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VOL. L.

APRIL 22, 1915

Full

Gauge

No. 9

Wire

Through

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Full

Value

For

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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 29, 1915.

No. 1179

RANTFOR JBBER RANTFORDOFING ASPHALT ROOFING

Challenge Roofing Claims ours included-with these questions:

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Brantford Asphalt Slates

are the 20th Century roof covering for houses. They give better protection than old-time wooden shingles, and will not rot, split, curl, warp, come lose or get ugly and weather-stained.

Made in three fadeless colors, and finished with a coat of crushed rock. Easier and cheaper to lay than any shingle made. Pliable—fit any corner, curve or nook. Practically everlasting-proof against fire, wet, frost, heat, lightning. Write for booklet. is an unqualified "YES!" Brantford Roofing defies every foe of roofing—is used all over the Dominion—is bought by great manufacturing firms and wealthy farmers—has been before the Canadian people for many years—has made new sales records from the start and, above all, costs no more than the common, shoddy-made kinds.

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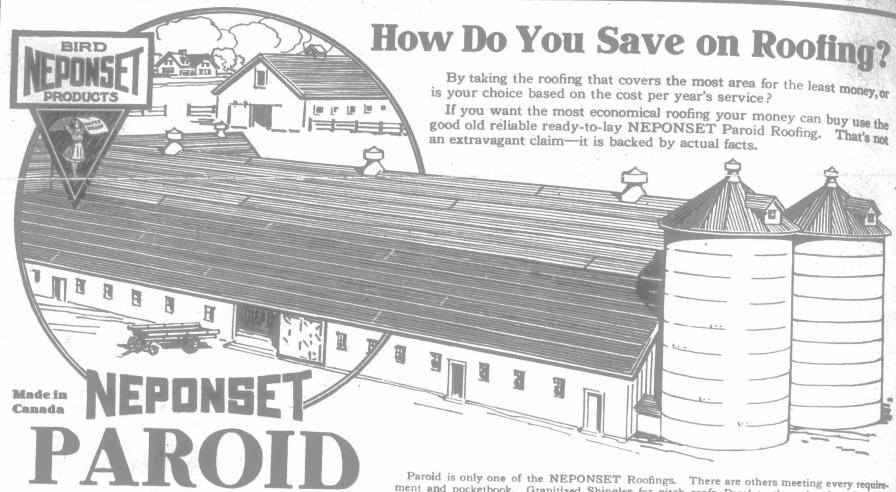


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The only roll roofing plant in Canada controlled entirely. by Canadian capital.



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cannot rust. Therefore it does not require frequent painting as metal roofs do.

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is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors that you can adjust without hammer or wrench. Made of guaranteed long leaf yellow pine. Built to last a lifetime. Stands rigid when empty. You may pay more money, but you can't get a better silo.

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you want an ensilage cutter that saves as much labor and time as possible—a cutter that does not require a powerful engine to operate nor clogs when feeding either green corn or dry fodder fast. The machine you need is the

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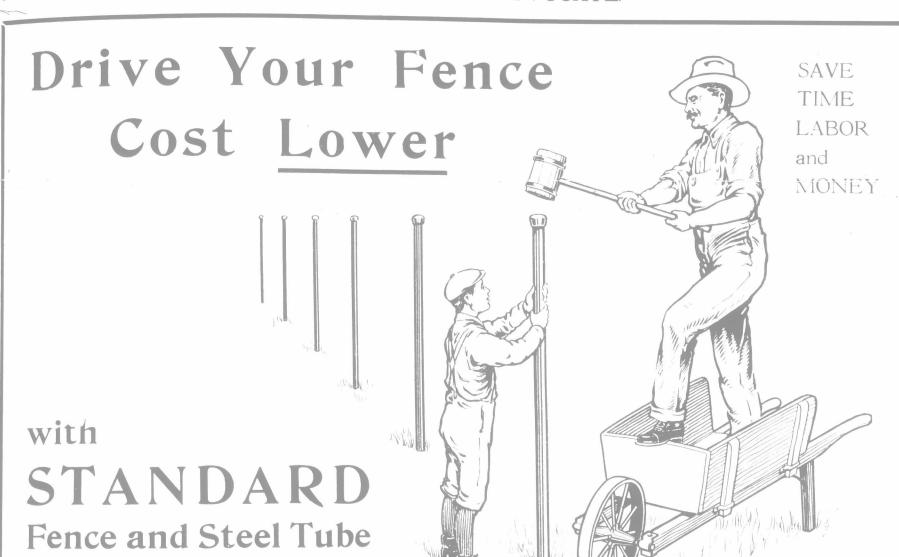
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Why not save the excess cost of old-fashioned fence?

Why not save the excess cost of old-fashioned fence? Why not cut out the extravagance of unnecessary labor in erecting Cedar posts? Why pay out good wages to three men when you and a boy can erect the new and better fence in less time? Why not adopt efficiency methods in your fence-making just as promptly as you adopt better methods in cultivation? Thousands of shrewd careful farmers have found the Standard way the secret of better fence at less cost. So will you.

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The better things usually cost more money. Standard Posts are an exception. They actually cost less than wood. Less money per post to buy. Then on top of this big saving they cost much less to erect. No holes to dig. Less carting. Just load up a barrow and wheel it along the line, driving in the posts as you go. With one boy to help—you yourself can set as many or more Standard Posts as 3 men and a boy can set wooden Posts. And you'll do the better job. to. With Standard Posts you cut out the cost of staples and avoid the danger of injuring the fence wire. Instead of staples you attach the wires with clever little post hooks that we supply free with the posts. If all this sounds too good to be true ask someone in your neighborhood who has switched from wood to our steel tabe posts. In all our experience we have yet to meet the farmer who would go back to the old way after trying this new and better way.



We invented the knot that is now being used on practically all farm fence. Our present device has as many advantages over the imitations of it as the original unvention had over the old method. We get a gradual curve to our knot that saves the galvanizing from injury and holds like an English bull dog.



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It is full-gauge No. 9. No new-fangled gauge which is over half a gauge light, but good old-fashioned No. 9—full measure, full weight. We pledge our word on this.

Our galvanizing is done with an excess of care—if you were making fence for yourself you could not do better than copy our method and use our material. The fence is woven and the knots adjusted in automatic machines that leave no loophole for careless manufacture.

Cheaper, too

Figures talk louder than words when it comes to prices. Perhaps every fence ad, in this paper claims "lowest prices." We suggest you get our price list - we'll let it do our talking for us.

That's fair and square, isn't it? You send the coupon, we send the price list, then it's up to you.

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STANDARD GATES---The Best

We make all sorts and sizes of gates. When writing specify what you require, and we will quote you a very close price on the best gate on the market.

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HOUSE PAINT—Why should you waste money on impure paint, or bother with mixing lead and oil, when you can get Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint for all outside and inside painting? Always the same in quality, color, fineness and purity.

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-WANTED-1,000 Chauffeurs

By the British Government

Let us qualify you either to go to the front or take the place here of others who have gone—good chauffeurs are scarce.
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Farmer's Advocate.

Food

Therefore the Canadian Department of Agriculture is wisely urging farmers to increase their production of staple crops. To encourage the use of Fertilizers the Government has exempted them from the extra war tax of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Canada needs Bowker's Fertilizers

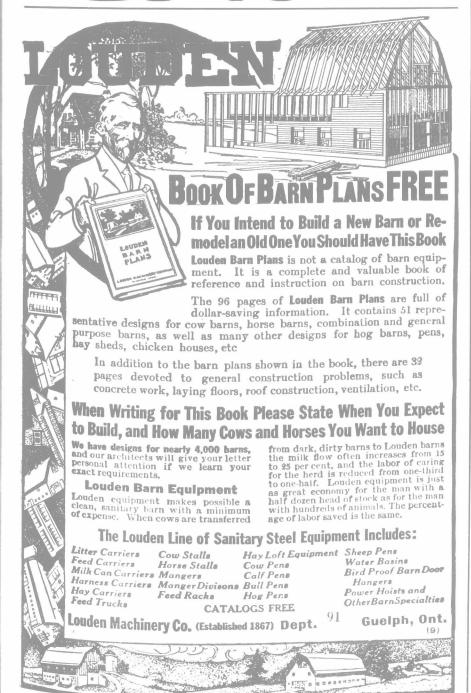
PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture says: "There will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

Great Britain needs

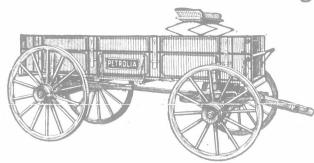
FOR THREE REASONS; to feed crops in order to increase yield; to hasten maturity, and to improve quality. They will ensure a yield by getting crops ahead of the frost-they virtually lengthen the growing season 15 to 20 days. Try them and see. They are no experiment. They have been used in the States 42 years and in Canada for 30 years.

If you find no Local Agent near you, write us for prices and terms.

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International Harvester Wagons



WHATEVER style of good wagon or cart you require to get your work done, you can find that wagon or cart in the line of International Harvester Wagons, Chatham and Petrolia. Farm wagons and trucks with special boxes and gears, one horse and two horse, heavy hauling, teaming and logging gears, lorries, light express wagons, dump carts, contractors' carts, scavenger carts—in all the various sizes and styles necessary to meet fully all Canadian demand, are included in this line.

All are good wagons, made from selected, air-dried, tested lumber, the best the market affords, well ironed, covered with the kind of paint that wears best, and affords the most protection.

Chatham and Petrolia wagons are the kind you buy after you have studied wagons and know what features make a good wagon. If you are going to need a new wagon any time this year send for our catalogues, study the wagons shown there, see the I H C local agent and tell him which International Harvester wagon you want. Then you'll get a wagon worth every cent you pay for it, a wagon that will give you good service all the time and last until you'll begin to think you can't wear it out. Address the nearest branch house for catalogues.





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Put in as Big a Garden as you Possibly can this Spring —but be sure you put it in RIGHT! Thorough

tilling and plenty of fertilizer are both important, but not more so than the choice of seeds. "Like produces like", and you cannot expect fine crops from inferior seeds.

Ewing's Reliable Seeds

are grown from selected plants of the very best strains. They are clean, vigorous, sure to growand for over Forty Years have been producing the finest gardens in Canada.

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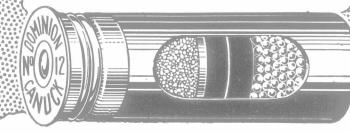
Characteristics that have made Dominion the standard ammunition of Canada, have gained instant recognition for the perfectly balanced, hardhitting "Canuck."

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Kindly send me list of Farms & Fruit Lands you have for sale with full information in regard to same.

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Are built to give you many years of silo satisfaction

ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF CANADIAN spruce, especially selected for our exclusive use, is employed in the construction of Ideal Green Feed Silos.

ALL LUMBER IS THOROUGHLY AIR-DRIED and after being finished is saturated with an especially prepared sealing solution, used exclusively by the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited, which prevents rot or decay, reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and prevents the acid in the ensilage from injuring the staves.

THIS SEALING SOLUTION WITH WHICH all our silo lumber is treated adds from two to three times to the life of our silos compared with other silos not so treated.

ALL OUR STAVE WOOD IS OF UNIFORM size and age, thus insuring an even swell and shrinkage throughout.

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THE [MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION throughout of the Ideal Green Feed Silos are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices.



MADE IN CANADA

Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight. Dormer window facilitates filling sile

clear to the top. Al sizes furnished.

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A DOLLAR'S WORTH

TIME IS THE SURE TEST A farmer came to our office a few days ago and said he wanted to buy two hundred rods of fence just like he bought from us seven years ago. He stated he had several other makes of wire fence on his farm, and some not having been up as long as the Anthony had become slack and was badly rusted. And the Anthony fence was the only one that had stood the test of time.

FOR A DOLLAR

Mr. Farmer, does that mean anything to you? We are to-day buying the same make of wire we bought seven years ago.

The quality of the wire and the galvanizing is the same. And it is being woven into fence that is bound together with the neatest and strongest tie used on any wire fence. And this fence is made from full gauge No. 9 wire throughout.

throughout.

There are no short kinks in the line wire under the knot to weaken the wire and cause it to break under a heavy strain.

The Anthony fence does not roll up at the bottom or bend down at the top; but stands upright when erected. If you are in the market for a fence such as this let us ship you a trial order.

The Anthony Wire Fence Co. of Canada, Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

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ANTHONY KNOT

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serves two purposes at one cost.

It is made of kiln-dried, bevel-edged laths imbedded in a heavy sheet of Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on the other side with tough sulphite fibre board. The Asphalt-Mastic makes an absolutely wind and damp-proof sheathing while the bevel-edged laths provide most effective dovetailed "keys" for stucco or plaster. stucco or plaster.

One look at Bishopric Stucco Board will show you its practical value for sample and Write for sample and full information about Bishopric Products and Permatite Roofing to

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few days ago and said is of fence just like he he stated he had on his farm, and some Anthony had become d the Anthony fence od the test of time. anything to you? me make of wire we

ANTHONY KNOT



cost. d in a heavy sheet ulphite fibre board. np-proof sheathing, etailed "keys" for

its practical value pric Products and

Limited Ottawa, Canada



VOL. L.

EDITORIAL.

Clean up the old fence row and plant it with potatoes.

The season for sowing mangels is at hand. "More than usual."

May arrives but good pasture is delayed. Keep the stock in the stable.

Professional grafters seem to have taken up the slogan, "More than usual."

Greed is responsible for graft and a thousand other wrongs from which humanity suffers.

Underdrainage turns wet places in the fields into the driest and earliest land on the farm. If a few feet of silage is left it will be found

very profitable as extra feed during the summer. May draws near and Kitchener promised that the war would begin in May. The world awaits

Many believe that by supplementing pastures production could be increased this year even more

than by plowing up too much old sod. Canadians from one end of Canada to the other agree with the leaders of both parties at Ottawa when they denounce "grafters" and they would support legislation which would put the

robber of the public treasury where he belongs. Down on the Rio Grande it is claimed that the tion which put all the people to work for each other, if persistently maintained will lead to the barvest of the three P's-peace, plenty and prosperity for the farmer, banker and business man.

No farmer can afford to be without a good garden containing a wide variety of vegetables. No one has as good an opportunity to enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables than the family living on the farm, and yet, very often, through rush of other work, carelessness or neglect, there is no garden. It is a good time to plant.

The sparring for pre-election position goes on between the two political parties. It is a pity a lew more influential men like Peter McArthur would not deal a knock-out punch to all this foolish idea of an early election. The people do not want it. Readers should go over Mr. Mc-Arthur's article in last week's issue once again.

We read that the War Office has issued special buttons to certain men working in ship-building yards and on docks in Britain, indicating that they are working in the service of the Empirereally fighting Germany. Farmers and farm laborers who do their duty are also fighting the enemy by sowing and reaping a big crop in 1915.

In connection with the calling off of exhibitions and live stock shows on account of the war we are inclined to agree with Lord Lonsdale when he said that shows were originally created in the interests of breeding and stock, and not for financial gain. They were entirely to encourage large breeders and to provide the best possible stock. Therefore he could not understand why shows should be abandoned unless it was that expenses were mainly supported by gate money.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 29, 1915.

Improve, Do Not Impoverish.

It is getting a little late to say a further already sown and out to take their chance are not all the crops on a well-managed farm. The call for greater production reaches to the hoed crops with even more strength of purpose than to the cereals. Potatoes are a crop, which, although the product has been cheap the past winter, should receive extra attention. Corn and roots are of the utmost importance in crop rotations and in mixed farming. There is a danger that the race for more acres and more bushels of grain may impoverish rather than improve the soil, and it is only by an improved soil that we can hope for greater production. Soil improvement means better cultivation, better fertilization, better rotation and better drainage. How many have forgotten these things in bringing an extra ten or twenty acres under cultivation for cereal crops this spring? The hoed crops, among the most important produced in this country, are yet to be planted and sown. The soil is yet, in a large measure, to be prepared. It is not too late to improve and prevent, to some extent at least, impoverishing the soil. Circumstances call for more corn and roots will pay to assure plenty of these by preparing or insult, and war results. more land and by giving it more thorough cultivation, both before and after the fields are planted or sown. Improve, do not impoverish.

Individuality and Judgment.

Through all the ups and downs of twentieththree C's-co-operation, correlation and continua- century agriculture, through all the trials and calling tied down tribulations of a stances over which in many cases its people have no control, two things stand out boldly as the most important foundations for success-indviduality and judgment. Success or failure does not depend upon Departments of Agriculture or Government help, although Governments can do a great deal of good and just as much harm by legislation which will help the farmer, or by passing acts which fatten other industries at his expense. However, farmers have stopped foolishly looking to Governments to carry them over the bad places, and no progressive farmer needs to depend upon anyone for aid. He relies upon himself. He believes that he is able, through trained and superior judgment, to look after his own welfare. He reads the best farm papers he can get, and keeps abreast of the times. He knows when and what to sow, and where to sow it. He knows what crops pay him best over a period of years, and what branch of his calling yields him largest net returns. He has confidence in his own ability to do things, but at the same time is open for any practical suggestions which would be likely to increase his output and his annual income. When it comes right down to practical agriculture as practiced on a fifty, one-hundred or two-hundred acre farm it is the farmer that counts most, not grants to agriculture, not tariff legislation, not "pap." Legislation may help or hinder, but the big consideration is the farmer himself. If he is a wide-awake man who knows his soil well, who has studied his possibilities and made the best of them, and has worked up for himself a "good trade" in some particular branch of his business he is assured of a measure part of the farmer stand first.

No. 1179

Greed Which Destroys. Greed, that inordinate desire to possess someword regarding cultivation, but the cereal crops thing, that insatable avariciousness which leads to gluttony, graft, robbery, murder and war is responsible in no small measure for the suffering and shortcomings of the human race. One stands with thousands by the way and watches the long line of khaki-clad troops in heavy marching order swing by four abreast. They are the very pick of the country's young manhood. Clinging to the arms of many are mothers, wives or sweethearts, and at the station as they depart many a little child, too young to realize what it all means, is lifted up to the car window for a last good-by kiss as daddy is whirled away to take his place at the front. Much-beloved sons, faithful and kind husbands, truest of the true sweethearts and kindest of the kind and loving fathers are going down before war's awful carnage of shot, sword and shell, and all the many ingenious devices for ending life by wholesale. We look at these brave men and true depart, and we wonder why it should be needed. A little word of five letters explains it all-greed. An autocrat wishes to be even more autocratic, wishes in a measure to satisfy his greed by subjecting more country and more people to his rule. These people enjoying as rough feed for next winter's feeding, and it a large measure of freedom object to such a grab

It is the same greed that causes quarrels over line fences. One man crowds his fence over a few feet or even a few inches on to his neighbor's property. He wants more than his rightful share of the land. Greed causes him to do it, and a quarrel almost invariably results. Wherever something is obtained through unfair or questionable means greed and avarice play an important part, and just so long will there be endless trouble in the world.

It is greed for gold that causes combines and monopolies to extort exorbitant prices from the public, and compel human beings to work long hours in sweat shops. Personal gain for the powers that be is at the bottom of it all.

Watch the sleek and well-groomed company organizer self stock of questionable or no value to the unsuspecting farmer, and ask yourself why he does it, and why does the farmer bite so quickly. Both are after something for nothing, and the farmer generally gets nothing or its equivalent in the form of worthless share certificates while the shark gets away with the money. Greed makes him a shark, and greed makes the man who buys his valueless shares a dupe.

We have been reading much about paper boots for soldiers, bad binoculars, decrepit remounts, expensive motor trucks and high-commissioned drug clerks. If all this graft is true, what is it that prompted men to work such treasonable tricks in a time such as the present? That everpresent greed. Here was a fine chance to pick off a nice little plum, and the element of greed prevailed over man's better self and scandals re-

Follow the masked bandit as he boards the midnight express at the lonely prairie watering tank and crawls up over the tender full of coal, and at the point of a dangerous weapon commands the engineer to cut loose his engine. Follow him as he goes through the pockets of the frightened and terrified passengers and relieves them of their valuables, as he escapes on the engine, and then to his horse over the prairie to of success. Individuality and judgment on the be followed by an armed posse and finally shot or captured. Why does he take the chance? The

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE $\underset{\ensuremath{\mathrm{DOMINION}}}{\mathrm{DOMINION}}$

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

Follow the murderer as he stealthily tip-toes up the dark alley, then over fences and on to roofs, and finally through the window and into the room of his sleeping victim. Why does he contemplate such a dreadful deed? Simply to gain some advantage of money or other kind. It is the result of greed. He kills in the hope of improving his own position.

And then we come to war. War is not made by the common people, although it is the common people who must do the fighting. It is the war lords who make war. Men who stand to gain by the awful slaughter-men who care nothing for human life or suffering as long as their own selfish desires are realized. If we could get behind the scenes and take a peep into the rooms of secret conference and intrigue we would soon understand more of the greed that is sending thousands to untimely graves, and flooding and staining the world's cheeks with smarting tears. It would be a great achievement to be sole master of the world, but while men are men such can never be despite the greed which seeks to gain such an end. Men in control want more control, but as time goes on their power is slipping, and a tottering monarch or a tottering trust grabs at any straw of hope in a last desperate effort. It is said that if the present confiagration between world powers had not been kindled at least one of these, and the aggressor, would have seen an internal revolution. Greed caused the autocrat to hold on, and he also saw a ray of hope in bringing on a world war. It would unite his people; they would forget their socialism and the internal uneasiness in one

grand attempt to save the German Empire and their homes, and in the colossal fight he might win more glory and more power. Simply greed. War is a result of militaristic greed. The armament makers, the men, cliques and intriguers who live as parasites on the people, who wax fat by grinding the common people under their feet, who fat'en on autocracy, but would starve as weaklings under democracy, are the war makers. This is the lowest form of greed, and yet the most powerful and best organized. When the people get control of the situation as they some day will, then will all war flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Greed is the same, loathesome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as linefence disputes, as graft, as robbery, as murder or as war. It works on the quiet, when the other fellow is not looking, behind the scenes, in secret places, in dark alleys at midnight, and in the chambers of national and international intrigue. The results are quarrels, losses, suffering, disease, wounds, death. It is simply a matter of degree, greed is always the same.

What is Your Boy Worth on the Farm?

What is your boy worth to you on the farm? No one can estimate, and yet boys by the score leave the farm every year for town or city work. True, many of these boys do better at some other occupation than they would ever do farming, but many others would have made better farmers than anything else, and with a little tact and interest would never have thought of leaving the farm.

The boy growing into young manhood has an inherent and supreme desire to have something his very own. It is this desire, perhaps, more than anything else which causes him to seek city employment. He thinks of the money which he can earn and have as his own to spend as he sees fit. In short, he wants to do for himself.

The easiest and most logical way for the farmer to interest the boy in farming, then, is to give him something to be his property. It is not necessary or practicable with young boys to pay a stated wage, although this is advisable with the sons after they have reached the age at which they are known as men. No farmer should expect boys to work until 30 or 35 years of age most excellent greens if the young leaves are for their board and clothes and a few cents spending money. But the main thing is to start when the boys are young satisfy them with their calling. Give the boy a few hens and let him raise chickens for sale. Do not eat them all in the fall. When sold the money should be the boy's. Give him a sheep or two, and allow him to raise and dispose of the lambs as he sees fit. Make him the present of the best calf on the place, or one or two of the best little pigs in the litter. Never try to be good to him by giving him the "runt" or 'crippled' pigs, the puny calf, the sickly lamb. or the tubercular chickens. Let him have the best, which will please him greatly. Nothing will so discourage the lad as working with the scrubs of the herd or flock, or, after making a success of his feeding, to see the stock sold and the money go down into the bottom of his father's pocket. There is more joy and satisfaction for the boy in bringing a lamb, pig or a calf to the selling age, making the sale himself, and disposing of the money according to his own desires or inclinations than can be measured in words. Is your boy not worth each year a pig or two, a calf or a pair of lambs? If so he should have this consideration, and soon agriculture would show a different front. Farm boys would be more eager to farm than to do anything else.

Farm girls should receive like consideration. Poultry offers the best opportunities for the girl on the farm, and she should be allowed to make the most of these. A nice driving or riding horse is also a fine thing for the girl, and, by the way, the boy appreciates a "driver" too. Girls should also have oportunities to develop their talents for music, and should not be expected to be scrubbing, cleaning and cooking all the time. There is much in farming besides work and worry, and the young people should be shown the brightest side of the picture.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The woods of the East are now gay with spring flowers, the white, pink and mauve Hepaticas on their woolly petioles amid their dark green three-lobed leaves, the delicate pink bells of the Spring Beauty, the white, crocus-like blossoms of the Bloodroot, the pendant yellow flowers of the Adder's-tongue, the racemes of the Dutchman's Breeches and Squirrel Corn with their nodding, peculiar-shaped flowers, Trilliums red and Trilliums white, Violets blue, white and yellow,

The Dutchman's Breeches is often termed "Boys and Cirls' and the following by an unknown author expresses a quaint but pleasing fancy :-

"In a gymnasium where things grow, Jolly boys and girls in a row Hanging down from cross-bar stem Builded purposely for them. Stout little legs up in the air. Kick at the breeze as it passes there . Dizzy heads in collars wide Look at the world from the underside Happy acrobats aswing, At the woodside show in early spring."

Flowers at any season are welcome, but thrice welcome are the flowers of early spring. They are loved for their own beauties of form and coloring, but still more are they loved for the memories of past springs and for their promise of the future. They are symbolic of re-awakening, of resurrec-So closely are flowers associated with the finer feelings of the human race that they are, from the cradle to the grave, symbolic of many things. Several coffins containing the bodies of soldiers who had died in hospital were being carried out for burial. All but one had wreaths A nurse noticing this pulled a portion on them. of a vine from a wall, wound a hasty wreath, and placed it on the unadorned coffin. A simple and pathetic incident of this great war, but one which illustrates how even in times of great stress the innate sensibility of the human mind expresses itself by means of a floral tribute.

The early Butterflies are now on the wing. One of the first to appear is the Mourning Cloak, a species of fair size, with purplish-brown wings which bear near the margin a row of oblong blue spots and which have a deep border of yellow.

The number of wild plants which are useful from a culinery standpoint is much larger than is commonly supposed, and among the tender green things which appear above the soil in the spring there are many which possess excellence of both favor and texture. The Marsh Marigold, (Catha palustris) a plant with large goldenyellow flowers (which resemble a huge Buttercup), and round or kidney-shaped leaves and which is very common in open marshy places, furnishes If the flavor gathered when about half-expanded. is a little too strong to suit the taste it 18 a good plan to throw away the first water after some fifteen minutes boiling and to boil twenty This plant has many minutes in the second water. common names in different parts of the country, being known as Marsh Buttercup, Golden Blobs, and sometimes Cowslips, the latter being an entirely unwarranted use of the name of a totally different European flower.

A very good substitute for asparagus is found in the Bracken. The young shoots must be cut very soon after they appear above ground and when the frond is still tightly coiled up like a little knob at the top. Each shoot should be rubbed with a towel in order to remove the woolly coating on the outside. They should then be tied in bundles, boiled for half-an-hour, and served hot with melted butter or white sauce. thing is to cut them young enough, as they soon become not only tough but bitter.

The spring migration is now in full swing and every day sees the arrival of one or more species. A flash of gold proclaims the Yellow Warbler, the Barn and Tree Swallows twitter gaily as they circle gracefully overhead, the House Wren fairly bubbles over with song. We greet them each one, as they announce themselves, and the glorious matin of a May morning awakes an echo in the heart of the nature lover.

Horse breeders would welcome some outlet for Canada's surplus horses. From letters received at this office there is a growing feeling that Canada should have some chance to sell the kind of horses which the Allied armies require. There is something wrong with the horse market when in spring good horses are offered at auction, and bids are not forthcoming.

If you want to know where the greatest need for good roads exists watch the pathmaster fix up that part near his own farm first. It is the bad concessions and those roads at the door of the largest number of farmers which need attention far more than the roads already recognized as "good roads." Fix up the roads nearest the

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THE HORSE.

Joint-ill—Navel-ill or Septic Arthritis.

Many theories have been advanced re the cause and nature of navel or joint ill in foals. Some claim that it is simply another name for what is commonly known as "leaking navel," technically known as "Pervious Urachus," in which more or less of the urine escapes through the navel open-Those who have had expenience have noticed that this is not a fact. They are two distinct pathological conditions. In some cases they coexist, but in many either condition is noticed without being accompanied by the other. there is not necessarily a connection. Pervious urachus, when not complicated can usually be successfully treated, while "joint ill," unless skillfully treated in the very early stages usually proves fatal. Some claim that "joint ill" is a disease of weakly foals, others that it is one of foals that get too much milk, others that it is caused by some undetermined alteration in the dam's milk, others that it is due to exposure to cold and damp ground, others that it is due to the nature of the dam's food. Some claim that it is due to the failure of the foal to receive the first milk of the dam, called "colostrum." Some claim that it is congenital, being contracted in an undetermined manner during foetal life. In fact each has his own tideas on the subject, but none can advance satisfactory evidence to their correct-All these theories have been discarded in the light of modern veterinary science.

That the disease is due to a specific virus or germ that gains entrance to the blood has been proven beyond a doubt. A bacteriologist can isolate the specific germ in the exudate caused by the disease in all cases. The germ gains the circulation through a raw surface, generally, if not always the navel opening. It has an affinity for the joints, lodges in them, multiplies very rapidly causing severe irritation, heat, swelling and often suppuration. Hence it is often called "joint fill." While scientists now generally admit that the disease is caused by a germ, some claim that it enters the circulation during foetal life, hence the disease is congenital. This view is not supported by evidence and is held by few.

The germ exists in the soil, in dust, on stable floors and doubtless in some cases on the hair of pregnant mares that are stabled or grazed in quarters where it exists. The last fact accounts for the occasional very early symptoms of the disease that are sometimes noticed in foals, the serm having entered the foal during birth. The germ having entered the foal during birth. trouble is much more frequently seen in foals that are born in the stable than in those that are born in the pasture field. In some seasons the disease is much more prevalent than in others, and more seen in some localities than in others Owing to these facts we must admit that certain climatic and certain geographical conditions favor the presence of the germ, but just what these conditions are has not been determined.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms evidently may become apparent soon after the infection enters the system. From a few hours to a few days, and in rare cases a few weeks after birth the foal is noticed to be somewhat dull, lies a great deal and manifests lameness or stiffness in one or more An examination reveals a swelling, heat and tenderness of one or more joints, often, but not always, the hocks or knees, but may be the stifle, hip, shoulder, fetlock or pastern. In fact any joint may be affected. The trouble is often thought to have been caused by the dam treading upon the foal or by other injuries. The symptoms increase in intensity, sometimes quickly, at others more slowly. The swellings increase in size and soreness, the patient becomes weaker, less able to move and lies most of the time. If helped to its feet it goes lame and sore, but in some cases will nurse fairly well and soon lies down again. As the symptoms increase in intensity the general debility also increases and the desire for, or ability to take nourishment diminishes. point or joints involved become puffy, and if they burst or are lanced a muddy colored liquid scapes. In many cases the articular cartilages of the joint become destroyed. In these cases manipulation of the joint reveals a grating sound caused by the ends of the bones rubbing against each other. When this stage has been reached it is a humane act to destroy the patient, as, though it is possible in some cases to preserve life by careful nursing and attention the animal will always be a cripple.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT is the most important. If we admit the theory advanced it can plainly be seen that this consists in preventing the entrance of the germ into the system. This can be done (where the germ exists) only by cleanliness and antiseptic measures. All dust, cohwebs, etc., should be swept out of the stable, and the stall should be regularly and thoroughly cleaned, and it is good practice to scatter slacked

lime on the floor each morning before providing fresh bedding. It is good practice to give the stall a thorough coat of hot lime wash with about 5 per cent. crude carbolic acid, or if white-wash be objectionable give it a thorough washing with hot water containing 5 per cent. of the acid. It is also good practice to wash the external genital organs, tail and hind quarters of the mare occasionally with an antiseptic and germicide as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin or other coal-tar products. When a mare is to foal on grass of course these precautions cannot be taken, but there is little danger (probably none) of the germ existing on grass, but may exist in sand or clay void of grass. The most essential preventive measure that can be observed in all cases is local attention to the navel as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until it dries up and is thoroughly healed. Cases of pervious urachus favor the appearance of the disease as it prevents treating of the navel opening, hence prolongs the time during which the avenue of entrance exists. The breeder should have on hand a supply of strong antiseptic and germicide when his mare is about to foal. This may be a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, formalin, phenyl or other coal tar product, or a solution of corrosive sublimate. Some use tincture of iodine full strength. The writer prefers a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 to 40 grains to a pint of water. This is a very strong solution but not sufficiently strong to exert a corrosive or caustic action, and is an excellent anticentic and germicide and practically nonirritant for external application. Whatever is used should be freely applied as soon as possible after birth and 4 or 5 times daily afterwards until the navel opening is entirely healed, which is

and should be given 1 to 1½ drams fodide of potassium 3 times daily. Such treatment may be successful in arresting the ravages of the germs and destroying those present. When the disease has reached the stage where abscesses are formed they should be lanced and the cavaties flushed out well three times daily with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. When the articular cartilages are destroyed and the bones can be heard or felt grating against each other the animal should be destroyed, as even though careful nursing may preserve life the patient will always be a cripple. WHIP.

The Drafter and the City Horse Market.

The best market for true draft horses has been Some are of the opinion on the city streets. that this trade will in time cease to exist, due to the inroad of the motor truck. Undoubtedly the automobile has for years been given much attention by manufacturers, until now it has reached a high state of efficiency. Since this development in the passenger car the truck has received greater consideration and has been fast gaining favor. Due to this progress much controversy has been aroused among horsemen with regard to the future of the street market. Many trials have been made by commercial firms resulting in the belief that at the present era the motor truck is more economical in long hauls, but for shorter distances the preference seems in favor of the horse. In the large cities such as New York and Chicago, the horse was shown to be a cheaper means of power within distances of three mile trips, and also in crowded streets, and

in instances where many stops were entabled.

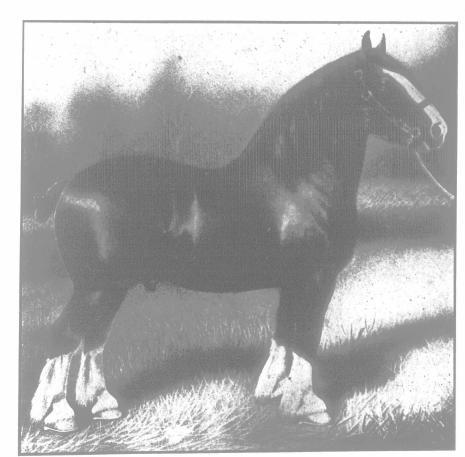
Even if these statements be true the future of horse power in the cities is not determined. In view of past progress of the automobile and the motor truck we will, no doubt, still see many improvements, resulting in more economical power, and mayhap sufficient advantage gained to materially diminish the draft horse demand for street work.

