or cups with a "snow egg" on top of each. Grate a little nutmeg on the eggs if desired. To make the snow eggs: Beat the whites of 2 eggs very dry, and then beat in gradually a scant 1/2 cup sugar. Beat until very dry again. Have ready a pan of boiling water on the back of the range where it will not bubble. Dip two tablespoons into the water, then take up a spoonful of the meringue and with the other spoon shape the top smooth, forming into an oval shape. Carefully push the meringue into the water, and continue until all is used. Turn the "eggs" often and let cook about 20 minutes.

Stewed Figs with Charlotte Russe Cream:—Pour boiling water over 12 figs, let stand a few moments then pour off and set to cook in a fresh supply. Let cook rapidly until the skins are tender, then add 1/2 cup sugar and cook until the liquid is well reduced. Cool the figs, cut each into slices and put the slices in glasses. Pour on the liquid, also a tablespoon of lemon or orange juice. Beat 3/4 cup cream until stiff also the white of a small egg until dry. Beat a scant 1/4 cup sugar into the white and into this fold the cream. Pipe the mixture on the figs in the glasses, chill and serve. Dried peaches or apricots may be prepared in the same way.

Potato Patties with Peas or Egg:—Select large potatoes of uniform shape and size. Pare, cut off a slice, then hollow to make cups or thin shells. Let stand in cold water till about ready to serve, then wipe dry and fry in deep fat. Drain on paper in a warm place, sprinkle the inside with a little salt and use as receptacles for cooked peas, nicely seasoned, or for poached egg, creamed fish or chicken, or almost any kind of vegetable. Serve very hot.

Breaded Lamb Chops:—Wipe the chops and dip in soft bread crumbs, then in egg beaten with 1/4 cup water, then in bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper. Place on a buttered baking-dish and bake 15 to 20 minutes. Serve with sauce made as follows: To 1 1/2 cups brown gravy add a dessert spoon of red currant jelly, and the same of tomato ketchup. Chopped pickles may be added if liked.

Smiles.

Sizing up Louis.—There recently came to a fashionable shoe-shop in Chicago a daughter of a man whose wealth has been acquired within very recent years. The young woman was disposed to patronize the clerk, and rejected a number of "classy" slippers he produced for her approval. Finally she said:

"I think, perhaps, I shall take these two pairs. But Louis XV. heels are too high for me. Give me a size lower—or, stay—perhaps Louis XIII. will be high enough."—Harper's.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was to officiate at an important service in London. The main entrance to the Abbey was opened, and a great space roped off so that the dignitaries might alight from their equipages unmolested. When a dusty four-wheeler crossed the square, driven by a fat, red-faced cabby, bobbies rushed out to head him off. "Get out of 'ere," one of them called briskly. "This entrance is reserved for the Archbishop."

With a wink and a backward jerk of his thumb the irrepressible cabby replied, cheerfully:

"I've the old duffer inside."—Christian Register.

Our S

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BY WIT

Author of "D the Door," " Alone," " "

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Our Serial Story

The Road of Living Men.

BY WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

Author of "Down Among Men," "Fate Knocks at the Door," "Red Fleece," "Routledge Rides Alone," "Midstream," "The Child and the Country," etc.

Serial Rights Secured.

IX.

My steps were noiseless in the sand. The hut was larger than I thought. Santell had entered many minutes before, and I had not seen him go. It was past the time Mary Romany had said for me to come. I would have waited longer, except for Yuan's straining to start down the river. There was no sound as I neared the door. Suddenly now the queer-pitched voice was upraised—like a cicada in some oppressive forest stillness:

"He's stealing you—that's all. . . . Waits for your father to go away—brings his party of Chinos. You catch him in a lie about his party, and he lies out of it. Now you're going. The old man will look me over—turn sick at the sight of me—and Santell flung himself forth.

The words were like nails. They are intact in recollection—all the polished heads of them. Santell felt what he said, and could not change. His mind had not many approaches. His face, as he rushed out, was startlingly flawless as ever, but just now the expression was so flighty that one could not seize upon a thought to stay the momentum behind. A handsome distempered child, this being tall as I. Yet though his rage held my attention, it was empty. The face softened apologetically, as he saw me; then as swiftly re-flushed with anger. He stamped away in the sand.

"Wait, Mr. Santell," I called. He turned.

"It did happen strangely," I said, speaking carefully as to a child, yet with no will to do so. "The news is as fresh to me almost as to you. They are killing missionaries down the river. A good friend sent a sort of rescue party after me. I had merely come with the hope of seeing Miss Romany—"

"I don't believe it."

"Won't you return with us?" "No. . . . Her father left her here with me," he said with a toss of his head. "I'll stay here on the plant—"

"You'd better come," the woman said. Santell was gone, and she turned to me. We walked swiftly, silently up the rising way. . . . Forcibly, I realized now how little I knew Mary Romany—save for the inner unutterable attraction.

"I'm very sorry you had to hear that," she said, as we climbed the hill. "It was certainly a new view of the matter."

"He's a boy in so many ways. Yet I should—oh, it's dreadful for him to be alone here, if the Chinese—"

"But don't you see—if he's afraid for your life—and you insist on going, his business is to follow you."

"Yes, but he doesn't see things as we—as others do. The mining operations are reality to him, and he's very loyal to my father. He's ruffled because things do not fashion to his plan, while he's in charge."

"There's only to leave him," Yuan said bitterly, when we joined him. "Yet wait—I might order one of my house-servants to stay as a guide and possible helper, and leave a note asking him again to join us at his convenience—"

He drew the curtains of the palanquin as he spoke. Mary Romany thanked him. The Chinese added to Santell's slender chances plainly relieved her mind. She had asked if she might not walk with us, but this was beyond the imagination of Yuan. For myself I didn't know how tired I was until the screen of the palanquin fell and we were on the way. . . . An hour passed, and another—a rapid, voiceless urging forward, Yuan and I side, by side, when the trail allowed. . . . There was a call from the Chinese far ahead in the night. When we came up, the native reported our boat, waiting in the river below.

"That is good," Yuan said gratefully. "There is a trifle over twenty miles to do—fast punting down stream and not yet nine o'clock. We shall be there by midnight."

. . . The moon lifted for a while, and we could see (from beneath the matting forward) the glistening bodies of the two punters, naked above the waist. But the

clouds gathered again, and the face of the water and the canyon-walls became one in blackness. Yuan made us understand that his position was a peculiar one; that his family, while not belonging to the societies so hostile to the foreigners, could not without loss of caste and fortune openly assist the whites. It was not necessary for him to point out the treatment accorded to poor Chinese home-makers when abroad, nor to remind us of what China has endured from English and Americans here. Yuan carefully enlarged our conception of the Chinese disregard of human life. No one could have made these matters stand out with less words, nor fairer. I perceived that our friend's future would be seriously menaced if he were found militant in our behalf. . . . Once I leaned forward to Mary Romany, and she took my hand.

"It's very wonderful to be here with you," I said, and I'm sure no one ever repeated that ancient sentence with more thrilling truth. . . .

A waver of red in the sky above Liu chuan—a gleam of red silk under crepe. Word from Yuan, and the boys at the long curving sculls strained harder. Two others joined them from the group aft, whose muttering had become louder, since the turn of the river and the red in the sky. The breathing of the four was curiously like the low hissing of a steam-exhaust. . . . The touch of her hands made me think of the music in Hong Kong.

"I never can remember the theme, only the spirit of that Chopin Larghetto," I said

"How strange," she whispered. "I was thinking of Hong Kong and that night just now. Our F Minor night. . . . How restless the Chinese are—"

"It's the schoolhouse near the Mission," Yuan said quietly. "These Chinese have fired it." . . . Then he added for us only to hear: "They've begun early. I'll put you off at our private landing. There'll be a keeper at the Gate. I'll cross over to Liu chuan—and see what can be done."

We slid past one of the cuts leading up to the Liu chuan cliffs. The fire stood out clearly. A junk floated by nearer shore, as we approached Yuan's landing. The natives in the two boats exchanged talk in a low voluble fashion. Yuan's face, caught in the lantern-ray, was like a weathered marble. . . . Mary Romany and I could whisper no more. We were thinking of the others. It was difficult to realize that our lives were exposed to any danger. . . . The other boat had turned and seemed to follow us slowly. Yuan spoke with sudden anger at one of the Chinese—for something that had been called back to the strangers.

"These are not all my personal servants," he said in English. "The river men are always awake to disorder."

. . . I knew enough to understand that the word of our presence had gone to the other boat. In spite of this, I did a thoughtless thing in my eagerness for Yuan to become active in behalf of those in Liu chuan.

"Don't think of it," I said, when he suggested accompanying us to the Gate. "Just leave us here—and hurry over."

My words might have made no difference. It is true, however, that even Yuan had not yet an accurate conception of the forces of the night; and his heart and soul were magnetized by the woman across the river. I had a fleeting sense of disaster as the boat swung out into the current once more, leaving us at the foot of the defile, that led upward to the wilted white pagoda marking the gate to the Kang Su estate.

We waited a moment in the silence. . . . A sentence which some one has taught me as a child came back to mind. . . . They shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint. . . . Now, I became very sure that the boat of the talkative strangers was slipping quietly toward us along to shore. Yuan's boat was out in mid-stream. Mary Romany stood very close to me. . . . There was more to that old scripture—something about "their" strength being renewed. . . . The sky was redder across the river.

The moon was shrouded, and the smell of rain freshened the air, the first drops splashing immediately. "Take my arm," I whispered. The way was narrow and winding, a wild and charming ascent in daylight. . . . Santell, alone up in Hsi tin lin, crossed my mind—perhaps because the woman was thinking of him: This took the tang from the adventure. . . . The other boat touched the landing below—low voices,

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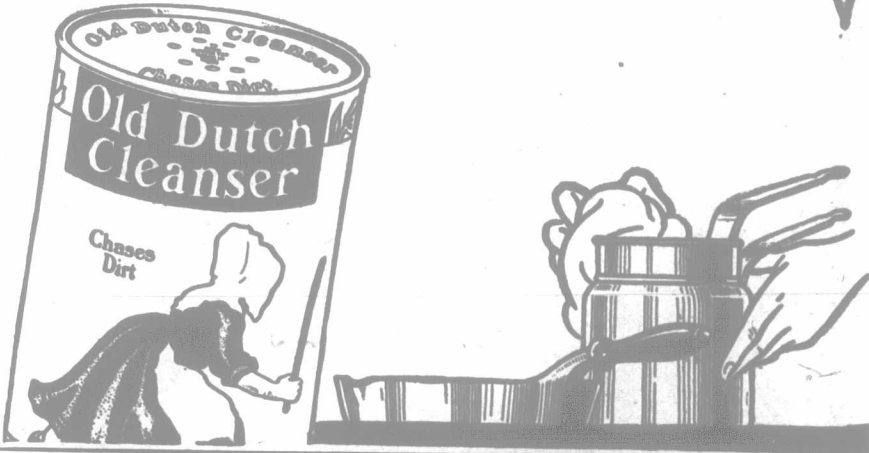
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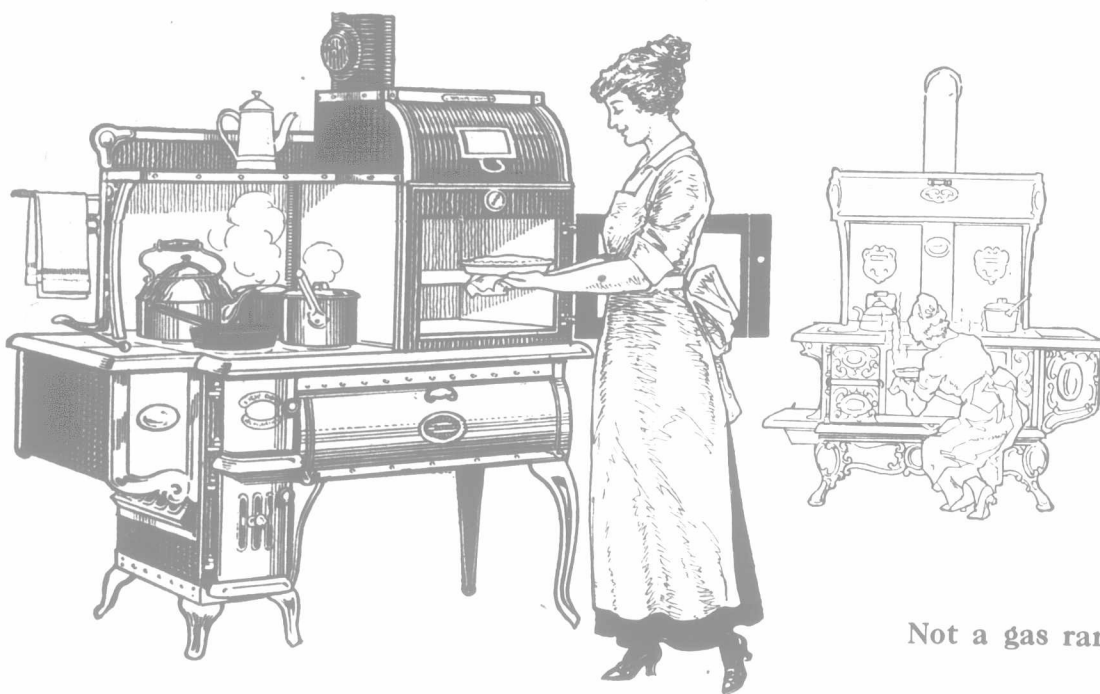
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LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

for coal or wood

To see the wonderful labor-saving features of the LIGHTER DAY RANGE you have only to send us the coupon. We will send you a book made up of the pictures we took of a housewife actually using the range. This is next best to seeing the range itself. Mail the coupon for a free copy.

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(Farmer's Advocate)

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Modern improvements on the farm are keeping pace with those in our great cities. The steel skyscraper and the latest in modern farm barns both have frameworks of steel, combining strength and roominess and lightning proof. A very instructive and practical booklet on the steel truss barn is one just published by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., of Preston, Ont. Neatly illustrated and particularly well edited, it gives very explicit details in barn construction from the galvanized air ducts in the basement to the skylight in the roof. The steel truss barn is the coming structure for the modern farm, and the man who is planning to build will appreciate securing this firm's booklet. Included in the booklet are several modern plans of farm and dairy barns—a few of the 288 plans of different types of barns that have been compiled by the barn architect department of the company.

