

APRIL 29, 1915

ove On

Full

Gauge

No. 9

Wire

Through-
out

American Knot

Hinge Joint

Full

Value

For

Money

Invested

lton, Ont.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

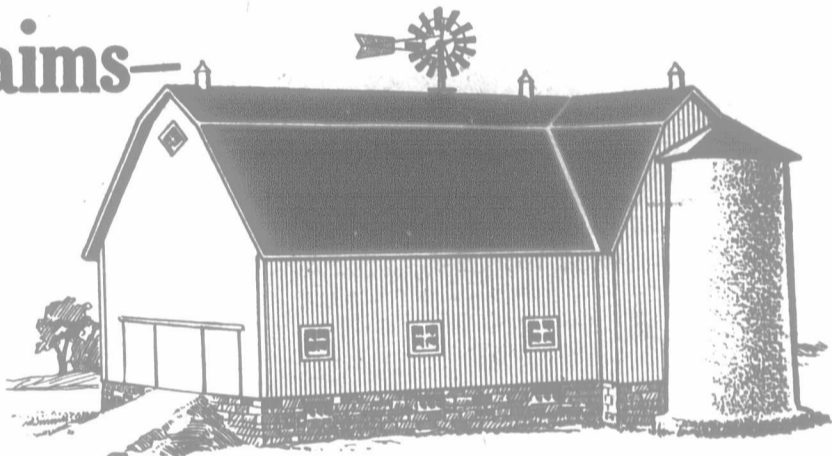
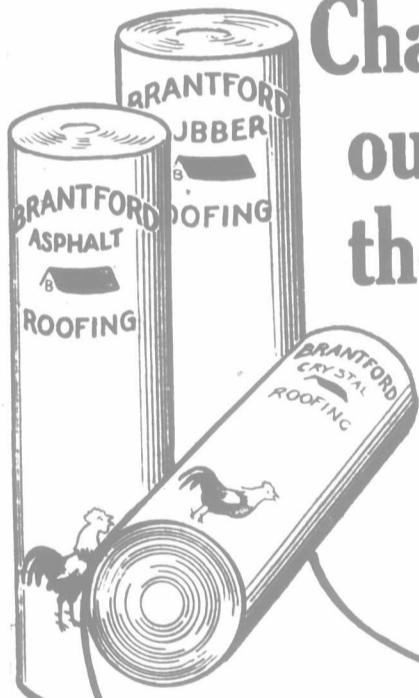
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LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 29, 1915.

No. 1179

Vol. L.

Challenge Roofing Claims— ours included—with these questions:



Is it proof against rain, cold, heat, lightning, acids, fire, hail and every other element that tries roofing?

Is it in general use all over Canada?

Is it used in cases where money is no object—where the best is bought at any price?

Has it been years on the market—have its sales increased right along? These are pretty searching questions. Before them, the claims of inferior roofing crumple up and disappear.