If the foregoing displacement does occur, the last stand of the horse will be made in cities subjected to heavy snow falls, such as Montreal, where, owing to such conditions, the horse would seem almost indispensable.

As yet the horse has maintained considerable of his favor with commercial firms, but the future seems speculative.

Irrespective
of what the future
may bring, our best
market at present for
draft horses is for

street purposes. They must be true draft types, representing the finished utility product of the draft horse breeder. In the show-ring and out of the show-ring horse breeders should keep a wellbalanced view of the requirements necessary in such a type. In the past certain breed enthusiasts have gone blind to any improvement other than size. Some have given stress to quality at the sacrifice of size and constitution. strength of a chain is that of tits weakest link. We must have both size and quality in a true drafter. The horse of considerable scale with a large, compact body has the ability to transform large quantities of food into energy, in other words, it has boiler capacity to produce energy. Without correctly set limbs of a durable character this capacity for exerting energy can be exercised only to a limited degree. On the other hand, you may have a horse with superfine ground work, such as is capable of a strenuous strain over a long period, but if the boiler capacity and constitution have been sacrificed the maximum energy which the limbs could withstand Hence the necessity of could not be produced. breeding draft horses balanced in respect to size and quality of such a nature that large quantaties of feed can be transformed into power, and the underpinning of such a character to be dur-



Barrington (17103).

Winner of first in three-year-old Clydesdale stallion classes at Canadian National, Toronto, 1914, and at Guelph Winter Fair, December, 1914. Imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and sold to W. G. McFarlane, Lake Saskatoon, Alberta.

usually the second or third day. When these precautions are properly observed there will seldom be a case of joint ill, but it may occur even under the most careful preventive treatment, and we are not justified in assuming that the theory and practice are at fault because they occasionally fail in results.

CURATIVE TREATMENT is often ineffective even where given early. The use of serums and antitoxins especially for the purpose and which can be administered only by a veterinarian have been reasonably successful both for prevention and cure, hence it is wise for a breeder to employ a veterinarian as soon as possible after the first symptoms are noticed. Even amateur treatment may occasionally be successful. It consists in bathing the joints long and often with hot water, and after bathing rubbing well with a camphorated liniment, as one made of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tincture of Iodine, 2 drams gum camphor 4 oz. extract of witch hazel and alcohol to make a pint. The foal should be given 5 to 10 grams (according to class and size) of iodide of potassium in a little of the mother's milk three times daily and it should be helped to nurse at least every hour if it be not able to help itself. The mare should te well fed on milk-producing food as bran, rolled oats, good hay, raw roots or grass if procurable,

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Can Joint Ill in Foals be Prevented and Cured?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Spring is here and with it the foaling season. The farmer is anxious about his brood mares, which have most likely been well bred and from which he expects some strong, healthy, well developed foals. Every precaution is being taken to avoid injury to the mares that might react upon the unborn foal. Few foals suffer as a result of carelessness prior to birth, but much sickness could be prevented by more careful treatment after birth.

Experience has taught most of us that have had anything to do with the raising of foals that the danger period is during the first few weeks of their lives. How many fine, healthy looking foals have unnecessarily succumbed to such conditions as impaction of the bowel and rheumatism. The latter disease is the one of immediate interest. Unfortunately the disease Joint Ill, Navel Ill, or Rheumatism is so familiar that a lengthy description of its character is unnecessary.

The early symptoms of the disease vary, in some cases the first thing noticed is the swelling of a joint or joints. These may be very painful to the touch and the animal refrains from placing weight on the diseased member. In other cases, linflammation of the joint is less severe and the foal will walk with a little persuasion. In most cases before any local condition develops the foal appears dumpish and has little inclination to suckle.

Many times the mistake is made of believing the leg to be fractured because of the swelling, pain and disinclination of the foal to use same. Frequently the inflamed joints become distended to a great size and fill up with pus. In such cases the joint generally becomes stiff and useless, providing the foal recovers. The death rate is high, in fact, two-thirds of the cases terminate fatally. Even the foals that recover are often so badly crippled that they have little commercial value. You will readily agree that this is the worst disease of foals the horsebreeder has to contend with.

It may have been noticed that the title of this article was in the form of two questions. In answer to the first,—Can Joint III be Prevented? Yes, I believe it can to a great extent. Unfortunately, we do not know with certainty how the disease enters the foal, otherwise it might be prevented more easily. There are, however, certain ways by which the disease germs most likely enter, and from these probable sources of infection the foal must be protected.

METHODS OF PREVENTION.

During the first few days of life the navel is practically a raw, open wound to which numerous micro-organisms become attached from the dust and dirt of the surroundings. Should the special kind of germs that cause the disease become lodged there they may grow on into the tissues of the foal and later cause the disease Joint Ill (Rheumatism).

Infection here must be overcome. Tying the navel cord will not accomplish this. If the cord is tied use string that has first been soaked in some antiseptic for at least twenty minutes. Tying the navel has a tendency to dam back the blood contained in the umbilical vein which may later act as a good breeding ground for bacteria. In any case, constant antiseptic treatment is absolutely necessary. For this it is necessary to obtain from the drug store some absorbent cotton wool, Tr. Iodine and some adhesive tape two inches to three inches wide, then wipe off the navel and nearby skin well with the Tr. Iodine. Moisten the cotton with the same and place over the navel stump. Now secure this with the strips of adhesive, passing the strips from side to side and from before back. Press the adhesive tape well on to the skin and it will stick.

After a couple of days pour some of the Tr. Iodine into the cotton wool so that it is soaked. Repeat this two days later then in two days dressing may be removed. If the Tr. Iodine is used too frequently the tissues will be burned. A wide bandage of factory cotton can be used to support dressing, but it is difficult to get such to remain in position.

The box stall in which the foal is to be born should be thoroughly cleaned out before the time of foaling. Sprinkle chloride of lime freely on the floor and use plenty of clean straw. In were weather the foal is much better out of doors,

See that the udder of the dam is kept free from gross dirt.

This is the most important point of all. Make arrangements with your local veterinarian to give the foal a preventive vaccine within forty-eight hours after the foal is born. Have your foal protected against this disease as the soldiers are against Typhoid Fever. I believe it can be done. If your local veterinarian has not been advised of this treatment mention to him that the necessary material is being supplied free of charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to veterinarians. Application should be made to address given below. In certain districts an attempt is being made to give this treatment to all foals dropped during the months of May, June and July. I must state that I do not think any treatment can prevent those cases that develop during the first two or three days of life, as I

Can the disease be successfully treated? I'mphatically, yes. During last summer an investigation into this disease was carried on by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and methods of treatment received particular attention.

believe the infection occurred before the foal was

By statistics obtained it was found that an average of sixty-six per cent. of the cases of Joint III die under ordinary treatment. By the use of special vaccine treatment only twenty-five per cent. of the cases died. The treatment was used in one hundred and dighty cases. The vaccine used is very similar to that used in preventing the diseas? The treatment can only be given by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. Call your

LIVE STOCK.

Ventilation Results.

Following is a memorandum on ventilation compiled by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, in response to questions sent by "The Farmer's Advocate" to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa. It will be remembered that in an article on ventilation, published in our issue of March 4, we recommended 15 square inches inlet area and 30 square inches outlet area per head of stock housed in the average farm stable. This was objected to by a correspondent who claimed that this We wrote J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, who replied that it was entirely correct average farm stable, but that it would be too much where 1,500 cubic feet of air space was allowed per animal. The average stable allows from 400 to 500 cubic feet of air space per head. We wrote Director Grisdale for further information, and the reply will interest our readers, It will be seen that different amounts of ventilation are provided for, and not one building has too much, some having too little. These stables provide more air space than do the common run of stables, but, of course, have tighter doors and windows. For the ordinary farmer's stable where stock is pretty well crowded it seems that 15 square inches of inlet and 30 square inches of outlet per animal, the whole properly controlled, is not too much

> "The number of square inches of both outlets and intakes in either the King system or the Rutherford system of ventilation is dependent upon the number of cultic feet per cow in the stable, the structure of the walls and ceilings, the tightness of the doors and windows, the presence or absence of storm windows, and all similar items which regulate the air currents, and the amount of heat generated in the barn.

''In a 24-cow barn, erected at the Central Experimental Farm in 1912, the cows are heating 900 cubic feet per head. For this barn there are 11 square inches of intake and 27 square inches of outlet per cow. After operating this for three winters I have come to the conclusion that the outlet area is about correct, but that the intake area is not sufficient to make allowances for the warm days in midwinter, when the storm windows elim-

"In the year 1913 there were constructed barns at Fredericton, N. B. and St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que. At Fredericton in the deliry barn accommodating 48 head there were allowed 13 square inches of intake and 26 square inches of outlet per cow, the cows heating 850 cubic feet per head. This ventilation works splendid-In the main barn at the same farm, where steers, beef cows, heifers and calves are housed, 15 square inches of intake and 22 square inches of outlet were installed for each mature head. This has not worked as satisfactorily, owing to the fact that the 9½-foot ceiling is too great for calves, and they are not able to generate sufficient heat in order to cause the proper flow of ventilation, even with a careful controlling of both the intakes and outlets.

"A dairy barn erected in 1913 at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., was constructed with a ventilation of 14 square inches of intake and 24 square inches of outlet per head, each mature head heating 800 cultic feet. This, when given the regular reasonable control, has given excel-

lent satisfaction.

"In the year 1914 we constructed a new main barn together with a calf barn and bull barn at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In the main barn, where 88 cows are housed, there was allowed 700 cubic feet per cow. Owing to the peculiar location of the barn practically all the fresh air was brought in on three sides; hence a somewhat greater area of intake was allowed



Prince of Brougham (18059).

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion in a strong class at the Royal Show, Shrewsbury, England, 1914; second at Canadian National, Toronto, and Guelph Winter Fair, 1914; beaten only by his stable companion, Barrington. Imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and sold to Walter Bros., Gowanstown, Ont.

veterinarian early, the sooner the treatment is begun the better the chances of the foal for recovery. By the use of this vaccine and careful attention to the navel, I am sure this disease can be greatly diminished.

Stoff Windows

In the leakage of fresh air into the barn-barns at Fredericton, N. B. and St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que. At Fredericton in the dairy beginning 48 bead there were allowed

FRANK W. SCHOFIELD. Lecturer, Ontario Veterinary College

NOTE.—The local antiseptic usually applied is a solution of carbolic acid, creolin or corrosive sublimate as recommended by "Whip" in these columns. Few farmers will bother with absorbent cotton and adhesive tape to be used with tincture of Iodine. Readers will however be interested in the vaccine treatment.—Editor.

While horses are not moving quickly on the market it will be better to remodel the reins and whillle-trees and work three or four horses on the farm rather than sell a good animal below value. The season is now here when stock can be kept more cheaply and with some supplementary crop wintering can be made quite possible.

This is the season of the year that emphasizes the usefulness of the horse on the farm. In the West, those having large areas can make best use of tractor power while the 100-acre holding still rejoices in the presence of plenty of good horse-power of the old-fashioned kind.

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in the barn. a 24-cow erected at the l Expertimental in 1912, the re heating 900 feet per head. nis barn there square inches ake and 27 inches of out-After r cow. ng this for winters I have to the conthat the outa is about but that the area is not nt to make nces for the days in mider, when the windows elimnto the barn. re constructed t. Anne de la in the dairy were allowed square inches ing 850 cubic orks splendide farm, where es are housed, square inches mature head. ily, owing to is too great

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I bull barn at tawa. In the sed, there was Owing to the tically all the sides; hence a was allowed

than though the intake ducts were uniformly distributed about the barn. Roughly speaking, and based on the same amount of actual air introduced, there are 16 square inches of intake and a little over 30 square inches of outlet per cow. This with ordinary manipulation is giving excellent satisfaction, although care must be taken in order to keep the temperature of the barn from

rising too high. "It must be remembered that in all the above cases storm windows are supplied. In the absence of storm windows, and especially if the doors did not fit snugly, a third or even a half less of both intakes and outlets would be needed. This does not mean that the ventilation would be as good as where controlled altogether by the intakes and outlets, but rather that the cows could only heat the stable to insure fair ventilation with the

smaller ducts.

Doing Things Together in Quebec.

For many years it has been evident that farmers must stand together, buy together and sell They are beginning to realize the significance of the statement, 'If we don't hang to-gether we will hang separately.' There is no phase of the business of mixed farming that calls for community effort more than does the production of live stock. Community breeding is a term that was coined many years ago, yet it gathers importance as time goes by. Some sections have drifted, as it were, into one breed of animals, and now are noted for a breed or strain. Buyers go there and get what they want in quantities. An Agricultural Society in Sherbrooke County in the Province of Quebec purposes buying a pure-bred, Milking-Shorthorn bull, and retaining its services for the members of the Society. The bull will be located at a convenient point in the county, and the members of the Society will be able to breed to a bull of far superior character and pedigree than one could do individually. In addition to the efforts of the organization to improve the live stock of its members, an up-to-date and expensive clover huller is centrally located which farmers use at a moderate fee, and this year it is expected that a seed separator will be similarly provided.

Such equipment and high-priced animais are often beyond the individual farmer. Working singly no farmer in the community might be able to select and clean his seed satisfactorily or improve his live stock as he would like. Working together they surmount such obstacles as often make farming unprofitable, and build up their own farms and improve the community.

Some Calves too Young for Veal.

Last week our Toronto market correspondent reported that many calves were placed under lock and key by the inspectors on Toronto market as being too young for marketing. It was said that these calves were around three weeks of age Iour Those wishing to dispose of calves for veal should bear this in mind, and if a calf is any good at all it should pay to make that calf good veal rather than to turn it off too young with corresponding poor quality. Last week choice veal calves were quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.50, while common calves were only \$4 to \$5 and "bobs" from \$2 to \$3 each. As a general thing altogether too many of the class of calves known as 'bobs" are offered on the market, and the producer of these calves is generally the loser in the end. The public generally, feeders, drovers and consumers alike agrees with any plan to keep too young veal from going on the market. These poor calves are an injury to the calf trade, and tend to turn the consuming public against veal as an article of diet. And, by the way, would it not pay to keep some of the good calves which are rushed away to market at such an early age?

Supplementary Green Fodder and Hay Crops.

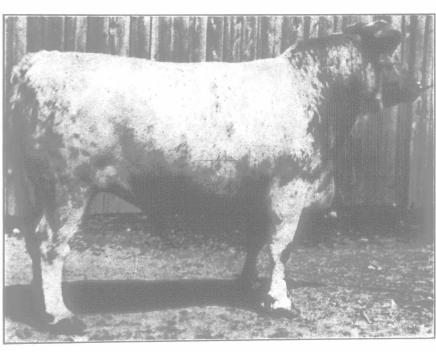
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Probably one of the greatest weaknesses in Ontario's agriculture is the condition of the pasture lands which occupy more than one-quarter of the tillable land of the Province. In recent years there has been an increase in the yield per acre of oats, barley and wheat. Such I believe has not been the case in connection with our pas ture lands. Formerly farmers would sow a mixture of clover and timothy and use the crop for two years for hav and pasture, after which the land would be ploughed and used for a grain or a cultivated crop. At present many allow their clover clover and timothe pastures to remain a number of years unbroken. Old timothy pastures frequently give poor results. The pasture lands of Ontario could be made much more valuable by adding the seed of orchard grass, meadow fescue. and alfalfa to the timothy and clover.

In practically all cases farmers should endeavor to supplement their pasture lands with fodder crops of some kind. We frequently have

hot, dry weather in the summer which greatly depletes the pastures, and if supplementary crops are not available considerable loss is sure to re-In the experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College many different grain mixtures have been used for fodder purposes. Of the various combinations oats and peas have proven two of the most valuable grains to sow together. In order to get the best results, however, it is important to use the right quantities of the right varieties. A mixture composed of two bushels by weight per acre of the Siberian, O. A. C. No. 72 or Banner varieties of oats, and one bushel per acre of the Golden Vine, or the Prussian Blue varieties of peas proves very serviceable. This would make three bushels of the mixture per acre. The O. A. C. No. 72 oats, and the Golden Vine peas should make one of the best combinations. crop should be productive, should stand up comparatively well, and should give a crop of good quality. Both at the College and in the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario oats and peas have given better results than oats and vetches, or a combination of oats, vetches and peas, when everything is taken into consideration. Vetches are usually rather expensive, frequently contain weed seeds such as wild mustard, and do not thrive well in Ontario unless the weather conditions are favorable.

One of the great advantages in growing a supplementary crop of this kind is the fact that if required it can be used as a green fodder to supplement the pasture. If not required for this purpose it can be used for cutting and curing when the oats are in the milk condition, and when the peas in the pods are about half grown. If not required for either as a supplementary feed for pasture or for hay the mixed crop could be allowed to ripen for threshing in the autumn or The threshed grain of oats and



Broadhooks Ringleader.

A Shorthorn bull which has been doing service in an Ontario herd.

therefore, be seen that no great itsks, and decided advantages can be realized by growing a mixture of this kind. The seeding can take place as soon as the spring wheat, the barley, and the oats are sown in the spring. A crop of this kind in connection with good pastures, corn, and alfalfa goes a long way towards making ideal crops for the stock farms of Ontario.

C. A. ZAVITZ. O. A. C.

FARM.

Tapping on Wood

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 8, Peter McArthur writes under the caption 'Signs." One of these is "tapping on wood" as a charm or means for warding off ill luck. It seems to me that if tapping on wood is a talisman of good luck, I should be one of the most fortunate and successful of Canadians, for I have been tapping on wood more or less most of my life and am still tapping on wood! During my earlier years I tapped on wood in the County of Grey, Ont., to the extent of a good share of "chopping and clearing" about 100 acres of primeval forest; later, some similar work in New Ontario, and in more recent years, chopped, cleared, fenced, ditched and cultivated a farm in my present location. In addition, there has been the "tapping" of the Maples for syrup and sugar, the preparation of wood for fuel, etc., and I am yet "tapping" on old fence-rails to supply a box stove, though we are now also using natural gas.

Mr. McArthur mentions a few popular superstitions; there are others that might be named;

but I believe with him that rational views and methods are the best talisman in the world. believe, also, that few if any of us are entirely free from superstition. The truth would "make us but as yet we know the truth of things only in part. In my farming operations, the condition of the soil, as to physical constituents, drainage, moisture, etc., careful selection of seed and good tillage have been the rule, without regard to the "signs." Success or failure has seemed to be quite independent of these.

Yet the common heritage is mine-proneness to faith in the occult and the mystical. Shakespeare was no doubt right when he made Hamlet say : "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. But we should guard against accepting mere traditions and proportions without proof or reasonable basis. The trouble is that the meshes of superstition are woven about us before our birth. superstitious ideas are inculcated from infancy, and live long. Error is like the banyan treehard to uproot.

Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

Sandy Surprised at a Stock Sale.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When I was a wee gaffer I liked fine tae be gaein' wi' ma feyther tae a' the auction sales in the neeborhood, an' watchin' the mon on the box when he would be sellin' the horses an' the cows an a' the ither things, that I couldna' name over in a week. It was an excitin' time for me, I can tell ye, when ma feyther wad be biddin' on some wee bossie an' some ither mon wad be biddin' against him an' the auctioneer wad be sayin', going-going,---an' just then ma feyther wad pit on anither fifty cents an' then gin the ither chap hadna' anither

quarter or wasna' sure where he could get someone tae back his note the coo wad he knocked down tae ma feyther, an' I wad aye follow her back intae the stable an' the her a wee bite o' hay so she wad be in guid condition for the walk home. Those were the days when ye could buy a coo for from twelve tae fifteen dollars an' get twelve months tae pay for her, wi'oot interest. An' it wasna' always a guid investment even at that, for wi' butter at fifteen cents an' cheese at six cents ye couldna' afford tae pay fancy prices for fifteen-pound coos. I dinna mean by that that they made fifteen pounds o' in a week, but they wad gie fifteen pounds o' milk That in a day. some o' them did; ithers didna' aspire tae sic an amount as that

Those were the days o' peas makes a meal of excellent quality. It will, cauld stables an' short rations, an' maist o' the time the young cattle wad hae to tak' their chances on the warm side o' a stack o' straw frae November tae April. It wad surprise ye hoo weel they cam' through it sometimes, though ye wad think on cauld days that the hump in their backs wus there tae stay.

Well, things have changed since then, an' it was attendin' a sale o' pure-bred cattle the ither day that got me thinkin' o' the days o' "auld lang syne' an' auction sales o' forty or fifty years back. I couldna' help makin' a few comparisons, an' I will hae tae admit that it looks as though the warld wus improvin', at least alang the line o' cattle-raisin', an' also in the ability o' some o' oor farmers tae get fancy

prices for their stock.

It's an unco' fine sight for ony mon wha has am interest in live stock tae see the lang rows o' bossies in the stable before the sale, some wi' blankets on them, an' a' as sleek as mice, up tae their knees in straw, an' thinkin na moir o' the hay in their mangers than if it wus buckwheat straw a year auld. An ye'll see maybe half a dozen men or mair aboot, each one brushin' an' combin' his ain bunch o' cattle an' seein' that they are ave in guid trim an' lookin' their best before they appear on the platform tae mak' their bow tae the audience. It's a' a case o' makin' a guid first impression. Once they are in the ither fellows hands the brushin', an' combin' comes tae an end.

Well, when I saw a' this goin' on an' the looks o' the coos an' a', I says tae mysel', 'Sandy,' says I, 'ye're gaein' tae see some prices for cattle here, the day." An' you'll believe me I did na' tell mysel' a lie, when I tell you how sma' a five dollar bill looked tae me aifter it was a' over.

Things went on a' the aifternoon something the same way; prices gaein' up tae three hoondred or mair, by times, an' then comin' doon tae what I thocht I could nearly understand. There's ae' thing I noticed, the coo that didna' hae hir record at the pail in black an' white, tae prove that she was as guid as she looked, 'didna' bring onything like the coo that could swear tae a guid performance an' ancestry. That's richt eneuch, an' I'm thinkin' it won't be lang till the registered coo wi'oot a record won't bring ony mair money when she comes tae be sold than oor grades an' scrubs. What's the guid o' a certificate o' registration when your coo refuses tae pay for her board an' room. It's anither o' 'scraps o' paper'' we hae been hearin' sae muckle about since the war started. The sooner the stock breeders o' the country get doon tae fixin' the price o' an animal accordin' tae its performtae that o' its ancestors. they will hae their business on a sound basis an the sooner the production o' dairy products will be increased. For there maun be something wrang when an' animal that wadna' be worth mair than forty dollars as a milk producer sells for a hoondred or over when she can show her papers an' has her name on the books o' some association or ither. We dinna' think over muckle o' human beings that brag about their blue blood an' their lang lines o' ancestry an' hae naething tae back it up in the way o' character or performance. An' it's worse when they pretend tae hae this character an' get tae foolin' their fellow-men. Men o' this class are generally called hypocrites, an' they deserve the name Sae it's just about the same thing wh' the class o' coos I hae been speakin' aboot. They're hypocrites, naething mair nor less.

wasna' apparently vera weel acquainted wi'

Hooever, ye canna' blame the poor bossies themselves, when ye look at these things frae the moral standpoint. The one that's tae blame is the mon wha owns the coo an' wha tries tae pit her off on his neebor by fattening her up an' pitting her in a sale an' not milking her for twenty-foor hours or mair beforehand tae mak' the ither fellow think she's a wonder at the pail, an' a' that sort o' thing.

There's juist one way o' doin business that will last, an' bring a mon profit in the end, an' that is tae dae it on the square.

I met a chap at the sale I hae juist been tellin' ye aboot, that comes pretty close tae this standard o' honesty an' square business.

"Gin ye buy frae me," says he, "an' the stock doesna' suit ye, ye can send them back an' get yer money. I'll guarantee satisfaction," says he.

When a' the farmers in the country are daein' business alang this line there will na' be sae mony disappointed breeders o' stock, nor sae mony bad friends. The golden rule that says tae gie the ither fellow the same medicine ye wad be willin' tae tak' frae him, is still in guid workin' order, wi' some people, an' gin we wad a' mak' use o' it, things wad gae quite a bit better in

this auld warld, an' stock breeders as weel as ithers wad feel mair friendly towards one anither.

I dinna' wan't ye tae think, Mr. Editor, that I'm sore aboot gettin' bit at this sale I hae been tellin' ye of. I didna' buy onything, sae I hae no complaints tae mak', but gin I kept ma mouth shut I had ma eyes open (which is a guid plan, gin I could only stick tae it), an' I'm thinkin' that some o' the buyers an' sellers there wad hae been better friends gin they had never met. But that's no' my business, sae I'll drap the subject for the present. SANDY FRASER. ject for the present.

Conserving the Farmer's Woodlot

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some years ago the Government appointed a Commission on Forest Conservation and I have in my possession a large Blue Book on the work, but as far as my observation and knowledge gees I am afraid the results obtained and the conservation effected are very small and disappointing in the settled portions of the Province of Ontario. I heartily agree with the Commission that the need is great and that unless we wake up and take some action this whole Province will soon become as bare and wind-swept as our Western prairies. I hear someone say: "Show us a more excellent way." One of our big men once said: 'A man's opinion or his advice is of value just so far as his knowledge or experience goes. will in as few words as practicable give you my experience with conserving the wood lot. I started farming some 35 years ago there was a belt of bush across the north-west side of the farm. Some parts of this were quite open and cattle and other stock had always been allowed to run in this. We then fenced all stock out and also in the more open spaces planted about 100 black Walnut trees. These were grown from nuts in a nursery row in our young orchard and have done splendidly. We tried planting the nuts in the bush, but the squirrels took them all. We gave the ground no cultivation and the grass very This belt was hardwood, soon disappeared. Maple and Beech, with a sprinkling of Basswood and Elm. Our sugar Maple is very prolific and is very much in evidence in the young timber. Some of this timber is over 12 inches in diameter. Of course the Elm and Basswood grow much faster than the Maple and other hardwood. The timber that was left standing when fenced has become healthy, not enough trees die during the year to make firewood for the season. There are other blocks of bush here that have been conserved in the same way, one large block on three farms all butting together and so making the ideal way to conserve our timber, and I fancy if the Forestry Commission would take a peep in here about midsummer they would get an object lesson on practical conservation of the farmer's woodlot. man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor and the

Brother farmer fence the woodlot, be it large or small and future generations will bless and acclaim you a benefactor. We were not sent into this world to see how much we could destroy or use, but on the other hand to conserve and increase God's gifts for those who will come after us.

man who makes two trees grow where only one

Middlesex Co., Ont. E. T. CAVERHILL.

This Treatment Too Strong.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

grew before is doubly so.

In regard to treating grain for smut with formalin some people say you cannot put it on too strong. I had some experience last fall in treating my fall wheat for smut with formalin, and I would like to give it to my fellow farm-I took a watering can, filled it with water then took a 2 oz. bottle and filled it with formalin and poured it in the water. Then having a water-tight box that would hold a bag of wheat I put in the wheat and took the can and dampened it well and put in a bag again, not tying. I did this with another bag and by this time the can was empty. These two bags would hold about 5 bushels. I treated about enough to sow twelve acres, intending to sow the next day, but it rained and I did not get it sown for four days after treatment. All this time it was left in the bags not tied. When sown half When sown half of the wheat did not grow, and I had to sow it over again. I think it was put on too strong, and it killed the wheat germs. I know for a fact that the way I treated it did damage, for the rest of the wheat that I sowed I only used half the quantity and it grew fine. Simcoe Co., Ont. JOHN RAYMER.

[Note.—Undoubtedly too strong a solution can be used. We believe that the bad results were due more to the closing up in a bag and keeping there than to the strength of the solution. However, the size of the sprinkling can is not given. If it is an ordinary sprinkling can holding about two gallons the solution would be a little too strong, but keeping the seed three days in bags

would be very detrimental. It should be covered

after treatment for two hours, then spread out $t_{\rm 0}$ dry and sown as soon as dry enough. By following directions as given in our issue of Mar. 11 page 384, no danger would be entailed.-Editor,

Cast Off the Fetters of Party Politics.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Your recent editorial entitled * Agriculture's Opportunity" calls timely attention to the vital need of the day, especially in view of the fact that a federal election appears imminent. But the difficulties are great.

In the first place our people generally have been so taken up with the pursuit of material gain, that they have been indifferent to the invasion of public right, and the degradation of political morality; and it looks as though the pinch would have to become even more severe before we awake to a realization of the facts. It has been said with a good deal of justice that the people's elected representatives are a fair sample of their electors. If so, we have ourselves to blame if those whom we send to legislate for us prove dishonest and weak-kneed. Is it not true that party organizations are manipulated and managed mainly by the blind partisan or by the grafter or office seeker? And that party candidates are chosen because of their desirability as vote-getters and not because of any special qualifications they have for thinking wisely and acting courageously? The main question seems to be: "Who can win for us?" and not, "Who will make the best legislator and guardian of the people's interests?" With the mind centered on winning in a contest and blind to all the social consequences involved in handing over legislative and administrative powers to the man who is the best vote-getter, and whose election is likely to be financed by those seeking legislative favors, is it any wonder that we stand shocked and alarmed at the political conditions prevailing in our country? Without an awakening of the civic conscience, and a greater degree of enlightenment on public questions the future looks dark.

In the second place the elector needs to rid himself of the heresy that loyalty to party is something to be proud of. It has been stated that no class in Canada is so definitely and accurately "sized-up" politically as the Ontario farmers. The politicians know exactly how the vote of rural Ontario is going, and of course flatter the vanity and strive to intensify the partisanship of the "sturdy yeomen," whose interests they are deliberately and persistently sacrificing. There is something pathetic about the enthusiasm with which the Ontario farmer sacrifices his own interests and the welfare of his fellow farmers to the idol of party politics. This idol-worship is sedulously cultivated by designing men, and acquiesced in by those who mean well but do not think clearly, and it is just as wicked and dangerous as any of the "heathen practices" against which our righteous indignation and mussionary efforts are directed. Everyone knows that the interests of two neighboring farmers are identical, so far as matters of legislation go. Why then do they allow themselves to be pitted, the one against the other, when it comes to an election? Because they are preyed upon by party organs and party politicians, who aggravate prejudices, confuse public issues, and deliberately mis-represent their "party opponents." How long How long will the Canadian farmer be made a tool of in this way?

In the third place, I doubt if much progress can be made without great improvement in our political methods. The "System" at present in use gives added power to the crook and the blind partisan, and practically disfranchises the independent elector. The "party system" is just as ineffective in meeting the needs of the present day as the grain cradle would be in harvesting our field crops. We must improve this system by adopting proportional instead of majority representation, and by the addition of the initiative and the referendum. Of these I have previously written in your columns, and will say nothing further at present.

The immediate and crying need of the hour is for a breaking away from the shackles of the past, for a stamping out of the absurdities and iniquities of party politics, for renewed interest in, and study of public questions, and for an Misery and awakening of the public conscience. famine await those nations whose members in the struggle for individual gain, forget or abuse their social duties and privileges. We believe that we are fighting now, on the battlefields of Europe for the maintenance of British liberty and British institutions, and our high privilege and duty in that regard is generally admitted. Is it equally necessary that we be true to the obligations of Canadian citizenship by casting off the fetters that have for so long bound us, and by a high resolve to make Canadian institutions worth preserving?

W. C. GOOD. Brant Co., Opt.

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THE DAIRY.

Calf-raising on Separated Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" there was an article written by one of the professors of the O.A.C. on raising calves for yeals. It was a subject especially interesting to dairy farmers at this season of the year when the majority of cows freshen in March and April.

It used to be the rule that as soon as a calf was born, if it was not to be raised to take the place of aged cows, it was killed at once, and the skin removed, which brought from 50 cents to a dollar. The carcass was thrown out behind the barn for the hens to take turns with the crows in removing the meat, and during the month of May a drive through the country was one to be remembered,—by the smell of decaying flesh. Now, however, all this is changed and very few calves are slaughtered at birth, but are fed until fall when they are sold to drovers for sums rang-

ing from \$12 to \$15 a head. If, as Professor Dean says, calves can be so reared in six or eight weeks, as to bring that amount why should farmers carry them over six or eight months? Professor Dean's conclusion that a calf six or eight weeks old should bring \$12 to \$15 is correct if the calf is from good stock. A Holstein grade (and three-quarters of the cattle in Eastern Ontario to-day are of that breed) should weigh from 85 to 95 pounds at Frequently a calf weighs 100 pounds and calves as heavy as 115 pounds at birth have been sen in this vicinity: we have had two which weighed 104 and 106 pounds respectively. It is no trouble to feed calves of this breed to gain three pounds per day for two or three weeks in succession and at the end of eight weeks the average will be very close to the three pound mark. In 1912 our cows were bred to pure-bred bulls, so that the calves of 1913 were practically pure-bred as our cows are from three-quarter bred p. I have not recorded the weights of these calves when born but they were large, growthy calves. Neither can I say how many weeks old each calf was, but only one was nine weeks old, and the others all from five to eight weeks old when sold. The first two calves sold brought \$28.50 at 6 cents per pound, which would be an average weight of 237½ pounds. I think the weights were 242 and 233 pounds respectively. The next calf brought \$11.35 which would be 189 pounds in weight. Then two others were sold at one time for \$26.75 at 6 cents per pound an average of 223 pounds. The last one sold for \$13.20 at 6 cents per pound, weigning 220 pounds. Estimating the weight of each calf at 95 pounds when born and at seven weeks old when sold it would give a gain of 764 pounds for the six calves or 127 2-3 pounds for one calf, which for 49 days would be nearly 2 2-3 pounds per day. I know, however, that several of these were nearer the three-pounds-per-day than that. These were fed all the separated milk they would drink three times a day till sold, except the new milk from the cow the first five

In 1913 some of our cows were bred to a scrub bull and some to a pure-bred, and the difference in value of the calves when born is at once apparent. The weights of calves sired by purebred bulls were 92, 101, 103, 106 pounds respectively, while the best two calves sired by the scrub bull weighed 70 and 73 pounds respectively, and the rest of them we did not think worth weighing or raising. A calf weighing 92 pounds was raised to take the place of older cows. Below is a table giving weight at birth and daily gain and selling price of the other calves.

No.	Weight At Birth	Days Old When Weighed	Weight
1	101	25	165
2	103	25	154
3	106	28	191
3	106	42	227
4	70	49	173
5	73	44	174

On October 12 we bought a 15-16 bred Holstein heifer calf for \$5, which at 4 days of age weighed 109 pounds. Owing to the high price of milk last fall, it was fed a limited amount till November 21, when the factory closed, and for six weeks was given all it would drink, and for the last four weeks was given a limited quantity. At four months old it weighed 380 pounds, having made a daily gain of over 21 pounds, and at 7 cts. per pound would have been worth \$26.60. Seven cents is the drover's price here and eight cents is the highest price paid for calves which suck the cow.