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the glint of a moving light at the river-edge. Perversely I began to question myself, if I were not taking these unknown Chinese too seriously. A man is invariably as much afraid of his fear, as of his danger. . . . The strange party was following us up. I determined not to hurry to the Gate, lest it not be opened quickly, and the others overtake us. Rain, darkness, stillness, the woman, alien voices—and the red was wavering out of the sky across the river.

"We must step aside, and let them pass. I don't think they belong to Yuan's household," I whispered. Unquestioning she obeyed, holding fast to my arm, as we pressed through the thickness of foliage. Off the path the earth was slippery soft, where not woven with roots. There was no need to tell her to step lightly. She chose her way through the densities as softly as the ticking of the rain on the leaves. Farther and farther we penetrated. . . . The low volubility of the strange Chinese now abreast of us on the path, fell like sleet upon naked nerves. They were looking for us, suspicious of our landing, unknown devilry in their hearts. I saw the faces in the light they carried, light that leaked from a broken tin lantern. My left hand moved over to the woman's, which held so firmly to my right arm.

Upward they moved—four river-natives. . . . We heard them finally at the Gate, the beast-like monotony of intonation. . . . At this instant, a different sound seemed to come over the river.

"Do you hear anything?"

"Yes, a far-off shouting," she answered. And Yuan's figure of the old-mother dog rolling upon one of the litter curiously returned.

"We must go in deeper—they are coming back." I told her.

. . . . We heard them descending the path—voices that could not be brought down to a whisper, unfinished in tone and volume, voices of the preying night. Occasionally we caught the glow of the lantern beyond the wall of foliage. I feared they might find her sharp heel-mark, as it left the flinty path for the spongy thicket. Possibly they were not certain that we had left the boat; or they may have thought that we had entered Yuan's gardens. In any event, they passed on down to the landing. The woman was standing upon a hassock of roots, her left arm very close. My lips touched the seam at her shoulder—the fruition of that old impulse in the music-room in Hong Kong. She could not know.

To be continued.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief.

Contributions from April 7th to April 14th:

Ormiston Stewart, Stewart Hall, Ont., \$1.00; "Subscriber," Branchton, Ont., \$10.00; Marion and Irene Sleightholm, \$1.00; "Unknown," \$2.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; "S," \$6.80; Joseph Gagnon, Pine-wood, Ont., \$2.00; "A Friend," \$3.00; Jas. Elrick, Fergusonville, Ont., \$2.00. A pair of socks from "A Helper."

Amt. previously acknowledged, \$2,209.85

Total to April 14th..... \$2,244.65

Kindly address contributions to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ont.

If you can't go to the front, Give.

LETTER FROM THE BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

DEAR SIR,—Accept our most grateful thanks for your still another generous contribution to our Belgian Relief Fund of \$25 from the Dollar Chain givers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. They have done so much for our fund, enabling us to continue our effort on the lines of "little and often," which seems so much the most helpful way in the present cruel emergency. It was only about three weeks ago that we received a very grateful acknowledgement of the last £50 (pounds sterling) we were able to forward to the National Committee in Old London, and already, counting your gift of to-day, we have nearly

With Labor Scarce This Year This Standard Is a Real Necessity

The scarcity of farm labor is a very pressing problem. Every means must be taken to save both time and labor, because there are fewer to do the work on the farms this year.

Certainly, the old-style gravity method of separating cream should be replaced by the labor- and time-saving modern method. It only takes 15 minutes to skim the milk with a

Standard **MADE IN CANADA** Cream Separator

—and only a few minutes to wash the separator thoroughly; a mere fraction of the time taken by the tedious gravity method.

The Standard will save you more time than an ordinary cream separator. It is an exceedingly light-running machine, and a person therefore does not require frequent rests during the skimming. Its handle is placed exactly at the right height for easy turning, and it's a short lift to pour the milk into its low supply-can. The Standard was designed to save the utmost possible time and labor, as well as to establish remarkable skimming records. Even the oiling

is done automatically, the oil reservoir only requiring to be filled every two months. Just think of what such a machine would mean to you this busy year!

Think, too, how much extra money it would make for you. Government Dairy School Tests show that it skims down to .01 per cent., which means that it loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter-fat, or 2½ cents worth of cream (at 25c. a lb.), in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. You lose about \$12 per cow per year by using gravity methods instead of the Standard Cream Separator.



Don't delay your purchase. Now is the time to get a Standard. These are prosperous times on the farm, and almost every farmer can afford to own a high-class separator. In fact, from a dollar-and-cents standpoint no dairy farmer can afford not to own a Standard.

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reached \$140 towards our next remittance, all from voluntary givers, for, knowing how many claims there are, we make no direct appeal—only put a "thank you" into the papers as the money comes in.

We are supplied with ample proof that every dollar sent through this splendidly organized committee supplies food, meagre as it is, and only able to help towards the ONE-MEAL-A-DAY, which is all those starving people can hope for; but, still, it is definite and very real help to the Committee, and we hope to keep our fund going if our friends will continue to help us. We wish our Dollar Chain friends a peaceful blessed Easter and thank them heartily for their contributions.

Very faithfully yours,
H. A. BOOMER,

News of the Week

Toronto University has sent 2,500 graduates and undergraduates to the war.

Church Union was again recommended by the Union Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The resolution will be considered at the meeting of the Assembly in Winnipeg in June.

Richard Harding Davis, noted as war correspondent and novelist, died in New York State last week.

The British Army in France has been increased to 2,500,000.

The Allies are to land forces on another Greek island, Cephalonia.

French troops may be equipped with steel breast-plates, as well as steel helmets.

French, British and Japanese officers are now assisting in the command of the Russian artillery.

A battle has occurred in Mexico between the natives and the American troops under General Pershing, which went in pursuit of the infamous Villa, who, it is now reported, is dead. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Americans, who are fighting in a particularly difficult country. Carranza

some time ago asked for the withdrawal of all American troops.

At time of going to press there is a lull in infantry fighting at Verdun, although, after nearly 60 days of conflict, the artillery bombardment still goes on. General Petain's forces still hold tenaciously Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill, where another great attack is expected at any moment, notwithstanding the fact that the Germans, in spite of their free use of flaming liquids, have lost heavily. The Crown Prince seems determined to drive his men forward to the end. . . . From the East comes the word that the Turks at Trebizond and Sivas have been heavily reinforced by the Germans. General Lake, however, officially reports marked gain for the British troops in Mesopotamia during the past fortnight. The relief of General Townshend, shut up for over 50 days in Kut-el-Amara, seems to be in sight. West of Erzeroum the Turks have been defeated after a six days' battle.

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

[For all Beavers from Senior Third Class to Junior High School Form, inclusive.]

An Early Riser.

BY NELLIE M. COYE.

When Mr. Toad crawled out of bed
He blinked his sleepy eyes;
And then began to hop about
And take some exercise.
His breakfast was the thing for which
He felt a great desire;
But flies and bugs are very scarce
Before May builds her fire.

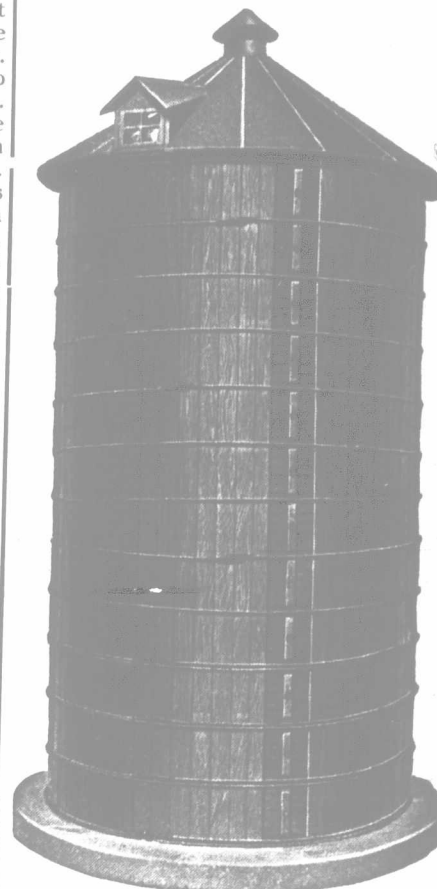
And so he squatted on the ground
In corner quite remote,
And did a very natural thing:
Began to change his coat.
And when the sun grew warm and bright,
And bugs began to fly,
Wise Mr. Toad was all prepared
The first one to espy.

Funnigrams.

Neutral.—Historical controversies are creeping into the schools. In a New York public institution attended by many races, during an examination in history the

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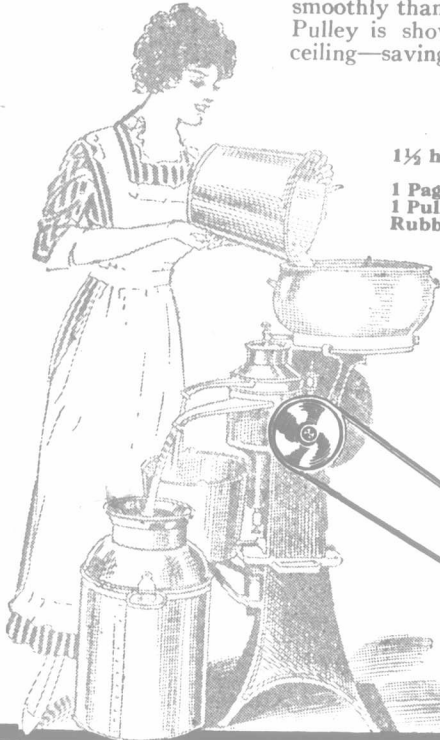
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Complete equipment to operate your separator by power: \$50.00
 1 1/2 h.-p. Page Engine, with Webster Magneto, as illustrated (The same engine with battery equipment costs \$42.50)
 1 Page Governor Pulley, as shown 8.50
 1 Pulley for Cream Separator 2.50
 Rubber Belting, 2 inches wide, 4-ply, per foot .18

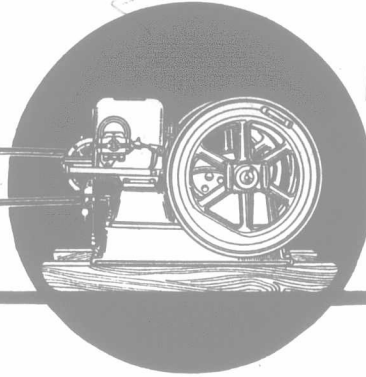
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If you wish to order the outfit described in this advertisement, state in letter the make of your separator, size of shaft for the plain pulley; and send along bank draft, money order or personal cheque. We ship promptly.

← This is the Governor Pulley



teacher asked a little chap, "Who discovered America?"

He was evidently thrown into a panic and hesitated, much to the teacher's surprise, to make any reply.

"Oh, please, ma'am," he finally stammered, "ask me somethin' else."

"Something else, Jimmy? Why should I do that?"

"The fellers was talkin' 'bout it yesterday," replied Jimmy. "Pat McGee said it was discovered by an Irish saint, Olaf he said it was a sailor from Norway, and Giovanni said it was Columbus, an' if you'd 'a' seen what happened you wouldn't ask a little feller like me."

Kansas City Star.

Aunty's Joy.—"I told you last Sabbath, children," said the Sunday-school teacher, "that you should all try to make some one happy during the week. How many of you have?"

"I did," answered a boy promptly. "That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."—Boston Transcript.

My First Skate.

In giving the description of my first skate it is my intention to warn boys and girls who have had no experience at skating of dangers and misfortunes which are apt to befall them.

It was the fine bright morning of Feb. 26th., but it was biting cold—so cold that the least weight upon a board would cause it to crack. We boys had made up our minds that if the ice on the old mill-pond was frozen hard enough to hold us we would gather at Tom Cook's at one o'clock p. m., and enjoy an afternoon of skating. Really, I was so tickled to think I was going to learn to skate that I went there long before the appointed time. Soon there were quite a few of us, but we noticed that Bob Jones and another boy had not come so we called for them. Now that we were all together we hustled off to the pond.

We reached it in a very short time but I ran ahead of the others so that I could get skating before them. In my haste to get skating I put my skates on backwards. Of course, when they saw I had them on the wrong way they laughed at me and I felt too silly for anything. One boy came over and strapped the skates on in the proper way and fixed the skates right. Then everybody was ready.

Most of the boys were skating before I could get near the pond but with a boy to steady me I got there. He shoved and steadied me on the ice and I thought I was doing first-rate. Then he told me that in order to go ahead myself I had better learn to strike out. So he went away and I was obliged to do the best I could. Hardly had he left me when I fell down and raised a most terrible lump (as I thought it to be) upon the back of my head. One of the boys helped me to get up but on doing so I felt so sore that I thought I had better sit down and rest for a while.

When I saw the other boys enjoying the time I thought there was no use of me not trying to have some fun too, so I managed to get up and get a-going. I had forgotten how I was to do in order to go ahead so one boy told me to strike out. I had gone round and round the pond time and again and did pretty well for the first time but my ankles and feet felt tired. Yet I made up my mind that I would show them how I could skate and I got a-going again. I had not gone far when I found myself going in toward the shore, and for some reason or other I tripped and hit my head a nasty "whack" on part of an old democrat which was frozen in the pond. I lost my presence of mind but soon awoke to find myself lying on a couch in a neighboring house. Of course, I was very badly bruised, but I had been doctored up a bit. Still this did not stop me from learning to skate.

I can say I tried many times afterwards to skate but since then I have never been so unfortunate.

D. M. WESTINGTON.
 Welcome, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beaver.—I wonder if you have room for one more in your circle. I would like to join. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for thirty years. I am nine years old and am in the Senior Third Book at school. The story I like best in the reader is, "South West Wind Esq."

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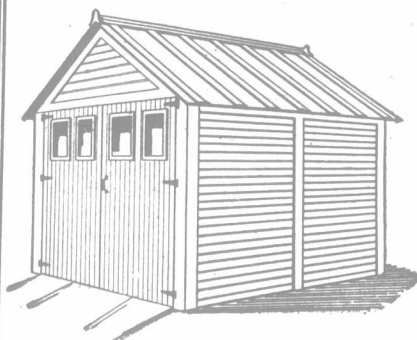
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CANADIAN NORTHERN

Our teacher's name is Miss Gillard, and we like her very much, but just now she has the measles and she caught them from me. I went away and I think I got them on the train. There are nine children besides me that have the measles, so our school is closed.