To all the above questions the answer of

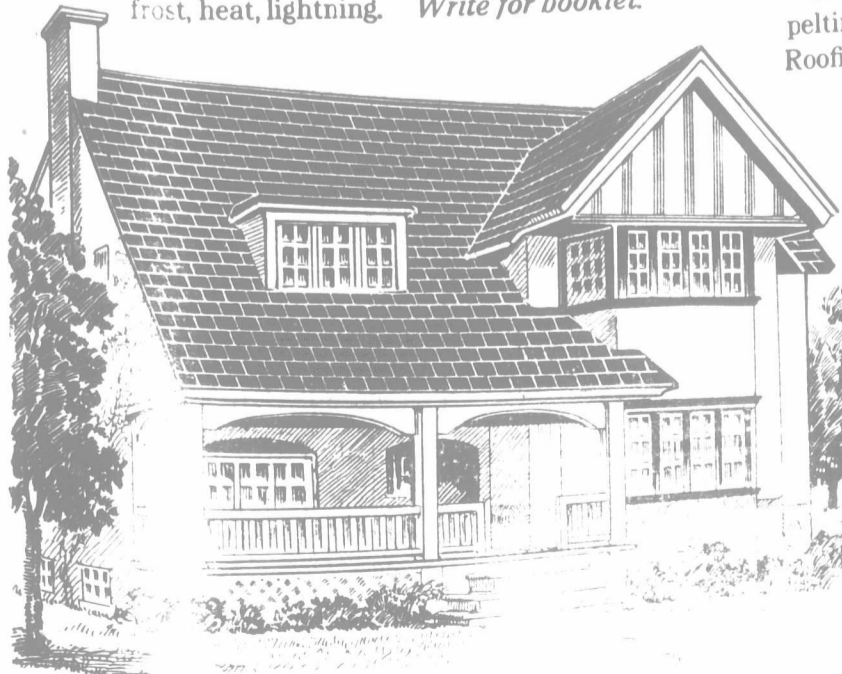
Brantford Roofing

MADE IN CANADA

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 loose 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.

The base of Brantford Roofing is long-fibred pure wool, soaked and saturated in 99% Pure Asphalt. It is the material you use when you want a permanent roof. Needs no painting, no coating, no tinkering each spring—first cost is only cost.


A roof of metal will quickly be attacked by rust on both sides; drifting snow and pelting rain will find their way underneath in bad weather. You could soak Brantford Roofing in water for years, and it would come out as good as ever.

Get Samples and Free Roofing Book

A post card brings samples and big free book on roofing. Since we are willing to have you judge us by the samples, why not get them and know for yourself?

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

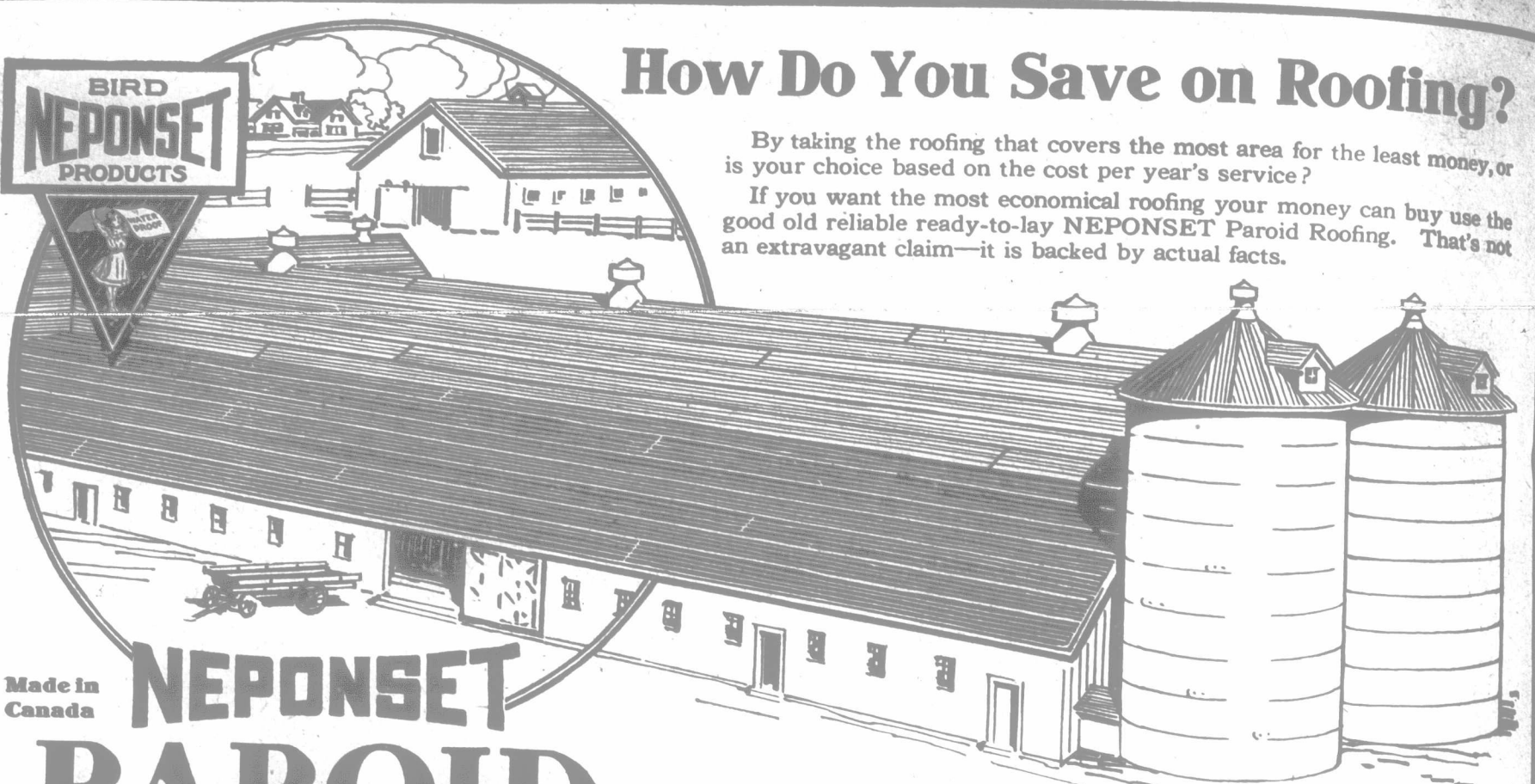
The only roll roofing plant in
Canada controlled entirely
by Canadian capital.



BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCTS

How Do You Save on Roofing?

By taking the roofing that covers the most area for the least money, or is your choice based on the cost per year's service?
 If you want the most economical roofing your money can buy use the good old reliable ready-to-lay NEPONSET Paroid Roofing. That's not an extravagant claim—it is backed by actual facts.



Made in Canada

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

cannot rust. Therefore it does not require frequent painting as metal roofs do.
 After sixteen years of service on barns, sheds and even factory and railroad buildings Paroid is still in service. Its cost per year is less than one-fifth of a cent per square foot.
 In addition to longest wear Paroid gives effective fire protection. When you buy it for your barn you settle the roof question permanently and at the least expense. Paroid all over the sides of your barn will make it snug and warm. It is less expensive than other sidings.

Paroid is only one of the NEPONSET Roofings. There are others meeting every requirement and pocketbook. Granitized Shingles for pitch roofs, Proslate the colored roofing, and other roofings for all kinds of buildings, from temporary sheds to the largest railroad buildings.
 A substitute for laths and plaster—NEPONSET Wall Board in different finishes may be applied directly to studding or over old plaster. Sold by dealers everywhere.
 We agree to replace any Neponset Product should it prove defective. We have made this kind of a guarantee for over twenty-five years and will continue to do so as long as we are in business.

Booklet, "Repairing and Building," Free

If you do not know the NEPONSET Dealer in your town write for his name. If there is no dealer there we have a special proposition to make you. We pay the freight.

BIRD & SON
 (Est. 1795) 103 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
 Warehouses in all principal cities

BIRD & SON, 103 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

Please send free booklet, "Repairing and Building," and samples of

Paroid Roofing (For barns, sheds, factories, etc.)

Proslate Roofing (The colored roofing)

Granitized Shingles (For houses)

NEPONSET Wall Board (A substitute for laths and plaster)

Signed _____

Town _____

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"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.
 Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

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\$47.50



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SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to **ED. TELLIER** (St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont.

CUT THIS OUT

F.A. Pen Coupon, Value 4c.

...with resistance of ...
 ...the first Pen Co. ...
 ...In ...
 ...seed ...
 ...114 ...

100 Bushels 21 Barley

...about 70 bus ...
 ...21 ...
JNO. FUDER & SONS, Bensall, Ont.

Strawberries ... Raspberries ...
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM,
 H. E. McCowell & Son, Fort Burwell, Ont.

Beautify and Protect Your Property


Peerless Ornamental Fencing accomplishes two great purposes. It beautifies your premises by giving them that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance, and it protects them by furnishing rigid, effective resistance against marauding animals, etc.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing

is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless ornamental fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.

Send for free catalog. If interested, ask about our farm and poultry fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

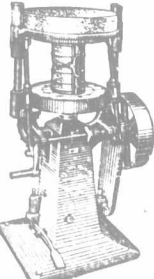
Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
 Winnipeg, Man.—Hamilton, Ont.



"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

London Concrete Machinery Co'y,
 Dept. B., London, Ontario
 World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.



Sweet, Fresh Silage

down to the last forkful

THE-HYLO-SILO

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.

Write for prices and catalogue

GILSON MFG. CO.,
 4509 York Road, Guelph, Canada



100 Bushels 21 Barley

...about 70 bus ...
 ...21 ...
JNO. FUDER & SONS, Bensall, Ont.