These weights can easily be equalled or beaten by anyone using pure-bred sires and exercising care in the feeding of calves. These calves were fed all the separated milk they could consume three times a day, but great care must be used

in feedling this way, else they would soon have the scours and go off feed, and perhaps die. Two years ago we fed from wooden pails which soon became sour and almost impossible to keep clean. The result was not a few digestive disorders, but we were able to completely cure any case of scours by the use of white-oak bark tea. This is made by stripping the bark and boiling in an old stewkettle for a couple of hours until the liquid is of a deep brown color. Usually a cupful of this in the milk about three times in succession will stop any case of scours. By keeping watch of the calves one will see how much is required. Use the rough outside bark as well as the inside. We used two milk cans to run the skim-milk in from the separator and these are kept sweet and clean. Last year we used tin pails and were careful not to warm the milk more than bloodheat at noon, and we had far less trouble than usual. I have told many others of the white-oak bark and have never heard of a case too severe to cure. It is also a fine thing with which to bathe the horse's shoulders to toughen them during the first few days of spring work, and will help in cases of sore shoulders.

Occasionally some one writes an article on calf-feeding and they give exact quantities, usually a dipper-full to a feed for the first few days increasing gradually to 15 pounds a day at one or two months old. These men never told how much their calves grew, and it is an easy guess that they did not create any new records. When feeding calves to raise for cows this might do all right, lif the feed is supplemented with hay and grain or pasture, but if feeding to sell it does nor pay to feed so sparingly for a six or eightweeks-old calf will drink from 30 to 40 pounds of milk a day. We have weighed the skim-milk once a week which some calves have been fed and have estimated that they paid from 60 to 75 cents per hundred pounds of milk consumed. This is for calves under two months of age. The younger they are fattened to sell the greater the profit, because when a calf weighs 90 pounds at birth, at six weeks old that first 90 pounds is worth \$6.30 at 7 cents per pound, which is 15 cents per day, while if that same calf is fed sparingly for six months it would not be worth more than 5 cents per pound or \$4.50 for the original 90 pounds or 21 cents per day. We did not receive 7 cents per pound until after the Americans removed the duty on Canadian cattle. Previous to that we received six cents. The lesson for the farmer is, feed heavily and get the

most profit. Prince Edward Co. C. C. WANNAMAKER.

Milk Condenseries.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although a comparatively new industry in most parts of Canada, there was established, according to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, a condensed milk factory, at Truro, N.S., so early

According to the same authority, the value of condensed milk consumed annually in Canada is about one million dollars and we exported in 1913 condensed milk to the value of \$21,813. Some have regarded the advent of the "condenser" as a blessing to dairymen, while others, more particularly owners of 'cheese factories or creameries in the condensing districts have been inclined to curse the milk condenseries. It may be regarded as a sound principle, that the more markets a dairy farmer, or any other farmer has for his products, the better is his financial position. If this be true, then the addition of the condenser market for milk may be regarded as beneficial to

Total Gain	Net Gain Per day	Selling Price
64 51	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&14-25\\2&\end{smallmatrix}$	\$11.00 28 days old. \$11.00 28 days old.
85 121 103	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \ 37 - 42 \\ 2 \ 1 - 10 \\ 2 \ 13 - 44 \end{array} $	\$15.89 7 cts. per lb. \$12.11 7 cts. per lb. \$12.18 7 cts. per lb.

dairy farmers, although there is always the danger when a large corporation obtains control of the milk supply by "squeezing out" small concerns, that they will unduly bear down the price paid for milk, when once they have obtained command of the situation.

This is the position of affairs, to some extent the present spring. Owing to slackness in demand for condensed milk, the manufacturers were no doubt inclined to cut prices for raw material, but fortunately for the producers of milk, both cheese and butter are high in price and in most sections cheese factories have been re-opened, re-built, or the cream has been shipped to "centralizers," where the price offered by the condenser has not Leen satisfactory. This is most fortunate for the dairy farmer. The writer has been given the following clipping from a local paper :- "At a

meeting of the milk producers, held at the condensed milk factory yesterday, it was decided to go ahead and make cheese this season, allowing the company \$1.15 per cwt. for manufacturing. It has long been a matter of common opinion that cheesemaking would be more profitable to the producer than the manufacturer of condensed

The statement in the last sentence is true at the present relative prices of milk for condensing and milk to be made into cheese, but has not been true for some years past, else why did so many dairy farmers forsake the cheese factory for the condenser? "Actions speak louder than words." If cheese can be maintained at its present high level of prices, and it ought to remain so if the consuming public can be educated as to its relative value for food, then the cheese factory can easily compete with the condenser. But if cheese sags back to the old familiar price, so that patrons receive about one dollar per cwt. for their milk, then good-bye cheese factory, as it will hardly survive a second death.

One thing the managers of condenseries are to be commended for is the adoption of a plan whereby the milk delivered during the season of 1915 is to be tested and paid for according to its fat composition although we think they should have gone a step farther and recognized the total solids in milk or at least "casein fat." ever, we may be thankful that at least one step has been taken towards the desirable end of paying for milk according to its capacity for producing the product to be manufactured. For buttermaking, the fat of milk determines its value, assuming that the fat is in a sweet, clean medium and itself has undergone no fermentation or undesirable chemical change.

For cheesemaking, the casein-fat of milk determines its value and in spite of all opinion to the contrary, this principle must be acknowledged before we shall get very far in the testing

of milk for cheese manufacture.

The milk to be used for condensing purposes should contain a fair proportion of total solids which consist of casein, albumin, fat, sugar and ash material, making from 111 to 121 per cent. of the weight of milk. As present methods of determining the solids of milk are not altogether satisfactory, possibly the managers of milk condenseries acted wisely in not attempting to determine the total solids and using these as a basis for payment; but logically they should do so. We see no reason why they might not test for the two most important milk constituents, namely, casein and fat. Possibly they will do so, after giving the fat system a trial. Either this, or go back to the weight plan, as they will doubtless find some milks testing abnormally high in fat, where payment is based on fat content only, for cheesemaking or condensing purposes, or for any purpose, where fat alone the standard, some producers will run part of the milk through a cream separator, feed the skimmilk to the calves and get practically as much for the milk so treated as if the milk were delivered in normal condition, and they have the skim-milk as pay for the labor of separating, which is usually good pay, when live stock is in good demand. Paying for milk on a "'quality basis' is certainly a complicated problem in order to meet all conditions.

The milk condenseries have this one thing at least to their credit-they have set a standard of buildings, neatness, cleanliness, and good care required of milk received, which should be of great benefit to the ordinary cheese factory and creamery, where the buildings, surroundings and general class of milk received, have not been anything like what they might and ought to be. hoped that the new factories starting, and the old ones revived, will set a better example to the patrons in the way of neatness and cleanliness in and around the factory. The patrons of the condensers who are now going back to their first love, the cheesery, should continue in the good methods of cleanliness, cooling the milk, and general carefulness which has been insisted upon by the inspectors and managers of the condensing plants. This one lesson in litself should prove of great value to the dairy industry of Canada, as taught by the condenseries to their milk patrons, and in the example set to patrons and others who come in contact with, or visit these establishments which are as a rule, models of cleanliness and sanitation in the handling of food products.

What the future of the milk condensing industry for Canada will be, it is difficult to say, owing to the large capital required to operate, high cost of raw material, more particularly sugar at the present time, it would seem as if this phase of dairying must be largely confined to special districts where the conditions are very The stand-by for most dairy farmers, favorable. must be cheese and butter in summer, city milk and cream trade in winter. The by-products of the creamery and cheesery are valuable aids in raising live stock, whereas there is no by-product from the condenser, or milk-powder factory, which is a disadvantage, quite serious on most farms. H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE.

Where Producer and Consumer Should Meet.

The majority of apple growers will agree that the request for Spys is out of proportion to the demand that exists for other standard varieties of apples. Some may say that 33 per cent., which is usually the quantity of Spys asked for in each order, represents the proportion of dessert apples required, and that the remainder will be used for cooking purposes. Such is not the case, for some consumers know too little about, apples and the Northern Spy has been kept so persistently before the public in conversation, publications and advertising that everyone must have Spys, much to the consumer's detriment financially and to the inconvenience of the Many apples have been bought and paid for as Spys, but eaten as Baldwins, Ontarios or Kings. That system of distribution and selling might have been passable, if it did lack justification, two decades ago. However, from now fication, two decades ago. onward, through the good offices of the law and competition, consumers will get what they ask for in most cases, especially in barrel and box

For some time these columns have advocated a continuous, persistent and efficient campaign for advertising fruit, to be carried on by the growers in organization. At the last annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association members pledged themselves for certain amounts to conduct an advertising campaign, and organizations throughout Canada are making As this movement grows it similar plans. should attempt to place the different varieties of apples in their proper places and eliminate the misconception entertained regarding the undisputed superiority of the Northern Spy. There is no doubt as to the excellence of the Spy apple, but what is wrong with the Snow, McIntosh Red or King for dessert purposes, and with Baldwin, Greening, Talman Sweet, Stark and dozens of other kinds for cooking? We should not like to see the demand for Spys decreased, but we should like to see the demand for varieties, that can be grown more cheaply, increase, proportion-The trouble is that Spys are being used often for cooking purposes where a cheaper variety would do just as well and often better, while such estimable kinds as Snows, McIntosh, Kings and many others do not receive the consideration they should as dessert apples. There are many other dessert apples and dozens of kinds of cooking apples that we have not mentioned here, but they stand high in the estimation of those who know them and have used them.

Considering the years required for a Spy tree to come into bearing, and the careful handling and packing the fruit must have, Northern Spys are worth \$1.00 per barrel more than most other varieties. In many cases this extra price is received, but too often they are sold below their value in order to obtain a sale, or only a very modest price for other kinds in the same shipment. We should consider it a very wise move on the part of growers to educate the consumers to an appreciation of our many standard varieties, and disabuse their minds as to the outstanding and indisputable superiority of the Northern Spy, which at present is deep seated. This would mean a financial saving to the consumer, and it would relieve the grower of an obligation he finds difficult to comply with. Such an understanding would ameliorate conditions for con-sumer and producer alike, both should be interested.

Standard Weights for Seed and Vegetables.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It does not appear to be generally known that the Dominion Government last year under the title of "An Act to Amend the Inspection and Sale Act" passed a bill fixing standard weights for vegetables, which came into force on January 1, 1915. These standard weights per bushel are as follows: -Artichokes, 56 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.; beets, 50 lbs.; blue grass seed, 14 lbs.; carrots, 50 lbs.; castor beans, 40 lbs.; clover seed, 60 lbs.; hemp seed, 44 lbs.; malt, 36 lbs.; onions, 50 lbs.; parsnips, 45 lbs.; potatoes, 60 lbs.; timothy seed, 48 lbs.; turnips, 50 lbs.

Weights per bag are: -Artichokes, 84 lbs.; beets, 75 lbs.; carrots, 75 lbs.; onions, 75 lbs. parsnips, 65 lbs.; potatoes, 90 lbs.; turnips, 75

A barrel of potatoes, unless a barrel of specified size, kind or content by measure is specially agreed on, must contain 165 Dominion standard pounds of potatoes.

Any person selling, or offering for sale by the bag any of the vegetables specified above, in case such bag does not contain the number of standard pounds mentioned, is liable to a penalty not

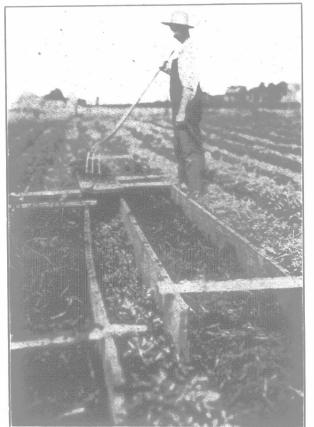
exceeding \$25 for a first offence, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$50.

A number of instances have been brought to my attention where dealers have been purchasing carrots and turnips by the bushel from vegetable growers and demanding 60 instead of 50 pounds to the bushel.

J. LOCKIE WILSON.

Celery Blight is Being Conquered.

In some localities celery growers have almost despaired on account of blight. Sections around London and Toronto have become so inoculated with the disease that crops were hard to grow and modest profits difficult to obtain. Prior to the season of 1914, vegetable growers were of the opinion that celery blight must have its own way being subservient only to wind and weather. Last season some experiments were conducted under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and although the results were not up to expectations in every case, yet so favorably did those growers near London and Toronto who conducted the tests of Bordeaux mixture for the control of celery blight look upon the treatment



Mulching Early Celery

The frames are moved along the row to protect the plants.

that they openly and unreservedly recommended it at the annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association in Toronto last November Chas. Dalbs, at Mt. Denis, grew a check plot which received no treatment along side of the sprayed field. It was badly affected with blight and almost valueless, while out of 75,000 plants sprayed with Bordeaux 98 per cent. showed no marks of the disease.

From calculations based on a 11-acre field it was ascertained that the cost per acre would amount to \$12.00, counting material and labor. This is a small sum compared with income from an acre of celery.

A Few Suggestions About Asparagus.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

In the early spring the greens that first come through are so appetizing that they sell themselves in the market, even in hard times, and the gardener who has a little lettuce and asparagus will usually find a ready sale for it.

We have been very fortunate in selecting our location and can get our asparagus on to the market among the very first and it has paid us well. It is a crop that comes on before the spring rush and it is easily harvested, then throughout the season it requires but little attention. It responds very readily to the attention it does get and it pays well the following year. Many people imagine that they gain by planting out the yearling roots, and nurseries make a good business selling the yearling plants, but while the roots will grow still they do not lend themselves as readily to transplanting as one might imagine from the fact that they grow so sturdily. It is not the trouble of getting them started that does not make transplanting advisable, but it is the effect transplanting has upon the quality in later years. You will get less of the woody stems from seed-grown plants than from transplanted roots.

We plant in drills and like the Connover's

Collossal best. The seed is small and is better not to be buried too deeply. When planting it is a good plan to put in radish or carrot or some other seed that will come up quickly and thus mark the rows so one may cultivate or hoe before the asparagus comes up and be sure not to hoe up the plants. In the fall a good dressing of manure is the best treatment, after a season of being kept free from weeds by the liberal use of the hoe early in the year, and an occasional visit of the horse cultivator. The drills do well at a distance of three and a half feet apart and then the stocks are not broken by the traces in cultivating, for it does the root no good to break down the growth of the plant continually through the season.

The second season dress well in the spring with manure from the henhouse if it is possible, and harrow well before the shoots come through, Many people advocate a dressing of salt but it does not seem to do any particular good, nor does it keep down the weeds as is often claimed for it. The time to get asparagus to work is just after the cutting of the crop which should not start before the third season. It does not pay to take a market crop off the second year. If the growth is left undisturbed till its third season the grower will have a finer crop and a more even product. As soon as the crop is harvested the roots begin to put on their growth and to go out after the food to store up for the next season's tops. That is the time for the nourishment for the roots to be available, and it will be, if a coating of manure is cultivated in. Manure from the henhouse lends itself to cultivating with the ordinary straight-tooth cultivator better than the straw-mixed cleanings of the stable, and be sides there is less likely to be weed seeds sown in among the asparagus, where it proves very hard to get at. In the fall the tops of the plants should be cut off when the berries begin to ripen and the tops taken away and burned, otherwise the seeds will be sprouting the next season and soon a matted and crowded row will be the result. It is hard to get a good crop from any plant that is crowded and it is just as hard to get it from asparagus, so get rid of the tops before they do any damage by seeding.

In preparing the tops for market, we pick into baskets and wash, sorting into lengths nearly equal and bunch in pound and half-pound lots. The tips should not be allowed to get too long. Cut them when they are about six inches above the ground or at the length your market calls If, as you go along the row you come to tips that are leafed out cut them off and let them lie there, otherwise you will shorten the length of the cutting season, unless you put them on the market which is poor business. about 9 inches square and folded diagonally. We place the bundle of tips in it having the buttends circled by the fold, this gives a jack-in-the-pulpit effect to the bundle, which is an attractive wrapping on the counters.

It does not take three years long to get around ind if you have no asparagus sown spring, it will soon be a paying, early crop and it requires work only when you can give it atten-June is not too late to sow the seed.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

Remember the Bees.

Beekeepers did not look with too much pleasure on the practice of spraying fruit trees with arsenicals when it first became a common operation in the orchard. Seldom has there been a beekeepers' meeting during recent years where the matter was not mentioned and discussed and that with considerable vehemence. The trouble centres around the spray for the codling worm which should take place after the tree blossoms. Prof. Caesar in his spray calendar states the time as "immediately after the blossoms have all or nearly all fallen, and before the calyces close." If the trees are carrying considerable fresh bloom when the application of spray is made the bees are likely to be present in numbers working among the flowers and apiarists claim that large numbers are poisoned. Of course no fruit grower can spray trees here and there and leave many because, on account of the variety, they are not far enough advanced. When the majority of the trees are ready for spraying then the secretion of nectar will be about ended and the pollen will be practically dried up. Bees will not be working in the blossoms to any great extent, except on those in fresh bloom and the damage done will be overlooked by beekeepers.

It would be well to bear the importance of the honey bee in mind. Every fruit grower is dependent upon insects for the proper fertilization of the bloom and so efficient is the bee in carrying pollen from one flower to another that growers are establishing colonies of bees near or in the plantation so they may assist in securing a good set of fruit. Any personal dislikes which have been entertained regarding the bee should be banished when the matter of a fruit crop for the orchardist or a crop of honey for the apiarist is at stake. With just a little thought and just a little concernment little concession made, which will mean gain both

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to the fruit grower and beekeeper the trouble may to the trute growth and because the trouble may not arise again this year. Everyone has a right to a place on the earth if not "in the sun" and to a phace on the same and the same with the increasing appreciation held of the honey bee we believe the time is fast passing when beekeepers will feel obliged to protest.

New Tops for Old.

By Peter McArthur.

We have an old pear tree, one of the first planted in this district. In my boyhood days it bore much excellent fruit and it is associated with many of my tenderest early memories. Besides getting my share of these pears when they were ripened properly I used to hide the earliest windfalls in the hay loft and enjoy private feasts when they became mellow. I do not know the variety, for I have met with it only once except in the home orchard, and that was in an old orchard in the State of New Jersey. It is not in favor with the makers of preserves for when cooked it blackens but when ripe, about corn-cutting time, it is the best eating pear I know. Another fault is that it is easily shaken down even while unripe and the high winds work havoc with it every year. But it still tastes as good to me as when I took the first bite and with all its faults I love itstill. For that reason I have been distressed to see it slowly but surely dying. When an expert from the Fruit Branch was here last year I consulted him about the tree and he pointed out the trouble at once. It was being smothered between an oak shade tree and a natural fruit apple tree. He advised cutting out the natural fruit, and pruning back the oak so as to give the pear tree place in the sun. It was so crowded that it had developed more like a forest tree than a fruit tree. All the healthy branches were at the top so that picking the fruit was a precarious job. Moreover such branch's as there were had grown to the north, which was flat against nature and the law of heliotropism and other scientific things. But I was assured that if I gave the old tree room according to its strength, and cut back the top a few feet each year new growth would come out lower on the trunk and we could soon have an entirely new top on the tree. All this sounded good to me and I made up my mind to do it as soon as I could get around to it. Getting around to a job like that seems to be the chief difficulty, but I made a start one day last fall by having the apple tree cut out.

This spring another expert from the Fruit Branch came to work in the orchard and I told him about the pear tree. It wasn't a bit of trouble for him to get around it. He got the ladder and pruning tools and in a few minutes back all the top branches about four feet and then worked his way down the tree, carefully cutting out all the dead branches. Where he found thrifty suckers he cut little forked twigs and propped them out from the trunk, for they had all started to grow.straight up towards the open air above. He explained that they could be trained outward so as to make serviceable branches. After he had done all he could to the tree he pointed out the branches of the oak tree that should be cut out and I promised to cut them out, but I haven't got around to it yet. Then he explained with the air of a man talking about certainties rather than about an experiment, that on account of having cut back the top new growth would appear lower down on the trunk and if we cut back the top a few feet each year we could soon have an entirely new set of branches on the tree, all of new thrifty wood and near enough to the ground to be properly sprayed and to bear that could be picked without too much trouble. He seemed to have no doubt about making over the old tree so that future generations of the tribe may enjoy its fruit as I have enjoyed it. This being the case I am hopeful that others who read this will try the same plan on their old Pear trees, of which I see many when passing through the country. Apparently they can be given a new lease of life and have new tops developed by following the plan the experts followed lowed with nirp. I understand that the development of a new top can be accomplished in from three to five years. But probably most of the farmers know this already and the only trouble is that they can't find time to get around to the

* * * *

The experts of the Fruit Branch are now busy prining my old orchard and if they were less expert I would have more confidence in my skill to tall to tell you how they do it. They do it so easily that they leave me puzzled. To see them take a straggling to the top straggling tree and shape it up so that the top is rounded off like an open umbrella with the hranches radiating out from the centre like a series of fans rising one above the other looks

simple and yet it is not so easy as it looks. They had explained their methods to me at different times and last year I undertook to prune a favorite Spy tree thoughtfully and carefully. spent a busy and meditative day in that tree but when an expert looked at my work he remarked, Yes, you have got that tree just about ready to be pruned." The trouble seemed to be that I was afraid to cut out enough. One of the experts told me that he had never seen a tree that was too heavily pruned except where someone had got into it with a crosscut saw and an axe and had cut out nothing but big branches. As long as the big branches are not too close to one another the proper thing to do is to prune off the branches that droop down from them towards lower branches and those that shoot up into higher branches and such of the lateral branches as cross other branches on the same tier. This will give each branch the desired fan shape and if water sprouts a couple of feet apart are cut back to three or four buds they will develop into fruit sours so that the big branches will be bearing fruit that they are strong enough to hold up right in to the center of the tree. And if the end twigs of these branches are kept snipped back they will not develop into long poles. The theory seems to be to get stout fan-shaped branches rising tier above tier with the tiers from two to three feet apart so that the sunlight can get to the apples on the inside fruit spurs. Some of the trees that have been completed remind me of a deer's horns, they are so thinned out and clipped back, but I am assured that when the foliage comes out on them they will be properly rounded out and will have a sufficient load of fruit that will be exposed to the sun and air so that it will mature properly. But though I am seeing trees being properly pruned I do not feel that I should be telling much about the work until I am able to prune a tree myself to the satisfaction of the experts. I am going to do it and learn all I can about it-as soon as I can get around to it.

POULTRY.

The Duty of Poultryman and Dealer.

"Considering present conditions and the fact that Canada's reputation with respect to eggs on the British market will be largely dependent upon the quality of Canadian eggs that go into storage this spring, it is the duty of every Canadian engaged in the egg trade, whether farmer, collector, country storekeeper or produce dealer to see that the eggs marketed during the next two months are of the highest possible quality and that they are stored in the best possible condition."

In such words the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture places the situation lucidly before the people who may be engaged in any ramification of the egg business.

The production of eggs is now probably at its highest point. Producers will be anxious to sell all they can and in the rush that follows, the dealers may be obliged to use every case they have at their disposal. In the past old cases have been brought into use at this season of the year without any special preparation. The fillers were damp and unclean and perhaps even the bad or broken eggs were not removed. This system of handling eggs has meant the loss of millions of dozens which loss comes out of the pockets of the producer and consumer. Eggs are a perishable product and must be treated as such and it will not be fair for the dealers through haste or negligence to injure the reputation of Canadian eggs where we may in the future find a receptive and remunerative market. The season is at hand when storage eggs will be handled in large quantities and it will be the duty of everyone to gather them systematically, transport them and store them properly and help to establish broader markets for a product which to the individual means considerable and to the country much.

Sour Milk for Chicks.

There is no better beverage for young chicks than sour n.ilk. On many plants they take the newly-hatched chicks from the nest or incubator and with a medicine dropper or fountain Jen filler give the young on sa little, clean, sour milk. It is considered a preventive for white diarrhoea, and many troubles that young chicks are heir to. Mortality can be decreased to a large extent in this way, for the germs of disease gain entrance while the organs of the chick are young and susceptible. The lactic acid and nature of the sour milk combine to clear the system and make it harder for disease to become fixed. Chicks will drink the sour milk very readily, and with plenty of it they will not require much animal food. It is a good beverage both to encourage growth and prevent disease

FARM BULLETIN.

Our English Correspondence.

GOOD PRICES FOR DAIRY SHORTHORN

CALVES. If the war had not precluded exportation of dairy cattle, I think there would have been some

high figures realized at Samuel Sanday's sale of Shorthorn bull calves held at Crewe in (heshire recently, and at which 19 head averaged £58 5s, or a total of £1,106 14s. I send you a brief chrenicle of this sale (1) because the farmers of Cheshire find the dairy Shorthorn gives them the right quality milk for their dairies, (2) to show to readers what the dual-purpose Shorthorn is doing in the way of maintaining records.

An April, 1914 calf, Puddington King of Hearts 3rd, realized 82 guineas because his dam gave 6,925 pounds of milk with the second calf; 6,787 pounds with her third; 7,374 with the next; and 6,427 with her fifth. Her butter-fat percentage in 1913 averaged 4.75. This calf's great grandam however gave 9,026 pounds of milk in 1910 and 8,978 pounds in 1911; her butter-fat percentage in the winter of 1911 being 5.2 morning, and 6.3 evening.

The calf Prince Furbelow, secured cheaper for 60 guineas, came from a dam giving 6,119 pounds of milk from June 9, 1914 to March 13, 1915. His grandam however rendered an average of 6,841 pounds of milk for three years ending Sept. 30, 1913. Another ancestress however gave 9,210 pounds of milk in 1903 and still another averaged 8,565 pounds for four years.

Carthage, a bull calf bought dirt cheap at 40 guineas had as a great grandam, Dewlap, which gave 11,400 pounds of milk from October 1, 1907 to September 30, 1908.

At 30 guineas another calf was bought that had as grandam, Eaglethorpe Jocelyn, a cow that gave 10,225 pounds of milk 1910-11 and 9,892 pounds in 1911-12.

It is such figures as these which are making the dairy Shorthorn ever valuable in Britain, but the war and closed ports has put the "lid" on "fancy" prices and home farmers are reaping the benefit of such annual or periodical sales as this one.

"Oh to be in England," I think I can hear some Canadian farmers sighing!

VETERAN ENGLISH BREEDERS PASSED.

Death has dealt a heavy blow upon the live stock and agricultural industry of England, in removing from our midst a number of men, of a ripe age, true, but men who can barely be spared in such days as we are living through. European war, I should not be surprised, will be gathering in a toll of brilliant aged men, who will die from resultant worry, as much as any-

In live stock breeding, Lord Rothschild March 31, stood out as one of the greatest men of his time. At Tring Park he went extensively in for the breeding of pedigree Shires, Jerseys and Dalry Shorthorns. His Shire stud was perhaps the most famous of all. Two years ago it established a record which has not been approached. A two-year-old stallion, Champion's Goalkeeper, was sold at the Tring Park sale for 4,100 guineas to Sir Walpole Greenwell, and this horse in 1913 and 1914 was champion at the London show. Recently the late Lord's stallion, Blaisdon Jupiter, carried off the champion male cup at Islington, and so, in three years the predominant horse at that great exhibition was either bred at or shown from the Tring Park

Other London champions owned by Lord Rothschild in his day included Halstead Royal Duke and Chiltern Maid-a double victory in 1909; Pelle Cole in 1908; Birdsall Menestrel in 1904 and 1907; Princess Beryl in 1906; Girton Charmer in 1905; Solace in 1913; and Alston Rose in 1901an unequalled achievement.

Red Poll cattle were at one time kept at Tring Park, but these were disposed of to enable famous Jersey and Dairy Shorthorns to expand. Agriculturists throughout the Vale of Aylesbury owe him much. 'As a sympathetic landlord, his name will always be remembered with respect and esteem. Such organizations as the Winslow Shire Horse Society benefited much by his kindness, and anything he could do to further the interests of his farmer neighbors and tenants was done with a charm of manner found only in real gentle folk.

John C. Toppin, Musgrave Hall, Penrith, a famous Shorthorn breeder, a lot of whose stock has reached Canada, died on April 5. One of the old st supporters of the old Booth and Torr blood, he was nevertheless, one of the most successful importers of Scottish sires, when he found that improvements were necessary. have ten bred in his family since 1822.

Tom Parrington, a northern worthy, who was one time s cretary of the Yorkshire Agricultural Association and who did much towards perfecting the modern system of show yards and judging, The obituary columns tell everywhere of the deaths of many noted yeomen farmers who breed pedigree stock and hunt a few days a week. I should not be wrong in declaring that the worry of the war is helping a lot of men out of life before their time.

PRINCE OF WALES AS A FARMER.

The Prince of Wales, although at the Front, has, on the initiative of his father, the King, taken to farming on a high-class scale on the Duchy Estate in Cornwall. Bravely enough, his advisers decided that the predominant breed of cattle there should be the Shorthorn and not the Devon which has long had to wage warfare against the Durham breed on the score of popu-For his foundation stock his Royal Highness went straight to the Cruickshank strains, making important selections of the best herds in the north of Scotland. Already about 40 cows and heifers have been collected at Whiteford, on the Cornwall Estate, representing such families as the Clipper, Princess Royal, Lady Dorothy, Augusta, Clara, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Millicent. The herd is strong in bulls. The chief will sure to be Collynie Red Knight, the highest-priced bull calf at William Duthie's sale in October last. He cost 850 guineas and he has thriven well in his new home. Other sires include Merry Favouite, bred by the Duke of Northumberland and Nicholas of Cluny, bred by Lady Cath-

The remaining live stock at Whiteford include a few Devon cows: a small herd of large, black pigs; a little flcc: of Devon long-wool sheep and a Clydesdale stallion introduced for the benefit of tenant farmers and small men in the area. The reason the Clydesdale goes there instead of the Shire is that the common mares of Cornwall are better suited by the distinctive Clydesdale type—sans hair and with less bone than the modern Shire.

When the Prince comes into the tournament ring and competes against his father with beef Shorthorns, then we shall enjoy going to shows again. That thought reminds me that hardly a day passes but what summer shows are cancelled. Farmers are feeling that in July we shall be at grips with the enemy and then their thoughts will be with their boys at the war, rather than in the gaiety of a fair or a show-ground.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College Graduates.

The closing exercises of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., were held on Friday April 16, when diplomas were awarded to twenty-nine students. Three others will receive diplomas when they have completed some subjects in which they are temporarily in arrears. Of this number five who left the College in March to enlist were present, and were awarded diplomas. Fifteen were awarded diplomas with honors, which diplomas qualify them for entrance without examination to the third year in Agricultural College in Canada. The any Agricultural College in Canada. The Governor General's Medal for highest standing in senior year was won by F. Leslie Wood, of Carter's Point, N.B. The Honorable G.H. Murray's cup for the best judging of Live Stock was won by Howard Trueman, Truro, N. S. Two cups presented by Percie Johnson, of St. John's, Nfla., for the best judging of Dairy Cattle in the first and second year, were won by F. Leslie Wood, Carter's Point, N. B., of the second year, and J. E. Pike, Bridgetown, of the first year. The Prince Edward Island cup for the best judging of seed was won by William Retson, Truro.

The students were addressed by Hon. G. E. Falconer, representing the Government of Nova Scotia; Dr. Soloan, Principal, of the Normal College; Colonel W. M. Blair, Truro, and Professor Cumming. All congratulated the graduating class on the distinction they had achieved, and all made special reference to the presence of the students of the Senior Class who had enlisted in the services of the Empire, and who were present in their military uniforms. Reference was made to some twenty-eight students who have attended the regular course at the Agricultural College, who are now in arms either in Europe or in Canada. The list is as yet incomplete, but even as it is it indicates a large contribution to the Empire of men from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

The next Session at the Agricultural College will begin on Nov. 1, but it is yet too soon, especially in view of the unsettled state of affairs to give any prediction as to the number who will

be enrolled at this Session. Up to the present time the growth of the College has been extremely satisfactory. It is only ten years since there were only seventeen students in the Agricultural College, which number has now passed the century mark. A similar growth in the short course of some sixty-eight to over three hundred indicates the popularity of the Institution. It may be that under the war conditions there will be a temporary decrease in the attendance, but all hope that before next Fall the war will have been completed, and that all Educational Institutions will then resume their normal work.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

TO STUDENTS WHO HAVE ENLISTED.—Arthur M. Frier, Shediac, N. B.; Douglas B. Holman, St. John, N. B.; J. H. Hoyt, Hampton, N. B.; Donald Machum, St. John, N. B.; A. H. Weldon, Dartmouth, N. B.

DIPLOMAS WITH HONORS.—H. J. H. Dunleavy, Dominion, C. B.; D. K. Findlayson, Grand River, C. B.; A. E. Humphrey, Apohaqui, N. B.; J. M. F. McKenzie, Cox Heath, C. B.; A. W. McKenzie, Bedford, N. S.; George E. O'Neill, Searsville, N. B.; A. A. Redmond, Dartmouth, N. S.; William R. Retson, Truro, N. S.; D. C. Schurman, North Bedeque, P. E. I.; Miss P. C. Stanford, Dartmouth, N. S.; J. S. Sutton, Nappen, N. S.; J. R. Sweeney, Melrose, N. B.; E. M. Taylor, Little Shemogue, N. B.; Howard L. Trueman, Truro, N. S.; F. Leslie Wood, Carter's Point N. R.

DIPLOMAS.—C. L. W. Eldridge, Brockton, Mass.; H. H. Congdon, Dartmouth, N. S.; A. L. Crosby, Yarmouth, N. S.; Clarence A. Holmes, Avonport, N. S.; John C. Huddart, New Glasgow, N. S; J. L. McAulay, Lower Millstream, N. B.; J. T. Melanson, Comeauville, N. S.; P. G. McDenald, Upper Dyke Village, N. S.; E. S. Notting, Dalfmouth, N. S.

The Edmonton Spring Horse Show.

The Horse Show held recently in Edmonton, Alta., has been termed a success. Draft horses were not out in the same force that has distinguished the Edmonton Spring Horse Show in the past, nor were the agricultural departments of the Show quite so evident, nevertheless the moderate exhibit of these, together with the great military display and a substantial light horse entry, made a delightful program, and drew a large attendance. The grant of over \$3,700 from the Dominion Government together with liberal gate receipts allowed the management to close their books without any financial loss.

A creditable showing of good Clydesdales induced the same vigorous enthusiasm at the ringside as in previous years. The real battle was between Scotland's Gallant, owned and exhibited by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., and the Canadian-bred, three-year-old, Luck's Pride, the property of Reed & Young, Maninville, Alta. Scotland's Gallant won the aged class with Cockade coming second, and when brought beside Luck's Pride, a third judge was called in to decide between the two. The Canadian-bred, truer in movement and in fine fit, won the honors. The champion female of the Show was Jennie Littleson, an aged mare shown by John McConechy, Livingstone, 'Alta. Her ground work was magnificient, and she carried a massive top.

The Percheron breed was represented largely by stallion classes. Several entries had been made in female classes, but they did not appear before the judge. Adrian, shown by Robinson Bros., Ferintosh, Alta., was the winner in the aged class, and ultimately chosen as champion. This horse which has striven for honors many times in previous years was brought out in fine finish, both as regards flesh and cleanness of limb. There was competition, however, between Hadrian and the straight-moving Tranien, exhibited by G. C. Groat, Spruce Gove, Alta., Joviette, the three-year-old winner, Rector, the two-year-old and Fenelon, the yearling, were all of the true Percheron sort.