For a pet I have a dog named Sport, and he is so lively that we have to keep a block on the end of his chain so he won't chase the chickens.

We live on a farm of one hundred acres about half a mile from Springford.

As my letter is getting rather long I will close with a riddle.

What did the cat say when it came out of the ark.

Ans.—Is that Ar—a—rat?

I hope the waste paper basket has just got home from a feast when my letter arrives.

Springford, Ont. EWART VARDON.

Honor Roll.

As there is not space to publish all the letters the following names are given a place in the Honor Roll: Bessie McNaughton, Quebec; Elsie Mason, Georgina Smart, Melvin Carter, Veronica Houlahan, Grayce Jarvis, Lorne Hannah, Elmer Stoltz, Leila Stinson, Mildred Gile, Irene Scott, Leo Phillips, Effie McRae, Hilda Johnson, Alice Treffry.

Beaver Circle Notes.

The following wish Beavers to write to them:

Mildred Gile (age 13), Harlem, Ont. Irene Scott (Sr. III), Balaclava, Ont., wishes Robert Ripley to write to her. Effie McRae (age 11), Bainsville, Ont.

Riddles.

Why does the Kaiser like the fresh air? Ans.—Because he doesn't like the kitchen air (Kitchener). Sent by Elsie Mason, R. 1, Ballycrov, Ont.

Why is a doctor never sea-sick? Ans.—Because he is used to "see" sickness.—Georgina Smart, R. 3, Cookstown, Ont.

A little white house all full of meat, no doors nor window to get in to eat.—Ans.—An egg. Sent by Elmer Stoltz, R. 1, Ayr, Ont.

What goes up and down stairs on their heads? Ans.—The nails in our shoes—Alta Clarke.

Of what pain do we make light? Ans.—a window pane.

What is the closest relation to a tree? Ans.—Its branches.

Why does a stove smoke? Ans.—Because it can't chew. EPIE McRAE.

Our Junior Beavers.

(For Beavers up to Junior Third Class, inclusive.)

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. I read the Beavers Circle and think it is fine. I am 9 years old and am in the Sr. second class at school. Our teachers name is Miss Scott. I like her very much. For pets I have a horse, a dog and three cats. I hope the W. P. B. is not hungry. I will close with a riddle. What stands on one leg and has his heart in his head? Ans.—Cabbage. ANNIE NICHOL. R. R. 1, Listowel, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has been taking the Farmer's Advocate for some time and I enjoy reading the letters in the Beaver Circle very much but this is my first attempt to write to it. I live on a farm about four miles from Appin. Our school is about a half a mile from my home. I am in the second class and am ten years old. Our teacher's name is Miss Peters. Our school took first prize in parade at our school fair at Appin last fall. I will close now with a riddle. What is most like a cats tail? Ans.—A kittens tail.

Walker's, Ont. CHARLIE G. BOYD.
Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your Circle. As I saw my letter in the Advocate before I thought I would try again. Our teacher's name is Miss Johnstone. We like her very well. There are about 36 go to our school.

My father has taken the Advocate for about three years. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Spot and Jack. Well as my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle: When was beef the highest? Ans.—When the cow jumped over the moon.

MYRTLE GALBRAITH.
Milton, R. R. No. 4.

Age 9, Sr. II Class.
I wish some of the Beavers would write to me.

Mrs. Goodwife says:

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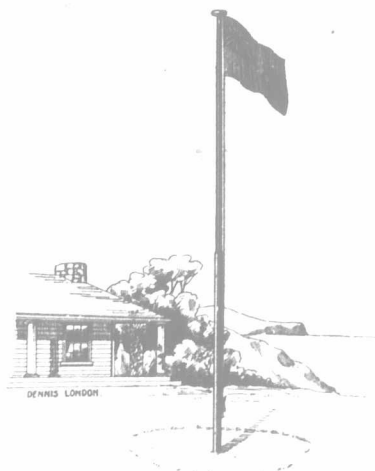
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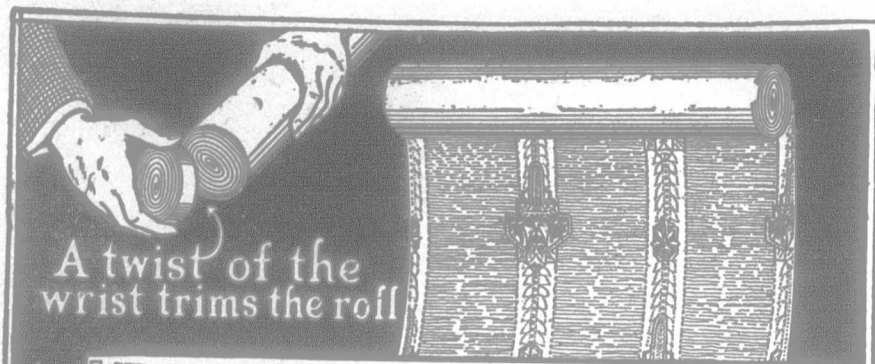
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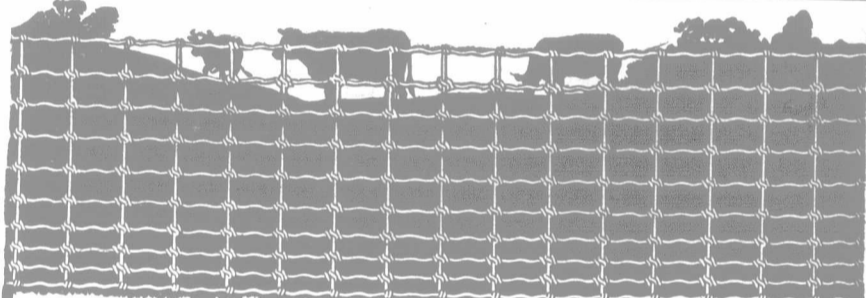
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"The Grand Trunk Pacific have a fine proposition, and I think they are doing their best to make the trip across the Continent pleasant and agreeable to their passengers. The management deserves great praise for their enterprise, the trains being very comfortable, and the service in the dining cars excellent. Advt.

Points to Consider When Purchasing a Railway Ticket.

A Canadian Pacific Railway ticket does not represent merely a means of transportation between given points. It, in addition, provides the traveller with every comfort and convenience, developed by modern railway science, "Safety First," with up-to-date equipment, unexcelled dining car service, palatial sleeping cars, in a word, everything that a railway can provide for the comfortable transportation of its passengers, including courtesy.

Lucky Find.—"Ah see yo' is house-cleanin'," said Mrs. Snow White. "Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green, "dey is nothin' lak' movin' things 'round once in a while. Why, I des come ercross a pair ob slippers under de bed dat Ah hadn't seen foh five yeahs." —Dallas News.

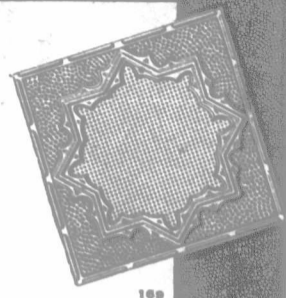
For fire-safety, inside the home use 'Metallic' Ceiling Plates

YOU can make your home fireproof and more attractive at small cost by using Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates. Many beautiful designs with cornices and mouldings for any style of room. You can put them on old walls as easily as new. Wash them or brighten up with paint whenever desired.

"Metallic" Ceiling Plates are sanitary, fireproof, inexpensive and good for a life time.

Write for booklet and prices. We manufacture all kinds of "Metallic" building materials and sell direct at lowest prices.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg

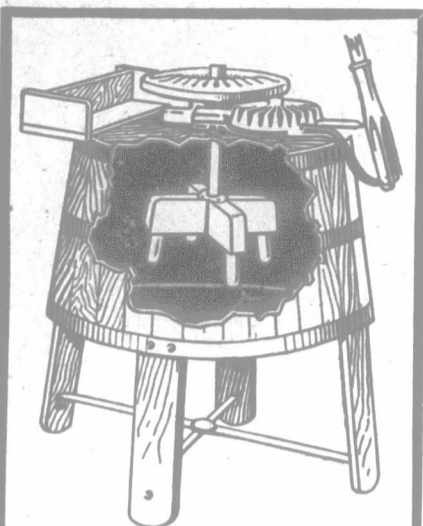


Write TO-DAY for FREE BOOK on SILO CONSTRUCTION

Advertisement for Burlington Perfect Silo. Includes illustration of a silo and a coupon to request a free book. Text: Any farmer can erect this silo without outside help—the best silo on the market to-day. Can be put up in 10 to 15 hours absolutely without scaffolding. In the BURLINGTON PERFECT SILO 2 x 6 inch Norway pine, selected dry stock, is used, with air-tight adjustable doors, all treated with special preservative, and painted dark red. Our patent galvanized steel cable bands are stronger than iron bands, and have many other advantages over iron rods, having sufficient elasticity to permit of the expansion and contraction due to change of seasons, keeping the silo tight at all times. You will be surprised, not only at the low cost of the Burlington Silo, but at the easy way it is erected. The book tells all about it. Write to-day, using the coupon below. THE NICHOLSON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED BURLINGTON, ONTARIO. Please send me your FREE BOOK on SILO CONSTRUCTION Name Address

Advertisement for SOW SIMMERS SEEDS. Established 1856. Our handsome Spring Catalogue now ready. A copy will be mailed free on request. J. A. SIMMERS Limited Bulbs, SEEDS, Plants Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for PURITY FLOUR. Costs a little more than the "other kind" of flour, but worth it in the quantity and quality of bread you bake from— More Bread and Better Bread



Washes Everything gently, but thoroughly

WHETHER the tub is full of clothes, or whether there are only a few, the Maxwell Washer is equally efficient. It washes and cleans delicate fabrics as well as blankets, tablecloths or sheets.

Maxwell

"HOME" WASHER

is the easiest running of all washers—made with high speed balance wheel, steel ball bearings and automatically cut gear wheels. Constructed of best quality Cypress and handsomely finished.

Insist on seeing the Maxwell Home Washer at your dealers, or write to us.

MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ont. Dept. A



The Deacon
SHIRT

WEAR COMFORT STYLE.

Each seam is double-stitched, each button sewn on to stay, each fabric chosen for its wearing qualities. They are cut with room enough for comfort and still to fit. Made of blue, grey and "khaki" flannels, and tweeds, serges and drills in good "everyday" colors and patterns. Each shirt is guaranteed to be satisfactory or your money will be refunded.

DEACON SHIRT COMPANY
BELLEVILLE, - CANADA 8



Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's life insurance for next week's money.

"I'm Going to Put My Money"

It has an interesting message for YOU. RACK CURD SEED CORN—All varieties. Write us for a list of varieties and prices. We have a large stock of all varieties of seed corn in all sizes and weights. Write to ST. JOACHIM CORN GROWERS CLUB, Box No. 4, St. Joseph, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Lamb Bursts Bloodvessel—Sowing Sunflower Seed for Silage.

1. I found a ewe lamb, three weeks old, which I had docked a week previous, very stupid. It seemed bloated and strained. I laid the trouble to constipation. I was going to treat for this when the lamb died. I was confident then it was not constipation, so opened it. The first thing that I noticed was that the small bowels were a dark blood-red. I soon found that all the blood in the system was in these bowels. The flesh was as white as if it had been killed in the usual way, and even the heart was empty and collapsed, the lungs showed some dark spots, and in the stomach was a ball of wool the size of a walnut, but floating free and not closing either of the openings. The large bowels were natural in every way. What caused death? I don't think the wool in the stomach or spots on lungs or the docking of tail, which was healing nicely, had anything to do with it.

2. Myself and several of my neighbors have ordered silos, and as they are rather new to most people here, we have received lots of advice. We were told for one thing to grow sunflowers with the corn, one every five or six feet in the row. They claimed it furnished a great deal of oil, which was an improvement to silage and did away with the need for using oil cake. Has any one had any experience with this, and if so would they oblige by giving results.

Ans.—1. The lamb evidently burst a bloodvessel and died as the result. This might have been occasioned by coughing or a sudden strain.

2. It is the universal practice to sow nothing with corn to improve its quality as silage. If handled and ensiled properly it requires nothing to improve it. Flax sown with oats makes a mixture that will provide oil if such is desired, and this method appears more feasible than mixing sunflowers in the corn. If any have had such experience as was described in the query we should be glad to give it space in these columns.

Suits Free!

Remarkable Cloth that Won't Wear Out! Now readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free! A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suiting. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think readers just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants sent to you all charges and postage paid and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now, don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent post card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid. Send 2 cent post card at once! Mention "The Advocate."—Adv.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, by large posters, is drawing the attention of the people to the shortage of paper material, and asking all to save waste paper and rags to be used in the manufacture of new papers of certain classes. There is a great need now for saving all the paper and rags commonly burned or otherwise wasted in the average household. A saving of these means genuine relief to Canada's paper industry. Rags and paper thus saved can be readily disposed of through the usual channels of collectors and dealers in these articles, and through the industrial Department of the Salvation Army in large centres.

I Will Tell You How to Make Poultry Healthy, Make Hens Lay, Make Chicks Grow

Now that mating time has arrived, it's up to you to see that your poultry get a tonic and internal antiseptics to make them vigorous and free of disease. Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.

In that condition your hens will lay better, you will get more healthy, fertile eggs and the chicks will stand a better show of reaching maturity. Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.

And, before the hatches come, I want to warn against gapes, leg weakness and indigestion, for these ailments are responsible for half the baby-chick losses. Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a—it will save you these losses.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

It's a Tonic—Not a Stimulant

Here are a few of the valuable ingredients in Pan-a-ce-a to meet the requirements of your poultry which I have just stated: *Nux Vomica*, a nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime*, a shell former; *Hyposulphite of Soda*, an internal antiseptic; *Quassia*, an appetizer; *Iron*, to enrich the blood, and other valuable ingredients, all well known and recommended by the highest medical and veterinary authorities.