Strawberries ... Raspberries ...
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM,
 H. E. McCowell & Son, Fort Burwell, Ont.

Land Tile For Sale

Strongest tile made from solid blue clay.

McGrenere Brick & Tile Co., Limited
 Phone, London, 862 ring 1 and 4
 Yard: Opposite Smallpox Hospital

When The Corn Is Ready To Harvest For Your Silo

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

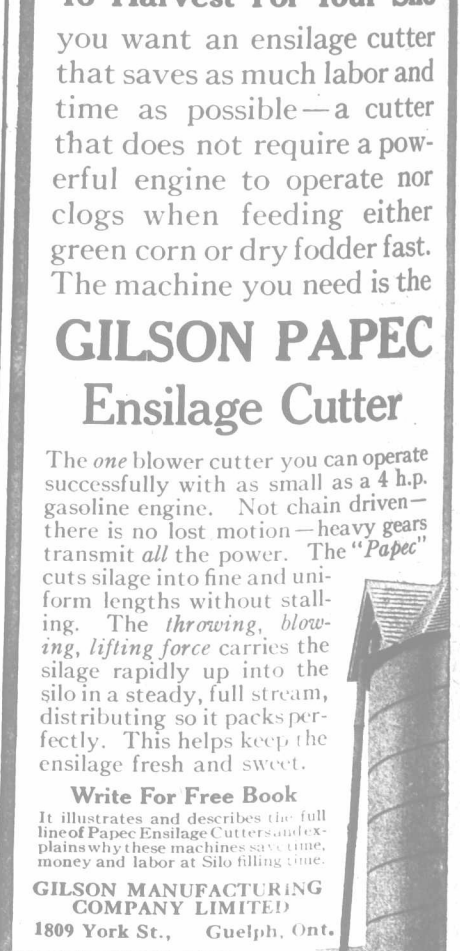
GILSON PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

The one blower cutter you can operate successfully with as small as a 4 h.p. gasoline engine. Not chain driven—there is no lost motion—heavy gears transmit all the power. The "Papec" cuts silage into fine and uniform lengths without stalling. The throwing, blowing, lifting force carries the silage rapidly up into the silo in a steady, full stream, distributing so it packs perfectly. This helps keep the ensilage fresh and sweet.

Write For Free Book

It illustrates and describes the full line of Papec Ensilage Cutters and explains why these machines save time, money and labor at silo filling time.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
 1809 York St., Guelph, Ont.