The reported annihilation of Belgium's draft horses has caus den interest in and the conservation of the Belgian horse in America. In the ring at the Edmenton Spring Horse Show this breed presented one of the heaviest classes of the entire exhibition, namely the aged stallion class. Best of all and acclaimed champion was Dessert, exhibited by W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta., Le Capitaine, also an entry of the aged stallion class, was considered a close competitor of the champion, and was given reserve position.

The aged stallion and aged female classes were the heaviest in the Shire department. Ossington Boss, the property of Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta, the winner at last year's Alberta exhibitions, again won the aged stallion class, and fought with Windridge Lad for the championship. Windridge Lad emerged a popular winner, with the aged horse in reserve place. The champion is a two-year-old and owned by W. W. Hunter. The champion and reserve champion females were Queen Carlton and Gay Lass, exhibited by G. Lee Warner.

warner.
The cattle department of the Edmonton Spring

Horse Show could easily be over-eulogized in any report. Some good individuals were on exhibition, while others did not carry quite enough finish or character.

The judges in horses were J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; W. R. Lowes, Calgary, Alta., and Robt. Graham, Toronto.

The Palmer Ayrshire Sale.

The Ayrshire sale of G. R. Palmer, Summers town, Ont., was held on Tuesday, April 20, About ten years ago Mr. Palmer purchased the farm and Ayrshires from A. McMaster and since has improved the herd by selecting stock bulls from the Glenhurst and other herds. Mr. Palmer is to be congratulated in his offering to the public a good lot of business animals, tuberculintested, clean and healthy. The 52 animals sold 11 of them calves from 1 day to 3 weeks old and nearly all bred on the farm realized \$5,645.00. an average of \$108.50. This should encourage Mr. Palmer to restock as soon as he can solve the difficult problem of farm labor which was the reason for his auction sale. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over with their purchasers' names.

Dolly E, J. D. McLennan, Lancaster,
Ont., \$100.00
Fandango 2nd, W. L. Begg, Moose Creek,
Ont., 142.50
Wilhemina, A. P. McDonald, Williamstown,

Ont., Fannys 2nd, G. Fournie, Lancaster, Ont., 135.00 Jennie, Alex. Watt, Lancaster, Ont., 100.00 Elsie's Beauty, A. P. McDonald, .. 155.00 White Rose, Jas. Benning, Williamstown, Bell May, A. Dingwall, Summerstown, 100.00 Ont .. Jewell of Fairfield, Alex. Watt, Annie of Fairfield, J. T. Thompson, 150.00 Bainsville, Ont.. Eliza Jane, J. T. Thompson, ... 130.00 Pearl of Fairfield, Alex. Watt. Fenella 2nd, A. A. Bruce, Kelvingrove, Bonnie White Bell, G. Fournie, 182.50 Welvona, D. M. Watt, St. Louis Stn., 150.00 Que., Wee Lass, J. A. McDougall, Lancaster, 120.00 Ont.. Jean of Fairfield, Alex. Watt, 435.00

Victoria, Malcolm Cummings, Lancaster, 190.00 Bess of Fairfield, D. M. Watt, 200.00 Ruth of Fairfield, D. A. Hope, Summerstown, Ont., Lassie of Fairfield, D. M. Watt, 135.00 Fanny S., A. A. Bruce. Daisy Bell, Gilbert McMillan, Trout River, Que., Arizons 2nd of F., E. S. McIntosh, Martintown, Ont., ite Queen of Fairfield Alex. Ross, Williamstown, Ont., 162.50 Flo's Beauty, W. L. Begg, 100.00 Gay Lass, Jas. Benning,

A Society Finds Married Men Not Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Isabel, Malcolm Cumming,

Jock, G. Fournie,

In view of the complaints that are being heard every day as regards the scarcity of farm labor, will you allow me to draw your readers' attention to the great need that exists for more accommodation for married farm hands.

During the past month in common with other members of the York Township Neighborhood Workers' Association I have been endeavoring to relieve the acute situation now existing among the unemployed in the outskirts of Toronto by finding employment on farms for those who are suited for farm work, and while I have had very little difficulty in finding places for single men, both experienced and only partly experienced, I have so far been unable to find any places for married men with families.

I have now on my list the names of three married men with from three to five children each; these men have had experience on English farms, can handle horses and machinery and two of them can milk. Their wives are able and willing to help at housework, washing, etc., if required. They are all in the prime of life, between thirty and thirty-seven and in fact strike me as just the class of English immigrant we want to encourage in this Province and yet every request I receive for help is for a single man and I have been unable to place these men so far.

Is not this a mistake? Would it not pay more of our farmers to make an effort to provide comfortable cottages for married men, whom they could hire by the year with some prospect of keeping them from year to year? By so doing they would lighten the work of the women on the farm by freeing them from having to "do" for a

hired man families the from the positive the number of the country of the presentating the practical some called York Co

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APRIL 29

Editor "T After s team and about whi bound to may not l the case spirit tha Westerner traveler w conditions can quite first of a of unbrol soils rich under fav minimum many fail for many To one a the farm more mor etc., than them out

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it not pay to provide whom they prospect so doing men on the country by doing their "bit" towards reducing the present congestion in the cities and repopulating the country and in this way take a very practical step towards the increase of production now called for throughout the whole Empire.

York County Ontario. JNO. G. ORMSBY.

How Things Appear in the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" :

After several weeks' travel via train, horse team and auto, through the Western Provinces, about which we hear so much, a close observer is bound to form some conclusions, some of which may not be exactly right, while some others fit the case perfectly. To an easterner the boosting spirit that seems to be a part of almost every Westerner is difficult to understand, but the traveler who knows something about soils and conditions with which the farmer is connected, can quite understand why such optimism prevails; first of all it springs from the numberless acres of unbroken prairie ready for the plough, with soils rich and capable of producing large returns under favorable conditions at what should be a minimum cost, but right here is perhaps where many fail. The overhead charges are too great for many Western farmers to reach the minimum. To one accustomed to taking reasonable care of the farm equipment it seems suicidal to invest more money in machinery, buggies, wagons, them out to face sun and storm from one year's weeks could thresh for considerable less and still and had been under cultivation only a few years.

hired man, and they would also afford their end to the other, but some one says, "everyhired man, and they described man, and they are some one says, "every-families the comfort and privacy of a home free body's doing it," or "I can't afford to put up a large shed to families the control of a comparative stranger to from the presence of a comparative stranger to large shed to cover or protect all of my machinery." While that is no doubt the machinery." wit "the new infect that is no doubt true in the selves they would very materially help their case of many of our Westerners who have come in up what is absolutely necessary, viz., a place to live in and a stable for the horses, cows and hens. But what would it cost to put a few substantial posts in the ground, cover over with a few poles and blow a straw stack on top and around it, and plough a good fire guard around it? Store the machinery under such a roof, keep the smoker away, and the machinery is safe

I don't think anyone will attempt to say that the machinery manufacturers and agencies haven't a very tight grip on the Western farmers as a class, and the farmer is paying well for that An agent told me a few days ago that he had just taken back a binder that was used two seasons, and sold it again for \$80.00 (about half Now, perhaps the farmers generally think that the machinery people lost that other half. I for one do not think so. I think the farmers that do meet their payments, also meet that loss, because all such conditions are taken into consideration when prices, etc., are levied on the machines. The number of threshing outfits seem causes us to wonder how so many exist, and if we can believe reports they don't all exist, because there are frequently outfits that fall back into the agent's hands along with a lien on the farm as well. Now, what is the matter, and where is the remedy; the matter is not that they don't charge enough for threshing. I think the charge is now too high for the struggling farmer. It seems to me the remedy is fewer outfits and a longer season. I am told that 5 to 7 weeks is the threshing season. It is quite easy to understand that a \$3,000 or \$4,000 outfit used only 6 weeks annually must charge a good fee per bushel, while that same outfit run for say 10

make more money. But here again some one says, "we would have to stack our grain, and we haven't time for that." This difficulty might be overcome by stook threshing wheat, and stacking oats and barley. One thing is certain, if you would reduce the overhead charges which seem necessary some changes will have to be brought

One thing I am glad to see is getting fairly general, viz., the farmers realize the need of more live stock, and are getting same as fast as their conditions warrant. A dry season or two, such as last year, impresses this fact upon the people, faster than anything else would. brought this lesson along with it, that no matter how rich the soil may be where the rainfall is liable to be light, the land must be worked to a reasonable depth, and then worked down firm in order to retain the moisture. Very little stubble land is being disked and sown without ploughing this spring, as has been too common in the past. The wheat has been put in mostly in good condition. The West is like the East in that many farmers are undertaking a good deal more than they can well, and worrying over tariff or other political questions, and letting the little leaks around the farm that are quite within our reach to remedy continue to exist. In conclusion I am glad to be able to say that all Western farmers are not in that class, many farms are the picture of thrift and comfort, and would do credit to any of the older provinces in this fair AN EASTERNER. Dominion.

Of the 30,000 members of the girls' tomato clubs in the Southern States last year the highest record was made by Miss Arie Hovator of Russellville, Alabama, who grew 1,531 three-pound-cans of tomatoes on a tenth of an acre garden. In a letter to "Onward" verifying the result the Superintendent of the State Junior and Home Economies Extension Department says the soil was a dark loam, containing considerable lime,

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, April 26, numbered 123 cars, comprising 1,841 cattle, 1,039 hogs, 36 sheep, 214 calves, and 537 horses. Cattle trade was active, and 15c. to 25c. higher. Heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8, one load at latter price; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.65; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; cows, \$4 to \$7; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.25; m.lkers, \$50 to \$85; calves, \$4.50 to \$10. Sheep, \$5 to \$8; lambs, \$8 to \$10 for yearlings; spring lambs, \$5 to \$10 each. Hogs sold at \$8.75 to \$8-85 off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	45	325	370
Cattle	369	4,598	4,967
Hogs	952	7,442	8,391
Sheep	177	196	373
Calves	34	1,041	1,075
Horses	66	81	147

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

1914 were:			
	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	5	325	330
Cattle	. 45	4,598	4,643
Hogs	92	7,442	7,531
Sheep		196	196
Calves		1,041	1,011
Horses	56	81	137

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show an increase of 40 Carloads, 324 cattle, 860 hogs, 177 sheep, 34 calves, and 10 horses, com-Pared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto markets during the past week were moderately large in cattle and hogs, but very light in all other classes. Trade was active in every class, at firm prices, steady, with the previous week's values. The quality of fat cattle was the best since Christmas, generally speaking, but values did not increase accordingly, as best load of export steers on sale trought \$7.85. The bulk of the best steers and heifers for butchers' purposes sold at \$7 to \$7.40; cows and bulls sold at steady prices. Stockers and feeders of choice quality sold at higher prices. One choice load of dehorned steers weighing between 800 and 900 lbs., sold at \$7.25, but Peas.—No. 2, \$1.75, outside.

they were what might be termed shortkeep feeders. Milkers and springers of good quality were in demand at firm values, as there were several outside buyers. Veal calves were from 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. higher in value, as receipts were not as large. Sheep, lambs, and hogs, sold at steady quotations.

Butchers' Cattle.-(hoice heavy export steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75, and one load at \$7.85; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.90 to \$7.50; medium steers and heifers, \$6.60 to \$6.90; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$6 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$5 to \$5.50; (anners \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.75.

and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; feeders, 600 to 800 lbs., sold at \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, $500~t_0~600~lbs.,~\$5.50~to~\$5.75.$

Milkers and Springers.—Choice fresh milkers and forward springers sold at \$80 to \$95 each; good at \$60 to \$70; medium at \$50 to \$60, and common cows at \$40 to \$50.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves, \$9 to \$10; good, \$8 to \$8.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$4 to \$5.50; tobs, \$2.50

to \$3 each. Sheep and Lambs.-Sheep, ewes sold at \$7 to \$8; heavy sheep and rams, \$4.50 to \$6; yearling lambs, \$7.50 to \$10; spring lambs sold at all prices, from \$5 to \$11 each. Those sold at \$5 were not larger than a good-sized cat, and it was a sin and a shame to take then from their mothers before getting more growth. Twenty years ago they would not have sold for \$2 each, as that was the price of the \$10 lamb of to-day.

Hogs.—At the close of the week hog prices were easier, at \$8.90 to \$9, weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

On Thursday forenoon Colonel Penns father hought 25 houses at the Union Horse Exchange, for Imperial Army purposes at prices ranging from \$175 to \$20) each. Outside of this there was little done in the horse line, as the trade is exceedingly dull.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.42; Manitona, No. 1 northern, \$1.60; No. 2 northern, \$1.59}; No. 3 northern, \$1.563. track, bay points. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 61c. to 62c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 70½c.; No. 3, 67½c., lake ports.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 85%c.,

track, Toronto. Rye.—Outside, $$1.05 t_0 1.10 .

Buckwheat.-No. 2, 75c. to 80c., out-

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40

to \$3.50. Flour.—Manitoba flour — Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8.10; second patents, \$7.60; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7.10; Ontario, 90-percent. winter - wheat patents, \$6.18 to \$6.20, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.-Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$20; No. 2, \$17 to \$17.50

Bran.—Manitoba, \$27 in Toronto; shorts, \$29; m dd ings, \$33

to \$35. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto,

\$11.00. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.-There is an easy feeling on the wholesale market, although prices have not declined. Creamery pound squares, 35c. to 37c.; creamery solids, 33c. to

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are firmer this week, selling at 21c. and 22c. per dozen, by the case.

Cheese.-New, large, 181c.; twins, 191c. to 19½c.

Honey.-Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50

to \$3 per dozen sections. Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.60; primes, \$3.30. Potatoes.—Per bag, 45c. for car lots

of Ontarios, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 55c., track, Toronto. Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 18c. to 20c. ducks, 15c.; hens, 14c. to 15c.; chickens, live weight, 13c. to 15c.; squabs, per

dozen, 10 ounces. \$3.60 (dressed). HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; caf skins, per lb. 14c.; kip skins, 12c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool unwashed, coarse, 22c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 26c.; wool, washed, coarse, 30c. wool, washed, fine, 36c.; rejections and cotts, washed, fine, per lh.; 25c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New cabbages are again coming on the market and selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per while ago. At the same time lambs

Barley.—For malting, 78c. to 80c., case. There was another car of Canadian cabbages received Thursday, soling at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel. Canadian hot-house cucumbers are becoming plentiful, and now sell at \$2.50 per 11-quart basket. Apples-Spys, \$3 to \$5.50 per barrel; Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50 per harrel; Russets, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; American, boxed, \$1.75 to \$2; bana as, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$4 to \$5.50 per keg; grare fruit, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Californias, \$3.50 per case; oranges, Californ'a navels, \$3 to \$3.50 per case; pine apples, Porto Rico, 18's, \$3.65 to \$3.75 per case; 24's and 30's, \$4 to \$4.25; s'rawberries, 30c. to 40c. per box; beets, 50c. [er bag; new, \$1 per dozen; cabbage (Canadian), \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel; imported, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; carrots, 60c. per bag; new, 75c. per dozen bunches; celery, Florida, \$2 to \$2.75 per case; onions, Spanish, \$4.50 per case; American, \$2.75 per 100lb. sack; Texas Bermudas, \$2.75 per 50lb. case; parsnips, 60c. per bag; turnips, 60c. per bag; parsley, imported, 75c. per dozen bunches.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for recleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 8, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19 to \$22 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 2, \$18 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 3, \$17.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt.; timothy No. 2, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.; timothy No. 3, \$8.75 per cwt.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The tone of the cattle market was fairly streng during the past week, but hardly any change took place in prices. Supplies continued small, and demand was lighter than usual at this time of year. Choice steers sold at 7%c. to 8½c. per lb., while good were available at 7½c., and medium at 6%c. to 71c. Lower grades sold down to 5c. per lb. Butchers' cows were being taken at 4½c. to 6½c. Fer lb., covering all qualities, while bulls ranged a out ic. above these figures. The offering of spring lambs has increased, and prices were slightly lower than they were a

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Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000 Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

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were selling at \$2.50 to \$8 each, according to size. Yeading lants sold at 81c. to 91c. per lb., while ewe shee, ranged from 5%c, to 6c. Large quantities of calves were being offerel, and prices continued at around previous ranges, namely, \$2 to \$6 for common, and up to \$10 each for the bet. Hors showed little change, selected lots selling at 9½c. to 9¾c. per 15., weighed off ca s.

Horses.—While the market for horses continued dull, there was much more activity than for some time past. Carters have been buying quite a few animals in preparation for the opening of navigation at the first of next month. . In addition, quite a few cheaper animals were being taken by farmers. The market was steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to at \$275 to \$300 each; light dr.f., w ighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, \$150 to \$200 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 $t_{\rm O}$ \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued fairly steady notwith tanding the tendency to lower prices elsewhere. Demand continued good, and sales of abattoirdressed, fresh-killed Ontario hogs were taking place at 13c. to 13½c. per lb. Northwest hogs were still quoted at 11%c. to 12%c., and country-dressed at 11 ac. to 12c. for best.

Potatoes. Potatoes continue to alvance from week to week, but were still cheap for the period of the year. The range was from 47½c, to 50c, per 90 lbs., carloads, track. In a jobbing way the price was 60c. to 65c.,

Honey and Syrup.-Syrup was in good demand, at 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, and up to \$1.20 for 13-lb, tins. Sugar was rather lower, at 11c. to 12: per 1b. Honey was dull. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 11c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was an active denand from lackers for all the eggs being received, and the quantity being placed in cold storage was large. Consumption also was liberal. Straight - gathered stock was 22c. in round lots, while selected was 25c., and N_0 , 2 stock 21c.Butter.—New-milk creamery now gets the call over finest held, and was higher in price, being $35\frac{1}{2}c$, to 36c, finest held being $34\frac{1}{2}c$, to 35c. Fine creamery was $33\frac{1}{2}c$,, and seconds $32\frac{1}{2}c$.

Cheese. -Cheese was steady, at 171c. to 17%c, for colored, white being 4c, lower Easterns were 16 c. to 17c., and under grades 16 tc. to 16 tc.

Grain.-Wheat prices were generally higher, as were also those of oats. No. 2 white oats were 67½c.; No. 3, 66½c., and No. 4, $65\frac{1}{2}$ c, per bushel, ex s ore. Canadian Western were 69½c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed. No. 1 fed was 68½c., and No. 2 feed 67½c. Argentin corn, 821c. Beans were unchanged, at \$3.05 for 1½-lb, pickers, \$2.90 for 31)., and \$2.80 for 5-lb., with cheaper stock at \$2.70, in car lots.

Flour.—Manitob_a flour was up 40c, per barrel. First patnts were \$8,20; seconds \$7.70, and strong labors' \$7.50, in jute. Ontario flour was unchanged, at \$7.80 per barrel for patents in wool, and \$7.30 to \$7.40 for straight roll rs.

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

Hay.-The hay market was slightly higher. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$20 to \$21 per ton, No. 2 extra was \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2 \$18 to \$18.50.

· Hides.-Beef hides were another c n: down, at 17c., 18c. and 19c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 15c. per lb. Sheep skins were \$2 to \$2.25 each, and horse hid s were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. to 21c. for crude.

Seeds.-Dealers were still offering \$7 to \$8.50 for timothy per 100 lbs., and \$7.50to \$9 per bushel of 60 lbs. for red (lover, and \$7 to \$8.50 for alsike at shipping points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle supply at Buffalo th past week was liberal, there being on Monday, the main day, 142 cars or over 3,500 head. Fully fifty-five cas were steers of the shipping order, suitable fo the Eastern and country d n and. The market was generaly satifactory, con sidering that in the West recipts were liberal, and that Buffalo the Irec.ding week sold shipping catale high, as con pared with the West. Gane ally, stead, prices were paid for shipping st ers, bes in this line running from \$8.35 to \$8.40 At the close, some few cars, bids or which had been declined in the morning session, went over, and the windup o the Monday trade was about a dime lower on better kinds of steers. On butchering cattle generally it was a strong to dime to fifte n-cent bet er mar ket than the week before, local killers taking hold readily. Best handy steers sold from \$7.75 to \$8; best weighty heifers up to \$7.15, some of which, in straight loads, were on the cow order. Demand was strong fr all kinds of female stuff, and good, thick cows especially, were wanted liberally, these run ning from \$6 to \$6,50. Bulls found good strong sale, some fincy ones sling up to \$7. Handy butchering c.ttle con tinue to sell to bet er advantige than the weightier steers, for the reason that they are coming in smaller numbers, and as the hot weather appreaches the demand for handier cuts is larger. Buffal has been receiving of late weeks li eral numbers of good, thick, shipping sters and the Eastern killers have ratronized this market substantially, as a result of which a good demand has prevailed and prices appear to be on a higher range for these kinds than in the West. generally are of the opinion that good kinds of butchering cattle will bring good, strong prices all through the summer, selling to better advantage than the heavier steers. It is predicted that cattle will be scarce as soon as the feed lots are cleared of the present number of steers, as feed is high, and the fe ders have been handicapped in getting folders on account of the foot-and-mouth disease. High prices are, in con equence, predicted for the summer. Receipts the past week figured 4,035 head, as against 3.275 for the previous week, and 5,950for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Choice to prime rative shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 los. \$8.10 to \$8.50; fair to good native ship ping steers, \$7.60 to \$7.75; plain and coarse, \$7 to \$7.25; Canadian sers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 l's., 87.25 to \$7.50; choice to prime handy sterrs, native, \$7.40 to \$8; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light common, \$6.25 to \$6.50. yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8; prime fat heavy heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchering heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light butchering heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; best heav fat cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good butchering cows \$5.50 to \$6; citters, \$4.25 to \$4.50 canners, 83 to 84; fancy bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best butchering bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good killing bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.50; light bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.

Hogs.-Narrow range in prices the past week, spread the first five days being from \$8 to \$8,25. Monday the general price for all grades was \$8.10, and Tues day the bulk reached \$8.25. Wedne day heavies sold down to SS, with other grades at \$8.15 and \$8.20, and bulk of Thursday's sales were made at \$8.20. Friday's run was 35 loids, and values were declined ten to fifte m cents, heavies and

Scores of entries have already been received from Middlesex farmers, and hundreds of acres of **Huron & Erie** the County's best farm lands are now entered in the competition for cash prizes amounting to \$500, offered by HURON & ERIE Agricultural Directors. Sixty-five prizes are offered for the cultivation of the best fields of Competition Wheat Oats Corn **Potatoes** and Mangels and the competition is open to all Middlesex farmers and their sons. All entries are to be handed in or mailed us by May 1st, 1915. No entry fee is charged. Conditions and entry blanks may be obtained at either Branch of the HURON & ERIE in London. The HURON & ERIE Loan and Savings Company Main Branch Market Branch 442 Richmond St., London 4-5 Market Square, London T. G. MEREDITH, K.C. HUME CRONYN, General Manager

at \$8.05 and \$8.10. Roughs ranged from \$6.75 to \$7, and stags \$6 down. Rcapts the past week total d approximately 28,000 head, being a ainst 28,-889 head for the previous w.e%, anf 23, 640 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Laubs.-Supply the past week reached ninety-four loads, o around 18,800 head, as compared with 22,253 head for the week before, and 28,500 heal for the corresponding we's a year Only one load of wool lambs were here last week, and they sold at \$11.35. Clipped lambs sold as high as any time in the history of the local yards, and prices were hild steady all week, best desira le ones bringing from \$9.75 to \$10. Heavy lambs, kinds weighing letter than 100 pounds, are quotable from \$8.50 to \$8.75, and culls \$8.50 down for shorn yearlings the past wee was \$8.35, and best shorn wethers showed a top quotation of \$7.75, with clipped ewes going from \$7 down.

Calves.-Top yeals the first four days of the week ranged from \$10 to \$10.50, and Friday values were a half-dollar lower, nothing selling above \$10. Culls \$8.50 down, and common fd calvelanded as low as \$4.50 and \$5. Thre decks of Canadian yea's were here the past week, and they sold in the same notch as the natives. Receipts for the past week showed a grand total of 3,700 head, being against 4,183 head for the previous week, and 4,275 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Breves, \$6.15 to \$8.70; Western steers, \$5.65 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8.50; calles, \$6.50 to

Hogs.-Light, \$7.30 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.70; heavy, \$7 to \$7.60. rough, 87 to 87.15; pigs, 85.50 to 86.75; bulk of sales, \$7.45 to \$7.60. Sheep.-Native, \$7.50 to \$8.55.

Gossip.

A GREAT HOLSTEIN OFFERING.

A change of a life ime is offered to those contemplating buying Holitin cattle in the big sale of prizewinning and record-breaking Holsteins to be hld a L. H. Lipsit's farm, Straffo dvi le, Ont. Tuesday, May 4. This sale includes 45 head of the best of the bre dever offered at public auction in this country. Pratically all the fenales of breeding age are bred to Finderne King May Fayne, per ton moville, \$37 to \$38 for pure, pigs selving generally at \$8, mixed grades days. His three-year-old sister is cham- P. A., Toronto.

landing at \$8.05, and best Yorkers sold pion butter cow of the world, and he is great prizewinner. King Segis Pietertje, senior herd sire and sire of the Toronto grand champion is a son of the great King Segis, and his dam was a 30lb. daughter of the fa nous cow Prilly. The females include las year's champions and grand champions at the big shows, and their records are away up at the top. Space does not perm't a full write-up. See the advertiement and get a catalogue at once. Do n t miss the sale, which will commence at noon, and be over in time, to catch trains at \$4.30. Remember the show herd and the producers go at the bayers' own prices. Straffordville is on the Port Burwell branch of the C. P. R. Lunh provided-

Trade Topics.

Farmers should read the advertisement of the London Mutual Fire Insurance ompany in this paper. As pointed out therein, and also in a circular sent out by the company, special advantages are offered regarding farm fire insurance. Automobiles and gasoline engines are allowed in outbuildings, and gasoine stoves a'lowed in dwellings without additional charge; ten-per-cent, reduction is allowed on buildings properly rodded against lightning; hors s and vehicles are insured while on the road or in other stables; contents of dwellings are blanketed under one item; live stock is insured against lightning and fire. These, and many other features, such as: "Moral Hazard-unless the property is in good repair and the owner prospering and in good standing throughout the community, decline," appeal to farmers.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

Particular attention is directed to the emarkably low round-trip fares in connection with homeseckers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, in lusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. The C. P. R. ofers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic roites in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R., affording the highest form of efficiency If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C. P. R. Agent for fill particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, D.

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ME MAGAZI FE-LITERATURE & EDUCATION .

Friends With Life.

By Edwin Markham.

Give me green rafters and the quiet hills, Where $pe_{\mathbf{a}}ce$ will mix a philter for my

Rafters of cedar and of sycamore, Where I can stretch out on the fragrant floor, And see them peer—the softly stepping

By the still rool where hang the tart wild grapes.

There on the hills of summer let me lie On the cool grass in friendship with the

Let me lie there in love with earth and And wonder up at the lightfoot winds

that run, Stirring the delicate edges of the trees, And shaking down a music of the scas.

Bring some old book-"The Romaunt of the Rose,

A song through which the wine of morning blows.

Let me stretch out at friends with life at last,

Forgetting all the clau o s of the past-The broken dream, the flying word un-

The failure, and the friendship gone to dust.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Locarno, Switzerland, March 2,

Switzerland has ever been a home for refugees of all kinds, but I don't believe there is any part of the country where so many kinds of cranks are allowed to run around loose as in this little corner of Ticino. Go-as-you-please, do-as-youplease, and dress-as-you-please, seems to be the rule of this section. When enough cranks of the same kind get together they call themselves a colony. There are all kinds of colonies in the vicinity of Locarno. They are all wise in their own opinion and foolish in the opinion of others. The Tolstoi coleny, for instance, seems to have a good deal to recommend it-for people who like that sort of thing. They look clean anyway, which is more than I can say for some of the others. The Tolstoi disciples dress entirely in white, and when not bare-headed wear a white turban. like the Arabs. In summer they shed their hosiery and all other non-essentials.

Then there is the Vegetarian colony. They leave off as much as they can and let their hair grow long. I met a couple of them on the mo ntain the other day on a spooky bit of path between towering precipices. I came on them rather suddenly as I was going around a curve, and I must say they gave me an awful start. They looked exactly like a couple of lions walking on their hind legs. They both had long, wavy, tawny-colored hair, like a lion's mane, and their faces were so overrun with hair you could barely see their eyes. The women-vegetarians dress almost the same as the men, the only difference being the addition of a knee-length skirt. None of them wear any hats, and they all look sallow, howlow-cheeked, and calaverous.

Then there are the "Nature - Saints." Why they call themselves "Saints" I do not know. They wear still less, and are said to live on roots which they grub out of the soil with their fingers and eat raw. Perhaps it is necessary to be a saint to do that.

Then there is a company of people who effect a kind of Gree's attire, and go in for artistic coloring. They array themselves in heliotrope, orange, and subdued greens, wear sandils, and loose, baggy

clothing, and confine their flowing locks not mind dirt. Although they are tier. As a grand wind-up there was a by a simple fillet. The children are eternally washing clothes they never look military parade at Bellinzona, before dressed in pure white,, sym! olical, I suppose, of purity, and look like wingless angels. These people all seem to be very good looking, and some of them are strikingly handsome. There was one man, tall and graceful, with dark eyes and bronze - tinted locks bound by an orange-colored fillet, who looked so stunningly picturesque that I could hardly refrain from tagging around after him just to gaze upon his classic charms.

I had almost forgotten the eccentric old man who seems to be a coleny by himself. He has a beard like Aaron's, but I think his resemblance to that patriarch ends there. His sartorial outfit consists of an ancient green suit, faded in streaks to a yellow-green; a brilliant red sweater adorned with huge brass buttons, an enormous black hat, and a cane which g'itters like a sword. But it is his hat which makes him so conspicuous. It is as large as the straw hats the Canadian farmers wear in the fields—the kind known as "cow-break-



The Cherub in the Cage.

fasts." I don't know what that old man lives on-probably imagination.

The busy mothers of the poorer classes in Locaino have a curious little contrivance for keeping their just-learning-towalk ba its out of harm's way. It takes the place of a nurse-maid, and has the add d advantage of not being able to flirt with the soldiers. It is a kind of cage-basket without any top or tottom. It is made of willow, and is bell-shaped, the bread base resting on the floor. The baby is inserted through the hole in the top, and once in he has to stay there till he is lifted out. He may fly into a furious "nfantile race and yell till he is purple in the face, but he can't get out. he can't get lost, he can't upset the thing, and if he attempts to walk the cage goes right alorg with him. Me inwhile his fond mother goes about her household duties with a light heart, and a swift hand quite relieved of all anxiet; concerning her offspring.

When I was wandering along the lake front the other day I saw a baby-cag. in front of the cobbler's house with a baby imprisoned within. A regular little cherub it was, too, with sparkling black eyes, and cheeks like a rosy apil, -but of its cleanliness I carnot say overmuch. The natives of the lake front do

clean. As the cherub in the cage was just inside a gleomy do rway, I asked the mother in the International Sign Language, if the cherub could be transferred for photographic purposes to a bright spot outside the door. She replied in the same language that she would be delighted beyond measure to accommodate me. So the cherub and the cage were removed to the corner of the house, and the big sister of the cherub and all the unwashed ragamuffins from the neighboring houses all rushed over and stood up in a straight line as near the cherub as they could get. I tried to shoo them off, but they wouldn't So I carefully arranged them shoo. where they wouldn't show, but at the very last minute one of them sneaked into view, distracted the cherub, and nearly spoiled the picture.

Now that the hotel is filing up with people, the line of demarcation between the Allies and the German is becoming more marked than formerly. In the dining-room it is especially apparent. On one side of the long room a'l the tables are occupied by English, Flench, and Russians; on the other side are the Germars and German-Swiss; and down the center is a row of empty tables. Conversation is carri d on in muffed tones, at least it was till a certain ill-bred Prussian family arrived. They disturbed the peace of the dining-room by reading the German papers andibly, and cock-adoodling loudly over some Bilish losses. This incen ed some French and Russ ans who sat opposite them. They complained to the manager. He said he would not tolerate such rudeness in his hotel. Whatever he said to the German fam'ly was effective, for they have given no more cause for complaint.



A Disciple of Tolstoi. One of the lead rs of the colony near

Locarno.

March 12. To one who has been side-tracked for two months, and whose limit of e.citement during that period has been a country market, the sight of a railway station jammed with people, and of a special train packed with a holiday crowd of all ages, was a sight to make the blood gallop. And to be on that train and heads. really going some place to see something was wildly thrilling. The reason of all the excitement was the return of the strenuous military service on the fron- a year ago when, with great romp and

General Wille, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army. General Wille, by the way, is married to a niece of the great Bis-

Military operation; se.m to le booming row in this part of the co.ntry. Nearly every time we go out we see soldiers drilling, or see squads of then filing up or down the mountain. They say that within the last few weeks 10,-000 soldiers have been distributed around this section, which is only five miles from the Italian frontier. The soldiers are stationed all along the line, tucked away in little villages and out-of-th -- way places in the valleys and the mountains. One day we could hear cannor ading all day long, and, although we knew it was just the soldiers practicing, it was teriibly suggestive of the real thing as they hear it in Basle. From some of the high places along the fonter they can even see the fighting over the border.

In order to prevent the Swis soldiers from taking too sympathetic an interest in the neight oring countries they are never stationed in their own districts; those from the Italian and French cantons are sent to the German cantons, and vice versa.

Bellinzona was thronged with vilitors, the city was gay with flags, and soldiers were everywhere. If the weather had been especially ordered for the occasion it could not have be n telter. It was just the kind of a day to hang around watching things without getting cold feet and chil's in the back. We sauceszed into the front row of the line of march near the reviewing stand, and had a fine view of the bronzed veterans of Ticino as they marched past with their enormous knapsacks and rife. But it seemed a long time before they came. Processions always do seem to be la'e. amusing things were happening all the time, so we didn't mind waiting. a few minutes before General Wille and his suite whirled up, in their actos, a magnificent St. Bernard dog walked up the middle of the street with slow and stately mich, glancing from ore side to the other critically as if inspecting the lines of sight ears on either side. Satisfied apparently that everything was in proper order as lefitting a great occasion, he turned and walked tack in the same deliberate way, cheered by the curb-stone audience, but paying no attention whatever to the applause.