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of Pan-a-ce-a is the fact that it has been on the market for 22 years and is growing in favor each year. Read the guarantee in the right-hand panel—that is your protection. There is a Dr. Hess dealer in your town, a man whom you know, a man who stands back of my guarantee and will return your money if Pan-a-ce-a fails to make good. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50 (duty paid).

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. sack, \$7.00 (duty paid)

Why pay the peddler twice my price?

Your stock need this tonic now to harden and condition them after the confined heavy feeding of winter. There's nothing better to put horses in trim for hard spring and summer work. Milk cows need it just now to prepare them for the heavy milking season ahead. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes all stock healthy, keeps them toned up and expels worms. Sold under money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. sack, \$7.00 (duty paid); smaller packages in proportion. Send 2c for my new free Stock Tonic book.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and sprinkle it in the nests, or, if your fowl are provided with a dust bath, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath every other week—the hens will do the rest. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy, sitting-top cans, 1 lb. 55c; 3-lb. can 85c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

Gilbert Hess
M.D., D.V.S.



FREE
If you have a sick or injured animal, write Dr. Hess, tell symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and he will send you a prescription and letter of advice free of charge.



Homeseekers Excursions

Every Tuesday, March to October
"All Rail"
Every Wednesday During Season Navigation
"Great Lakes Route"

Remember out on the prairies where last year Canada's Greatest Wheat Crop was produced there is a home waiting for you. The

CANADIAN PACIFIC
will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to succeed.
Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write W. A. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Impossi

Because C last year in wheat did figures that months of think that This, despite fore the grea was only in is now quo The fact is t congestion, w near at han the farmers or unable to have, there ulators who ing a settle turbance the alone for gra sorts that v supply to t all they will to see; they longer the wa the need wh will further r lack of tonn all the ship once more a there will sp ities for shipn period of ru Thus it is a how energetic may be and h there can no other fact tha mind is that part of the a partner of closer proxim area to Europ recognized foo will be the ea There are a personally pro Canadians not means by wh land more pr can get both t of the beast t is this eternal produced enric form or anot wise, farseeing ly profits by congestion the let Nature be man be ever s Fluctuations always be, but fall to the leve years ago is bounds of in figured on do when they dow been disappoint and had know big world ev known that t of such inflat known, too, th spurious and c needs of the m of the speculat have taught thorough the op may be, things return to the n At that there l in face of all portation across instances, a r figures. Meats, and vegetables tions, and mos they were. Of there is, of cor but there is a that no matter various spheres production, no prosecutes her cents and her and property a most but a te the streams of congestion of r

James Begg Ontario, write received an offi in their herd. View. She is a 5 per cent. fat. S old test in Jan milk, and an of 5.02 per cent.

Impossibility of Congestion.

Because Canada had the largest crop last year in her history, and because wheat did not keep up to the inflated figures that characterized it in the later months of 1914, there are people who think that this year we can pause. This, despite the fact that not long before the great crisis came dollar wheat was only in men's minds, and that it is now quoted at \$1.08 and \$1.09. The fact is that absolute and enduring congestion, which some people think is near at hand, is an impossibility. If the farmers themselves are unwilling or unable to store any surplus they may have, there are capitalists and speculators who will, knowing that following a settlement of the terrible disturbance there will be inquires not alone for grain but for produce of all sorts that will tax the channels of supply to the utmost. Nor is that all they will be sufficiently foresighted to see; they will also know that the longer the war lasts the greater will be the need when the end comes. They will further recognize that whatever the lack of tonnage may be now, with all the ships built for commerce once more available for that purpose there will speedily be plenty of facilities for shipment, even though the first period of rush may be overwhelming. Thus it is apparent that no matter how energetic and earnest our efforts may be and how satisfactory the results there can never be too much. Another fact that must ever be borne in mind is that Canada, being an integral part of the Empire and of necessity a partner of the Allies, as well as in closer proximity in a wide shipping area to Europe than any other of the recognized food-producing countries, she will be the earliest looked to.

There are other reasons besides the personally profitable that should prompt Canadians not to overlook any possible means by which they can make the land more productive—by which they can get both the most out of it and out of the beast that is on the land. There is this eternal truth, that every pound produced enriches the country in some form or another. Even of refuse the wise, farseeing man makes use—ultimately profits by. Thus of destructive congestion there can be no possibility, let Nature be ever so bountiful, let man be ever so energetic.

Fluctuations in prices there will always be, but that quotations will ever fall to the level of twenty-five or thirty years ago is at present beyond the bounds of imagination. Men who figured on dollar and a half wheat when they sowed last year have possibly been disappointed. If they had read, and had known the ordinary course of big world events, they would have known that there must be a decline of such inflation. They would have known, too, that such quotations were spurious and due not so much to the needs of the market as to the methods of the speculators. Their reason would have taught them, too, that, however thorough the operations of the marketers may be, things must and will ultimately return to the natural order of procedure. At that there has been, strange to say, in face of all the difficulties of transportation across the seas, in very few instances, a return to before-the-war figures. Meats, dairy produce, fruits and vegetables maintain their quotations, and most grains are higher than they were. Of the main causes of this there is, of course, no room to doubt, but there is an underlying realization that no matter how the nations in their various spheres endeavor to increase production, no matter how Germany prosecutes her ruthless slaying of innocents and her reckless wastage of life and property at sea, there can be at most but a temporary disturbance of the streams of trade and never a lasting congestion of marketable commodities.

Gossip.

James Begg & Son, of St. Thomas, Ontario, write that they have just received an official report on a heifer in their herd. This is Bernice of City View. She is a sister of the cow testing 5 per cent. fat. She finished her two-year-old test in January with 7,650 lbs. of milk, and an average butter-fat test of 5.02 per cent.

"Made Right—Sold Right"

Two of the Best Reasons in the World Why

Page Fence Wears Best

Made Right Finest quality of guaranteed No. 9 wire—galvanized more heavily than seems necessary, to be on the safe side. Made on the Page looms, that simply can't make fence with uneven wires—every rod looked tight for keeps—a lifetime of wear in it—sightly, strong, a perfect fence.

Sold Right Direct from factory to farm—no salesmen on the road—no agent's profits—no heavy selling expense. Every dollar you pay (except a few cents for our manufacturing profit), goes into the fence. There, it pays for extra years of fence service. Spent for other fence, a big part of it would go for agents' salaries and automobile hire.

Every rod we sell is guaranteed—but out of nearly 20,000 satisfied customers, not one has sent Page Fence back.

Send your name and address for

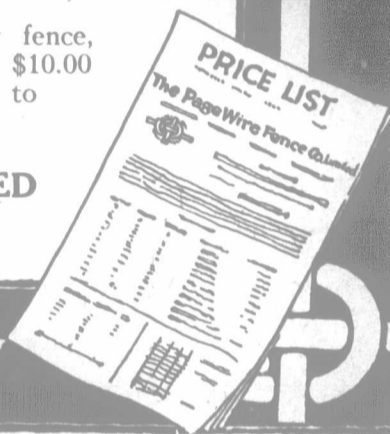
PAGE FENCE PRICE LIST

Easy to order from—all sizes shown—gates, poultry fence, netting—prices in plain figures—freight paid on all orders of \$10.00 and over. Get it now—Steel is advancing—you may have to pay more if you wait.

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

1143 King St., West, Toronto. 517 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal. 39 Dock St., St. John, N. E.



Get This Price List *Save Money by Buying Now*



26 babies poisoned in 11 states; fortunately some recovered.

Save the Babies

TANGLEFOOT

Catch the disease carrying fly that strays into your home with safe, efficient, non-poisonous TANGLEFOOT; not arsenic poison in an open saucer set within reach of the baby, or a can from which a poisoned wick protrudes, sweetened to attract both flies and babies.

Flies kill many babies, and fly poison more than all other poisons combined—

—But in homes where careful mothers have protected their babies from such risks by using only TANGLEFOOT, both dangers are avoided.

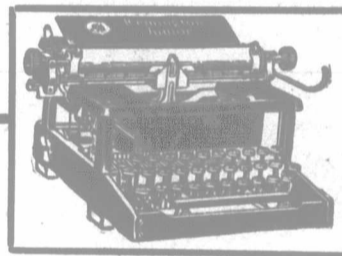
The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society reports 26 cases of arsenical poisoning from fly destroyers in 1915 in only 11 states; in 1914 there were 46 cases in 14 states.

It states editorially:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum."

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO., Walkerville, Ont. American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich. (65)



Here's A New Proposition

A Typewriter by Parcel Post on Ten Days' Free Examination.

This typewriter is not an unknown machine of unknown make. It is the

REMINGTON JUNIOR

The very latest addition to the great Remington family of typewriters. A new and smaller Remington—built for the needs of the professional man and the home.

At the end of 10 days, if you decide not to keep it, we will send you a new typewriter of \$65.00. Send us 13 monthly payments of \$5 each and the machine is yours. Just the machine you have always wanted, made by the most celebrated typewriter makers in the world, and sold on just the terms that suit you.

MAIL IT TO-DAY. FA

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (Incorporated) New York

327 Broadway New York

Send me a Remington Junior Typewriter, price \$65.00, on free examination. It is understood that I may return the machine, if I choose, within 10 days. If I decide to purchase it, I agree to pay for it in 13 monthly payments of \$5 each.



2,000 lbs. capacity—especially adapted for farm use. Write us for particulars.

We make a specialty of Farm Scales. Get one at our special price. C. Wilson & Son 45 Esplanade St. E. Toronto

ALWAYS FIRST

MANGEL "OUR IDEAL"

(Yellow Flesh)

The BEST Cropper
The BEST Keeper
The BEST Feeder
Canadian-grown Seed } 45c. per lb. Post Free
3 lbs. for \$1.00

TURNIP, Selected Elephant (Purple-top)—A very fine selection of this turnip. Heavy cropper. Long keeper. 50c. per lb., post free; 5 lbs. for \$2.00, post free.

Selected HOME GROWN and Imported Seeds—few as GOOD, none better.

OUR \$1.00 COLLECTION — (A GARDEN FULL)
27 Packets Vegetable and 5 Packets Flower Seeds.

Other collections at 50c., 18 packets; 25c., 10 packets. All post free.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

ONTARIO SEED CO. Successors, WATERLOO, ONTARIO





Average first year depreciation of the Ford car is \$125 as against \$250 to \$400 for practically any of the lower priced cars

It is difficult to set any definite figure for the depreciation of an automobile. So much depends on the condition of the individual car at the end of the season.

The average price paid for used cars in the \$1000-or-less class at any time during the first year is about \$250 to \$400 less than the first cost. But the average used Ford sells very quickly for \$125 less than the purchase price.

Compare the Ford depreciation cost of about \$10 a month with the probable \$30 or more a month that the other kind will cost you. Which is the better investment?

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring - 530
Ford Coupelet - 730
Ford Sedan - 890
Ford Town Car 780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

FORD, ONTARIO

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Another Money-Saver

Griffiths GIANT YOKE ROPE

Costs you less than a third the price of a Leather Breast Strap and gives you greater strength where you need it.

Note the heavy steel slide that bears the strain and wear of the yoke ring—the strong, hard rope that ensures greater strength.

90¢ PER PAIR POST COMPLETE WITH PAID SNAPS AND SLIDES. (\$1.00 west of Fort William.)

Order a pair from your dealer, or if he doesn't stock them write us and we will see that you are supplied. Get acquainted with Griffiths' Specialties. You get more value for less money by using them. WRITE to-day for Booklet entitled "What's New for the Stable."

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON,
68 Waterloo St., Stratford.

Clydesdale Stallion

For Sale. Cumberland Recruit (Imp. [1372] by Lothian Again. Inspected and approved, sure, active, fine disposition and a splendid stock horse. Reason for selling: want of help to attend to the business. Also a few young Shorthorn bulls.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.
Mildmay, G.T.R., Teeswater, C.P.R.

SEE THE DIFFERENCE

Here are two cans with glass sides inserted to show contents. On the left is an ordinary varnish stain. See the muddy sediment settled at the bottom. It must be stirred before using, and never gives good results. On the right is Campbell's Varnish Stain—clear as a crystal—no dregs or sediment. Its ingredients are scientifically unified. You can use it on any floor or furniture with perfect results.

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN
DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

There! we have given you two big reasons for using Campbell's in preference to all others. You'll find many other reasons in the first can you buy.

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you

LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK

Mr. Ekin Wallick, contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, and a national authority on home decoration, has written a charming and instructive book, "The Attractive Home." He tells all about rugs, lighting, pictures, furniture, and how to make an attractive home at small expense. Regular price, \$1.00. For forty-five (45) cents in stamps we will send you this book postpaid, and a half-pint can of Campbell's Varnish Stain, price 30 cents. \$1.30 worth for 45 cents. Write today and give name of nearest paint dealer or decorator.

Made by **CARPENTER-MORTON CO.** Boston, Mass.
Canadian Distributors **A. RAMSAY & SON CO.** Montreal, Can.

PORTER'S SEED POTATOES

Behind Every Bag is the Reputation of the Largest Potato Dealer in Canada Backed by the Strongest Organization Procurable. In fact Porter's seed potatoes are selected with as much care as you would use yourself. They are safe.

PORTER, MANZER, Limited, - - - **PERTH, N.B.**
Ontario Sales Office: -A. Mallinson, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Clydesdale Stallions.

Pacific (see illustration in this issue) was imported by W. L. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont., 1912, used in service there one season, and sold to J. W. Cowan, Cannington, Ont., where served three seasons. He was brought back March 14, 1916. Pacific is a massive horse, weighing a ton; he was a noted breeding horse in Scotland and a sire of many champions, the sire of the first-prize yearling stallion and filly at Midcalder, Scotland, 1913; sire of Imp. Sailor King, imported by Graham & Renfrew Co., and first at Toronto, Guelph, Ottawa and Chicago and championship; also Dinwoodie Star imp. (Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.,) that won first and champion at the leading shows in the United States. Pacific King [16405] a yearling sold at the Cowan sale to W. J. McCallum, Brampton, for \$430. Atlantic [17573] sired by Pacific, rising 2, at the same sale sold to Peter Morrison, Woodville, for \$360. He will stand for service in St. Mary's and vicinity 1916.