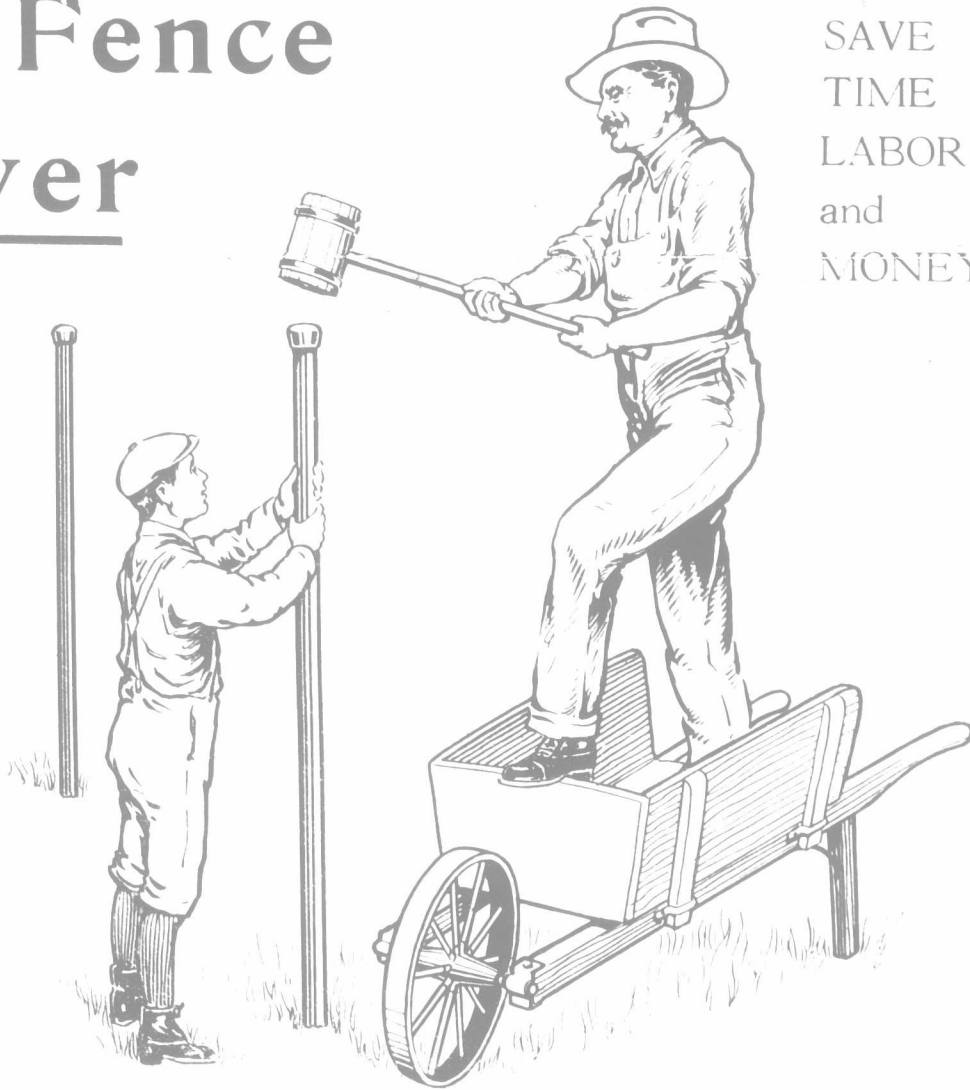
"It Throws and Blows"



Drive Your Fence Cost Lower

SAVE
TIME
LABOR
and
MONEY

with
STANDARD
Fence and Steel Tube
Fence Posts



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

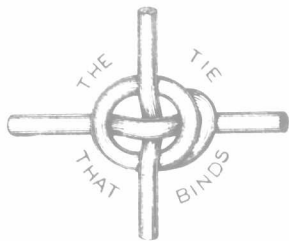
Why not save the excess cost of old-fashioned fence? Why not cut out the extravagance of unnecessary labor in erecting Cedar posts? Why pay out good wages to three men when you and a boy can erect the new and better fence in less time? Why not adopt efficiency methods in your fence-making just as promptly 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.

Why Standard Steel Tube Posts are Better than Cedar

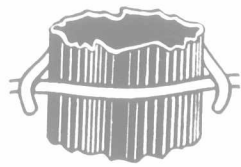
In the first place they outlast the best Cedar posts many times. That's a big item. They economize space—an important factor on a small acreage. They hold tight—without wobble or sag. Frost can't lift them. They never rot and they can't burn. They are resilient where cedar posts crack or snap off under sudden pressure. Damp and moisture have no effect on Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts and insects find scant encouragement to bore and rot. For vineyards these steel tube posts are an absolute necessity. Many a ruined crop could be traced to posts that breed in cedar posts. In Poultry yards they save space and increase cleanliness. On any farm they are an improvement over the old-style wood posts. Ask the men that use them.

Cheaper, too

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 harrow 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, too. 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 tube 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 fences. Our present device has as many advantages over the imitations of it as the original invention 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.



THE STANDARD POST HOOK
This little illustration shows clearer than words the neatness, strength and toughness with which the wire "stays put" with Steel Posts and Standard Post Hooks.

Why Standard Fence Will Outwear All Others

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.

STANDARD
TUBE &
FENCE CO.,
Limited
Woodstock, Ont.
CAN.

Please send me your
catalogue, price list, and
special folder on Standard
Tube Posts.

Name _____

Address _____

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.

Standard Tube & Fence Co., Limited

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO



FARMERS

You'll Find Just What You Want For Spring Painting, In

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

"MADE IN CANADA"

Your needs have been foreseen. Dealers in your neighborhood have been supplied with the Martin-Senour line. And you have only to name your Painting Wants, to have them promptly filled.

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.

BARN PAINT—Martin-Senour "RED SCHOOL HOUSE" is the paint for the barn. It spreads easily—covers more surface—and holds its fresh, bright color against wear and weather.