Then came General Wile and al the dignitaries, military and civit, the land began to toot, and the procession started. I don't know how many soldiers there were marching, but it seemed to me the line of shining hayon ts was a mile or two long. There was no doubt about the warmness of the soldiers' welcome home. They were greeted like heros. Shrieks of delight and admiration burst out all along the route, and the air was white with flutt ring handkerchiefs. The men all looked in Frime condition, and as happy as claus. don't know why clams are hangy, but they are always referred to as being in the highest of spirits. I think any man who could carry a heavy milit ry kit up and down these Swiss mountains, and march in such shoes as those soldiers wore (they must have weighed a ton each), and still be able to smile, must indeed posses heroic qualities. And all the so'diers seemed to Le smi ing. Wherever they caught sight of a familiar face in the crowd they would nod galy, ant smile clear round to the back of thir

As I watched them filing by I could not help thinking of the contrast between this parade and the glittering Ticino troops after seven months of spectacle we saw in Wiesbaden just about

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white uniform, shining armour and eagltopped helmet, seated on horseback, and surrounded by his Generals, surveyed the passing troops. Of the thousands and thousands of vigorous young men who marched before him that gorgeous April day, all but a few died for their country on the battlefields of Belgium.

The scenes at the station in Bellinzona after the parade were most amusing. Trainload after trainload of soldiers pulled out from the station, and each time the same exciting scene was repeated. Soldiers in the car windows Laning out saying good-bye to soldiers on the platform. Such hand-shaking, and hugging, and handkerchief - waving, and laughter-it was like a girls' school. If the men's hands had not been toughened by exposure, there surely would have been some skin-peoling as a result of so much hand-squeezing. Seven months of frontier work seems to have made good comrades of the soldiers, judging from the affectionate manner of their larting.

When we got back to Locarno there was another outburst of enthusias.n. tremendous mob of people had gathered at the station to do honor to the returning brayes, the town band (which is positively the worst one I ever heard) was tooting forth a brassy welcome, and boys were roosting on all the fonces and trees yelling like Inlians. As soon as the soldiers emerged from the cars a perfect epidemic of hugging and kissing broke out-as the long-separated Romeos and Juliets, and Darby and Joans met on the platform.

They were still at it when we left. Bellinzona, the town where the parade was held, is the capital of Ticino, and the principal fortified town on the Swiss frontier. It occupies a commanding position in the valley, and is an important railroad center. It is as Italian as its name. The streets are narrow and rambling, the buildings gayly tinted and lavishly decorated with frescoes and basreliefs; there are quaint arcades, and queer little open spaces with ancient fountains in the center; there is a s'a'ely old 16th century church with a row of sculptured saints on its highest pinacles; and there are the castles-three of them, grim old fortresses of other days. Two of them are on the mountain slopes; the third is on the summit of a rocky hill which rises abruptly from the level plain right in the middle of the town. These picturesque old castles, with their high, square towers and castellated walls, give to Bellinzona a medieval look which greatly adds to its charm. Its artistic eauty was discovered by no less a person than Turner, the famous English landscape painter, who spent a great deal of his time in Bellinzona painting these interesting old castles with their wild Alpine background.

The Importance of Right Thinking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest, the article, "Sunny Jim: New Thoughter," in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advo-Although at first sight this subject may seem of obscure interest or benefit to agriculturists, I cannot refrain from making an attempt to emphasize its importance to everyone.

In a normal condition we are master of our thoughts and able to choose and direct them, and the thoughts which we choose and allow to predominate in our mental realm, represent themselves in our character, and we are largely responsible for the condition of our ex-

"Man is not altogether moulded by Divine hands; he is also responsible himself for what he is, by the quality of his mental processes."

When any proposition or undertaking presents itself to us, we consider the advantages and satisfaction that its accomplishment will afford us, and also the obstacles we are likely to meet and the possible chances for failure. The mental impression which we form at this time, largely determines the results we will obtain. If we see clearly that it is possible to arrive at the goal of our endeavor, and we convince ourselves by proper thought-suggestion that we are capable of reaching this goal, this inspires selfconfidence, livens our ambition and spurs our efforts in such a way that we over-

or wrong line of thought to rule our nature, we see the difficulties highly magnified; we feel ourselves inca able, and we either convince ourselves that it is useless to make any attempt whatever, or we proceed in a listless and uncertain way which in itself is in iting failure, and under these conditions it usually comes.

"Success and happiness is a state of mind, and this state may be attained by the proper manipulation of our thoughts."

It is said that any man may approximate greatness-according to his natural capacity-along lines in harmony with his nature. This is also accomplished by thought-selection and concentration. By this practice it is not only our conscious available mental r. sources that are brought into action, but also that mysterious reservoir,—the sub-conscious mind-is thereby tapped, and our conscious Mental Realm enlarged. Va'ua'le



Gossiping at the Well. snap-shot in Brione, the little mountain village above Locarno.

new ideas then suggest the nselves, many of the higher faculties become improved, giving greater ability, power and dominion among our fellowmen, and the foresight which enables men to so arrange their pathway that they walk to ward the object of their desire with apparently little effort.

Thomas A. Edison does not attribute his success as an inventor to any special genius, but to thought-selection and concentration. It is a recognized fact among physicians that during any serious illness the patient's chance for recovery is greater if he maintains an optimistic and hopeful outlook, and, inde d, more than one patient has saved his own life by holding steadfastly-during the most critical stage of his sickness-to the deeprooted conviction that he would not succumb to the disease. It is also well known that it is by mental discipline or thought-selection that many of the mental healing cults perform their remarkable

Indeed, the effect of our thoughts upon our career can hardly be properly es i mated. We frequently hear of men having a premonition of death upon a certain future occasion, and when the time arrives they actually do lose their lives Now it is possible that this idea of death having been fed in o the subconscious mind, starts this machinery in motion towards the execution of this idea, and thus these men have unconsciously sealed their own fit.

So, while the practice of proper thought selection is so fruitful with good results, the habitual wrong thinker may lead himself to the depths of despair. It is possible t_0 so concentrate our thoughts in the wrong direction, that we convince ourselves that everything is impossible, thereby completely destroying our usefulness and happiness In such cases the victim has trained his thoughts \mathbf{s}_{O} systematically and continuously in the wrong direction that he is no more mas-

ceremony, the Kaiser, arrayed in show- come the difficulties and are ultimately ter of them. He has lost the rower of never allow Him to be forgetful of His successful. But if we allow the negative thought selection or will-power, and his misery is hard to describe.

Altogether, this classification of ideas and the accentuation of the proper ones, is of more importance than is generally realized,-and no doubt he who follows this rule is building a character that is forceful, magnetic, and attractive, and is contributing-not a little-toward, his health, happiness, efficiency, and pros-J. B. F.

Glengarry Co, Ont.

The Dollar Chain

For Belgian Relief, Soldiers' Comforts and Red Cross Hospital Supplies.

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

Amounts received for the Dollar Chain during the week, April 16th to April 23rd, are as follows

Contributions over \$1.00 cach :-

N. H. Culp, Vineland Station, Ont. \$3.50; "Toronto," \$2.00; "Readers of The Advocate," Ellesmere, Ont., \$3.00; Friend," (St. Thomas postmark), \$2.00. Contributions of \$1.00 each :-

J. D. McBain, Williamstown, Ont.; "A Friend," (Sydenham postmark); "Inasmuch," Wallaceburg, Ont.; W. J. Warwick, Brownsburg, Que.; R. W. Aitchison, Lucknow, Ont.; Stewart Williamson, For-

Total amount previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30.h to April 16th......\$1,205.48

Total to April 23rd......\$1,221.98

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Upon His Heart.

Aaron shall bear the names of the children of Israel in the breastplate of judgment upon his heart, when he goeth in unto the holy place, for a memorial before the LORD continually. - Exod.

"Oh, Heart, omnipotent to bless, In Thee, as in none else beside, Most fully, safely, I confide; Yet never can too closely press For Thou, in sympathy divine, Hast stooped to lift my heart to

Over the heart of the Jewish high priest was hung by chains of purest gold the breastplate of judgment, curiously wrought of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and linen. It was a span in length and a span in breadth, and in it were twelve jewels set in gold. Engraved on these stones were the names of the twelve tribes, a beautiful sacramental token that the true High Priest-Christ Jesus-continually hears upon His heart the names of His people. Once a year, on the great Day of Atonement, the Jewish high priest went into the mysterious Holy of Holies to present before God the blood of the sacrifice which he had offered for all Israel. On his shoulders were two onyx stones, engraved with the names of the twelve tribes. He appeared before the Most High as the representative of his brethren, bearing their names upon his shoulders and upon his heart, as he entered in within the veil and was hidden from their sight.

It was a beautiful picture of our High Priest, Who has lifted upon His shoulders our burden of sin and care, and Who ever liveth to make intercession for us in the True Holy of Holies above.

We feel so unimportant among the millions of people in the world. How can my trivial personal concerns be of any consequence in God's eyes, when the fate of nations is hanging in the balance? Isaiah reminds us that as an Eastern woman caused the name of a favorite child to be indelibly engraved on her hand, so that she might constantly be reminded of him, the love of God would government of the world. Right is the

people. The mother may possibly forget her child, "yet will I not forget thee. Behold I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands; thy walls are continually before Me.'

Troubles become bearable when we know that our Divine Brother is bearing them -and us-upon His heart. He is out of sight, but always near, within the Veil which hangs between the visible and the invisible.

A military chaplain, the Rev. F. J. Rae, tells the following story:

"One day as I was going round one of the military hospitals I saw something that awakened my curiosity. Lying on the table beside a soldier's bed was a small square of white flannel, about the size of a child's palm. At the center was a little heart of red flannel. Sewn on to the square above this was a tiny cross of the same red material. At the top, stuck in on a pin, was a very small Union Jack. Below was sewed on the white flannel some French words. This object had been handed to the soldier by a little Belgian child on the street of a village as he and his comrades had marched through. He did not know the meaning of the words on his souvenir. But when I translated them to him he was much affected, as well he might be, for the words were: 'Stop! The heart of Jesus is with me.' The incident struck me as very beautiful and touching. The stalwart soldiers swinging through the village, come there to help the weak and oppressed at the call of duty; and the little child stretching out a hand with this message from the unseen, a message surely of surpassing loveliness and power."

Mr. Rae says that the message of the tiny Union Jack is that the sympathy of our High Priest is with the "faithful." The soldier had gone into danger, following his flag, at the summons of a helpless and oppressed nation. He was doing his duty, regardless of the cost to himself, and the heart of Jesus was with him. The little red cross on the white flannel was a reminder that the heart of Jesus is with those who suffer. The "Red Cross" is a symbol of enthusiastic and practical expression of sympathy with the suffering. Our High Priest is the same to-day as when He reached out eager hands to heal them that had need of healing. He still has compassion on the multitudes who are helpless and forlorn as shepherdless sheep. His heart is with those who are untiring in their determination t_0 send or carry help t_0 the member that lovely poem in "King Albert's Book" which pictures Belgium as a broken rose, lying on the ground, withered and almost dying? Jesus Himself stooped and picked it up, tenderly laying it upon His heart. Then the broken Rose of Belgium was blest indeed.

The red cross and the red heart together symbolize-Mr. Rae suggests-that the sympathy of our High Priest was won by the Cross. The heart of Jesus is with us because He has suffered for His Sacrifice cannot be wasted-it is too priceless for that. Having died for the souls He loved, His heart cannot be torn away from them. "It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, Who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us. Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.'

We are so apt to walk by sight rather than faith. Goliath trusted in his giant strength and mighty weapons, while David put his confidence in the invisible Lord of Hosts-and Goliath went down without striking a blow. But David did not expect God to do all his fighting for him. He would not risk a hand-to-hand battle with a trained warrior, while he himself was cumbered with unfamiliar weapons. He used a sling because he felt sure he could sling a stone with it and not miss his mark. In this war we feel confident of final victory because the heart of Jesus is with us, because we are sure our cause is righteous and honorable; but we could not expect victory if we sat with folded hands and waited for God to give it. He helps those who helps themselves while putting their trust in His

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APRIL 29, 1915

only lasting might, for "nothing is ever settled until it is settled right."

If the heart of Jesus is with us, then "all" things—even those which seem most terrible must work together for our The Christian Church started its career as a lamb in the midst of wolves. Ballard has said: "If we can imagine a lion, a tiger, and a wolf uniting in desperate efforts to destroy a lamb-and failing-we should have a fair parallel to that which actually happened in human society at the commencement of the Christian era.''

The weak and poor Christians seemed to have undertaken an impossible task when they set out on their tremendous mission of winning the world for their The Church appeared so powerless, and the Roman Empire was a mighty war-machine, apparently able to crush it as easily as a lion could crush The lion did its best, sometimes killing as many as a thousand Christians at one blow, yet now-after nineteen centuries-the Roman Empire has vanished and the Christian Church holds sway over the mightiest nations of the earth. The lamb conquered the lion, because her invisible Lord-the Lamb slain, yet living, Who is also the Lion of Judah-has set His love upon her.

The Church is strong while she leans trustfully on the heart of her Divine Lover, she is always weak when trusting in earthly riches and world - wide dominion.

The names which the Jewish high priest bore upon his heart were inscribed on precious stones, and we also must try to be bright and shining stones, precious in the sight of our High Priest. The jewels He wears continually upon His heart are not all alike-God does not want everyone to be made after the same pattern. Some are like the "sardius," glowing with love and prepared to shed their blood for their Lord. Some are like the "topaz" -sunfilled-showing forth the grace of everyday joy. Some are like the "sapphire," truthful and calm; others, like the "emerald," triumphantly enduring sorrow in the "hope of glory." The sea-blue of the "beryl" speaks of rest. the blue of the "amethyst" reminds us

Our High Priest can never be satisfied until each shining jewel, bought with His own life, is resting safely upon His heart. Then shall the prophecy be fulfilled: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied. . . . He shall bear their iniquities." They shall be Mine, saith the LORD of hosts, in that day when I make up My

"Thou, all unseen, dost hear my tired Cry,

As I, in darkness of a half-belief,

Grope for Thy heart, in love and doubt and grief;

0 Lord, speak soon to me-'Lo, here am I!'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

Prayer for a Bible Class.

One of our readers has asked for a suitable prayer to be used in an adult Bible Class. How would this do?

O Master Christ, Teacher of teachers, we ask Thee to be invisibly present in our midst this day. Grant that we may study Thy holy Word reverently and earnestly, seeking to know Thy Will in order that we may do it. Bind together in a living fellowship the members of our Bible Class, that we may help one another to gain a clearer Vision of Thee. Speak to our hearts through Thy Holy Spirit, so that we may face with hope and courage the duties of the coming week. Grant this for Thine own Name's sake. Amen.

For the Needy.

Please find emclosed two dollars. Perhaps it will bring some little comfort to a needy person. We enjoy your "Quiet Hour' very much.

A "RODNEY" READER. "Reader" will be glad to know that the money has gone out—in the shape of food-to three needy families. Many HOPE.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

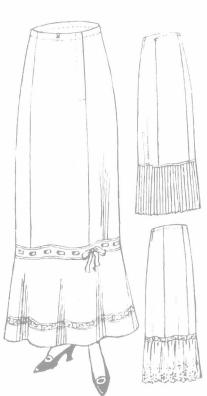
Order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department,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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following	g pattern to:
Name	
Post Office	
County	
Province	
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Measurement-Waist,	Bust,
Date of issue in wh	ich pattern appeare



8598 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8555 Four Gored Petticoat, 24 to 34 waist.







8551 Kimone with Yoke for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



725



8524 Nurses' or Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



8599 Three-Piece Skirt perforated for Straight Flounces, 24 to 32 waist.

Jean longed for a kitten. When illness made it necessary for Jean to go to the hospital, her mother said:

"I will make a bargain with you, Jean. If you will be a brave little girl about your operation, you shall have the nicest kitten I can find."

Jean took the ether, but later, as she came out from under the anesthetic, she realized how very wretched she felt. The nurse leaned over to catch her first spoken word.

"What a bum way to get a cat!" moaned the child.

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TheBeaverCircle

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Two Little Flocks.

Five little sheep on a hillside grazed Where the raggedest daisies grew, And just overhead in a sunny spot Were five little clouds in the blue, And the five little clouds in the sky looked down

On the five little sheep below, And called out to them in a friendly way

"O little white flock, hello! We look alike-we must be alike. Now, isn't that plain to you? Come up with us in the pasture sky. O little white fock, please do !" But the five little sheep on the hill looked sad

And nibbled the grass instead. And each one smothered a sorrowful sigh,

Shaking his wise little head. And they called to the flock in the sky: "Oh, no!

Such union would never do. We must be fed on the greenest grass, While your meadow grass is blue. And how would we look when trying to fly

With hard little feet for wings? Sheep of the earth and sheep of the sky Were made for different things.' And the little white flock in the sky looked down

On the little white flock below, And they said to thems lves, "How queer when we Resemble each other so!"

-Youth's Companion.

Funnies.

Walter was spending the summer in the country, and one afternoon accompanied his father to watch the cows being milked.

"Father, where do the cows get the milk?"he inquired, looking up from the foaming pail which he had be n regarding thoughtfully. "Where do you get your tears?" asked

his father. After another thoughtful pause he ques-

tioned: "Do the cows have to be spanked,

then ?"

Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-As I did not see my first letter in print, I will try once more. I am an interested reader of your Circle, and like the letters very much. I am very fond of reading nice A few of the books I have read are: "Black Beauty," "A Bastet of Flowers," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "A Child's Life of Christ," "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "A Christmas Carol," "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "The Second Chance," "On the Way Home," and many other nice ones. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mr. Hodges; I like him very well. In the winter my brother Frank and I have much fun sleigh-riding and skating. I live on a farm of two hundred acres, and there is one large hill on it which is fine for coasting in winter. I wonder how many of the Beavers like winter or summer best when the flowers and vegetables come up? I guess it will soon be time for then. For pets, I have many dolls, a little calf called Blue Bell, and a kitten called Kitchener. Well, Beavers, I wil closs, hoping the w.-p. b. is away when this arrives. See how many of the Beavers know these riddles.

What is the first thing you do when you get into water? Ans.-Get wet. Why is a bride less expensive than a bridegroom? Ans.—She is given away. and he is sold.

MADELINE TAYLOR. (Age 10, Class III.) Rockwood, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I never wrote before, so I will not say much till I write again. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ninet en years. I little ewes. We made maple syrup. I have made maple sugar mys lf. This is a lovely day; the sun is shining bright. Say. Beavers, isn't this war terrible?

Oh, it is dreadful! so many people getting killed. I hope my letter is not too long for the first time, and another thing I wish my letter gets in print. Wishing the Beavers every success, I will VERA SHAW.

Lovering P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I would like to join your charming Circle. I am ten years old. I go to school every day. am in Grade Six. My teacher's name is Miss Dickenson, and I like her very much. For pets I used to have a dog and cat, but last winter we got burnt out and my cat and dog got burned up. But I soon got ano her dog and cat. Last December the dog ran away; my dog's name was Rover. I am taking music lessons, and my teacher is blind. He often sings to me the song, "Who Put the Rove in Rover?" As my letter is getting long, I will close. From a

NOVA SCOTIA BEAVER. Oxford, R. F. D. No. 3, Nova Scotia. [You should sig_n your own name, little Beaver.—Puck.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,-My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for four years and likes it fine. I go to shool every day. I am in the Second Class. I have no brothers or sisters. I have a dog named Don, two cats named Nigger and Tommy. I live in a nice brick house with trees all around; it is called Fairview Farm.

J. HAROLD KEYS (a;e 9). Chesterville, Ont

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We have just started to take 'The Farmer's Advocate." We got the first one on March 15th. We like it fine. stopped taking another paper to take it, as it is the best paper. I like t_0 read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I wish some of the Beavers would write to me. Well, I will close, hoping this will escape the hungry old w.-p. b.

IDA BRADLEY (Class II.), Stittsville, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I go to school dolly; I call her Lois. I every night, and dress her every mora-My grandpa lives with us. teacher's name is Mr. McArthur. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I am in the Junior II. Class in school, and I am head of my class. There are eight in my class. I showed corn and cookies in the School Fair. I got second prize on cookies, and they must have been good, for they were all eaten before I got them home. My favorite Looks are The Book of Pets," "Cheer for Children," "The King of the Golden River." have read three of "Highroads of Geography" and "Highroads of H.s ory." I will close with a riddle.

Why do the Germans spell kultur with "k"? Ans.-Because the En.1sh have the paper. all the seas(c's).

Wishing the Beaver Circle every suc-

MARJORIE LAURA BLACK (age 2). Stroud, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I live on a farm on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. It is a very beautiful lake. There are a great many visitors come here in summer. For pets I have a cat; his name is Peter. He was born on the first of April. I go to s hool every day I can. The school is two miles and a half from here. Mamma drives us in the morning, but we walk home at night. My auntie goes to school with me. am two weeks older than her. We have great times together. I thin't my first letter is getting long, so will close, wishing the Beavers every success

BETTY PARTINGTON (age 8). Magog, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers. This is my live on a 200-acre farm. I have a horse first letter to the Beaver Circle. I Have

I can drive all over, and I have two $\ t_0$ go $\ t_0$ school when I am well $\ \epsilon$ nough. I am in the First Book. I have one little sister; her name is Margaret. For pets I have three bantams and a fox terrier pup. I made five do la's selling bantams since last summer.

DOUGLAS BROOKS (a ;e 8). Brantford, Ont. .

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your delightful Circle. 1 go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Hutton. I have a pet dog; his name is Rover. We always have a good time in the bush making maple sugar and chasing squirrels. My letter is getting leng now. I hope that w.-p. b. is not hungry.

ELVA MURPHY (age 10, Sr. II.). Mansfield, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to the B.aver Circle. I go to school every day, and like it fine. My teacher's name is Miss H. Cameron. We have six horses; their names are Queen. Dela, Daisy, Nellie, Nelson, and Polly. I am eleven years old. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Ella, Dila, Mildred, and Roy. I hope to see my letter in print; it will surprise mamma and papa. Your little friend. SADIE ROSS.

Wyman, Que., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your Circle. I go to school when I can. I have been home for a month this winter. I am going to try for the Junior Third Book at summer ho'idays. I live a'out a mle and a half from school. We took up the School Fair at our school last summer, and are havin; it again this year. have eggs for my part. I think it is very interesting. We have taken 'The Farmer's Advo: ate" for thirteen or fourteen years. For pets I have a dog; his name is Jack. Well, I thin's I will close, as my letter is getting long. Hoping this will escape the hungry w.-p. b., 1 will close with a riddle.

A blind beggar had a brother; this brother died. What relation was the beggar to the brother that died? Ans .-A sister.

IRENE OLIVER (age 10, Sr. II.). R. R. No. 2, Waldemar, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-As this is my nearly every day. I have two brothers first letter to the Beaver Circl, I am and one sister. I enjoy reading the nearly puzzled to know what to say. Beavers' letters very much. I have one However, I hope it will escape the w.-p. My father has taken Advocate" for years, and I am an interested reader. My oldest brother and I $g_{\rm O}$ to school every day. I am $te_{\rm B}$ years old; I had a birthday party. I hope I haven't taken too much space of the Beaver Circle, so I will close my letter now with a riddle,

As round as an apple, te th like a cat; I guess you would guess twenty things before you'd guess that. Ans.-A goose-STELLA DESJARDINES.

Bren wood, Cnt. (Age 10, Sr. II.)

Beaver Circle Notes.

Madeline Henderson's letter had to be left out because written on both sid's of

A Game Protective Association.

We are pleased to note that a Game Protective Association is being f rmed in Middlesex County. "We have been trying to form such an association for years," writes one of the menters, "as the depredations made annually in this neighborhood by city sportsmen have almost made an end of wild animal life in At a meeting held in Vanueck Presbyterian Church, steps were taken to form an association for the townships of London and Lobo, and officers were elected, and a committee appointed to canvass the two townships for members. We trust that the example will be followed in many other places. Our native animals, and particularly our birds-invaluable leyond measure to the farmer because of the insects they eat—are rapidly disappearing. So-called sportsmen with guns very seldom have any sense at all in regard to what

they kill—they shoot simply for the very transitory and disgusting "pleasure" hitting a moving mark-hence, should be compelled to respect useful and interest ing life. They never can be reasoned

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.] questions to appear.]

A year or so ago a friend returned from a four months' sojourn in Europe. She was quite enthusiastic over her trip, as all are who can find time and money to go out to see the big world, and had a great deal to tell, especially about the wonderful cathedrals and churches, St. Peter's in Rome, Notre Dame in Paris, St. Sophia in Constantinople, and the great cathedral of Rheims which has come to such a sorry fate since the beginning of the war.

"Canada must seem very crude and new to you, alter all those wonderful places," I said.

She thought for a moment.

"No," she said, presently, "everything I saw was not worth one little bit of Canadian woods."

Of course it was the nature-lover who spoke,-all such opinions depend so much on one's special point of view-but I thought of her words the other day, as the train which carried me eastward in the face of the morning sun sped on through fields, and over rivers, and past "bits" and more bits of real Canadian woods.

Away up at the tops of the trees the buds were swelling, but the sunshine fell unobstructedly on brown trunks, and on the beautiful brown lacework of branches and twigs, and through to the earth beneath, all bestrewn with the brown leaves of last year's forest-growth, down-dropped to form a protective blanket against winter's frosts and

One knew that if one were up there on the hillsides rambling happily over knolls and in hollows, one would find hepaticas pushing upward their woolly stalks, and perhaps a few of the blossoms themselves, bluish, or pink, or snowiest white. One would find tufts of green fern, too, and vines of the trailing pigeon-berry, with, perhaps, a few of the little coral beads still adhering.

As yet there would be little else, if one except, in damp spots, the rich, green unfolding of the skunk-cabbage which began to force its way upward even before the snow left, "melting" a sort of breathing-space above as it grew.-Have you ever noticed that peculiarity of the skunk-cabbage, how the snow appears to give way before it, almost as though a small hibernating animal were below there, creating, by its own warm breath, a sort of air-funnel to the surface?

But come a few weeks later, and, if the cattle have not been permitted to browse about too much, you will find these wood-spaces filled with Canada's own delicate spring flowers, yellow dog's-tooth violets with glossy spotted leaves; trillium or "wake-robin" besprinkling the brown earth with dashes of snowy white and dull red,-"lilies" some call them, but they are not lilies; Indian turnip or Jack-in-the-pulpit, cowled like a monk, but standing sturdily erect with its stout green leaves about it; drooping bell-wort with its straw-colored bells; whole swards in the open spaces, covered with violets or dainty pink spring-beauties. If you are very fortunate, too, you may chance to find a lusty "patch" of bloodroot, or a graceful clump of Solomon's seal, one of the most strikingly characteristic plants of the woods. No flowers are more snowy white than those of the blood-root. Veritable little flags of peace they are, waving above a luxuriant growth of pale-green, deeply-lobed leaves, yet if you break off the stems or roots below you will find exuding from them a bright, red juice, hence the name "blood-root" (Sanguinaria Canadensis), and the rather gory suggestion is

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those of the little flags of hove a luxuriant eply-lobed leaves, stems or roots ling from them hence the name ia Canadensis), suggestion is carried out still further by remembering that once upon a time the Indians of North America used this red juice as war-paint. Too seldom, it is to be warpaned, did those wild warriors heed the pleading of the little white banners of peace into which the red sap so strangely elaborated. . . . By this unfailing sign, too, may you know the Solomon's Seal: very carefully snap off a stem from the jointed root, and examine the root itself where the dead stalks of the preceding year are removed. In each place you will find a curious impression which looks like a mark left by a seal on wax, but how the name "Solomon's" seal originated is not told. It is interesting to recall that, at the time when Champlain's little garrison at Quebec was so sorely pressed by starvation as to be obliged to seek through the woods for nutriment, the roots of this plant were especially in demand.

Yes, the sun-steeped hills, the brown woods, the sprouting wild flowers-how strong the appeal! Looking out from the train window one hoped that the farm-folk who live so close to such spots might one and all find time for at least one ramble among the trees before Spring's peculiar charm should be gone. For there is no purer pleasure under the blue heavens than just to wander about in such spots, keenly alive, keenly observant; breathing the dustless air; restful in a silence broken by nothing less harmonious than the murmuring of the winds in the tree-tops, the songs of birds and the voices of friends; the whole soul responsive to the unspoiled beauty of these, Nature's own sweet places, now all too few since the hand of man has been laid upon nearly all

.

Perhaps one needs to have spent one's childhood on a farm to appreciate fully these rambles through the woods, for then associations bound up with childhood come in to add the mystic glamor, the light that can by no means be described, to the perfect day. Had it not been for this perhaps my friend would not have found "one little bit of Canadian woods" more wonderful and more dear than all the cathedrals of Europe. I have heard city folk say, "I don't care for the woods; they are so lonely."

"How many people look as if they led and had always led 'drab' lives,' said one on the train.

.

Looking about it seemed that the words were true. There were men and women enough who looked as though no startling event, no startling thought even, had ever come into their experience -placid-looking folk, faces unmarked by character, eyes lustreless, as though no fire of keen emotion or soul-thrilling revelation had ever shot through them. But, of course, one cannot always tell. Perhaps, after all, there is a place and a need for all kinds of folk. Even "drab" lives may have their compensations, and perhaps those who fill them are usually fitted to them. It is something to have great experiences; it is something to ascend to the mountain peaks of emotion and adventure; -yet often the great enterprise means tragedy, and the great emotion a superessence of pain as well as joy. In the placid uneventful life there is the peace of long quiet places, the joy of little commonplace things, quite enough joy to fleck the drab with daisies and violets and sweet modest meadow-rue, leaving the rich roses and garish orange-lilie; for those who will have them.

The dashing mountain torrent has its wild exhilarating charm, but there is charm too in the quiet pool about which the graceful ferns droop, and the blue lobelias dip over to see. there, above all, that the far-off heaven loves to sleep. There is hardly a little wayside pond or pool," said Ruskin, and I think he spoke also of the little, common muddy ones, "which has not as much of landscape in it as above it."

Soldiers and nurses have be a leaving "for the front" during this week upon which I write. Colorful enough will be their lives for the next few months, dashing mountain torrents filled with the roar of on-rushing events, but it may be when the war is over that they will be glad to come back to the sweet peace of the quiet pools. Preachers for worldpeace they are likely to be,—the strongest and most forceful of all, for they will speak of that which they have

And that brings us to a query (how impossible it is to keep long away from war-talk these days !)-Have you noticed the almost universal disgust and horror of war expressed by people whenever they talk of it? And do you take that tendency as a sign? Where now is war's glamour? Where the spirited and admiring talk of it common to the Charles Lever class of novels of the past century? Truly, in spite of the apparent contradiction of the Great Struggle the world must be growing more humane; and surely, when the conflict is over, there will be a new angle from which to look upon all such things, an angle which will not always confound patriotism with dying. A dear young friend wrote me the other day in thèse words, which so fit in with my thought that I am sure he will forgive me for quoting them: "One thing that would make it very hard for me to die for my country is because I am so anxious to live for it. I want to take my part in the wonderful upward yearning and struggle of the race that has become so much more impelling since the war has aroused our deeper natures, and my greatest pity is for the poor fellows who are blotted out and will never see the coming time. But I fully realize that death must be suffered now that life more abundantly may follow, and the greatest honor is for those who by sowing the seed must give up

hope of seeing the harvest." It would be impossible to add anything to that, wouldn't it ?-Only I may say this, that to me it always seems that, if life lives on at all, as the most of us believe, one must see the harvest, and feel it, and be glad of it. Why not, if things are to be fair

PAPERING QUERIES.

Dear Junia.-I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and am now after information regarding papering. We papered our kitchen last spring. The walls are painted plaster. The paper is coming off all over now, and will have to be papered again. How would you treat walls before papering again, also ceilings that have been whitewashed with lime? Thanking you in advance.

Simcoe Co., Ont. PERPLEXED.

Before papering again treat the walls with a glue wash, let dry, then apply the paper as usual. Do the ceiling in the same way, after washing off as much of the lime as possible.

COLORING HAT, CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Dear Junia,—Can you please tell me if you know anything I can put on a white hat to make it a dark blue color? Hoping you can help me I will thank you and send receipt which I know never to fail.

Chocolate Loaf Cake.—One-half cup sweet milk, yolk 1 egg, ½ cup chocolate, or cocoa, just as good. Cook together till thick, add to 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, I teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, pinch salt. Use one's own judgment of the flour, as some kinds take more than others, never use baking powder.

TELEPHONE GIRL.

Hat enamels for coloring hats any color wanted may be bought at the drug stores. Follow directions on can.

Things to Eat.

Waffles With Maple Syrup.-Mix and sift 13 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup milk gradually, while stirring constantly; then add the yolks of 2 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoon melted butter and the whites of 2 eggs, beaten stiff. Cook on a buttered hot wassle iron and serve with maple syrup.

Golden Corn Cake.-Mix and sift cup corn meal. 1; cups pastry flour, 4 cup sugar, 5 level teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup milk, 1 egg well beaten, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Turn into a greased

minutes.

Milk Bread.-Scald and cool 1 pint milk, then add 1 tablespoon each of shortening and sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, cup liquid and hop yeast, and 5 or 6 cups flour, varying according to the brand used. Mix the soft-dough with a knife, and set in a covered bowl in a warm place to rise over night. Before breakfast shape the dough into two leaves, or a loaf and a pan of buns, handling as little as possible. When the loaves have doubled bake 40 minutes. This bread is not kneaded at all, and is done before the middle of the morn-

Cereals Macaroons.-Beat the white of 1 egg until stiff and add 1 cup sugar gradually, beating constantly. Next add 5 tablespoons of any of the wheatbreakfast foods, still beating. Flavor with vanilla. Drop from the tip of a spoon on a buttered sheet 11 inches apart. Bake in a slow oven 12 or 15

minutes. Cheese Toast.-Melt 1 tablespoon butter, add 1 tablespoon flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1 cup milk. Bring to the boiling point, and add 1-3 slightly beaten. When mixture thickens add the white of 1 egg beaten until stiff. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve on buttered toast; garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Stuffing for Roast Pork .- One cup crumbs, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 2 Spanish onions chopped fine, 1 egg; sage, salt and pepper to season. Bind with

the egg-yolk.

Grapefruit Pie.-Blend 4 tablespoons cornstarch with just enough cold water to make a paste. Stir into this 1 teaspoon melted butter, beaten yolks of 2 eggs, juice and grated rind of a large orange, same of a medium-sized grapefruit, 1 cup hot water, and 1 cup sugar. Put into a double boiler, cook until thick, stirring constantly, turn into a baked crust, cover with meringue and brown lightly. Eat cold.

Crumb Pie.-Soak 1 cup white breadcrumbs in 1 cup milk for 15 minutes. Cream together 2 tablespoons butter and one-third cup sugar; beat 2 eggs and add; then add the grated rind and juice of 2 small lemons, the crumbs and milk, and beat hard. Turn into an open crust and bake to a delicate brown. Seeded raisins may be added to this pie

The Scrap Bag.

KEEPING A COAT IN SHAPE. After washing a coat of a summer suit put it on a coat hanger to dry.

This will prevent clothes-pin marks and preserve the shape of the shoulders. . .

CHEAP BRAID FOR HATS.

A very serviceable knock-about or rainy day hat may be made as follows: Rip up and press out any old silk and cut in bias strips an inch or more wide, according to the weight of the silk, and braid it, smoothly and evenly. Do not tack the strips to be braided, and use strips of uneven length so that no two strands will give out at the same time. Then sew as you would any fancy braid used in making hats. 9 9

KITCHEN WINDOW SCREENS.