Another good stallion is the horse Sir Randolph imp. [12372] (9649) foaled 1903, sired by Moncrieffe Marquis (9953) [6735]. Sir Randolph had the Kintyre Premium in 1905, and lower Banffshire 1906; he was the sire of the four-year-old mare at Bishopton 1909, also sire of Randolph Romeo owned by Dr. Hassard, Markham, Ont., that won first and championship at Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa, 1915. Sir Randolph in the Old Land 1903 was first at Bishopton, first at Paisley, first at Beeth and reserve champion, and at Glasgow in 1904. He was first at Bishopton and champion, first at Paisley and champion, and at Glasgow Summer Show and at Auburn Show, and was in the short leet for Glasgow premium. He weighs a ton, and is as clean in the legs as when foaled.

Kings Arms imp. [6117] (31553) is a big, brown, thick horse, weighing 1,900 lbs., foaled 1904, faultless in build, a grand clean set of legs, very easy keeper; sired by Rosarto by Achilles by Dashwood by Darnley 222; dam, Ann of High Ersoch by Darnley's Last; he travelled seven seasons on the one route.

King Lynn imp. [10743] (14204) foaled 1905, imported by myself in 1910, and he has travelled 5 seasons on the one route. He is a beautiful bay, strip, 3 white feet, a very pretty horse, weight 1,900, a show horse; good, clean legs; sired by Acme by Baron's Pride, and has 4 registered dams.

These horses are all in good condition, clean in their legs, sound and sure foal getters. Any of the last three for sale; terms to suit the buyer; barns in town.

W. L. MOSSIP, St. Mary's, Ont.
Phone 177. Advt.

Gossip.

In requesting a change in their advertisement, Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin, Ont., write that their sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle last fall and winter were very good. Some of their animals went to Rodney, Brighton, Dundalk, Trenton, and to Waseca, Sask.

J. W. Burt & Sons, Aberdeen Farm, report the following recent sales: One cow to G. H. Murdoch, Wyevale, Ont.; one bull to G. P. Cole, Appleby, Ont.; one bull to John Early, Campbellville, Ont.; one bull to John Carney, Amaranth, Ont.; five yearling heifers to H. McCauley, Sask. This herd was founded in 1888, of imported stock, and has always been bred from the best. See advertisement.

In Bernice Gregory's Holstein sale at Lakeside, Ontario, advertised in this paper for April 25, are 21 females and 3 bulls, besides some high-class grades. Some of these cows will be officially tested before the sale and their actual records can be ascertained at that time, or previous by writing to Mr. Gregory. The cows are giving a good flow of milk. The season for sales will soon be over, and anyone at all interested in this class of dairy cattle should not fail to communicate with Mr. Gregory and get full particulars regarding the individuals he is offering at the buyer's own price on April 25.

EVERY MART
PRICE ONLY \$47.50

Do your duty when you need. Send to-day for full particulars.

→ **CA**
Preston
97 DOVER

CR

Where And what cream? We want the best and most for us. Write for Silver LO

CR

We think experience We try We need make it ship to particular Toronto

Send Sweet

We supply Sani St. Ca

CREAM

Ship your cream We pay all exp We supply cans We remit weekly We guarantee Ontario C

CR

We are prepared at all seasons of We pay express Write for part WESTERN ST. TH

"1900"

Sent free Write "1900" W 357 Yonge Street (Factory, 79-8

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A
MARTINDITCHER
AND ROAD GRADER
PRICE ONLY \$47.50
Own your own Ditching Machine
Do your draining when you need it. Send to-day for full particulars of this machine. 1854
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Some Shorthorn Sales in U. S. A.

One of the highest averages during the last few years, made by Shorthorns at public auction, occurred at the Uppermill Farm sale of Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Ia., March 29. At that time 42 head in their second annual sale averaged \$753, the total proceeds being \$32,060. The get of Imp. Villager in this auction maintained the reputation of this noted bull, as a sire of show and breeding stock. Six sons and one grandson of Villager averaged \$1,350, and eight daughters and one granddaughter averaged \$703. Females in the sale in calf to this bull, or with calves at foot sired by Villager, were much sought after. Village Crest, a double-bred son of Villager, was purchased by F. W. Harding for \$3,325. This was a commission executed for Dr. Caledonia Pereda, of Argentina. It required \$1,800 to buy Villager's Diamond a September calf, and the right to show him this season was reserved by Weaver & Garden. Village Favorite, a roan two-year-old, realized \$1,000 while Village Robin, also a roan by Villager, sold for \$1,100 to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Village Ordens, one of the good young bulls, sold at \$1,350. Village Venus 2nd, a white show heifer, and a winner on last season's circuit, sold at \$900 to a breeder who is building up a good herd. Lady Ordens 5th, with a white Villager calf at foot, was purchased at \$1,400. Another cow, Wimple 3rd, with a roan calf at side, went to Blair Bros., of Iowa, for \$1,500. Other prices paid for females were \$1,000 for Maurine, with a roan calf by Villager; \$1,025 for a daughter of Morning Star, and \$750 for Village Lovely, by Villager. The 35 females led into the ring averaged \$646.

At the Sittyton Grove Farm, Wheaton, Ill., Thomas Stanton sold 30 head of cattle at an average of \$644, and with the addition of 8 head listed by another breeder, an average of \$558 was realized on the entire sale. Mary Anne of Lancaster 42nd, an imported cow with a heifer at foot by Archer's Hope went to W. S. Fears for \$1,620. This was the highest price paid for a female at the sale. Flora's Queen 2nd, with a bull calf by Archer's Hope, changed hands at \$1,400. Ewing Bros., of Pontiac, Ill., purchased this cow and also the white bull, Village Hope, by Archer's Hope at \$1,000.


An average of \$630 indicates the success of a Shorthorn sale held by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo., on March 28, when 38 head were sold. The red, roan bull, Golden Count 2nd, was purchased for \$1,500 for export to Argentina. This young bull was first at the American Royal, and at the Missouri State Fair last season as a junior yearling. Scottish Marshall, an April yearling was also purchased at \$1,000 by the same buyers. One of the best young bulls in the consignment is said to have been Ontario Gloster, a full brother to Fair Acres Gloster, a successful show bull last season; \$1,125 was the price paid by C. J. McMaster. Scottish King, an April calf by Cumberland Marshall, went at the handsome price of \$1,500. Lespedeza Farm paid \$2,000 for the two-year-old Fair Gift, by Good Count. She was a female with a calf at side, by Gainford Marquis 2nd. Uppermill Farm paid \$1,825 for King's Gift, by Cumberland Marshall, and another cow, Ruberta's Image, by Cumberland Marshall, realized \$1,000.

Maasden & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia., on March 30 sold 43 head of Shorthorns in their annual auction for an average of \$472. The highest-priced animal of this sale was Imp. Cathy, by Proud Briton. She was a cow of good scale and quality and selling with a red bull calf at side, went to Col. C. E. Suppes, at \$1,540. Imp. Spicy Beauty 8th, by Proud Emblem, cost her buyer \$1,400, and Imp. Queen Blinkbonny sold for \$930. Proud Augusta, a daughter of Imp. Proud Marshall, sold for \$925. The highest priced bull was Village Earl, by Imp. Villager, which went to Geo. Atwood, for \$650.

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Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Unthrifty Filly.
Yearling filly was in good condition
when taken to the stable last fall.
She soon began to fail, and I discovered
that she had lice, and pin-worms. I
treated her for these and now she has
neither, but does not improve much.
She eats well, but is weak. She lies
a good deal. She has a watery swelling
on her knee, but is not lame.

G. G.
Ans.—The weakness was caused by
the lice and worms. No doubt she
will improve quickly as soon as she can
go out on grass. In the meantime mix
equal parts of gentian, ginger, nux
vomica and bicarbonate of soda, and
give her a heaping teaspoonful three
times daily. Feed liberally on hay of
first-class quality, rolled oats and bran,
and a few raw roots. See that she gets
regular exercise. The swelling on her
knee is a serous abscess. It should be
lanced at the lowest part to allow
escape of the serum, and then flushed
out twice daily until healed with a
5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid
or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. As
it is in connection with the knee it will
be wise to get a veterinarian to operate.

Miscellaneous.

For Smut.

1. Is it wise to feed sulphur and
salt mixed, say one pound of sulphur
to ten pounds of salt, to stock, espe-
cially horses?

2. Give a simple receipt of how to
treat seed grain for smut. E. T. M.

Ans.—It would do no harm given
only in quantity that the horses or
other stock would eat at will.

2. See issue of March 16 special
article on smut. Use formalin as
directed, either 1 pt. or 1 lb. to 42
gals. of water, or the same quantity
to 30 gals. of water as recommended
by Prof. Howitt in last week's issue.
Sprinkle the seed thoroughly with this
mixture, shovelling it over until each
seed is wet. Cover with sacks or
canvas for 2 hours, dry and sow.

Gossip.

The following resolution was recently
passed by the Directors of North York
Farmers' Institute:

"That we, the members and Executive
Committee of the North York Farmers'
Institute hereby protest against the
present manner of recruiting in country
districts, as we are of the opinion that
one man beside the owner, should be
left on a one-hundred-acre farm. Owing
to the scarcity of farm labor, the land
will be left uncultivated. If it is found
that a sufficient number of recruits
cannot be obtained by leaving one man,
besides the owner for each one hundred
acres, we would recommend that a
moderate form of conscription be adopted
similar to that of England; and that a
copy of this resolution be forwarded
to the Minister of Agriculture of Ont-
ario, and the Dominion."

Colonel W. C. Gorcas, Surgeon-
General of the army, tells this story
about a National Guard encampment
last summer:

"Jim Wheeler, a new volunteer who
had not quite learned his business, was
on sentry duty one night, when a friend,
knowing his fondness for pie, brought
him one from the canteen.

"While he sat quietly on the grass de-
vouring the pie, the major sauntered up
in undress uniform. Not recognizing
him, the sentry did not salute, so the
major stopped and asked, 'What's that
you have there?'

"Pie," answered Jim, good naturedly.
"Splash pie. Have a bite?"

"The major frowned. 'Do you know
who I am?' he asked haughtily.

"No," the sentry answered, "unless
you're the major's groom."

"The major shook his head.

"The father from the village?"

"No," responded the other.

"Maybe," the sentry laughed, "may-
be you're the major's horse?"

"I am the major," came the stern
reply.

"That's all right," exclaimed the sentry.
"Hold the pie, will you, while I present
myself?"

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Sore
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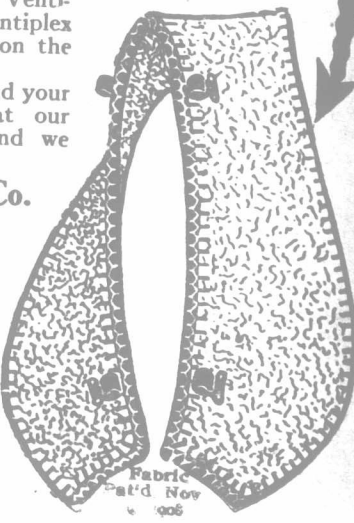
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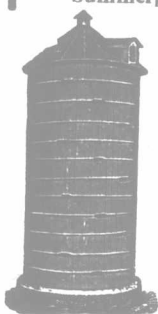
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Young stock is sired by Elm Park Rival 4311. Our heifers are bred to Hector 9080, a worthy son of Prince Bravo, champion at Toronto 1914. Bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

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For Sale—Eight-month-old Hereford Bull calf, Bonole Boy 8th 1944. Sire Bonnie Brae 61st 14155. Price and particulars.

GOODISON FARM, Sarnia, Ont.

Tweedhill—Aberdeen-Angus. Choir young bulls of serviceable age—180 females. If you want anything in this line write: James Sharp, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ontario—Cheltenham, C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus—A few choice heifers and three young bulls from the imported sire "Pradama" for sale. Apply to A. DINSMORE, Mgr., Grape Grange Farm, Clarksburg, Ontario. 1 1/2 miles from Thorburn, G.T.R.

Balmedie—Aberdeen-Angus—Get a high-champion sire and Angus bull and breed the from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-year-old heifers.

T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont.

Aberdeen Farm has for present offering some choice young Aberdeen-Angus of both sexes, prices reasonable.

J. W. Burt & Sons
Hillsburg, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Fire Proof Roofing for House.

I have a dwelling house with a square pitch roof covered with old-style, shaved cedar shingles which have been on about fifty years. Has had an occasional application of coal-tar and is perfectly water-tight. As the shingles are somewhat rough and weathered I would like to know of an application that would render them less liable to catch fire from chimneys. The roof is perfectly plain, two chimneys in ridge. Have thought of applying coal-tar with what sand would adhere to it while wet. Would like to have advice on the matter.

C. R. P.

Ans.—Coal-tar is sometimes used as a preservative for a roof, and it makes the roof water-tight, but we doubt if it is proof against fire, as many coal-tar products burn readily. By applying sand it would possibly lessen the danger of sparks from the chimney firing the roof. There is also a roofing pitch which may be applied hot and fine gravel or sand scattered over the top. For a fire-proof roof slate, cement or metal would no doubt be preferable to the tar products.

Fertilizing for Mangels—Cement for Root Cellar.

1. Is it advisable to manure a one-year-old sod before plowing it for mangels, or would it be better to plow the sod first and work the manure in?
2. Is turning sod flat preferable to ridging it?
3. Is nitrate of soda a good fertilizer to apply for the mangel crop? How much should be applied to the acre?
4. What would be the cost of material for a concrete root cellar 14 by 18 feet, 8 feet high and one foot thick, the barn wall to serve for one end? I also wish to put on a cement roof. Gravel is 25 cents a yard. C. W. T.

Ans.—1. We would prefer plowing the sod first and cultivate in the manure.
2. For spring plowing we believe turning the sod flat is better than ridging.

3. Nitrate of soda is a good fertilizer, and may be applied at time of sowing the mangel seed or after growth has commenced. Nitrate of soda is quick acting and, therefore, ought not to be applied long before the crop is ready to assimilate its nitrogen. From 125 to 150 pounds per acre is considered a fairly good application.

4. About 22 yards of gravel will be required to build the walls and roof at 25 cents per yard will cost \$5.50. Mixing the concrete in the proportions of one of cement to 8 parts gravel, about 19 barrels of cement will be required, which should be figured at the price of cement at your local dealers. It will be necessary to use woven wire in the roof in addition to the steel rails.

Summer School.

The Ontario Agricultural College has made arrangements for its second Annual Summer School for Rural Leadership. It is the purpose of this school to discuss the Country Home, School and Church, and their relationship to the community life. Along with these subjects will be given a few outline lectures on such subjects as Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Chemistry of the Farm, etc., with the idea of bringing all rural leaders, such as clergymen, teachers, etc., more closely in touch and sympathy with the problems of the farmer and agriculture.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS IN CALF

We are offering at reasonable prices a few two-year-old heifers that are in calf to our choice herd bulls. These heifers are by imported sires and dams.

Correspondence solicited, or come and make your own selection.

Clydesdale Teams **LARKIN FARMS** QUEENSTON, ONTARIO
Prices Reasonable

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Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHIRES

For Sale—A few choice young bulls, cows and heifers, of high-class quality, choice breeding and from splendid milking dams. Also two young stallions and a few mares and fillies. Prices reasonable. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Weston, Ont. C.P.R., G.T.R. & Electric Railway L-D Phone.

Woodholme Shorthorns For Sale—Four bulls sired by imp. Lord Gordon, fit to head good herds and a number of cheap bulls for graded herds, money. Mail orders filled with greatest care. Write your wants.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ontario

Quality Scotch Shorthorns—High-class breeding—We have fitted for immediate sale several extra choice young bulls of serviceable age at a price, quality and breeding considered that cannot be duplicated in the country; also high-class heifers.

RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont.

Maple Shade Farm Shorthorns The products of this herd have been in very strong demand. There's a reason many females for sale, but can show a few which should interest you.

Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R. Mvrtle C.P.R. W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.

"Maple Hall Farm" Shorthorns Three choice young bulls, eight cows and some young cows with calves at foot. Two-year-old heifers and younger ones.

O. BIRRELL & SON, Claremont, Ontario.
Stations: Greenburn, C. N. R., Claremont, C. P. R., Pickering, G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Shropshires—T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario. With 125 head to select from, we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, rich bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by Toronto 1st-prize ram; high-class lot.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—Two bulls, serviceable age, both good ones and are offering females of all ages. Have some choice heifers bred to Clansman—87809—; also two mares in foal, 3 and 4 years old, and one 2-year-old filly. All from imp. stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont. L-D. Phone.

Spruce Glen Shorthorns When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 7 head to select from. Misses Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows, and bred just right.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS. Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season. Trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.

Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Mvrtle C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

Shorthorns 10 Bulls Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns—For sale, 9 bulls of serviceable age. We can interest you in a real good bull at a right price, for herd headers or use on grade herds. Some sired by (Imp.) Loyal Scott; also females. Write us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont., Sta. C. P. R., 11 miles east of Guelph

**8 Out of 10
Every**

Pellets in the charge get home in the killing circle every time when you use a

GREENER GUN

This means a "bigger bag" of "clean kills." The Greener system of choke-boring has been imitated since 1870, but never equalled—all Greener Guns are hard hitters and far shooters and they make ideal duck guns.

Send for particulars of stock, with Catalogue F.A. 2 and free booklet.

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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In every community to ride and exhibit a sample 1916 Hyslop Bicycle.

10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

TWO CENTS is all it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art folder showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. **MAKE MONEY** taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries. **DO NOT BUY** until you know what we can do for you. Write to-day. **HYSLOP BROTHERS, LIMITED**
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In Forty-five Years
The Mutual Life of Canada
never went back on a guarantee.

WANTED: — By the Farmers' Club of Cleveland, one Pure Bred Registered Dairy **SHORTHORN BULL**

One whose dam is recorded in the R. O. P. test preferred. Must be two years old or upward; reply at once, stating price. Address:—

Mr. C. C. Healy, Richmond, Quebec
Secretary - Treasurer

1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1916
SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Good quality and choice breeding. Come and see our herd and flock.

MISS C. S. D. H. (Candeboye, R.R. 1, Ont)
Farm one mile west of Candeboye—Telephone

For Sale Five Shorthorn Bulls, 12 to 18 months old, from good milking dams. Two red and 3 roans, (price right). Also one good roan bull, 8 mos. old, at a special Rosebud, a tickle rod one. Write us, or better, come and see.

JOHN SENN, & Son, Caledonia, R.R. 3
Caledonia Sta., G.T.R.

Shorthorns bulls, females, reds, roans, e. e. quality. Breeding milkers over 60 years. Cows milking 50 lbs. a day. Big, fleshy cows that will nurse calves right. Prices easy, write **Thomas Graham, R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

Cold Storage and Cost of Living.

Cold storage promises as the years pass to have a greater and greater effect on the cost of living. Not only store-keepers and hotel-keepers, but ordinary householders in increasing numbers are coming to recognize that the buying of food in quantities and preserving in cold storage means a satisfactory dividend on investment. Hence the general interest possessed by bulletin 44, under the title of "The Cold Storage of Food Products," and written by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion, and Joseph Burgess, Cold Storage Inspector. Every person who makes use of a kitchen refrigerator, or places milk, butter, meats, fruits or vegetables in a cool cellar, puts into practice the principles which underlie the operation of the most up-to-date cold storage warehouse, and follows in some particulars the methods described in this comprehensive and informative publication. An example of the benefits derived from the system is furnished in the suggestion that if it were not for the cold storage facilities which are now available the price of eggs would, for lack of an immediate market, go so low during the laying period of the spring and early summer that production would be seriously discouraged, while the scarcity that would result during the season of non-supply would boost prices for all kinds of eggs to such an extent as to make them prohibitive for the majority of people. Eggs are but one of the articles of food the price of which is regulated, and to some extent standardized, by cold storage. Dairy products, meat, fish and fruit can be so kept and preserved if the treatment set out in this bulletin, which can be had for the mere effort of application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, be followed. It outlines all the methods and processes that are pursued in the handling, storing, shipping, and preservation of such perishable articles as apples, butter, cheese, vegetables, eggs, fish, game, lard, meats, milk and poultry, the necessary temperature being given in each instance, and also in the care of furs and woollens.

To A Soger's Louse.

(Written in the trenches in Flanders by a private of the Dandy Ninth, the following humorous verses are characteristic of the cheerful spirit of the troops in face of the enemy.)

Wee scampering, irritatin' scunner,
Hoo dare ye worry me, I wunner;
As if I hadna lots ta dae
Blockin the road tae auld Calais
Without ye.

Ye hardly let me hae a doze,
For ye're paradin' richt across
Ma back, ma neck, an' doon ma spin,
Thinkin', na doot, ye're dain' fine
Sookin' ma bluid.

When at ma country's ca' I came
Tae fecht for Beauty, King an' hame
I read ma Yellow Form twice—
But it said naught about fechtin' lice,
Or I'd hae gibbered.

When "Little Willies" skif ma heid,
An' me about tae draw a bead,
I fain would stop tae scart ma back
Tae shift ye aff the bitten track
Afore I fire.

When through the shirt of Sister Sue
I search maist carefully for you,
I smile to think the busy wench
Nair dreams her seams mak' sic a trench
Tae gie ye cover.

What Labyrinthine dugouts, too,
Ye're makin' in oor kilts the noot!
Ye're reinforcements tak the bun,
Encouraged by the Flanders sun,
Tae keep us lively.

Gott strafe ye, little kittlin' beast,
Ye maybe think ye'll mak a feast
O' me; but no, ye'll get a "had"
When next ye try, to tromp ma
Across ma kist.

The mixture in the bath here
Is bound tae mak' ye disappear
Nae mair I'll need tae mak' ye chick,
An dose, they say, will dae the trick
As shure as death.

A Member of the 9th R. S. in "The Globe"

Made in Canada

Tarvia

Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust—

Dust costs money—

Dusty roads are expensive, for the presence of dust means that costly road material is being cast away to the four winds of heaven. Sooner or later it must be replaced at greater expense.

The taxpayer *foots* these bills.

Ordinary waterbound macadam is not sufficiently bonded to resist modern traffic. A stronger binder is needed. That is why many Canadian towns are turning to Tarvia—a coal tar preparation of great adhesive power, which is used to cement the stone together.

Under heavy loads a tarviated road is somewhat elastic—not brittle—and traffic wears it smoother. The Tarvia also has the effect of making the road surface waterproof and preventing raveling by rain torrents.

The addition of Tarvia to the macadam costs so little that it is more than balanced by the saving

in maintenance expense. The road, instead of being torn up by traffic and blown away by the winds, stays where it is put, and the annual repair bill is reduced materially.

Tarvia is made in three grades: "Tarvia-X" for new or rebuilt roads and pavements, "Tarvia-A" for surface application, and "Tarvia-B" for dust prevention and road preservation.

If you want better roads and lower taxes, our Special Service Department can greatly assist you. Write to nearest office regarding road conditions or problem in your vicinity, and the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free.

Write nearest office for free illustrated booklet.

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Galt-Preston Macadamized Road, Waterloo Co., Ont. Treated with "Tarvia-B." 1914.

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From 12 to 14 months old, from good dams and by our stock bull, College Duke -85912-. Address:

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Farmer's Advocate London, Ontario

Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale, 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding, and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

411 CHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service Scotch families, and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years and still it grows. There is a reason. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

10 Shorthorn Bulls and 40 females. Shropshires and Cotswolds ewes for sale at prices within the reach of all.

JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Females SHORTHORNS Females I can supply females of the most popular Scotch families, Crimons Flowers, Minas, Lady Fannies Nonpareil Butterflies, Amies, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Marr Emmas, Marr Misses and Clarets. (Few bulls.) **A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT., Myrtle, C.P.R. & G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.**

Oak Lodge Stock Farm Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, bred from dam of milking strain. Two bulls, twelve months old. Will be sold at a price that will please customers.

J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Smoking Meat.

1. How long should the meat (hams and shoulders) remain in pickle before it is smoked?
2. What is the best method of smoking meat?
3. How long should it be left exposed to the smoke?
4. Is a milk-house a good place to keep it after it has been smoked?
5. What is the best preparation to rub on cured meat, or on the bag by which it is suspended? F. S.

Ans.—1. It is advisable to rub the meat a couple of times with salt, then place in a brine for three or four weeks.

2. Any small building may be used and the meat suspended by cross-bars or hooks from the top. The fire-box may be placed in the centre of the building or built outside and the smoke admitted through a flue. For a small quantity of meat an ordinary barrel may be used as a substitute for a smoke house. Hickory, birch or maple wood may be used for smoking the meat. Corn cobs are often used.

3. If the fire is kept going continuously, three days should be sufficient. When the fire is lit only during the day it requires about twice as long to smoke the meat properly.

4. The milk-house will be a suitable place if it is cool, dry and fairly dark.

5. Smoked meat has been kept satisfactorily by wrapping it in sheeting, and then dipping it in thick whitewash containing glue.

Effect of Silage on Cows' Teeth—Contagious Abortion.

1. If a man started to work on the 29th day of December, when would he have two months in? Also if he started on the first day of January, when would he have two months in?

2. What is your knowledge in regards to silage destroying the cattle's teeth? I heard a drover say that he saw good young cows on the Toronto market without a tooth from the effects of eating silage.

3. I have had some trouble with my two-year-old heifers. They abort at from three to seven weeks. One cow and four heifers have aborted. Is there any preventive for this trouble? W. G. G.

Ans.—1. Hiring by the month, twenty-six working days comprise a month. When a man hires for two months and commences work on the 29th day of December, his time would be in on the evening of February 28. Commencing January 1, he would be required to work January and February.

2. Good silage is not believed to have any detrimental effect on the teeth of the animal to which it is fed.

3. Evidently the herd is affected with contagious abortion, which is a stubborn disease to combat. The usual treatment is to isolate all aborted cows, burn all foetuses and afterbirths, and take great care that infection is not conveyed from diseased to healthy animals, by attendant or stable utensils. By proper disinfection of the females immediately following abortion or premature birth, future sterility and abortion may be guarded against. The vagina of heifers and cows should be disinfected for a period before and after breeding until conception is assured. The genital organs of breeding bulls should also be washed prior to and after service. Thirty grains of corrosive sublimate to one gallon of water is a disinfectant commonly used. The solution should be heated to 100 degrees Fahr. before using. The disinfectant should be used daily on the females until the womb is about closed, then a little should be injected daily into the vagina. It is advisable to disinfect the tail and hind quarters of all pregnant cows once daily. It is probably wise not to breed a cow that has aborted for at least six months, and then use a bull that is known to be free from the disease. By taking every precaution regarding the disinfecting of both stable and herd, it is possible to control the disease.



The Stove Problem Solved

This Book is the most important guide to stove buying ever issued in Canada. It's a fitting keystone to three generations of success by the Gurney Foundry Co., the largest makers of Stoves, etc., in the Empire.

Takes all the uncertainty, all the dicker-ing out of the stove buying. Gives you new low fixed freight-paid prices on every Gurney-Oxford stove whether you buy it from our factories direct or through your local dealer. Gives weights and full descriptions of the steel and iron stoves, ranges, feeders, heaters, furnaces, boilers, etc., we make, shows you through the greatest stove foundries in the British Empire. Explains our 100 day Guarantee Plan.

You take absolutely no chances in buying a Gurney-Oxford. Our new, low freight-paid prices put money in your pocket and the 100 Day Guarantee Plan means that you may return your stove after using it 100 days if not as represented and we return your money. Such a wide, protective guarantee has never been made before by a responsible firm, the size of the Gurney Foundry Co.

Remember a stove is one of the most important things you can buy. Whether you'll have good cooking, economy in fuel and satisfaction—or whether it will be wasted food, big fuel bills, repairs, arguments and "nerves" for your wife, for years and years to come, depends on the care with which you buy your stove.