If the screens are put in the upper half of the kitchen windows instead of the lower the room will be much cooler, as the heated upper air is allowed to escape better. A very good plan also is to have a screen covering the whole window space, then arrange the windows so that they may be taken out entirely, and slipped in easily in case of storm. . .

CLEANING HINTS FOR QUIET DAYS.

Everyone knows how "things will accumulate, for nearly everyone has the habit of putting away scraps, old hat and dress trimmings, bits of lace and embroidery and odds and ends of almost every kind of thing. Of course, they think at the time that they will some day have use for them. But much of the put-away stuff one never has need for, and the accumulation con-

Sometimes one has need of something

shallow pan and bake in a hot oven 25 she has a faint recollection of having put away, but does not know where to find it and will not take the trouble to search for it. Possibly the put-away escapes her memory altogether and she goes to the expense of buying, when the needed article, as good, or better, than the newly bought, is already in her possession. Many a time has this been the case with myself or some one of our We would accidentally come family. across the needed, and maybe forgotten article after its place had-been supplied.

Now I find a good plan is at the be--ginning of the spring and fall seasons, during rainy days, before the general house-cleanings begins, to have a thorough over-looking of closets, drawers, etc., and take inventory, as it were, of one's belongings, replace in order what may be of service and discard the rubbish. There will always be plenty of this. And many a stored-away thing that will never be of service to the owner, would be gladly received and made use of by some needy person. Poor children especially, always appreciate bright-colored scraps, old finery, and often one has hidden away many useful things that might be given them. Hence it is positively wrong to hoard things we do not need nor ever will.

Old hat trimmings, such as good velet, ribbon, feathers, etc., should be cleaned and put by themselves, likewise iress scraps and remnants of good lace and embroidery. I find it convenient to put such things away in boxes and envelopes and label each. Have separate boxes for buttons, hooks and eyes, old whalebones, collar stays, etc., and one for odds.

Much valuable time as well as temper is often saved by keeping one's belongings in order, and as order is one of God's first laws, certainly orderliness must be akin to godliness.

0 0 FEEDING YOUNG CHILDREN.

"Many mothers worry needlessly about 'blue-milk' and 'skim-milk children',' says Dr. Auten Pine, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Minnesota Federation of Fraternal Women, which is co-operating with the Minnesota Public Health Association. "Every mother wants the best for her children: the real question is, what is best? Before adding the latest bug-a-boo to our list of fears let us see how much it is a real danger. The Japanese are physically one of the toughest human races. Yet the Japanese are not merely skimmilk children,' they are no-milk children' ecouse according to Japanese ideas drinking cow's milk is a disgusting custom, fit only for white barbarians. Cow's milk is not so absolutely essential to children then? No-the food value of butter-fat is recognized of course, but popular imagination greatly exaggerates it. Between a quart of 31% milk and a quart of 3% milk the difference in food value is 1-3 of a thin slice of bread, worth at 5 cents a pound, about 1-12 of a cent. Cow's milk is a very poor substitute anyway for human milk to feed young babies on, and after 1 year of age children eat cereals and sugar, which qdickly make up any trifling deficit in butter-fat. Remember how enormous our Minnesota hogs grow? On what? Skim-milk and cereals! The hogs have one marked advantage over human babies in this state in that the law requires their milk to be sterilized for fear of tuberculosis. Human babies get their cow-milk raw, 'straight from the cow,' tubercle bacilli and all! The butter-fat question is purely economic, and really a very insignificant question to the housewife. On the other hand, the use of raw milk containing tubercle bacilli for children is a great big economic question, and a great big public health question as well. Children's milk should be clean and above all free from power to produce disease; the exact butter-fat content makes little difference one way or the other if these points be guarded."-Minnesota Public Health Association, Free News Service.

WEEDS AS FOOD.

There are several varieties of plants commonly designated as weeds which make excellent eating. Most people are familiar with dandelions as food when cooked as greens, but it is not so generally known that the young center For asparagus there are two weed substitutes; one the young stalks of the common milk-weed. These should be taken while tender enough to snap crisply, cut in short lengths and treated exactly as asparagus. Both odor and flavor resemble asparagus.

Another substitute is pigweed or red root, the botanical name for which is the "aristocratic sounding Amarantus Palmeri. This is found in greater or less quantities in the average garden, and can be distinguished by its red root and silvery under side of leaves. Where the soil is rich and the stalks grow quickly, they are as crisp as asparagus. When they snap like string beans, they are suitable for cooking, the dish being mistaken for asparagus by one not in the secret.

The leaves also of this plant make an excellent soup, which might be termed "amarantus creme." To make it, pick off the leaves before the seed heads form, and wash carefully. Cook in a small quantity of water until tender enough to cut with a fork, drain and pass through a colander. Heat an equal quantity of milk, add butter, pepper and salt, stir in the pigweed and serve hot.

An excellent substitute for spinach may be found in that pest of some gardens, purslane. Any farmer's wife will have no difficulty in recognizing it, and should she cook it the same as spinach, she will find it an enjoyable dish.

Sorrel is another weed having two food uses, one as a wholesome spring soup, which should be highly appreciated the absence of early vegetables. Gather and wash a three-pint measureful of sorrel, and cook in a small portion of water' until tender. Fry 2 tablespoonfuls of minced onions in 1-3 cupful of butter until brown, blend in 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and when smooth add 1 pint of milk. Add the chopped sorrel, and 1 tablespoonful of sugar, with seasoning of salt and pepper. Cook three minutes, and return to saucepan to reheat; add 1 pint of rich milk, and serve hot.

Or, prepare two large handfuls of sheep sorrel, heat it in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter for 10 minutes, then rub it through a sieve, and add 1 quart of white beef stock. Stir and simmer for 15 minutes, then add yolks of 2 eggs beaten in ½ cup of cream, and it is ready to serve.

For a really delicious pie use sorrel exactly as rhubarb, the flavor of which it strongly resembles.—Maude E. S. Hymers, Oakland Co., Mich.

LAUNDERING DAINTY NEEDLEWORK, ETC.

The most important "Don't" in regard to the dainty needlework of the household is, "Don't put it in the regular wash." Separate the all-white from the colored pieces. Remove all stains from table linen and doilies before the pieces are put into the suds. Nearly all fruit and berry stains can be removed from cotton and linen by pouring boiling water on the spot, the fabric being stretched over a basin. Small doilies may be swished about in the boiling water until the stains disappear.

Tea and coffee stains also yield to boiling water; but peach stain, mildew and iron rust are more obstinate. Cover such spots with salt and squeeze lemon juice on them until the salt is saturated; then lay the pieces in the sun. The stains will gradually fade out; but it may be necessary to put lemon and salt on the worst places several times, drying them each time in the sun.

Very large, deep stains and those which have become set may be removed by dipping the spot in a solution consisting of a level teaspoonful of oxalic acid to a pint of hot water. This acid is a strong bleach and must not be allowed to remain in the piece as it will injure the fabric. Dip the stained part in the solution, letting it remain about two minutes. Dip the goods again if the stain is not entirely gone. As soon as the stain disappears rinse the piece to remove the acid, and drop it into warm suds.

warm suds.

While the spots are being removed from the stained pieces the rest of the white articles may be soaking in a tepid suds of white soap and soft water. Soap should not be rubbed directly on

the dainty needlework, and it will be found that soaking it as directed will loosen the dirt so that a gentle patting and rubbing with the hands will finish the cleansing. After rinsing the suds out thoroughly put the pieces through another rinsing which has a little bluing in it. Test this water so as not to get it too blue.

As it is a tedious process to pin doilies and fine neckwear to a clothesline, they may be partially dried in a bath towel while the larger pieces are put on the line. Such articles should be ironed while still damp. Spread out a large bath towel and smooth each piece into shape as it is laid on the towel. Leave enough of the towel uncovered to fold over the pieces near the end. Then roll the towel up firmly, pressing it hard and slapping the roll with the hands so that the towel will absorb the water. If this is allowed to stand half an hour the pieces will be in good condition to iron.

If the quantity of fancy-work to be laundered is not too great the colored pieces may be washed and spread out to dry while the white pieces are drying. First set the colors by dipping the pieces in water in which there is a tablespoonful of white vinegar to each pint of water. (The acids recommended to remove stains from the white articles must not be used on the colored ones. as they will take the colors out.) Wash through a tepid suds and rinse the soap out thoroughly. Colored fancy-work should never be soaked nor allowed to lie wet, as the colors will inevitably "bleed" and the piece be spoiled. After rinsing squeeze the pieces gently and pat them between the hands. This will get most of the water out. Dry them as quickly as possible to prevent the colors running, as even those guaranteed are not proof against lying wet. So not dry them in the sun, for this may fade some of the colors. Spread the pieces out on a bath towel or an old sheet folded and placed where the wind will blow over This is better than hanging the pieces up, for if the colors run the least bit they will settle in the lower part of the article. Some expert embroiderers prefer to dry colored fancy - work by spreading the pieces on a bath towel and rolling them up as suggested here for the white needlework. But to dry them laid out flat where a current of air can play over them is quicker and therefore safer for good results.

Iron all colored fancy-work before it is entirely dry. The ironing board should be covered with a double thickness of an old blanket, and over that with a piece of plain muslin. Both the blanket and its covering must be stretched smoothly and securely fastened so that they will not wrinkle. If the ironing board is not soft enough a dry bath towel may be pinned over it; but the towel must also be covered with muslin. Otherwise every decided weave or heavy thread will be impressed upon the delicate fabrics. Lay the pieces with the right side down, and the finest ones should have thin muslin or cheesecloth laid over them. The article can be plainly seen through this thin covering, and there will be no danger of scorching. The iron must be well waxed and very hot for ironing the white articles, but not so hot for the colored pieces. Always iron with the thread of the weave, so as to keep the piece perfectly flat. To iron around and around or with a diagonal stroke will give a stretched and distorted surface.

Colored fancy-work and colored embroidery will retain their freshness of tint indefinitely if they are washed and ironed with due regard to these precautions. But neglect of them will surely result in disappointment, and the ruin of those dainty bits of needlework which have been so prized.

When ironing a lace trimmed article, the lace must be froned first so that it can be pulled and smoothed into shape. Follow this rule also with drawn-work or any kind of open needlework. After the embroidered part of the needlework has been ironed on the wrong side until the needlework stands out distinctly, turn it over and iron the plain part of the linen on the right side to give a smooth finish. Give the embroidery, scallops and hems a final ironing on the wrong side to dry them weil.

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Embroidered initials or monograms on

pillow cases, towels, napkins and table cloths should all be ironed on the wrong side until the letters are brought up in bold relief. The remainder of the piece is of course ironed on the right side. Towels and napkins should be folded so that the initials are outside. Towels are usually folded in three, as initials are in the center just above the hem. Napkins may be folded in three or four according to the location of the letters, which must always be in the centre of a square. When they are marked in the corner the folding in four brings the letters to the right place very easily. But when the letters are in the center of the napkin or at one side, measure the hems first to get them divided into three equal parts, fold and press with the iron to keep the folds in place. Then the folded napkin is again folded in three, which will bring the letters in the center of the square and on the outside.

All housekeepers are familiar with the unpleasant way linen has of wearing out in the lines where it is constantly folded. The first fold of napkins and table cloths is the one that does the damage, as this fold is pressed down flat with a hot iron while the succeeding folds are frequently pressed only with the hands. At least they should be pressed without the iron. Furthermore that first fold should not be made in the exact center every time, but two or three inches from it at either side. This relieves the wear on the threads in the same place and lengthens the life of the linen; yet the folded piece need not show the slightest sign of irregular folding. Following the same method with sheets and pillow cases will be found satisfactory.

It is all right to use a very hot iron on small embroidered pieces and dolies, as they are not constantly in the wash. Among the peasants of Ireland and France, where the linen is really spread on the grass to bleach, fine damask table linen is smoothed with an iron which is just warm, the laundress patiently going over and over the surface repeatedly until the figures stand out as if the linen were fresh from the loom. As a consequence such family linen lasts almost like the family silver. But the time required for such ironing does not appeal to the average American laundress.—Sel.

Dancing in the Country.

I have read the letters of "A Reader" and "Free I ance," and thank them for their interest, but I still hold to my plea for moderation. I referred to the dance in the country home where all are known to each other, and where even "A Reader" would admit they are conducted in a harmless way, "under the eyes of the parents." Your correspondents both apparently refer to public dances, where strangers of all sorts are to be met with. I do not defend these, nor the ordinary dance unduly prolonged.

I certainly believe in moderation or temperance, which is the same word, though the term is misused. I think the man who is moderate in everything, including recreations, is as much a good example to his fellows as the one who prides himself on his abstinence from various things. The person who does not know when to stop is the abnormal person. We need to train our children to be normal persons. We are to use, but not to abuse this world.

Music is carried t_0 excess in some churches, but the Salvation Army d_0 not therefore give up their band.

The dramatic instinct may become developed to excess very easily, and many a girl becomes captivated with the idea of winning admiration in attractive costumes, but that does not deter people from taking up children's plays as shown on the same page as the letter of Free Lance.

Life is made more real and more earnest, rather than less, by proper times of recreation. The ministers' golf, or the country girls' dance, may make each worse or better, according to the spirit in which they are entered upon. Doubtless all our various recreations might be improved. In the meantime, in these and all other matters, I plead for moderation. Thanking you for the courtes, of a reply, though I am unable to go into all the points raised. Yours very truly.

P. B. WALMSLEY.

The Windrow.

"Serious thinkers in England to-day," notes a contemporary periodical, "are exercised in impressing upon their country the immediate necessity of clear heads to meet the impending trials of the next few months. They do not wish to see these heads either muddled by alcohol or distracted by the excitements of horse-racing and the attendant stimulus of gambling." Very true. At the same time it seems natural to query: Why should not the "serious thinkers" have been anxious for clear heads before the war? Are not clear heads as necessary in time of leace as in time of war? Is not constructiveness as necessary to the world as destructiveness? Surely the anxiety of all those in highest authority in Great Britain to day in regard to the liquor question is a sweeping confession of the pitiful weakness of permitting alcoholic drinks to be manufactured at any time.

Among the industries upset by the war is the manufacture of vegetable milk, which had been started in France and Germany. This is made by grinding up soy or sola beans to a fine flour, suspending this in water and heating. The product resembles milk in looks, taste and composition. It is rich in protein and fat, and if the sugar is wanted, this may be added. It can be produced much cheaper than milk. Besides, the trouble of milking is done away with, and there is no danger of the tuberculosis bacilli that are apt to lurk in the most innocent-looking glass of milk.—The Independent.

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The following description of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, in which the Allies were victorious, and which is considered 'a greater battle than Waterloo," has been forwarded to the London Daily Mail by the official "Eve-witness": "At 7.30 a. m. the battle began with a bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers. Our men in the trenches describe this fire as being the most tremendous, both in point of noise and in actual effect they have ever seen or heard. The shricking of the shells in the air, their explosions, and the continuous thunder of the batteries, all merged into one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun. During the thirty-five minutes it continued, our men could show themselves freely, and even walk about in perfect safety. Then the signal for the attack was given, and in less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle were in our hands. Except at one point, there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, partially buried in earth and debris, and the majority of the survivors were in no mood for further fightingi"

* * * * What every man seeks is satisfaction. He deceives himself so long as he imagines it to lie in self indulgence, so long as he deems himself the center and object of effort. His mind is spent in value upon itself. Not in action itself, not in "pleasure," shall it find its desires satisfied, but in consciousness of right, of powers greatly and nobly spent. It comes to know itself in the motives which satisfy it, in the zest and power of rectitude. Christianity has liberated the world, not as a system of ethics, not as a philosophy of altruism, but by its revelation of the power of pure and unselfish love. Its vital principle is not its code, but its motive. Love, clear sighted, loyal, personal, is its breath and immor tality.-President Wilson.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the southern political leader, who was the first provisional President of the Chinese Republic, has been denounced in a mandate signed by President Yuan Shi Kai, for plotting another revolution. Detectives have reported to the Government that Sun Yat Scn appointed agents and sint them into various districts along the Yangtsa Kiang and the coast provinces to create disturbances during the negotiations with

Sun Yat Sen since the last last two year repeatedly th with Japanes sistance from ernment has s Yat Sen.

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Japan. The mandate instructs Chinese

Japane and civil governors to take

vigorous precautionary measures. Dr.

Sun Yat Sen has been residing in Tokin

since the last Chinese rebellion. For the

last two years the charge has been made

repeatedly that he has been consiving

reposered, with Japanese officials and receiving as-

sistance from them. The Chinese Gov-

ernment has set a price upon the head of

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WHY "BEY HUR" WAS WRITTEN.

When General Lee Wallace first brought

his manuscript of "Ben Hur" to Frank-

lin Square, he laid it on my desk and

told me that it was a tale of the time

when Christ appeared on earth. I asked

him if our Saviour figured as a character

intimated to him that this was of a

necessity a very delicate situation to

handle, and he agreed with me and as-

sured me that he would rather lose his

right hand than publish anything that

would seriously offend a genuine Chris-

tian. "If it actually has that tendency

I must know it," he continued, "and I

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General Wallace once gave me an inter-

esting account of the origin, or ra son

d'etre, of "Ben Hur." He said that one

in the story, and he replied, "Yes."

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duced "Ben Hur." General Wallace wound up his story with the trenchant statement that the result of his labors was the absolute conviction that of Nazareth was not only a Christ and the Christ, but that he was also his Christ, his Saviour, and his Redeemer .-

The Book of Harper.

day on a railroad trip he happened to be seated near Colonel Ingersoll, and their conversation turned to the question of the divinity of Christ. In gersoll, like most skeptics or agnostics, possessed an unsettled mind as to the future state, and he was ever inclined to obtrude his views as to religious matters on chance acquaintances. The General was much impressed by what Ingersoll had to say, for no matter what he thought of lnge :soll from an orthodox point of view, he was, undoubtedly, a most eloquent pleader. Wallace told Ingersoll he was willing to follow him as far as the nondivinity of Christ was concern d, but that he was disposed to give the question serious study. After laving Ingersoll he ran over in his mind the best way to arrive at a satisfactory solution. He agreed with Ingersoll that it might be unconvincing to turn to accepted authorities or to confer with the clergy or any Christian doctringires who might be unduly prejudiced, so he decided to write a history of Christ which would enable him to examine the pros and con; of both sides. For six years he worked assiduously on his task until he finally pro-

The Women's Institute.

How to Make Farm Life Attractive for the Boy.

[A paper given by Mrs. George Mcdonald before the Women's Institute at Bluevale.]

To make farm life attractive for the

boy, begin with the boy's parents. The attractiveness of any home depends very largely on the character and disposition of those who compose the family. This is especially true in the farming community where the members of the family are forced to spend more of their time together than is the case in other occupations. The first essential, therefore, is making farm life attractive to the boy, is that his father and mother should be cheerful, intelligent and sympathetic. They must be roud of their calling, they must see the beauties and privileges of country life themselves before they can hope to inspire the love of it in their children. The man who is always whining about the way the poor farmer is abused and what a dog's life it is generally, need not be surprised if his boys desert the farm for a more cheerful occupation. On the other hand, if they see that their father is enjoying himself they will be more likely to follow in his footsteps. Fathers and mothers should keep young in spirit and alert in mind so that they will be able to see things

from the viewpoint of youth. let us work so hard that we have no time to associate with our sons, but let us be good sports and chums so that they will not be forced to go to some other home when in search of sympathy in their plans and experiences. Be the confidant of your boys. Never discourage them from talking to you. confidence may not always be of much importance in themselves, but the bond of sympathy thus created will be one of the most beautiful things in life both for them and for you. Remember, at the same time, however, to be wise as well as affectionate, and don't rush into a quarrel with the neighbors just be cause of something the boys have told you. Even although thay are your own sons they may not be quite blameless in

And then don't think your duty ends when you have clothed and fed the boy and kept a roof over his head, and that it doesn't matter what kind of an old "hayseed" you are yourself. He wants to be proud of his mother and see her as charming and attractive as other women he admires, and if you let him think that the penalty of farm life is that she has to be worn out and dowdy all the time it will hardly make the country more attractive for him. And if his father shaves only once a week and never puts on a clean collar when he goes to a meeting or when company is coming to spend the evening, the boy will naturally say: "Well, if I'm doomed to look like that all my life, I guess I'd rather not be a farmer."

Make the country home a place to be

proud of, not to be ashamed of. The boy may seem indifferent to beautiful surroundings, but they will have an unconscience influence on his nature and will create a love of home that will be an anchor to him in years after. The bleak, unpainted farm-house set in the midst of a bare yard without a shrub or a flower to soften its harsh outlines is too often the only picture the boy carries with him of the country home. The poorest town house will usually have its patch of lawn that is kept trimmed with the lawn mower. But in the country if there is a lawn at all the grass is very often allowed to grow into hay and only cut to feed the cows. Don't have your crops growing right up to the doorstep. Leave a free, open space around the house for beauty and pleasure, with room for croquet lawn, and, still better, a tennis court. And if you do like to have growing things around you, don't make the common and ornamental trees all over the lawn. Plant the shrubbery and flowers around the foundations of the house, and make clumps and borders of them around the boundaries of the yard and leave the centre open. The effect will not only be much more beautiful but it will make the lawn of much greater practical value for the children's games and the recreation of the family. It is not necessary to have a costly mansion to make the country home attractive. But the shady farm lane, the little house nestling in the trees, with vines on its walls and pleasant green grass and bright flowers around it—this is a picture of home that any boy would cherish all through life.

"An old lane, an old gate, an old house by a tree:

In boyhood I knew them and still they

call to me.' There are two kinds of housekeepers that drive boys away from home-the terrible, orderly housekeepers, and the awful, sloppy kind. Neither kind make farm life attractive. Our homes should be clean and bright, but there should be freedom and lack of restraint in them as well. The home is a place to live in and to use, and we should not have any furniture so costly that we could not afford to replace it if it should be injured. Some women save up their egg money for years to buy a gorgeous parlor suite, and then spend all the rest of their lives worrying for fear somehody sits on it. Many people are doing away with the gloomy old parlor that used to strike a chill to the heart of the visitor who was so unfortunate as to be asked to enter it, and the big, open living-room with its air of comfort and hospitality has sprung into well-deserved popularity. Try to have such a room if you can-a room with a big, grown man. We can hardly imagine

solid table for reading and games, with how interminable a whole day's work comfortable and substantial chairs that the men can be allowed to sit in without changing their clothes, with the piano or organ close at hand, and bookshelves with books and magazines convenient to pick up. To make home attractive nothing is more important than good lights and plenty of them. Flowers expand in the light and so does the human spirit. A good lamp is worth half-a-dozen blue books in helping to solve the rural problem, for a cheerful, cozy, well-lighted home is a magnet from which your boy will find it hard to

Give the boy a feeling of ownership in the home. Let him have some corner of the house that he can call his own. Don't put all the faded pictures and broken knick-knacks that are too shabby for the parlor in the boy's room. Lethim have some choice himself regarding what should be put in it. Don't grumble if he wants to have a bird's nest stuck up somewhere or would rather have a bunch of pennants on the wall than an enlarged portrait of some deceased relative. Encourage the boy to have a bookshelf of his own, and help him to make it grow. Don't depend for his reading matter on what the bookagents bring to the door. Books sold by agents are usually trash and costly besides, whereas the best books that were ever written can now be bought from the bookseller for twenty-five cents apiece. Choose the books for your boy as carefully as you would choose a suit of clothes for him. They will have a far greater influence on his life. The choice of books for the country boy should not be made in any narrow sense, but while providing the best in the world's literature for his mental and spiritual food, do not neglect to include in the farm library the books that will open his eyes to the wonders and beauties of life around him-books that will help him to know and understand the birds, the plants, the wild animals, the trees, the joys of nature that make country life more fascinating than any other existence but to which the farmer is often blind, because he values these things only for the profits that may be in them. Above all, have the books and magazines within reach-don't keep them on the centre-table in the parlor, and make the boy take off his boots before he is allowed to go and get one.

Encourage your boys in all their innocent hobbies. Let them have a carpenter's bench in the woodshed or driving house, or an Indian camp in the Show them how to be hospitable, and let them invite their own friends sometimes to your house. Hospitality is a virtue that reaches perfection in the country, and if we wish to make farm life attractive we must be quick to take advantage of all the privileges it affords. In your own family make the most of such occasions as birthdays and anniversaries, and such holidays as the twenty-fourth of May, and let them be red-letter days for the family to celebrate together, and thus break up the common routine of life. Have the family sing and play together. Show the boys that there is more fun at home than anywhere else. If they have to find all their amusement away from home they will probably leave for good the first chance they get.

One of the hardest problems to solve is the relation of the boy to the farm There is a great deal of hard work to be done on the farm, but "it is not the hardness of farm work that makes boys of spirit hate it, but its soul-destroying dullness." "Many a farmer slaves from early morning to late at night; his wife slaves from earlier in the morning to still later at night. The boys and girls slave until their eyes are opened to the situation, and then they run away from it. And what is it all for? Often, just to buy another quarter section and then another, or to add to the bank account that is to be of doubtful value to the next generation, or to more quickly be able to sell out and move to the city to live an aim-less, dissatisfied life." These strong words are taken from "Studies in Rural Citizenship," published by the Western Grain Growers' Association but they apply with equal force to Ontario. Farmers often make the mistake of expecting a boy to work as long and as steadily as a

must look to a boy in a big, lonesome field under the blazing summer sun. It gives him a more vivid idea of eternity than he would ever get from the minister in church. The long, monotonous hours of labor on the farm have often been deplored by thinking people, but of late years evidence secured by social reformers begins to point out that not only are long hours oppressive but they cause a distinct loss. The most striking proof of this has been given by Henry Ford, the great automobile maker, of Detroit. A year ago when he started the experiment of sharing hisprofits with his workmen he substituted the eight-hour day for a nine-hour day in his factory. The result was striking. So much more efficient did the shorter hours of labor make the workers that in eight hours they were able to produce fifteen to twenty per cent. more work than they did before in nine hours. The reason is plain. To do good work we need not only a strong body but a bright, alert mind, and endless toil stupifies the mind even more than it exhausts the muscles.

Now, if to reasonable hours of labor, be added the principle of giving the boy some share in the proceeds of his work you will find that he begins to take a real interest in the farm duties. Give the boy a piece of land and let him have the products of it for his own use. Show him the best way to cultivate the plot, but let him do the work for himself, and he will realize as never before the added profits that will come for extra care and effort. To make farm work interesting no movement in recent years gives such hopeful promise as the corn club idea. These corn clubs, as well as tomato and poultry clubs, are springing up among the boys and girls in the rural districts of the United States. Substantial prizes are given each year for the highest yield from a specified amount of land, this teaches the competitors in the most forcible way the benefits of good farming and raises the standard of agriculture in the whole district, because all the neighbors and relatives of the competitors have their interest in the subject aroused. The boys find that it is just as much fun to be the champion corn grower of the section as the best hockey player or sprinter, and when farming begins to be good fun there is no longer a rural problem.

Did you ever notice that boys who seem reluctant to work at home are quite obliging and eager to assist when they go to a neighbor's? I think one good reason is that the neighbor looks and shows the boy that his help is appreciated. Parents should do the same To speak courteously to our own children and receive their help graciously is a greater obligation than to be considerate towards a grown-up neighbor, for the child's nature is still unformed and our words and actions will impress it for life. Praise your boys more. don't mean to praise them before company, for that will make them either very uncomfortable or very conceited, but praise them just between yourselves. Show them that you appreciate it when they do their work a little better than usual. If they find that there is something they can do better than any of the other boys, it will become a pleasure to them and they will not feel the drudgery of the task but only the joy of doing it skillfully.

As the bulk of the boy's time is divided between the home and the school, his feelings toward farm life will be greatly affected by the influence of the school. Many rural schools are so unattractive both outside and in they are enough in themselves to create an antipathy to country lile. The average country boy attends school as short a time as possible and leaves with his mind undeveloped, and, therefore, never realizes his highest possibilities. The more studious and persevering boys, on the other hand, are drawn away from farm life by the training they receive, which has a tendency to point out a professional or business career as the most desirable ambition. The playgrounds of country schools are often so small that there is no chance to carry on those vigorous sports which are so necessary to develope the boy's body and character. An even greater drawback is the small attendance at most rural schools, making impossible many

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FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
Bullrush Bran Bullrush Middlings	\$1.40

iny length of time owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

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

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

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Helen's Babies Lorna Doon Mill on The Floss Tom Brown's School Days Adam Bede David Harum Innocents Abroad Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm The Lilac Sunbonnet The Scarlet Pimpernel

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games which require team work, and train the children in the self-control and co-operation so indispensible for their future success and happiness in any community. These problems are being solved by the consolidated school. By joining forces, several sections build a fine schoolhouse of which the ratepayers can be justly proud, a school with large grounds, modern equipment and well-paid teachers who are encouraged by good salaries and congenial companionship to remain and improve the social life of the district. The consolidated schools make a special effort by continuation courses to keep the country boys and girls in the country, and give every child a chance to get a obetter education without having to leave home; and by teaching agriculture, gardening. domestic science and other vocational subjects to prepare the children to make the best of the great possibilities of country life. The day is coming when consolidated schools will be seen all over the Province, but meantime our present schools can do a great deal in the same direction. Do the fathers and mothers of the rural community realize the powers their schools will give them to make country life more attractive, and to build a finer race of men and women from the boys and girls of to-day than has ever been known in the past? This is a great field for the activities of the Women's Institute, and it is waiting for them to take up the challenge. Every school should have a Ladies' Aid or Auxiliary just as the churches have now. If the church needs a Ladies' Aid Society how much more is it needed by the school where our children spend ten times as much of their lives, and where harmful conditions will therefore have that much greater power to mar their bodies and souls. It is the right of every country boy to have a bright, attractive school that is kept neat and clean, both outside and inside; a school with the best heating, lighting and ventilation; with seats that will not deform his body during the process of improving his mind and without those all too common reproaches of country schools, bad water and indecent sanitary and toilet arrangements. The grounds should be large enough for more vigorous and varied kinds of games than are usually possible at present. They should be made shady and beautiful with trees, and bright and fragrant with shrubs and flowers. The work of the school should open the eyes of the boy to the dignity and value of rural life, and show him that it is worthy of the powers of Let us wake up and inhis intellect. Let us wake up and m-sist that the school shall be a wholesome and inspiring influence in the life of the neighborhood. If the mothers of the boys set themselves seriously to demand these improvements in the schools they will get them. The result will be to make farm life attractive for the boy, but it will do more-it will make the boy better fitted for farm life and for all the duties of manhood by making his body healthy and refining his nature as well as developing his mind.

Outside the home and the school the general social life of the community has a great effect in making farm life attractive to the boy. Parents have a direct responsibility in encouraging wholesome an usements in their locality. Youngsters like company and fun, and if they don't get good company and good fun there is a great dancer that they may resort to had company and had fun to satisfy a perfectly necessary want in their natures. Good people very seldom cive this question the importance it deserves. They look upon the recreation of their sons and daughters as something that new-t be endured but not articly encouraged. The wise parent, however, is the one who realizes that recreation is not merely something to pass the time, but a vital factor in building the boy's personality and Sarracter. There is perhaps nothing that would have such a direct effect in leading the poss in a district from leaving the farm as an organized effort on the part of their fathers and mothers to prove the opportunities for sociability and recreation. At the recent Rural Conderence held at Guelph, Mr. E. C. levery, one of the smeakers said that the car charf disadvantages of country life se lack of lessate profitable return, social stereourse and time for play. In the tes the public playground has become

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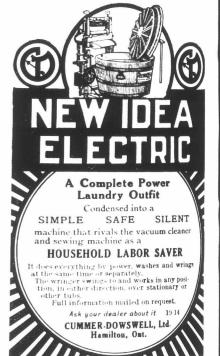
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as necessary as the street car. In the country we are waking up to the fact that we need it too, and there is no reason why every rural neighborhood, where land is cheap, should not have a where take to the state a recreation centre. If tennis and basketball are good for the town they are good for the country, and if such pleagood for the country, sures could be obtained in the country, town and city life would lose one of its chief attractions for our boys. Every school section could, with very little extra cost, equip its present plant as a centre for the sports and pastimes of the whole neighborhood for use outside of school hours. It is not money that is needed so much as a whole-hearted desire by the people to improve condi-If we would only forget politics and big national affairs for an hour each week and devote the time to good, solid thinking on what could be done to reform things right under our noses we could make country life so sttractive that you couldn't drive the boys away with a shotgun.

Don't try to keep your boy from joining the beneficial clubs and societies in your neighborhood. Encourage him to do so. If he is on the football team don't forget to go sometimes to see him play, and show that you take an interest in his skill. And don't forget to let him off work half-an-hour or an hour earlier a few nights each week to practice. He will repay you by the added vim with which he will do his tasks. The best kind of country fun, of course, is the kind in which the whole family can join, father and mother as well as the boys and girls, and that is the great attraction of a good Literary Society or neighborhood club-nobody is left out. Such enterprises as these will give the boy a pride in his locality. The growth of local pride is one of the strongest influences in keeping the young people from leaving the community, and if we can make the boys feel that life is full of interest all around them, and that we can be as enterprising and original in the country in our own way as the town and city people are in theirs, we have opened their eyes to the great secret of contentment and happiness.

Let the farm be a place for beautiful sentiments and happy memories. The town or city house built close to the street can never appeal to the affections in the same way as the country house with its old orchard, its whispering woodland, or the creek wandering Ahrough the meadow. Guard these beauty spots from destruction, for they will not only make your land more worth buying but our life more worth living; and take your boys there and help them to appreciate the gentle and wholesome country joys that will be more consoling to them in after years than the love of crowds and sensation and mere wealth. Let the cattle and horses each have its name, so that they will be like friends to the boys, not mere machines for turning out profits. Help the boys to see that their calling is something to live for, that they are doing some of the great and indispensible work of the world, work that will never become unnecessary or out of fashion because it serves the fundamental needs of the human race.

News of the Week

A school of aviation is to be opened in Toronto to train aviators for the Royal Naval air service.

The Indians of the ran reserves are forming a unit to ents for service in

Astria, evidently to far of Italy, has wen sathering a large array in the wighborhood of the G di of Trieste.

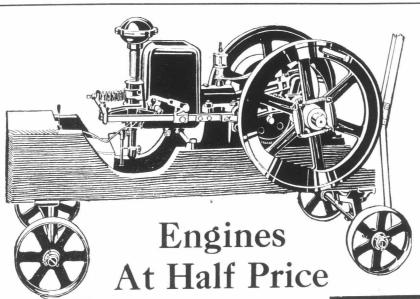
* * * Contracts for shell for the Alli s. to to value of hundreds of millions of delegate, have been placed as machine shops all over the worli.