We say get the new Gurney-Oxford Catalogue "The Stove Problem Solved." It is entirely free and writing for it puts you under no obligation whatever. Send a postal to-day. Address:

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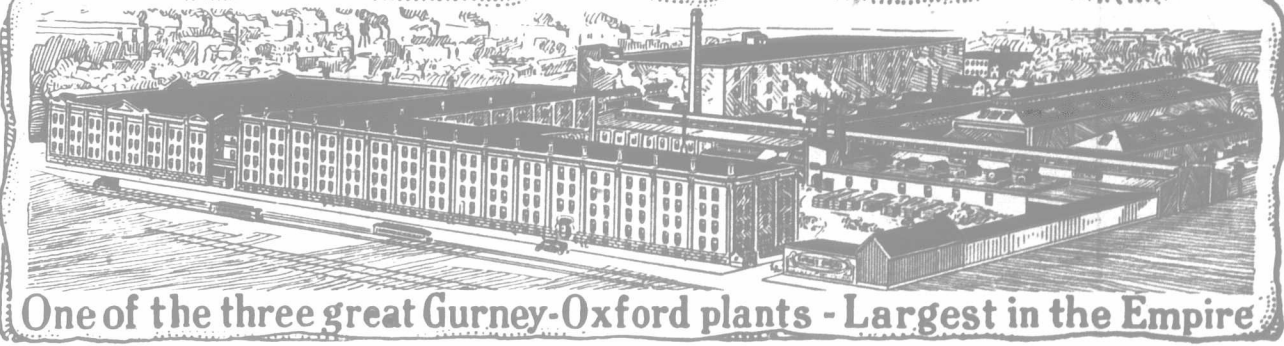


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One of the three great Gurney-Oxford plants - Largest in the Empire

Twenty Imported Bulls

These imported bulls, along with 10 home-bred bulls, may now be seen at our farms. There are some choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time. Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT
Wilmington Jct., G. T. R.
Wilmington Phone or Telegraph.

The Salem Shorthorns

are headed by "Gainford Marquis" (Imp.). Records prove that he is the greatest Shorthorn show and breeding bull in existence. Special offering: Eight bulls from eight to fifteen months.

J. A. WATT,
Elora, Ont., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS

Five high-class bulls, from 10 to 15 months, were bred by Real Sultan, others just as good. Am pricing them low, as it is getting late in the season. A few heifers and young cows to offer, some milk-ing families. Freight paid.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We are offering choice young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. Cows in calf, heifers from 1 to 2 yrs of age. Also our big, thick stock bull, Barmptos Sailor. A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Stations.

Fletcher's Shorthorns—Our herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns are mostly direct from imp. stock. Three very choice bulls for sale, also females. **GEO. D. FLETCHER**
R.R. 1, Erin, Ont. L-D Phone. Erin Sta. C.P.R.



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25c., 50c. and \$1.00

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COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE OF

Holstein Cattle

25 PURE BREDS (22 Females, 3 Males)
10 Grades on

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916

Lot 30, Con. 11, East Nissouri

One mile east of Uniondale Station, Ont., C. P. R., 6 miles south east of St. Mary's.

These are a choice lot. There are daughters and grand daughters from such noted sires as Sir Admiral Ormsby, Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde, Brookbanks Butter Baron.

TERMS OF SALE:—6 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes or a discount of 6 per cent per annum, off for cash.

For further particulars write:—

BERNICE GREGORY, Prop.
R. R. No. 2, Lakeside, Ontario

When Building—Specify

MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut
Write for Booklet.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Hamilton, Ontario

19 BULLS—HOLSTEINS

From 18 to 24 months old. Grandsons of "King" and "Queen" of the Pontiacs. "Rag" and "Daisy" are the best of the breed.

is to you.

R. M. HOLSTEIN

Alderley

Two yearling bulls ready for sale. See our advertisement in the Morton's Main Plans.

R. KENNEDY

Lightning Rod Protection.

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec. On the 25th and 26th of the month, 34 barns and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodged. When it is remembered that lightning loss upon farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over \$400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as to the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. When, however, insurance officials make such statements as that quoted above it is apparent that only a small part of the ultimate loss is borne by them. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning, but the farmers pay the price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning must be provided for through an increased premium paid by farmers for their insurance. It is therefore advisable for those who must pay this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire in rural districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning losses, and almost unanimously make a reduction in premium on protected risks.

In European countries, particularly in France and Germany, all public buildings are protected; school authorities insist upon lightning rods upon all school buildings.

With a very heavy fire loss in Canada, at a time when such wastes should be reduced to the minimum, some action should be taken to protect rural property against this destructive element.—Conservation.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Recipe for Tanning Hides.

What is a good recipe for tanning hides?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Stretch the skin smoothly and tightly upon a board, hair side down, then scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a blunt knife. Work chalk freely in with hard rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off remove the skin from the board and rub in plenty of powdered alum. Wrap it up closely and keep in a dry place for a few days. By this means it will be made pliable and will retain the hair. However, we would advise having the work done at a tannery, where, with the proper facilities, a better job can be obtained than by home tanning.

Tuberculosis—Trimming a Hedge.

I have a cow which I bought recently. She has a dry cough, does not eat very well, and is losing in flesh a little.

1. Is this tuberculosis?
2. If tuberculosis, will I or the man from whom I bought her be located? She had the cough when I got her home?
3. When is the proper time to trim a hedge?
4. The symptoms of tuberculosis in a cow are?
5. The purchaser would be liable for the guarantee was given that the cow was sound with tuberculosis and was not to be returned?

DISPERSION SALE OF

36 Head of Pure-bred Holstein Cattle

Mr. C. C. Kettle, of Wilsonville, Ont., will sell by public auction, his entire herd of show-ring and high-producing Holsteins on

TUESDAY, MAY 2nd, 1916

Included in this offering are several first prize winners at London in 1915, and several have been prize-winners at Toronto Exhibitions. The cattle offered are all young, bred in the purple and in the pink of condition. This herd consists of descendants of such sires as Starlight Schuiling De Kol, Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Mercena, Fairview Mercedes Korndyke and Ourvilla Colantha Sir Abbecker.

Trains will be met at Vanessa Station, T. H. & B. R. on day of sale. Connections made at Waterford, M. C. R. and G. T. R. at Brantford. Catalogues ready on April 20th.

COL. WILBY ALMAS, Auctioneer
L. H. LIPSIT, Manager
C. C. Kettle, Prop.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in seven days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record wheif made.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only herd in America that has two sires in service whose dams average 119 lbs. milk a day and over 35 lbs. butter a week. Cows that will give 100 lbs. milk a day are what we are trying to breed. At present we have more of them than any other herd in Canada. We can supply foundation stock of this breeding. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance Phone.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Lynden Farm Holsteins

The home of Plus Pontiac Artis, the champion 3-year-old in R.O.P. work with 21,000 lbs. milk, 90 lbs. butter one year, 30.85 lbs. butter 7 days at 4 years old, the only cow in Canada to produce 20,000 lbs. milk in 1 year, and to make over 30 lbs. butter in one week at next freshening. We are offering Plus Inka Artis, champion bull at Guelph, from same dam as above cow. He is a brother to May Echo Sylvia, 36.33, on sire's side. Also King Korndyke Evergreen, sired by son of Plus Pontiac Artis. He has 7 dams in pedigree over 20,000 lbs. milk each in one year. Also a few well-bred young females. Write for prices, or come and see them.

Bell Phone. S. LEMON & SONS, Lynden, Ont.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont. For Sale—HOLSTEIN BULLS varying in age from 1 to 11 months, from Record of Performance or Record of Merit dams and the grand bulls Sir Korndyke Wayne Dekol, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, or Lakeview Duchland Le Strange, a grandson of Count Hengerveld Fayne Dekol. Prices right. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont. Offer for sale, sons and grandsons of 100-lb. cows; one is out of a 24.5 lb. 3-year-old daughter of Lakeview Rattler a 28.20 lbs., the latest Canadian champion 30-day butter cow 8 months after calving, and is half brother to L. D. Artis, 34.66-lb Canadian champion senior 3-yr-old. Terms to suit purchaser. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Clover Bar Holsteins My special offering just now are some choice young bull Ormsby, whose dam has 3 30-lb. sisters, and a 24-lb. 4-year-old and a 21.06-lb. 3-year-old daughter and his sire was the great Sir Admiral Ormsby. Also a few females.

PETER SMITH, R.R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont. Stratford or Sebringville Stations

30-lb. Bred Holsteins 30-lb. The home of Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis, the 4-year-old 40-lb. cow, Dan. Sadie Cornucopia Mignone, 31.74 butter. We have some of his calves for sale out of cows with records up to 26 lbs. Write for extended pedigree, or come to see them.

D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.

Percherons and Holsteins—We have Percheron stallions from yearlings up, 1st prize-winners at Toronto; also mares and fillies and young bulls. Come and make your selection.

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QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

Present offering is 10 young bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, the records of whose dams, sire's dam and her full sister, range from 28 to 32 lbs. They are sons of King Lyons Hengerveld Segis.

R. F. HICKS
Newtonbrook, Ont. On T. & Y. Railroad Line

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Present offering: Several bull and heifer calves; also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone.

A. E. HULET
NORWICH, ONTARIO

Dumfries Farm Holsteins—Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ontario

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

(18300), with a record of over 16,000 lbs. milk. A rare chance to get a good head for your herd. Write for particulars.

T. H. HASKETT, 70 Thornton Ave. London, Ont.

Cloverlea Dairy Farm offers for sale a choice 23-lb. bull ready for immediate service. Write us for price and particulars. We have also a limited number of choice young bulls from our herd sire, Pontiac Norine Korndyke, from R. O. M. dams which will be priced right. L. D. Phone.

GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ontario

For Sale

Only three bull calves from our senior herd sire and a few from the junior herd sire left. In these is combined some of the richest testing blood of the breed. Also females of all ages, 75 or 80 lbs. from which to choose.

M. L. HALEY & M. H. HALEY
Springford, Ont.

Fairview Stock Farm offers for sale two young Holstein bulls, sired by Schuiling Posch Prince whose dam and sire are 4th and 5th in a Record of Merit cow. Prices right.

W. T. WHALE & SONS, Goldstone, Ont.

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Her name is "D. Riddle, of Chapin, Calif. Meal, which is a useful preventive of disease and health substitute since the or direct from the Blatchford's Pig M of young pigs at w See Actual how to increase Steele Briggs See

Pure-Bred Jersey

"Banar Beauty" of Island Noble Emi Strampton Cream, awarded 1st Earl, Edgar Weld.

Three Pure-br...
one cow eight year...
fresh; one bull thr...
John Polo". Write...
ther information.

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486 Talbot St.,

JERSEY

3 years, a splendid...

G. RANSFORD

Jerseys for Sale...
heifer calves from...
To prevent...
De La Roche D...
CHAS. E. R...

Lakeside

few young bulls fo...
ormance dams, im...
sired by Auchen...
18758, grand cha...
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GEO. H. MONT...
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STOCK WO...
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write me. Female...
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It takes 400,000 cars to carry Fertilizers to our farmers every season. Forty per cent.—2 cars out of 5—is Filler. Order higher grades and Nitrate of Soda for your active Nitrogen and save freight.

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Send for "Cost of Available Nitrogen."

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Raised Without Milk!

Her name is "Daisy" and her owner, W. A. Riddle, of Chapin, Iowa, raised her on Blatchford's Calf Meal, which costs less than half as much as milk.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

A useful preventive of scouring. Calves raised "The Blatchford's Way" are heavier, bigger-boned and healthier. Known as the complete milk substitute since the year 1875. Sold by your dealer or direct from the manufacturer.

Blatchford's Pig Meal insures rapid, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time. Prevents scab. See Actual Figures—based on results—that show you how to increase your calf profits. Write today.

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 68, Toronto, Ont.

Pure-Bred & Registered Jerseys For Sale

"Banner Beauty" coming two years old, in calf to Island Noble Eminent (imp.) to calve in May. Brampton Cream Rose (imp. in dam) 4 year old, awarded 1st at Toronto Exhibition as yearling.

Edgar Weld, Delaware, Ontario

FOR SALE Three Pure-bred Registered Jerseys. One cow eight years old to freshen first of May, a beauty; one cow three years old on May 15th, just fresh; one bull calf one month old, sire "Edith's John Polo". Write at once for pedigree, price and other information.

E. A. SMITH, 486 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ontario

JERSEY BULL

3 years, sure breeder and a splendid animal. Price low. G. RANSFORD, CLINTON, ONT.

Jerseys for Sale—I am offering two very fine Jersey bulls, age 10 and 12 months, also heifer calves from imp. sire and high-testing dams. To prevent inbreeding will sell my stock well. De La Roche Duke (imp.). Prices right. CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

Lakeside Ayrshires

Several young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchinbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 18758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for Catalogue. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal Que. D. McArthur, Mgr., Phillipsburg, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Sired by my royal-bred and prize-winning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are in all heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and big milking cows.

M. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P. O., Quebec.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a highly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Female all ages. Prices are easy. A. MacFARLANE, KELSO, QUEBEC.

Questions and Answers Miscellaneous.

Layout of a Stable.

We intend building a barn this summer. I would like to get your advice on laying out the stables. The barn is to be 36 by 80 feet, with a 14-foot mow at the north end, and a 14-foot barn floor. The rest is for stables. We plan on a 1-foot cement wall for foundation. We intend having sixteen cows on the west side facing the center and five single horse stalls, one box stall, and a granary on the east side, with a gangway in the center.

- 1. What length should the horse stalls be, including the manger?
2. What width should the walk be behind the horses?
3. What size will the box stall and granary be?
4. What will be the width of the gangway and cow manger?
5. What will be the length of the cow stalls?
6. What width will gutter and walk be?

Ans.—The plan of the stable you anticipate building should work out fairly satisfactory. A stable 36 by 52 feet can be arranged to accommodate the amount of stock mentioned. Allowing 3 feet for each cow, there will be 4 feet left at one end for a passageway. Five horse stalls, box stall and granary can be arranged on the east side of the stable. Twelve feet should be allowed for stall and manger. Six feet gives a fairly good width of passage behind the horses, but more room would be better. The box stall can be made 9 by 18 feet, thus leaving a space 18 by 18 feet for a granary. Behind the cattle will be a 4 1/2 foot passage and 1 1/2 foot gutter. The stalls can be made 5 feet long, the manger 2 feet wide, and 5 feet will then be left for feed-room. This arrangement allows for no waste space, and sufficient room is left for a passageway both in front and behind the stock.

Meat Food for Hens—Rations for Calves.

- 1. Will it do hens any harm to eat all the Meat Meal they want from a self-feeder or is it better to feed meat food in a mash? Is it as good a meat ration as beef scraps? What causes hens to lose the use of their legs?
2. What is the best feed for young calves? Is oil-cake meal good to feed in the calves' milk and if so how much at a feed?
3. Do you think early tomatoes will grow as well and ripen as early on black loam as they will on sandy land?
4. Do you think that land will fall in price after the war?

Ans.—1. A certain amount of meat food is necessary for hens during the winter months. The hens may not eat more than they require if allowed to secure the supply from a self-feeder, but it is doubtful if this method is economical with all breeds. The amount for each bird can be governed when feeding meat food in a mash. Some poultrymen prefer one kind some the other. Rheumatism, caused by exposure to cold or dampness, may cause fowl to lose the use of their legs.

2. Whole milk is the best, but thrifty calves are raised on skim-milk alone with rolled oats, linseed meal and clover or alfalfa hay. Oil-cake meal is good feed for a calf being raised on skim-milk, as are also some of the prepared calf meals. It may be fed with the milk or possibly it gives as good results when fed dry. A handful twice a day or from one-half to one pound a day would be sufficient.

3. For growing early tomatoes sandy soil is preferable to black loam. 4. The future will reveal that. It is not likely that good land in the older sections will drop.

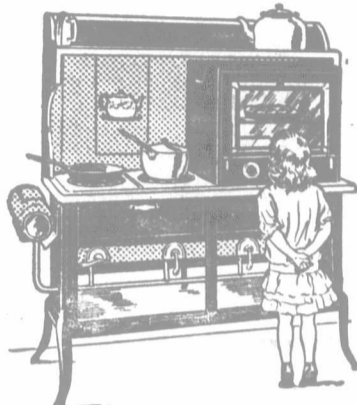
James Begg, Ayrshire breeder of St. Thomas, Ont., writes:

"Our old stock bull Bonnie's Messenger has qualified for the Record of Performance, his first four daughters having made their two-year-old records. We do most of our milking during the winter and the cows have never done better. They were all tested at different times, the lowest test was 4.2 per cent. fat, our best cow testing 5 per cent. fat, 7 weeks after freshening."

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McClary's FLORENCE OIL COOK STOVES

You can have a slow simmering fire on one burner and a quick hot fire on another and also two others regulated exactly to any heat you want. Just set the levers to exactly the heat you want—you can go away for hours and find all the burners giving exactly the same heat when you come back. That is because the oil supply is automatically kept constant.



GOODY! GOODY!

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER HAMILTON ST. JOHN, N.B. CALGARY EDMONTON SASKATOON 826

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

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THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS LONDON, ONTARIO John Pringle, Proprietor

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd—Half the herd imported from the Island of Jersey. Several cows in the Record of Merit and others now under official test. Some very choice stock for sale. When writing, state distinctly what you desire or, better still, come and see them. Farm just outside city limits. We work on show cows and show our work cows.

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B. H. BULL & SON

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Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service, also heifer calves six months old, sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want. D. DUNCAN & SON, Todmorden, R.R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

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Forty head to choose from. No reserve on females over two years. Fourteen young heifers coming on for young herd. Four choice young bulls fit for service, from record sire and dams. Prices reasonable. Eggs for setting (R. C. and S. Rhode Island Reds), 27 prizes, 8 specials and 2 silver cups at 3 shows. Write or call. JAMES BEGG & SON, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

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Look for the Paroid Roll

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Marston Tamworths and Shorthorns, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Camworths, both sexes, all ages. 150 head to house. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine sows, 10 extra fine pigs, 8 months old, dandies, also 10 sows and pigs of the above from Marston.

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Tamworths, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Camworths, both sexes, all ages. 150 head to house. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine sows, 10 extra fine pigs, 8 months old, dandies, also 10 sows and pigs of the above from Marston.

CHAS. CURRIE, Marston, Ont.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, S. C. W. Leghorns and White Rocks—This herd has won about 90 per cent of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London and the World's War Fair.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R.R. No. 4, Mitchell, Ont.

Five Gove Berkshires, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Camworths, both sexes, all ages. 150 head to house. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine sows, 10 extra fine pigs, 8 months old, dandies, also 10 sows and pigs of the above from Marston.

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CHAS. CURRIE, Marston, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Trespassing Bull.

1. A and P. have adjoining farms. A's pure-bred Bull while out for water at noon hour breaks over and gets with B's heifer. Can B collect damages whether B's heifer gets with calf or not?

2. If so, if a year has expired and B has not claimed damages can he do so then, or how long after?

Ontario. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. B has a right of action for the damages, if any. He might have difficulty in proving damage.

2. Yes; he would have at least another year.

Harvesting Mangel Seed.

Will you let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, how to harvest, thresh and clean mangel seed?

Subscriber.

Ans.—When growing mangel seed in a small way the seed may be stripped from the plants. As the seed does not mature uniformly, the ripe seeds may be gathered early in September, then later in the month the late-maturing seeds may be gathered. When growing seed on a commercial basis the plants are usually cut when about two-thirds of the seeds are turned brown. The plants may be placed in small stooks, and when dry may be threshed with the ordinary grain thresher. The ordinary fanning mill can be used for cleaning the seed. It is important to collect the seed before it is injured by frost. Two or three degrees of frost will injure the germination.

Cement Floor For Hog Pen.

1. How much cement, sand and stone or gravel will be required to floor a log hog-pen 15½ feet by 16 feet 8 inches? Sleeping apartment to be 6 x 6 feet, raised 6 inches above floor, with 2-foot wall on four sides. Wall to be 5 inches thick. There will also be a wall 6 inches high, for both sides of trough and around either way to sleeping apartment. The total distance from trough to sleeping apartment either way will be 32 feet without wall or trough.

2. What proportion of cement, sand and stone will we use, or, in using gravel instead of coarse sand, what will be the proportion of each?

3. The land has a slight slope and is more or less springy. How should stone be put in to allow of as free circulation of water as possible? The distance is too far and means insufficient to do both concrete work and laying tile.

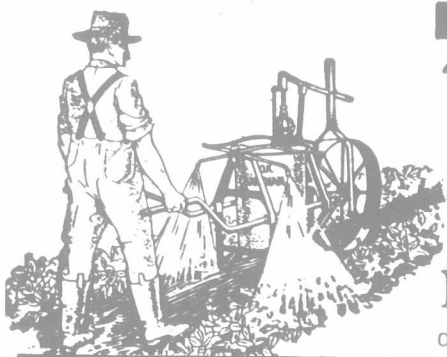
4. Have seen hog-pens made of cement and gravel, that were rooted out. Will you please state your opinion as to what was the matter with concrete?

Ans.—1. A layer of stone may be put in as a bottom for the concrete. About 3½ cubic yards of gravel and sand and 3 barrels of cement will be required for the floor. The sleeping apartment, walls and troughs will require about 2 cubic yards of gravel and sand, and 1½ barrels of cement. It would not be advisable to use stone in a five-inch wall or in a 4-inch floor.

2. One part cement to 8 parts sand and gravel mixed. If gravel contains a large per cent of sand, no extra sand need be added. If sand alone were used the proportions should be stronger. Screened gravel or coarse sand may be used for making the troughs. One part cement to 2½ parts sand could be used for this.

3. If a stone drain is made in a trench would have to be dug and stone laid to form a space for the water to run in. The stones should be laid by the bottom and a kind of an arch over it. When the concrete is done, the top of the trench should be covered with a layer of gravel or coarse sand, and a layer of stone on top of that.

4. The matter with concrete is that it is not strong enough to stand the weight of the hog-pen.



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OK CANADIAN

ONE-MAN SPRAYER—Wheelbarrow Type

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Please send me full particulars of your one-man sprayer.
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Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

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PETER ARKELL & CO., Prop. Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few of ram heads from imported ewes. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
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MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires!—This is a first class herd, ready for service, younger stock, both sexes, not akin to the ordinary breed.

C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

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Strawberries seed potatoes, etc.—50 standard varieties strawberries, including Fall-bearing, St. Regis, Everbearing and other raspberries. Blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, asparagus, Cobbler and Green Mountain potatoes. Catalogue free.

H.L. McCONNELL & SON, Port Burwell, Ont

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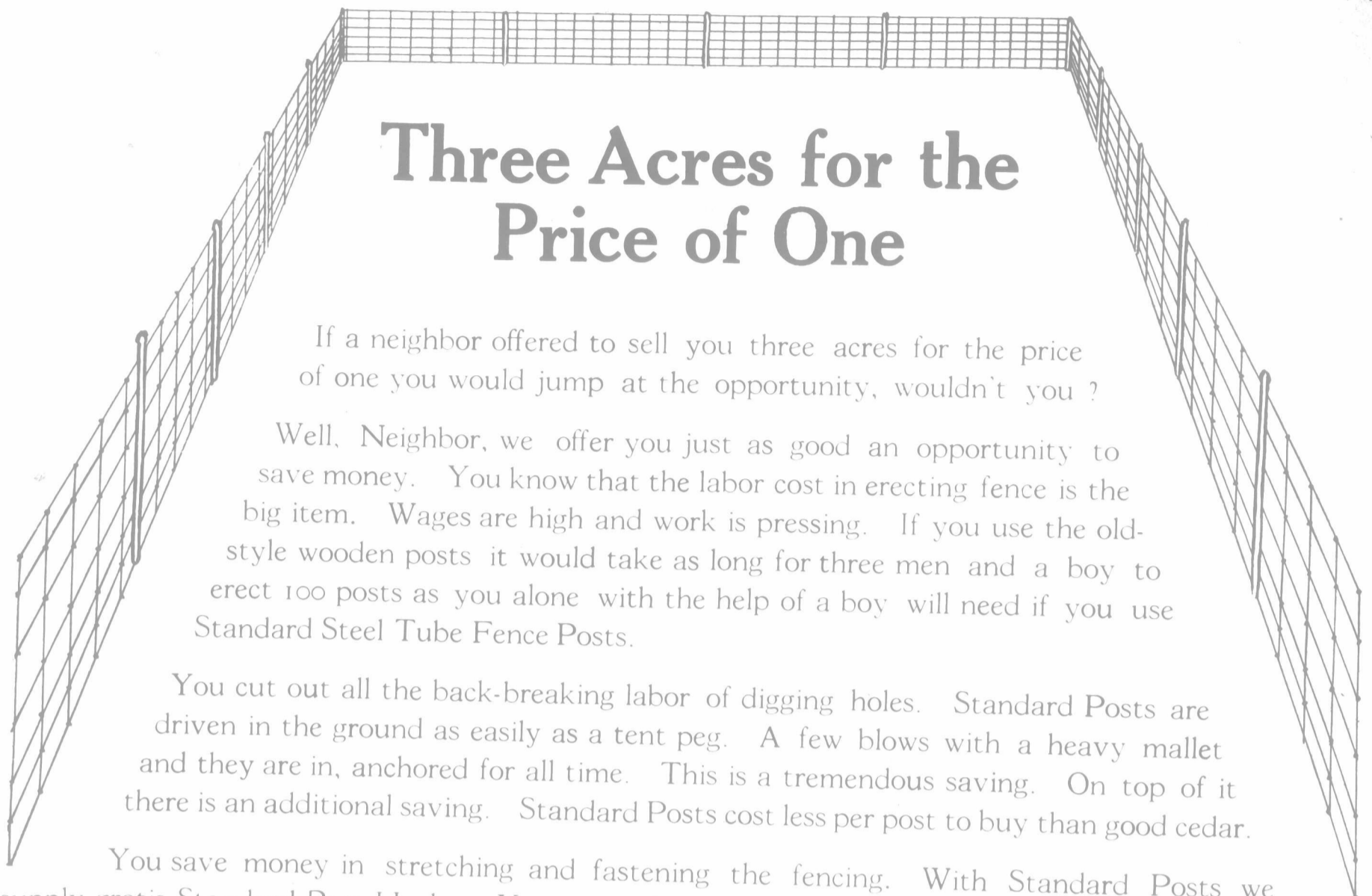
W. H. G. RUTHVEN, Alliston, Ontario

Seed Corn—Prizewinning Wisconsin No. 7 and Longtellow, the best for the silo.

GEORGE R. WEST & SONS
Northwood, R. R. No. 3, Ontario

Strawberry Plants that grow—varieties you want to buy, at prices you want to pay. List free

ONTARIO NURSERY COMPANY
Wellington, Ontario



Three Acres for the Price of One

If a neighbor offered to sell you three acres for the price of one you would jump at the opportunity, wouldn't you?

Well, Neighbor, we offer you just as good an opportunity to save money. You know that the labor cost in erecting fence is the big item. Wages are high and work is pressing. If you use the old-style wooden posts it would take as long for three men and a boy to erect 100 posts as you alone with the help of a boy will need if you use Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts.

You cut out all the back-breaking labor of digging holes. Standard Posts are driven in the ground as easily as a tent peg. A few blows with a heavy mallet and they are in, anchored for all time. This is a tremendous saving. On top of it there is an additional saving. Standard Posts cost less per post to buy than good cedar.

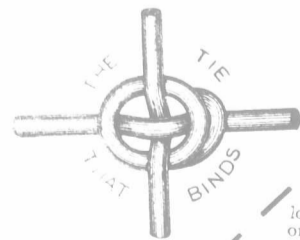
You save money in stretching and fastening the fencing. With Standard Posts we supply gratis Standard Post Hooks. You save the cost of staples. The Standard Post hook makes a neater, firmer job than stapling fencing to wooden posts. Standard Posts will outwear and outserve any wooden post. They won't rot. They cannot burn. Insect pests cannot breed in them. They are as easy to erect on rough ground as on level. They are lighter, stronger and occupy less room.

On your next fencing job use Standard Posts with one field and wooden posts with another. Compare the cost and the labor, and forever after you will know for yourself that this modern method is a money-saver in every way.

STANDARD

Steel Tube Fence Post and Wire Fencing

Standard Fencing is likewise the best of its kind. Full Government Standard No. 10 Gauge, thoroughly galvanized and guaranteed by us. Our fencing is so superior that under severe comparative tests the C. P. R. awarded us the exclusive contract for all their wire fencing. And under the very same tests that have been made by the Government and other authorities Standard Fencing has proved itself to be the best.



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TUBE &
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Limited,
Woodstock, Ontario

Please send me your catalogue, price list, and special folder on Standard Tube Fencing.

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Standard Fencing Co. Limited

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