Seven hundred and tify timesand Britanian Sh troops are now a France, and reinforcemen's are because arred into Bel-

PUBLIC SALE OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE FORTY-FIVE HEAD MOSTLY FEMALES Forest Ridge, Straffordville, Ont., Tues. May 4th, 1915

Practically my complete show-herd that I won so successfully with last season will be included in this sale. There are several daughters of my senior sire King Segis Pietertje as well as mature cows with large official records. These will be bred to our young sire Finderne King May Cayne, who headed our show herd last season and who is also a brother on the sire's side to the New World's Champion Finderne Holinjen Fayne. Straffordville is on the Port Burwell branch of the C. P. R. Farm adjoins the station. Stock will be sold between the noon and the 4.30 trains. Lunch at noon. Catalogue Now Ready.

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gium to meet the German troo, s now being rushed into that country.

Mr. Lloyd-George stated recently in the House of Commons that as much ammunition was expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, fought on March 10th. as in the whole Boer war.

German troops in the Cameroon Mounta'n District, Equatorial Africa, have been defeated by Alicel troops, French and British.

Vienna and Buckarest are said to be preparing against siege at the cost of millions of dollars.

The Prince of Wales served as d spatch bearer for the General Staff during the hattle of Neuve Chapelle, and at one time was on duty in the trenches.

"The Canadians had many cas a ties, hut their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been mainificent throughout."-This is the bulletin which, aspearing from the War Office at the close of the week, set all London a are with admiration for Britan's Western Colonials. It refers to the battle fought last week in the vicinity of Ypres, which would have been en irely sur; o inded by the Germans had it not be a for the gallant resistance of the Canadians at Langemarck. They paid heavily, how ever, for their laurels, for the casualty list is heavy, including the death of twenty-two officers, and a total list of eight hundred. In this great buttle, which lasted for over three days, the French were nout d from their position by asphysialine gas, and then attacked by two army corps, estimated at about so, oou men, but the Canadians held their ground at the point where the linwas broken and so enabled the British trooks to turn the tide of victory. At time of going to tress the fat'l sill rages to the north of Ypres. . . . From the Eastern battle fronts there is little to record, but it is expected that by the end of the week another great conflict will be in progress east of Cracow.

Sweet Day of Rest.

I walked slowly down the "big road" that Sunday afternoon slowly, as hefitted the scene and the season, for who would hurry over the path that summer has prepared for the feet of earth's tired pilerins 2. It was the middle of June, and Nature lay a voice of heauty in her vesture of flowers leaves, and blossometry prayers. The sandy road was a pleasant walking place and if one tired of that, the chirt, think, prass on either side held a fairy path fragrant with pennsyoval, that most virtuous of herbs. A tall hedge of Osage orange bordered each side of the road, shading the traveler from the heat of the sun, and furn-shing a nesting place for numberless small bards that twittered and

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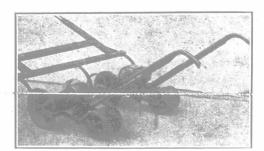
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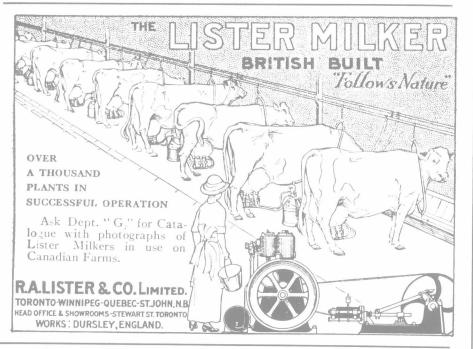
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This Seeder is made both single and double, and in either form is without an equal as a compact handy implement. The seed-box is run by a friction gear, and can be stopped and starte instantly without stopping the horse. It can be regulated to sow any desired quantity of turnip, mangold or carrot seed.

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chirped their joy in life and love and June. Occasionally a gap in the foliage revealed the placid beauty of corn, oats, and clover, stretching in broad expanse to the distant purple woods, with here and there a field of the cloth of goldthe fast-ripening wheat that waited the hand of the mower. Not only is it the traveler's manifest duty to walk slowly in the midst of such surroundings, but he will do well if now and then he sits down and dreams.

As I made the turn in the road and drew near Aunt Jane's house, I heard her voice, a high, sweet, quavering treble. like the notes of an ancient harpsichord. She was singing a hymn that suited the day and the hour:

> Welcome, sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord arise, Welcome to this reviving breast, And these rejoicing eyes."

Mingling with the song I could hear the creak of her old splint-bottomed chair as she rocked gently to and fro. Song and creak ceased at once when she caught sight of me, and before I had opened the gate she was hospitably placing another chair on the porch and smiling a welcome.

"Come in, child, and set down," she exclaimed, moving the rocker so that I might have a good view of the bit of landscape that she knew I loved to look

"Pennyroy'l! Now, child, how did you know I love to smell that?" She crushed the bunch in her withered hands, buried her face in it and sat "for a moment with closed eyes. "Lord! Lord!" she exclaimed, with deep-drawn breath, if I could jest tell how that makes me feel! I been smellin' pennyroy'l all my life, and now, when I get hold of a piece of it, sometimes it makes me feel like a little child, and then again it brings up the time when I was a gyirl, and if I was to keep on settin' here and rubbin' this pennyroy'l in my hands, I believe my whole life'd come back to me. Honeysuckles and pinks and roses ain't any sweeter to me. Me and old Uncle Harvey Dean was jest alike about pennyroy'l. Many a time I've seen Uncle Harvey searchin' around in the fence corners in the early part o' May to see if the pennyroy'l was up yet, and in pennyroy'l time you never saw the old man that he didn't have a bunch of it somewheres about him. Aunt Maria Dean used to say there was dried pennyroy'l in every pocket of his coat, and he used to put a big bunch of it on his piller at night. couldn't enjoy the preachin' and the singin' unless he had a sprig of it in his hand, and I ricollect once seein' him git

a piece o' candy. "Piercing sweet" the breath of the crushed wayside herb rose on the air. I had a distinct vision of Uncle Harvey Dean, and wondered if the fields of asphodel might not yield him some small harvest of his much-loved earthly plant, or if he might not be drawn earthward in "pennyroy'l time."

up durin' the first prayer and tiptoe out o'church and come back with a

handful o' pennyroy'l that he'd gethered

across the road, and he'd set and smell

it and look as pleased as a child with

"I was jest settin' here restin'," resumed Aunt Jane, "and thinkin" about Milly Amos. I reckon you heard me singin' fit to scare the crows as you come along. We used to call that Milly Amos' hymn, and I never can hear it without thinkin' o' Milly.

"Why was it Milly Amos' hymn?" I

asked. Aunt Jane laughed blithely.

"La, child!" she said, "don't you ever get tired o' my yarns? Here it is Sunday, and you tryin' to git me started talkin'; and when I git started you know there ain't any tellin' when I'll stop. Come on and le's look at the gyarden; that's more fittin' for Sunday evenin' than tellin' yarns."

So together we went into the garden and marveled happily over the growth of the tasseling corn, the extraordinary long runners on the young strawberry plants, the size of the green tomatoes, and all the rest of the miracles that sunshine and rain had wrought since my last visit.

The first man and the first woman were gardeners, and there is something

Get Your Spring Clothes Ready with the Aid of Diamond Dyes

You can have more and better spring clothes if you use DIAMOND DYES, Among your last season's things you will surely find some garments which can be worn this year if they will be slightly altered. A few changes in the cut and trimming of garments and fresh, new, solid color will transform your last spring's clothes into fascinating costumes as satisfactory as new ones. The money which you

save can be spent on new things Read what Miss Katherine Brown writes:

"Having some pieces of good silk, apple-green in color, it occurred to me that they could be dyed to match a piece of dark blue velvet which I had, and I decided to try it myself, using DIAMOND DYES. I carefully mixed the dye, and kept dipping small pieces of the silk and pressing them off with a hot iron until I had a piece which seemed to match the velvet. I then dyed the large pieces and hung them without fold or crease to dry. They came out splendidly, exactly matching the velvet, and the silk retaining its original luster and finish."



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"A child can use them" Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Miss Edith Roberts writes:

"A gray serge suit of mine hung in the loset for some time -too good to throw away and too oldstyle to wear. There were also some pieces in my trunk. make most of my own clothes myself. and decided to rip dye it, together with the pieces left from the original making using DIAMOND DYES. I did so, dyeing it a dark brown, and the pieces came out beautifully. I have made them into a 'middy suit, using trimming of the same shade as the material. It makes a warm and pleasing house dress, and at the same time one that I can wear outdoors too.

"Thinking this

Gray suit dyed dark brown might be of interest." Truth about Dyes for Home Use There are two classes of fabrics—Animal Fibre Fabrics and Vegetable Fibre Fabrics. Cotwool and Silk are Animal Fibre Fabrics. The Animal Fibre Fabrics and Linen are Vegetable Fibre Fabrics o''Union'' or ''Mixed'' goods are usually 60 to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as the fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wood or Silk to color animal fibre fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color vegetable fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very able fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very large of Every Table fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very large of Every Table fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very large of Every Table fibre fabrics. able fibre fabrics so that you may Best results on EVERY fabric.

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use them" and boil the material d water. s writes:



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I Fibre Fabrics.
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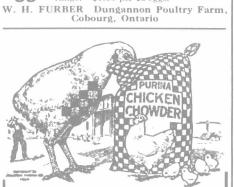
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WANTED at once, married man—without family preferred—to take charge of farm one mile from Fort Erie; good house with all conveniences, highest wages paid, must be thoroughly experienced in general farming. Give name of references. Also wanted a landscape gardener from four to six months during the year. Apply: Box A, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

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wrong in any descendant of theirs who does not love a garden. He is lacking in a primal instinct. But Aunt Jane was in this respect a true daughter of Eve, a faithful co-worker with the sunshine, the winds, the rain, and all other forces of nature.

"What do you reckon folks'd do," she inquired, "if it wasn't for plantin'-time and growin'-time and harvest-time? Tve heard folks say they was tired o' livin', but as long as there's a gyarden to be planted and looked after there's somethin' to live for. And unless there's gyardens in heaven I'm pretty certain I ain't goin' to be satisfied there.'

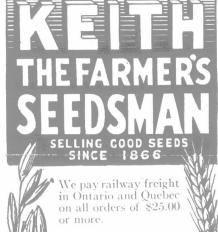
But the charms of the garden could not divert me from the main theme, and when we were seated again on the front porch I returned to Milly Amos and her hymn.

"You know," I said, "that there isn't any more harm in talking about a thing on Sunday than there is in thinking about it." And Aunt Jane yielded to the force of my logic.

"I reckon you've heard me tell many a time about our choir," she began, smoothing out her black silk apron with fingers that evidently felt the need of knitting or some other form of familiar work. "John Petty was the bass, Sam Crawford the tenor, my Jane was the alto, and Milly Amos sung soprano. reckon Milly might 'a' been called the leader of the choir; she was the sort o' woman that generally leads wherever she happens to be, and she had the strongest, finest voice in the whole congregation. All the parts appeared to depend on her, and it seemed like her voice jest carried the rest o' the voices along like one big river that takes up all the little rivers and carried 'em down to the ocean. I used to think about the difference between her voice and Miss Penelope's. Milly's was jest as clear and true as Miss Penelope's, and four or five times as strong, but I'd rather hear one note o' Miss Penelope's than a whole song o' Milly's. Milly's was jest a voice, and Miss Penelope's was a voice and somethin' else besides, but what that somethin' was I never could say. However, Milly was the very one for a choir; she kind o' kept 'em all together and led 'em along, and we was mighty proud of our choir in them days. We always had a voluntary after we got our new organ, and I used to look forward to Sunday on account o' that voluntary. It used to sound so pretty to hear 'em begin singin' when everything was still and solemn, and I can never forgit the hymns they sung then-Sam and Milly and John and my Jan "But there was one Sunday when Milly

didn't sing. Her and Sam come in late, and I knew the minute I set eyes on Milly that somethin' was the matter. Generally she was smilin' and bowin' to people all around, but this time she walked in and set the children down, and then set down herself without even lookin' at anybody, to say nothin' smilin' or speakin'. Well, when halfpast ten come, my Jane began to play Welcome, sweet day of rest,' and all of 'em begun singin' except Milly. She set there with her mouth tight shut, and let the bass and tenor and alto have it all their own way. I thought maybe she was out o' breath from comin' in late and in a hurry, and I looked for her to jine in, but she jest set there, lookin' straight ahead of her; and when Sam passed her a hymn-book, she took hold of it and shut it up and let it drop in her lap. And there was the tenor and bass and the alto doin' their best, and everybody laughin', or tryin' to keep from laughin.' I reckon if Uncle Jim Matthews had 'a' been there, he'd 'a' took Milly's place and helped 'em out, but Uncle Jim'd been in his grave more'n two years. Sam looked like he'd go through the floor, he was so mortified, and he kept lookin' around at Milly as much as to say, 'Why don't you sing? Please sing, Milly, but Milly never opened her mouth.

"I'd about concluded Milly must have the sore throat or somethin' like that, but when the first hymn was give out, Milly started in and sung as loud as anybody; and when the doxology come around, Milly was on hand again, and everybody was settin' there wonderin' why on earth Milly hadn't sung in the voluntary. When church was out, I



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heard Sam invitin' Brother Hendricks to go home and take dinner with him-Brother Hendricks'd preached for us that day - and they all drove off together before I'd had time to speak to

"But that week, when the Mite Society met, Milly was there bright and early; and when we'd all got fairly started with our sewin', and everybody was in a good-humor, Sally Ann says, says she: 'Milly, I want to know why you didn't sing in that voluntary Sunday. I reckon everyhody here wants to know,' says she, 'but nobody but me's got the courage to ask you.

"And Milly's face got as red as a beet, and she burst out laughin', and says she: 'I declare, I'm ashamed to tell you all. I reckon Satan himself must 'a' been in me last Sunday. You know,' says she, 'there's some days when everything goes wrong with a woman, and last Sunday was one o' them days. I got up early,' says she, 'and dressed the children and fed my chickens and strained the milk and washed up the milk things and got breakfast and washed the dishes and cleaned up the house and gethered the vegetables for dinner and washed the children's hands and faces and put their Sunday clothes on 'em, and jest as I was startin' to git myself ready for church,' says she, happened to think that I hadn't skimmed the milk for the next day's churnin'. So I went down to the spring-house and did the skimmin', and jest as I picked up the cream-jar to put it up on that shelf Sam built for me. my foot slipped,' says she, 'and down I come and skinned my elbow on the rock step, and broke the jar all to smash and spilled the cream all over creation, and there I was-four pounds o' butter and a fifty-cent jar gone, and my springhouse in such a mess that I ain't through cleanin' it yet, and my right arm as stiff as a poker ever since.

."We all had to laugh at the way Milly told it; and Sally Ann says, Well, that was enough to make a saint mad." 'Yes,' says Milly, 'and you all know I'm far from bein' a saint. However,' says she. 'I picked up the pieces and washed up the worst o' the cream, and then I went to the house to git myself ready for church, and before I could git there, I heard Sam hollerin' for me to come and sew a button on his shirt; one of 'em had come off while he was tryin' to button it. And when I got out my work-basket, the children had been playin' with it, and there wasn't a needle in it, and my thimble was gone. and I had to hunt up the apron I was makin' for little Sam and git a needle off that, and I run the needle into my finger, not havin' any thimble, and got a blood spot on the bosom o' the shirt. Then,' says she, 'before I could git my dress over my head, here come little Sam with his clothes all dirty where hed fell down in the mud, and there I had him to dress again, and that made me madder still; and then, when I finally got out to the wagon,' says she, 'I rubbed my clean dress against the wheel, and that made me mad again; and the nearer we got to the church, the madder I was; and now,' says she, do you reckon after all I'd been through that mornin', and dinner ahead of me to git, and the children to look after all the evenin', do you reckon that I felt like settin' up there and singin' Welcome, swent day o' rest' ?' Says she, 'I ain't seen any day o' rest since the day I married Sam, and I don't expect to see any till the day I die; and if Parson Page wants that hymn sung, let him git up a choir of old maids and old bachelors, for they're the only people that ever see any rest Sunday or any

"We all laughed, and said we didn't blame Milly a bit for not singin' that hymn; and then Milly said: 'I reckon I might as well tell you all the whole story. By the time church was over, says she, 'I'd kind o' cooled off, but when I heard Sam askin' Brother Hendricks to go home and take dinner with him, that made me mad again; for I knew that meant a big dinner for me to cook, and I made up my mind then and there that I wouldn't cook a blessed thing, company or no company. Sam'd killed chickens the night before, says she, 'and they was all dressed and ready, down in the spring-house; and the

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WOMAN'S SOAP MADE IN CANADA

vegetables was right there on the back porch, but I never touched 'em,' says she. 'I happened to have some cold ham and cold mutton on hand-not much of either one-and I sliced 'em and put the ham in one end o' the big meat-dish and the mutton in the other, with a big bare place between, so's everybody could see that there wasn't enough of either one to go 'round; and then,' says she, 'I sliced up a loaf o' my salt-risin' bread and got out a bowl o' honey and a dish o' damson preserves, and then I went out on the porch and told Sam that dinner was ready.'

"I never shall forgit how we all laughed when Milly was tellin' it. 'You know, Aunt Jane, says she, how quick a man gits up when you tell him dinner's ready. Well, Sam he jumps up, and says he, "Why, you're mighty smart to-day, Milly; I don't believe there's another woman in the country that could git a Sunday dinner this quick." And says he, "Walk out, Brother Hendricks, walk right out." '

Here Aunt Jane paused to laugh again at the long-past scene that her words called up.

"Milly used to say that Sam's face changed quicker'n a flash o' lightnin' when he saw the table, and he dropped down in his cheer and forgot to ask Brother Hendricks to say grace. Why, Milly,' says he, 'where's the dinner? Where's them chickens I killed last night, and the potatoes and corn and butter-beans?' And Milly jest looked him square in the face, and says she, 'The chickens are in the spring-house and the vegetables out on the back porch, and,' says she, 'do you suppose I'm goin' to cook a hot dinner for you all on this "sweet day o'rest"?"

Aunt Jane Stopped again to laugh.

"That wasn't a polite way for anybody to talk at their own table," she resumed, "and some of us asked Milly what Brother Hendricks said. And Milly's face got as red as a beet again, and she says: 'Why, he behaved so nice, he made me feel right ashamed o' myself for actin' so mean. He jest reached over and helped himself to everything he could reach, and says he, "This dinner may not suit you, Brother Amos, but it's plenty good for me, and jest the kind I'm used to at home.' Says he, "I'd rather eat a cold dinner any time than have a woman toilin' over a hot stove for me."' And when he said that. Milly up and told him why it was she didn't feel like gettin' a hot dinner, and why she didn't sing in the voluntary; and when she'd got 'Well, Sister Am ugh he says I'd been through all you have this mornin' and then had to git and give out such a hymn as "Welcome, sweet day o' rest," I believe I'd be mad enough to pitch the hymn-book and the Bible at the deacons and the elders. And then he turns around to Sam, and says he, 'Did you ever think, Brother Amos, that there ain't a pleasure men enjoy that women don't have to suffer for it?' And Milly said that made her feel meaner'n ever; and when supper-time come, she lit the fire and got the best hot supper she could - fried chicken and waffles and hot soda-biscuits and coffee and goodness knows what else. Now wasn't that jest like a woman, to give in after she'd had her own way for a while and could 'a' kept on havin' it? Abram used to say that women and runaway horses was jest alike; the best way to manage 'em both was to give 'em the rein and let 'em go till they got tired, and they'll always stop before they do any mischief. Milly said that supper tickled Sam pretty near to death. Sam was always mighty proud o' Milly's cookin'.

"So that's how we come to call that hymn Milly Amos' hymn, and as long as Milly lived folks'd look at her and laugh whenever the preacher give out Welcome, sweet day o' rest."

The story was over. Aunt Jane folded her hands, and we both surrendered ourselves to happy silence. All the faint, sweet sounds that break the stillness of a Sunday in the country came to our ears in gentle symphony, -thlisp of the leaves, the chirp of young chickens lost in the mazes of billowy grass, and the rustle of the silver poplar that turned into a mass of molten silver whenever the breeze touched



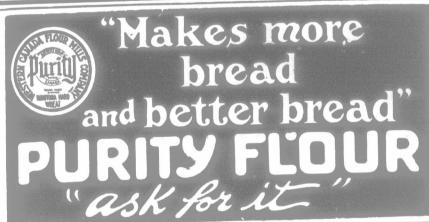
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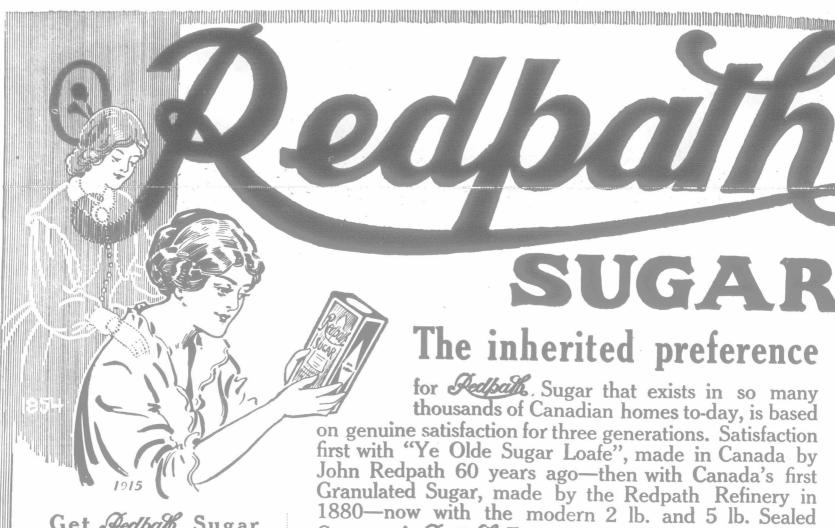
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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child," said Aunt Jane presently, "you'll feel that you've lived in two worlds. A short life don't see many changes, but to take their place, and when I look and the way it's kept now, it's jest like they better 'a' picked out some lazy growin' and wishin' they could go back day.' Sam always would have his say me there's jest as much kindness and goodness in folks nowadays as there was when I was young; and as for keepin' Sunday, why, I've noticed all my life that the folks that's strictest about that ain't always the best Christians, and I reckon there's been more foolishness preached and talked about keepin' the Sabbath day holy than about any other one thing.

"I ricollect some fifty-odd years ago the town folks got to keepin' Sunday mighty, strict. They hadn't had a preacher for a long time, and the church'd been takin' things easy, and finally they got a new preacher from down in Tennessee, and the first thing he did was to draw the lines around 'em close and tight about keepin' Sunday. Some o' the members had been in the habit o' havin' their wood chopped on Sunday. Well, as soon as the new preacher come, he said that Sunday wood-choppin' had to cease amongst his church-members or he'd have 'em up before the session. I ricollect old Judge Morgan swore he'd have his wood chopped any day that suited him. And he had a load o' wood carried down cellar, and the nigger man chopped all day long down in the cellar, and nobody ever would 'a' found it out, but pretty soon they got up a big revival that lested three months and spread way out into the country, and bless your life, old Judge Morgan was one o' the first to be converted; and when he give in his experience, he told about the wood-choppin', and how he hoped to be forgiven for breakin' the Sabbath day.

"Well, of course us people out in the country wouldn't be outdone by the town folks, so Parson Page got up and preached on the Fourth Commandment and all about that pore man that was

stoned to death for pickin' up' a few sticks on the seventh day. Amos, he says after meetin' broke, says he, 'It's my opinion that that man was in eighty years you can see old things a industrious, enterprisin' feller that passin' away and new ones comin' on was probably pickin' up kindlin'-wood to make his wife a fire, and,' says he, 'if back at the way Sunday used to be kept they wanted to stone anybody to death bein' in another world. I hear folks triffin' feller that didn't have 'energy talkin' about how wicked the world's enough to work Sunday or any other and nothin' pleased him better'n to talk back to the preachers and git the better of 'em in a argument. I ricollect us women talked that sermon over at the Mite Society, and Maria Petty says: 'I don't know but what it's a wrong thing to say, but it looks to me like that Commandment wasn't intended for anybody but them Israelites. It was mighty easy for them to keep the Sabbath day holy, but,' says she, 'the Lord don't rain down manna in my yard. And,' says she, 'men can stop plowin' and plantin' on Sunday, but they don't stop eatin', and as long as men have to eat on Sunday, women'll have to work.'

> And Sally Ann, she spoke up, and says she, 'That's so; and these very preachers that talk so much about keepin' the Sabbath day holy, they'll walk down out o' their pulpits and set down at some woman's table and eat fried chicken and hot biscuits and corn bread and five or six kind o' vegetables, and never think about the work it took to git the dinner, to say nothin' o' the dish-washin' to come after.

"There's one thing, child, that I never told to anybody but Abram; I reckon it was wicked, and I ought to be ashamed to own it, but"-here her voice fell to a confessional key-"I never did like Sunday till I begun to git old. And the way Sunday used to be kept, it looks to me like nolody could 'a' been experced to like it, but old folks and lazy folks. You see, I never was one o' these folks that's born tired. I loved to work. I never had need of any more rest than I got every night when I slept, and I woke up every mornin' ready for the day's work. I hear folks prayin' for rest and wishin' for rest, but honey, all my prayer was, 'Lord, give na work, and strength enough to do



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And when a person looks at all it. The things there is to be done in this the summer world, they won't feel like restin' when they ain't tired.

"Abram used to say he believed I tried to make work for myself Sunday and every other day; and I ricollect I used every bearight glad when any o' the neighbors'd git sick on Sunday and send for ne to help nurse 'em. Nursing the sick was a work o' necessity, and mercy, too. and then, child, the Lord don't ever The Bible says He rested on the seventh day when He got through maksevenes world, and I reckon that was rest enough for Him. For, jest look; everything goes on Sundays jest the same as week-days. The grass grows, and the sun shines, and the wind blows, and He does it all.

"For still the Lord is Lord of might; In deeds, in deeds He takes delight.

"That's it," said Aunt Jane delightedly. "There ain't any religion in restin' unless you're tired, and work's jest as holy in his sight as rest."

Our faces were turned toward the western sky, where the sun was sinking behind the amethystine hills. The swallows were darting and twittering over our heads, a somber flock of blackbirds rose from a huge oak tree in the meadow across the road, and darkened the sky for a moment in their flight to the cedars that were their nightly resting place. Gradually the mist changed from amethyst to rose, and the poorest object shared in the transfiguration of the sunset hour.

Is it unmeaning chance that sets man's days, his dusty, common days, between the glories of the rising and the setting sun, and his life, his dusty, common life, between the two solemnities of birth and death? Bounded by the splendors of the morning and evening skies, what glory of thought and deed should each day hold! What celestial dreams and vitalizing sleep should fill our nights! For why should day be more magnificent

As we watched in understanding silence, the enchantment slowly faded. The day of rest was over, a night of rest was at hand; and in the shadowy hour between the two hovered the benediction of that peace which "passeth all understanding."-From "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" and other stories.—A. L. Burt Pub. Co., New York.

### Gossip.

G. S. Parkinson, of Guelph, who had a sale a short time ago writes :

I received 20 applications for catalogues through the advertisement in your paper. Had previously sent 65 copies to breeders whom I knew. Had very satisfactory sale; the 17 head averaging \$159. One heifer, Countess 16, selling for \$475.

### GOOD RECORDS.

Walburn Rivers, of Ingersoll, writes "We have recently completed an official seven-day test of a three-year-old heifer, Calamity Snow Mechthilde 22168. This heifer dropped her first calf on Dec. 2, 1913, at two years and four days old. She made in seven days 381.9 lbs. milk, 16.274 lbs. butter; and in 365 days, 15,284 lbs. milk testing 3.78 average per cent. fat, making 722 lbs. butter in R. O. P. Freshening again on Jan. 28, 1914, just eight weeks after finishing her 365-day record, and being dry only six weeks, she made in seven days, 560.3 lbs. milk, 24.45 lbs. butter; best day's milk 83 lbs. at three years and two months old. She is entered in R. O. P. test again, and as she is a very persistent milker we expect her to make around 22,000 lbs. milk this year as a threeyear-old. The bulls fit for service we are offering are from the sire of this heifer, and from dam and full sister of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion two year-old in R. O. P., 16,-714 lbs. milk 846 lbs. butter in 361 days. We have several choice bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechthilde, and sired by Canary Hartor. whose dam and sire's dam average within a fraction of 30 lbs. of butter in seven days, and bis two grandams average 115 lbs. milk in one day."

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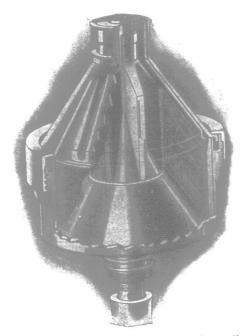
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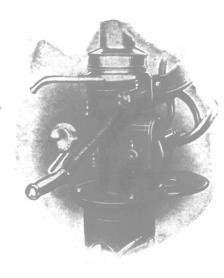
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### Crops and Stock.

A press bulletin issued April 16 by the Census and Statistics Office, gives the results of the usual annual inquiry as to the stocks of grain and other crops remaining in the hands of farmers on March 31, and the proportion of the crops harvested in the previous year which turned out to be of merchantable quality. The returns received from cropreporting correspondents show that of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1914, 121 per cent., or 20,247,000 bushels re mained in farmers' hands at the end of March. At the rate of 13 bushels per acre, this quantity should allow of the sowing this spring of about 11,570,000 acres, or 1,522,000 acres more than were sown in the spring of 1914, independently of quantities of wheat stored in elevators which may be returned to farmers for seeding purposes. The quantity of wheat remaining this year in the hands of farmers, is, however, smaller than in any previous year on record, the light crop and the high price being together responsible for this result. In 1914 the quantity of wheat estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31 was 38,-853,000 bushels, or 16; per cent. of the large harvest of 1913; in 1913 at March 31st the proportion was 22 per cent., or 50,234,000 bushels, and at March 31. 1912, it was 27 per cent., or 62,188,000 bushels.

Of the remaining grain crops, the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31, are also smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,400 bushels, or 201 per cent.; rye, 343,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels, or 21 per cent.; corn for husking 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed, 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent Of potatoes, which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels were in farmers' hands on March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913 when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912 Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cent, remained over and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,259,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,-280,000 bushels, all but 61 per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchant able was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of other crops in 1914 which proved to be of merchantable quality are as follows: Oats, 91 per cent. (285,988,000 bushels); barley, 88 per cmt. (32,022,000 bushels); rye, 90 per cent. (1,815,800 bushels); buckwheat, 84 per cent. (7,279. 000 bushels); corn for husking, 80 per cent. (11,100,000 bushels); flaxseed, 88 per cent. (6,370,200 hushels); potatoes, 86 per cent. (74,165,000 bushe's); turnips, etc., 87 per cent. (60,218,000 bushels), and hay and clover 88 per cent. (9,094,000 tons).

Correspondents throughout Canada report that the past winter has been exceptionally mild. In most of the Provinces live stock have, in consequence, come well through and are in good condition. In some parts, notably in Saskatchewan, the light crops of last year rendered feeding difficult, and animals at the close of the winter were thin. these cases, however, matters would have been much worse had the winter been of normal severity. An early spring was anticipated, and the prospects for the coming season were hopeful. Farmers were preparing for a big increase in the acreage to be seeded, their efforts being facilitated by the large amount of fall plowing completed last year.

Pretty Cashier-"You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade."

Manager- What makes you think so?" Fretty Cashier-"The men are begining to count their change '

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### Questions and Answers.

t Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this

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 same are the same and address of the writer.

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 enclosing

### Miscellaneous.

Cement and Gravel for Barn Wall.

Kindly let me know how many cords of gravel it would take to build a barn wall 34 x 74 feet, and nine feet, high, with five doors and ten windows of average size; also the number of barrels of cement it would take, mixed eight to one, wall to be twelve inches thick? A READER.

Ans.-It is rather hard to suggest an average size for barn doors and windows, but those calculated on here are 31 feet by 7 feet for doors, and 3 feet each way for windows. A wall of the dimensions listed in the query would require 12 cords of gravel and 48 barrels of cement. However, in a barn wall of this thickness it is sometimes advisable to use a filler, such as small stones, which should not come nearer than an inch or two to the surface of the wall. The amount of stone used would reduce the concrete proportionately

### Cherry Growing.

"The Cherry in Ontario," by E. F. Palmer, B.S.A., is the title of Bulletin No. 230, forty pages, well illustrated, which is being distributed without charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, to those interested in this branch of fruit-growing.

The relationship between the sour and sweet varieties of cherries is thoroughly discussed, it being pointed out that the latter are much more tender in bud, and consequently are less generally grown, the number of sweet cherry trees being less than ten per cent. of the total. Fall planting of the young cherry trees is recommended, and at distances not less than 18 x 18 feet for sour, and 24 x 24 feet for sweet varieties. In the marter of pruning, low-headed trees with rather open centers are advocated. Low-lying, undrained land should be avoided in planting a cherry orchard, as the trees do not thrive with "wet feet."

Methods of picking, packing and marketing the fruit are fully described, with illustrations of the most desirable packages. uitable varieties to plant cost of production, insect enemies, diseases, etc., are given in detail. Three leading cherry - growers also contribute articles based upon their individual experience, which is not the least valuable feature of the bulletin.

### Apiary Demonstrations, 1915.

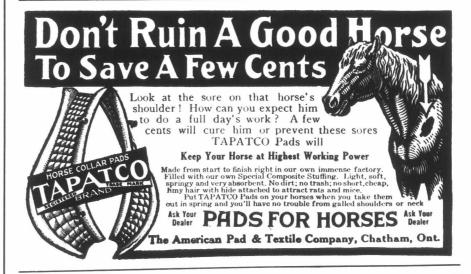
Great interest has been shown in the apiary demonstrations conducted throughout the Province under the direction of Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist. The attendance at the fifty-five meetings held during the season of 1914 averaged 34. while in 1912 the average was 25. Unexcelled opportunities are offered those present to have their difficulties in beekeeping explained, and the demonstrator, having the apiary and the equipment at his disposal, is able to illustrate his remarks to great advantage.

The meetings are held in the apiaries. Hives are opened and the working of the colony displayed. Attention is directed to the different kinds of cells, the various stages of the brood, the queen is pointed out, and suggestions made on the activities of the colony. Foul breed, swarming, wintering and re-queening are also discussed, and the time is very profitably spent, both for the beginner and the ex-

perienced beekeeper. The use of models of a wintering case for wintering four colonies outdoors will be an interesting addition to the meet ings to be held this season. Already arrangements are under way for two demonstrations in each county. The date and place of meeting will be announced in the papers, and on cards sent to the beekeepers. From present indications these meetings will be more widely attended and of greater value to the ber keepers than ever before.



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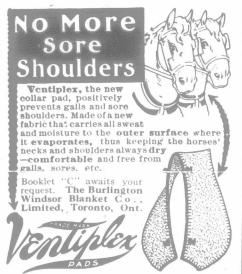
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The imported Clydesdale Lord Nelson No. 7334; sire, Greenburn Gold Breast No. 7337; grandsire, Gold Mine 2904; dam, Fannie of Thornbarrow 12031; sire of dam, Baron o'Threave 3403; granddam by Simon Pure 4143. This horse foaled in 1901, weighs over a ton, has been in the one section eight seasons which is a guarantee of his usefulness as a sire and sure foal getter; also two others, Clydes, one 4 the other six years, both weighing over a ton. One Hackney, one Percheron and Thoroughbred, Buccleuch, advertised in the Farmer's Advocate, April 15. Any of above horses for quick sale, cheap, or will exchange Lord Nelson, Thoroughbred or Hackney as all have been on one route from five to eight years. For particulars, breeding, etc., write—

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Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder men who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Giraranteed for Inflammation of the Lings, Eowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempors, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Avents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

### Constipation.

After calving, cow ate but did not drink. She is bound up and is a little weak in the kidneys.

Ans.-Purge her with 11 pounds Epsom salts, 1 ounce gamboge, and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with two drams each of mux vomica, gentian and ginger three

### Enlarged Knee.

Colt coming two years old had a lump on knee in January. Supposed to have been caused by striking the knee against watering trough. The lump was blistered twice without any good effect. It is well healed and haired over, but it is still enlarging. It is quite a large bunch and quite hard to the touch. It is also sore. What was the cause, and what will the treatment be? D. L. P.

Ans.—This is probably a bony growth, during which two or more bones of the joint will become united. It is called anchylosis. The lameness and soreness can in some cases be checked by firing and blistering. If the enlargement be not of bone, but the result of bruising, as you suggest, it can be reduced by rubbing a little of the following liniment well in once daily, viz .: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. From the symptoms given, we are of the opinion that it is a case of anchylosis, and a cure is doubtful. V

### Lame Horse.

Eight-year-old horse has been lame on left hind leg for five weeks. There is no swelling about hoof or leg. He stands on leg all right, and walks sound when on level ground, but on rough ground or going up hill he walks lame. When asked to go faster than a walk he is so very lame that he cannot trot at

Ans.-It is not possible to make a correct diagnosis without a personal examination, and possibly even that would not enable a person to diagnose definitely The symptoms indicate a deep-seated injury in the hip, possibly a fracture without displacement. If this be the case displacement may occur any time, and he become unable to put any weight upon the foot. I would advise absolute rest in a comfortable box stall. Local apof trouble is located. It would be wise to have him examined by a veterinarian

### Gossip.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont. write that the demand for Chester White swine for breeding purposes still continues to an extent that pretty nearly exhausts the capacity of their large herd. and that, out of their several prize winning and championship sows, sired by their prizewinning stock boars, they will have for spring delivery a large selection of young boars and sows of a quality never excelled in the successful history of their herd. Order early, as selections are made in the order in which orders

W. J. Church, of Arthur, Ont., writes that he has just sold the renowned Clydesdale stallion, Montrave Ronald (11121), to J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston Ont. Montrave Ronald is one of the best breeding horses outside of Scotland to-day. In 1910 he stood ninth in the list of successful sires of Scotland, and each succeeding year since has been well up to the front. He was James Kilpatrick's stud horse at Craigie Mains for a number of years. Montrave Ronald was the sire of the dam of Veronica, the champion thre-year-old fily in Scotland in 1914, owned by Mr. Dunlop, of Dunure the front in this country, he having sired Burnbrae, Scotts Lady, and Rayal Bloom. Mr. Gardhouse is to be congratulated in securing this horse, and the district is a horse of such renown and proved breed-

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Present offering: 5 imported mares (3 with foal by side), 2 yearling fillies (1 imp. and 1 Canadian-bred), 1 Canadian-bred yearling stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old stallion, 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old stallion, Also Berkshire Hogs of either sex, all ages.

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

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Meadow Lawn Shorthorns Have for sale several well bred young bulls and heifers also some young cows of thick fleshy type. Write for prices. BELL PHONE C.P.R. and G.T.R. F. W. Ewing, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Escana Farm Shorthorns—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show, and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale: 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

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Thiste Ha" Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. Pickering Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

SHORTHORNS—War Tax Payers—SHORTHORNS They are dirt cheap now. The war will more than double their value in a year, at rock bottom prices. I have choice young bulls from 10 to 18 mos. of age. Cows due to calve in the Spring. Heifers bred and of breeding age.

Myrtle Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

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

Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or we ever bred, Scotch or sales our stock bull, Climax Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull, Clin-81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega.

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Belmont Farm Shorthorns Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis. For sale: a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot. F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, SCOTLAND, ONTARIO Long-distance Telephone.

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

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### **Ouestions and Answers.** Miscellaneous.

Stallion Enrolment.

I have an ordinary-bred horse with n breeding papers. He is of the driving class. Could I breed him to a few mares locally? I do not intend to put him on a route. Can any of the other horsemen cause trouble if I do not have him enrolled? J. B. G.

Ans.-According to law you are compelled to have this horse enrolled if you ntend to breed him to any mares.

Suggestions Regarding Leaky Stove Pipe.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I saw an enquiry in a recent issue of 'The Advocate' about leaky stove pipes. Ours bothered and we were told to cut a hole, 3 inches in diameter, in the second pipe from the stove. Make a band to go around the pipe over the hole so it can be opened and closed at will. Leave the hole open at night and pipes will not leak. At least ours did

Spring Plowing.

I have a field that was dirty with thistles. I plowed it early last fall and cultivated it later. Would it be better to plow it this spring, and how deep? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is not likely that anything would be gained by plowing. Your fall cultivation should have killed the thistles consequently, cultivate the top thorough If left until late and thistles come up in quantity, plow or cultivate with the broad-shared cultivator. It is better to work rather shallowly.

Keeping Sheep.

1. Will you give me, approximately, what the annual profits per head should be from a flock of sheep (not for show purposes)?

2. About how many sheep could be kept on 100 acres of rough pasture land?

Ans.-1. With good care, a flock of grade sheep should yield at the rate of 11 lambs per ewe, or possibly 11 lambs, which should be worth anywhere from six to ten dollars. The wool from each ewe should be worth at least from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter per head per year. This year returns would have peen higher. Pure-bred sheep would vield more.

2. This depends upon the grass the land produces. Possibly 50 or 75, or perhaps, under good conditions, 100.

Troublesome Mortgagor-Telephones.

A loaned money to B, taking a mortgage on a wood-lot which B owned. This mortgage provided that no timber should be cut without A consenting thereto, and that upon B failing to pay the interest when due, A should have power, after two months' notice given B, to sell the land. B now refuses to pay interest, and A is told that it will cost a lot of money to legally foreclose the mortgage and give possession to any buyer without B's consent.

1. What steps should A take?

2. What would be the probable cost? 3. As B is now insolvent, could A take

any other claim against B except to foreclose the mortgage if B removes timber from the lot? 4. Please tell me how to obtain infor-

mation as to the legal powers of the - Telephone Company in preventing other telephone companies from competing with them. At present the -Telephone Company forbid a municipal company which has reached this village to instal more than one 'phone in the own, although many wish to take them. an they do this, and must we submit? A SUBSCRIBER Ontario.

Ans.-1. He should proceed for the inerest under the power of sale contained n the mortgage.

2. We can give a rough estimate only Solicitor's fees and disbursements would probably amount to nearly \$100. The osis would be added to the mortgage laim against B, and come out of the proceeds of the sale of the property.

3. A could bring an action against B for an injunction order restraining him from removing timber.

4. Consult a solicitor, personally, as

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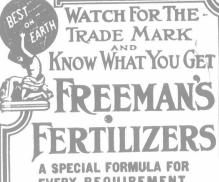
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The food that contains more protein than any other is

"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL (Fine ground or nutted)

This meal is made by the old process, and is guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Read this analysis: Dr. J. T. Donald, Analytical Chemist and Assayer

318 Lagauchetiere St. West, Montreal, March 10, 1914 Certificate of Analysis (Laboratory No. 61793) 1 sample of Oil Cake Meal marked "MAPLE LEAF." Received from Messrs. Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited.

This sample contains: Protein (flesh formers) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 45 Carbo-II) drates (fat formers) - - - - - - - - - 33 .8

These figures show that this Cake is a cattle food of very high grade. The large percentage of Proteids of Albuminoids, the fle-h-forming matter is a notable feature in oil Cake.

(Signed) J. T. DONALD.

Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.

## MILLS, L'TD. TORONTOMONTREAL



### Shorthorns For Sale

The Brant County Shorthorn Club offers for sale bulls and heifers of all ages, of the best breeding either singly or in car lots. For information address the Secretary. James Douglas, Pres. Geo. L. Telfer, Sec. Caledonia Paris, R.R. No. 2

# **SHORTHORNS**

6 bulls from 9 to 16 months including a high-class herd header dam from an Imp. English Duchess cow; dams are good milkers, priced very low to clear them out. before spring, also a few females.

Stewart M. Graham, R.R. No 4, Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations

# Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonparie Demograph 87499. Can sangle a few of either see

msden 83422. Can supply a lew of either s KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

### Oakland 62 Shorthorns

Two fine roan balls left, one 13 months old and one 10 months, both of good milk strain. If you want good dual parpose benaies, any age, of the Jno. Elder & Sons, - Hensall, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns, S. C. White Lee Reg. Baim a Cat- for sale. Three choice different are GEO, D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 2. L. D. 12 cm. Fun Sta. C.P.R.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Hills or Drills for Corn.

Which is the better way to plant corn, in hills or rows, and why? W.G.C. Ans.-Both systems have their advocates. When corn is planted in hills the plants receive more sunlight, the crop is easier to cultivate, and the corn is usually better matured. Unless one has the proper machinery, it may be a little more convenient to plant in drills, as it may be done with the seed drill. Some growers do not prefer the coin too much cobbed or too mature, in which case the

### Tenant Removing Produce.

drill system would be best.

If A rents farm from B, can A, at the end of his term, remove oats in sheaf if they are not threshed? Or if A, in his term, draws several loads of hay on the place, can he remove the same amount, or any? Or can be remove corn in sheaf?

Ontario

Ans.-He can do all these things, provided they are not forbidden by the terms of the lease, and provided also that he does the removing before the expiration

### Cows Fail to Show Oestrum.

Kindly tell me, through "The Farmer's Advocate," when a cow should come in heat after calving. We find it very difficult to catch our cows. In most cases the calf runs with its mother. Would R. P. S. this be the cause?

Ans.—There is no regular time. When the calves are allowed to run with the cows, they usually go a much longer time before showing periods of astrum than when the calves are pail fed. Cows getting a heavy grain ration generally show astrum sconer after calving than those getting little or no grain and in poor condition.

### Warbles in Cattle.

We have a three-year-old heifer which had a calf last fall and has been in good health all winter, and is in good order now, but she gives very little milk. This last few days we have found there were about a dozen or fifteen little lumps on her sides, and along up over her back. These lumps are from the size of a hickory nut to a small walnut. There is a small hole in the center of these just the size of a match, and if you pierce them with a match, then squeeze them, a thick, light-colored matter comes out, but nothing will come out unless you prod into them. They seem quite sore, and the hole just looks as though a black bug were eating into them.

- 1. Would you state what you think this would be?
- 2. Would milk be fit to use?
- 3. What would you suggest as treatment?
- 4. Do you consider these lumps, or

disease, contagious? Ans.-1. These are the larvae of the warble fly. The eggs are laid on the animals during the summer, and after various processes the larvae, after they hatch from the egg, become todged in the backs of the animals. They do no great injury except to inconvenience the cattle a little and render the hides less valuable for tanning purposes. It is

not an uncommon phenomenon at all. 2. Yes.

3. No treatment can be recommended as yet that is really practical and effective. If plenty of shade is provided for the animals in summer it will help to protect the stock from the fly. The larva can be killed in the lacks of the cattle by covering the small holes in the lumps with grease, but in this case the dead larve must be absorbed by the flesh of the animal, and it is not generally to be recommended. The small grubs can also be spaced out and killed However, many such insects may at this time be harboring in the backs of neigh bors' cattle, and when they mature the thies are as likely to lay their eggs on one animal as another. However, w would be a good practice for all to

I The lumbs can harefly be considered a disease. They are not contagious,

# There's Only One New Idea And It Bears This Trade Mark

The "New Idea' and "Nis-co" spreaders are protected by co" spreaders are protected by patents. They are the only spreaders having the Arte Food, and the special STEEL DISTRIBUTOR, Look for the trade-mark.

worth for every dollar you spend for implements. Do you want the original guaranteed spreader, better in every way or a cheap imitation trying to do busi-

These spreaders have for years been sold in Canada in a small way in order to determine if they were suitable for Canadian farming conditions. The necessary changes have now been made and we offer two spreaders whose equal is not found anywhere.

The Nisco is low down for easy loading, 41 inches to top of sides, yet has 19 inches clearance under conveyor. The New Idea is as low as possible for a spreader that tracks-42 inches at rear wheels. It is a big favorite in dairy sections and hilly countries.

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Our wide which, insuring sufficient traction power, coupled with our thorough pulverizing mechanism, combine to produce a fight draft spreader which can be pulled by 2 horses ordinarily, or at meet 3 on loses ground. Strong's

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New Steel Distributor Spreading Over 7 Feet Is Found Only on the "Nisco" and "New Idea."

Axle Feed.—This pleases practical farmers. The rear axle turns with the wheels when going forward and remains stationary when backing. One end of the axle operates the cylinders and the other end the feed. Produces uniform feed without annoying clicking of gears or ratchets.

Steel Distributor.—Our latest improvement. Spreads 7 ft. wide, absolutely even. Covers two corn rows at once. Saves half a mile of travel per acre. Saves time and wear and tear. Found only on "Nisco" and "New Idea."

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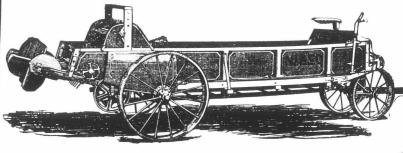
Make more noney than you ever before made from any agricultural implement. The European war has forced intensive farming on Canadians, and this means more spreaders will be sold this year than ever before. We have opened a big plant for Canadian trade and are prepared to make prompt shipments to any

You can make BIG PROFIT if you get lined up now. You can easily sell at least 10 machines. We help you with advertising. Write for details.

If you don't sell machinery yourself and want a spreader for your own use, send us the name of your regular agent.

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

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and tear.

ITS implement, this means bened a big ents to any

asily sell at ir own use,

h, Ont.



APRIL 29, 1915

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

When Sir Everard Died.

Will you kindly let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," how long the Clydesdale horse, Sir Everard, has been

Ans.—The Clydesdale stallion Sir Everard (5353) died August 23, 1898. Will Peas Cross-fertilize.

I should like you to tell me, through your paper, if peas of different varieties sown side by side will mix? J. A. Ans.—The pea flower is perfect in itself, but insects will carry pollen from on flower to another and cause the varieties

Silage Underground.

Would you advise going four or five feet below level of stable floor, and cementing to level of floor in building stave silo? In this way I could get more height, and not have so high to elevate corn. Ground is dry. How thick should cement be? Would silage keep as well in part under ground?

SUBSCRIBER. Ans.-The only objection would be the extra digging out, and the extra work of getting silage out of the bottom of the silo. If the ground is dry the silo tiled around and drained from, the silage would keep all right. Going to this depth a eleven or twelve-inch footing should be enough. If the ground is soft 15 inches at the very bottom would be all right, tapering up to ten or eleven inches at the ground level.

Bridge Over Drain.

A is a landowner in the township of B, and when going out on the road off his land has to cross a big drain which is under the Drainage and Water Courses Act. His bridge over said drain is out of repair and the Commission is going to have it repaired. A wants it moved 30 rods up the drain, the place where the bridge is being the place where the engineer laid out for the bridge. If the bridge is moved there will be extra expense by way of excavat-

1. Can the township, for which the commissioner is working, compel A to do the extra work.

2. Would it be right to hire it done and charge against the drain when it is of no benefit to said drain, and a convenience to A.

Ans.-1. We think so. 2. No. It seems to us that A should

Where to Procure Sorghum.

1. Having noticed in your paper of April 8, under the had of 'Varieties of Farm Crops Found Best," that orange sugar cane is best variety, I would be pleased if you would tell me where I can get that variety. 2. How much is needed to sow with

corn Per acre? Ans.-1. The article in the issue of April 8 relating to varieties of crops has been slightly musinterpreted by our in-The article reported that Prof. Zavitz found orange sugar cane to give the highest yield of fodder, but it was not the intention of the article to convey the idea that orange sugar cane would be the most profitable kind to grow. It is comparatively new to farmers of this country, and where one has difficulty in obtaining it, the early amber sugar cane will do nicely. Early amber  $^{SU}\mathrm{gar}$  cane is a good variety, and it is a little earlier than the orange sugar cane, which is something in its favor.

However, if our reader wishes to obtain orange sugar cane, the only source we know of at present is through some recognized seed from. They are advertising in these columns, and communications with them would bring out the desired information 2. We have never had the experience of

sowing sugar cane with corn, and we cannot see the Philosophy in doing so. Sugar cane is a crop to be grown by itself unless sown with oats and clover for summer pasture. Twelve pounds of Sugar cane to the acre, seeded in drills 28 inches apart, also makes a good pasture. Not knowing the intention of our reader regarding this mixture with corn. we do not care to make any recommenTHE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Fairbanks Scale Will Save You Many Dollars

> Weighing your goods on your own scale is the only sure way to get ALL that you buy, and to get paid for ALL that you sell.

> One pound short weight on each 100 pounds of feed, fertilizer, flour, etc., or one pound overweight on each 100 pounds of the produce you sell, costs you the price

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Farmer's Truck Scale Price \$25

F.O.B. Your Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

of a good scale every year. Equipped with bag rack, drop lever, ball-bearing front, swivel casters and handle.

No. 1171—Capacity 2000 lbs. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Platform 26" x 34"—Height  $\frac{11}{2}$ ".

is specially made for use on the farm and weighs anything from onehalf pound to two thousand pounds. It is strong, light, easily moved from place to place and guaranteed absolutely accurate. With a Fairbanks Truck Scale you need never guess about weights-you always can be certain. Let us send you our booklet "Profits and Pounds," it will help you to get ALL the profits out of your pounds.

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ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

From heavy milking dams. These are choice bulls fit to head the best herds in the country Two are from Imported dams. Write at once for particulars.

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Nine young Bulls around a year old for sale. Sired by Archer's Hope, the winner of First Prize in Aged Bull Class at both Toronto and London, 1914. Archer's Hope is undoubtedly the best individual and the best breeding bull that ever stood at the head of this herd.

WILL. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle G.P.R.

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

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

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

Poplar Hall Shorthorns
breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great
typesmill Omega imp.; we have C. Butterflys and Lovelys. Marr Roan Ladys and
flys and Lovelys. Marr Roan Ladys and
MILLER BROS, R. R. NO. 2, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO
Claremont C.P.R. Pickering G.T.R. Greenburn C.N.R. Station

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

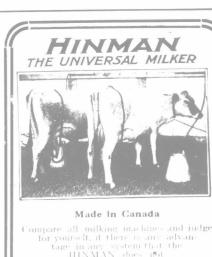
We have three good bulls all of serviceable age and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heafers brief to Clansman =87809 = raiso four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, - L.D. Phone - STRATHROY, ONT.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Owen Sound, Ontario





ompare all milking machines and judge for yourself, if there is any advan-tage in any system that the HINMAN does not offer.

Price \$50.00 Per Unit H. F. BAILEY & SON, Sole Manufacturers for Canac Galt, Ontario, Canada

### **SHORTHORNS**

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cowe with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection soluted.

J. T. GIBSON, - DENFIELD, ONTARIO



Shorthorns and Swine Have some also cows and heiters of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

25 females, reds and roans, serviceable, best type and quality, sizes rows milking up to 50 lbs.

Processes: Waldemar, Ontario Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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# Methylene Blue Infectious Abortion

**USE BLUETTS** 

its are Methylene Blue Tablets, scientifically ared, for easy, safe and certain treatment acding to the Vermont recommendations. Not did at retail. Can be obtained only from us. THE BLUETTS COMPANY

## **Cotton Seed Meal**

LINSEED MEAL CALF MEAL POULTRY FOODS, etc.

Write for prices.

H. FRALEIGH, Box 2, Forest, Ont.



Good Jersey Bull 1 year old, sure and quick; dam Maid of Dentonia, No. 4016. Highest scoring Jersey cow at Guelph, 1913. Price low.

IRA NICHOLS, Box 988, Woodstock, Ontario

Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale Bred on particularly good lines. Will sell females of all ages, also bulls from calves up, sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl (Imp.). Prices reasonable, W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEINS MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEINS
Special Offering—a very time son tinow ready for
service) of King I vons Hengerveld, whose 5 nearest tested dams average 31.12 lbs, butter in 7 days;
he is a show both, light in color; also very fine son
of King Lyons Colantha out of a daughter of
King Lyons Hengerveld, she a Tidy Abbekerk; in
him you have rich breeding and transmitting power
backed up for many generations, rarely equalled
by any other bull in this country, he is now 4 mts,
old, straight as a line and beautifully marked, for
prices and breeding write prices and breedling write
H. Bollert, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd offers ready for service, sons of Prince Auggie Mechthible from R.O.P. and R.O.M. sisters and dam of Dochess Waxne Calamity 2nd, Canadian Champion two-year-old for butter in R.O.P. 16714 lbs. nais. 846 lbs batter. Write: Walburn Rivers. R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers

FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1 RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS For Sale. On Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manches et al. R. Matter, C.P.R. B. Phore.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### False Flax

Enclosed find some weed seeds. I would like to know the name if it is a bad weed. Will cultivation kill it? R. G. B.

Ans.—The weed is false flax, a noxious weed in fall wheat and in clover and meadows. It is a Western weed. It does not gain muck of a foothold where a short rotation of crops with good cultivation is followed, summerfallowing is recommended for fields badly infested. Hand pull if only a few plants are present. In fall wheat the young weeds may be killed by harrowing in the spring.

### About Baby Beef.

I should like to have a few questions answered through "The Farmer's Advocate" concerning the production of baby

- 1. Would like to know the age and usual weight?
- 2. Which sells for highest price, prime or baby beef?
- 3. Which breed of cattle is considered best for baby beef !
- 4. Is there a good market for baby beef in this country and where?

5. Easter week two steers sold on the Montreal market for 8 cents per pound, ages  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  months old, their combined weight being 1,620 pounds. Would these be considered baby beef? Were in good condition.

Ans.-1. Anything up to 18 months of age is usually considered as baby beef. but we have heard steers and heifers as old as two years come under this term. It is not definitely fixed. It is still an arbitrary term

2. Good baby beef would be prime

3. There is no best breed for beef production, either Shorthorn, Hereford, or Aberdeen-Angus is all right. It depends on their feeding and breeding whether they are good for the production of baby beef.

4. There is a market for such beef in every city. The leading ones being Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc. 5. Yes

### Well Drilling.

I am thinking about digging a well. The one from which I get water for the house is on the lot across the road about 300 yards from at present. It is dug and cribbed 65 feet deep, and is on a lower level than the house. I would like some information on drilled or bored wells, as there are none for miles around here and I never saw one. I would like to know if they are entirely satisfactory, if they are as likely to go dry as a dug well which is 6 x 6 feet at the bottom and holds 2 or 3 feet of water on a clay bottom. What kind of a pump is used, and can a man bore just where he wants his well with the same chance of getting water? Is there any trouble with the sand choking the end of the pipe? Give an estimate of the cost of the well complete. It is very light, loamy soil, very free from stone, and no solid rock; the depth of other wells around varies very much from 15 feet to 85 feet in loose, loamy soil. . If some of the farmers with wells of this kind would tell us about them I would be very thankful, and if some man who does the work would advertise in these pages I might communicate with him. Hawkstone, Ont.

Ans. — If they are put down deep enough to strike an underground water supply they are successful and not like ly to go dry. Experiment is the only method of proving whether or not water can be got in a certain place, but failures are not! frequent after going from 50 to several hundred feet deep An ordinary pump, the nature of which depends upon the distance the water must be lifted, will do the work. Look up pump advertisements in this paper nature of the soil bottom. In quick-sand it is difficult, but good drillers ing. We cannot estimate the cost. Any

Heavy-Weight

Of the different makes of Wire Fences there must naturally be one that will weigh heavier than the others. It will pay you to buy that Fence, because weight is life and strength, provided of course that all the wires—the line wires, the uprights and the locks are made of the same size wire and all are hard steel throughout.

The heavy weight among Fences is the "Ideal." All the wires are full gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, and each and every wire is heavily but evenly galvanized. Weigh it and others. The scales will prove the most weighty argument we can offer for Ideal Fence. The more closely you examine Ideal Fence and weigh the facts the more firmly convinced you will be that it is the fence to buy for a permanent investment. Why not have a continuous chain of steel around your farm by erecting Ideal Fence on Ideal Steel Fence Posts.

A postal with your name and address will bring you our catalogue No. 4 giving valuable Fence information and telling you more about Ideal Fence and Ideal Fence Posts Send for it today. It only costs you a postal cardmation that will save and contains inforyou many dollars in buying Fencing.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited

Walkerville, Ont.

DURABLE--Fire grates are three-sided last three times as long. Shaped in the

Furnace to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McClary dealer or write for booklet. "

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec

Are a combination of  $\infty$  how yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or 'phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

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Hilhouse Ayrshires

them granddaughters of ex-champion cow n spect our herd and get prices.

Show ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during March on heifers rising two years many of "Primrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and F. H. Harris. Mt. Elsip. Oxford Co., Ont. F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Bulls of different ages: Females all ages. A fine bunch of heifers from 6 months to 2 years. York
Quality good. Price moderate.

ALEX HUME & CO., - - Campbellford, R. No. 3



James Benning, Williamstown, Ont. AYRSHIRES

A few choice young bulls for sale, from one week to one year old, from high producing dams.

Old Homestead Stock Farm, Waterloo, Que. Address—

EDWARD GOODWILL. 119 St. Mathew St., MONTREAL

Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows.

B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONTARIO B. H. BULL & SON. - -

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

We bred the sire and grand dam of the World's champion in public test. Do you want some of this blood in your herd, combined with that of Valdessa Scott 2nd, World's greatest cow, and Princes Johanna Rue, dam of a 33.62 lb, cow, and sister to the youngest cow in the world to make 35 lbs. butter in 7 days? Bulls for sale only.

W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ontario

Sunny Hill Holsteins

Bargains in bull calves sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, world's greatest sire. Also one yearling grandson of Pontiac Korndyke sired by a brother to the WW A PIER.

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ever more abundant id better. We have of Performance cows.

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on want some of this st cow, and Princess or d to make 35 lbs.

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a grandson of King

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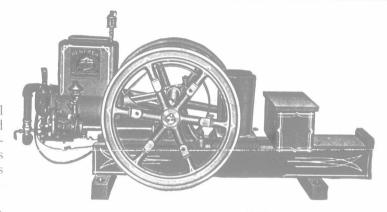
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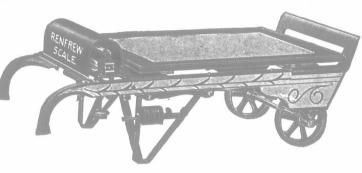
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# It starts without cranking

THIS engine is as carefully built as a high-grade automobile engine. All bearings and working parts are extra large. The engine frame and cylinders are of close-grained semi-steel. It has a governor of the flyball type, and its speed is as easily regulated as a steam engine. It works swiftly, and requires little fuel. It would save you many laborious hours and make money for you. Write for our engine catalogue.





### Renfrew Scale

This Handy Truck Scale is designed especially for use on the farm. Weighs anything, alive or dead, big or small, from 1 pound to 2,000 pounds. Strong, compact, durable. Wheel it around anywhere. Government tested. Will soon pay for itself. Our Scale Catalogue shows how the Renfrew Truck Scale has saved money for other farmers. It will open your eyes. Send for a copy.

Have you seen the 1915 Model Standard Cream Separator? It has the most advanced ideas in cream separator construction. It has, for example, interchangeable capacity. If you have a 350-lb. or 450-lb. Standard (1915 Model) you can change it to a 600-lb., 800-lb. or 1,000-lb. capacity at small cost, it being unnecessary to change the whole machine. The Standard has also a completely oiltight case. No oil catcher is needed under the machine. And the machine need only be oiled once in three months. If you should forget when you last oiled it, there is a sight oil gauge that shows the quantity inside the casing. separator can never run short of oil without you knowing it. But to get full particulars, you'll have to write for our latest Separator Catalogue.



THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

The 20,000 Pound Kind

Holstein Bulls

Fit For Service

SIRED BY SONS OF

Evergreen March, 26,107 lbs. milk; 1129 lbs. butter. Manuet Topsy Clothilde, 30,23 lbs. butter in a week. Syr Lyons Hen-gerveld Segis the \$1500,00 bull.

BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY ARE RIGHT.

Prices so low we are ashamed to quote them.

G. W. CLEMONS,

St. George, - - Ontario

Holsteins—This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 29.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. The two records, lst as a jr. 2-year-old 17.19 and as a jr. 3-year-old 23.32 stamp her as a sure 30-lb. cow. Have two great yearlings at \$100 each.

James A. Czekov, Maddoc, Ontorio James A. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario There Is a Vast Difference Between Keeping

### HOLSTEINS

and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. W. A. GLEMONS, Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

CLOVER BAR

CLOVER BAR

Stres From R.O.P., and R.O.M. Dams
We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire (ount Mercedes Ormsby sired by Paladin Ormsby) all are out of R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams with records as 3-year-olds, 21.6 butter; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butter; mature cows 14.691 lbs. milk with 601 lbs. butter. A couple of these sires fit for service, they are nice fellows, priced reasonable. Write, or come and see them. P. Smith, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

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

R. M. HOLTBY R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES from high grade lotstin Helfer CALVES from high gree-lostein cows, heavy ralkets and high testers. For calves are all sized by the righty bred show all Mercena Do Kol. We ship at two weeks old. Fig. \$15 each. We graduanter safe delivery.

Glenoro Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

**Ouestions and Answers.** Miscellaneous.

How to Organize.

The farmers of this locality believe they could better themselves by uniting to ship their produce and get in supplies. Please give advice as to method or organization, or tell us to whom we should write for information as to wholesale houses, who do business for farmers' unions, also how to become a you know some better association.

Ans.-Farmers' clubs, local granges, or local branches of the United Farmers of Ontario all do effective work. Regarding information about organizing write to F. C. Hart, Chief of the Co-operative and Markets Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, or to J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, Arthur, Ontario. Most any house will do business with

Continuous Oestrum-Pigs Eat Wood.

1. Please tell me the reason for cows coming in heat every few days, they have all been bred during the last few months and none seem to be in calf? I had a cow die in the stable, calving on February 1. Another lost calf a few days after, has this anything to do

2. What is the cause of pigs eating boards and earth. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.-1. This is known as continuous oestrum, which indicates a diseased condition of the ovaries. It is not contagious ner does it respond to medical treatment. Drugs are ineffective. It is strange, however, that all the cows should be affected. The death of the cow during parturation would not affect the others. If they do not improve during the summer it would be wise to dispose of them. The row losing her culf should excite some suspicion of con-

charcoal and hone meal. Give them exwill likely forget the babit they have



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### **Questions and Answers.** Miscellaneous.

### Queries About Septic Tank.

In your issue of March 25 you illustrate a system of farm sewage, and as I am intending to put in a water system, etc., I wish to ask some questions regarding this which I am not clear on.

1. Will it be all right to let all water from kitchen sink, bath-room, wash bowl, and bath tub as well as flush from stool go into the first compartment of the septic tank?

2. Should the soil pipe enter the tank near the top, and be above the contents of first compartment, and therefore free from same, or should it be lower down, as per your illustration of the tank at Weldwood, showing end of soil pipe to be below the top of contents, and the end of the pipe therefore always in the contents? If it makes any difference please explain.

3. How far away from the house may the tank be placed, and what fall should there be in the pipe from house to tank to be sure of flushing out into the tank?

4. Will it be all right to enter the waste pipe from the kitchen sink into the soil pipe and then into the tank, or would it be better to have waste pipe separate from kitchen sink to first part of tank?

5. Explain regarding the waste water from bath tub and wash bowl in bathroom. Should it be by a separate pipe to tank or enter into soil pipe? 6. Why is it necessary to have an air

pipe enter the parts of the septic tank? 7. I was always under the impression that such tanks never required cleaning out, believing the solids were changed into liquids, and thus disposed of through the drains. Is this a wrong conception?

8. Is there any particular reason for placing the pipe from the first part of the tank to the second part, just halfway up from bottom of tank to top?

2. Under most circumstances it is bet-

ter to have the soil pipe enter the first compartment above the contents of that part of the tank. Only where there is a sharp dip to the last few tiles could one satisfactorily have the end of the pipe below the material in the first tank as represented in the illustration of the septic tank at Weldwood. The orthodox style of septic tank illustrated on page 480, of March 25, figure 1, always admits the soil pipe at the top of tank, which

3. In one sense the distance of the tank from the house is immaterial. We have seen tanks like the one illustrated in figure 1, page 480, installed close to the house with no ill results. The tank at Weldwood was placed a greater distance in order to make it more convenient. In the case of a septic tank where the effluent goes into a system of tile laid on the level, the tank must be so situated that the bottom of the second compartment would be on the level with the system of tile. This is sometimes overcome by having gates in the pipes leading from the tank, but they simply make more equipment to get out of order, and it is a very simple matter to have a soil pipe going a little greater distance. The fall will depend upon the size of tile used, but one foot in 100 should be quite sufficient.

4. It is customary to have all the waste from the house enter the tank through the one soil pipe. It will tend to keep it clean. With proper traps in the plumbing there will be no danger of

foul odors. 5. It should enter the soil pipe.

6. It is not absolutely necessary to have an inlet of air into the septic tank. However, circulation would be better through the ventilating flues if fresh air could be carried constantly air would not become quite so much

7. Septic tanks that have been in use for a couple of years have been found to contain very little sludge. It will depend to some extent on circumstances, but it is generally considered that the septic tank which is working properly will need very little cleaning. The one at Weldwood contained some material, but not very much.

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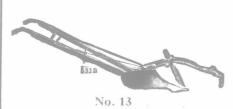
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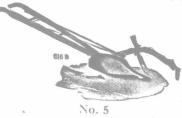


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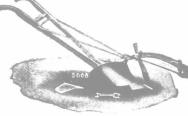


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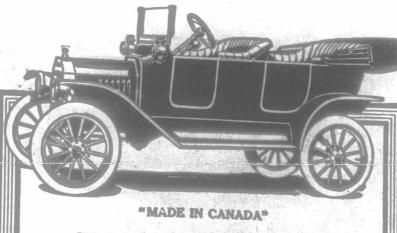
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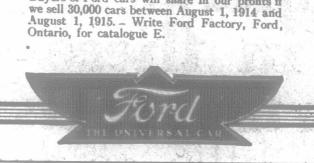
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