FLOOR PAINT—There's only one to be considered—the old reliable **SENOUR'S** Floor Paint—the kind that wears, and wears, and wears.

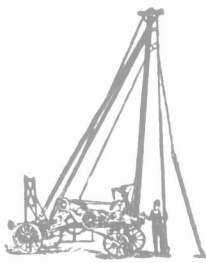
WAGON PAINT—Keep the machines, wagons and tools fresh and bright—and protect them against rust and weather—by giving them a coat or two of Martin-Senour "Wagon and Implement" Paint.



Write us today for "Farmer's Color Set" and name of our nearest dealer-agent.

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LIMITED
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Water! Water!



Portable Well Drilling Machinery and Well Drilling Tools

The most successful Drilling Machine ever operated in Canada.

Perfect pipe driving and pipe pulling attachments.

Catalogue and full particulars on application. Local agents wanted.

\$6,700 in six months earned with one of our machines.

Well casing carried in stock.

Listowel Drilling Machine Co.
Listowel, Ontario

"SAFETY FIRST"

SEED CORN

"GET THE HABIT"

Buy your seed from the Potter Farm. Guaranteed to germinate 95% or better.

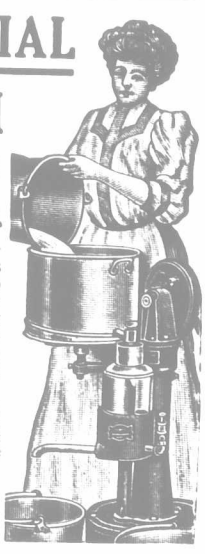
"Wis. No. 7" Write for circular. "White Cap" THE POTTER FARM
Roy D. Potter, Mgr. Essex Ontario

\$15.95 SENT ON TRIAL UPWARD AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You Our wonderfully low prices and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,

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JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited, Sheffield, England

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Registered Trade Mark

By seeing that this EXACT MARK is on each blade, SEE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

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McDonald's Tested SEEDS

are true, vigorous, reliable, and have been so for 38 years. Hundreds of varieties, described and illustrated in our handsome new **FREE CATALOGUE** sent upon receipt of your name and address. Write for it NOW. Dept. 4
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A FARMER'S GARDEN

Helps his wife to plan her table in busy times. Saves work and worry, saves buying so much meat, gives better satisfaction to the help. A good garden will be almost impossible in your busy life without proper tools. They cost little and save much hard work.

IRON AGE WHEEL HOES AND DRILLS

will sow, cultivate, ridge, furrow, etc., better than you can with old-fashioned tools and ten times quicker. A woman, boy or girl can do it. Can plant closer and work deeper hand tools while the horses rest. 38 combinations from which to choose at \$5 to \$14. One combined tool will do all of the work. Ask your dealer to show them and write us for booklet, "Gardening With Modern Tools."

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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.

All makes of Gasoline Motor Engines, repairing, etc., thoroughly studied.

Our diploma qualifies you for Government chauffeurs' license examination.

Write to-day for particulars and free booklet. Classes now starting.

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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

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

Descriptive literature and all further particulars on application to:

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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 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 7½%.

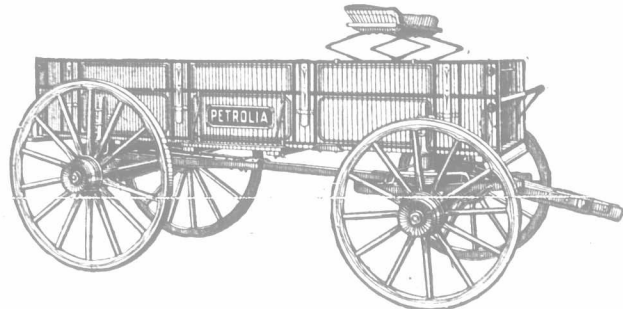
Canada needs Bowker's Fertilizers

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.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
43 Chatham St., Boston

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.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
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LOUDEN

BOOK OF BARN PLANS FREE

If You Intend to Build a New Barn or Remodel an Old One You Should Have This Book

Louden Barn Plans is not a catalog of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction.

The 96 pages of **Louden Barn Plans** are full of dollar-saving information. It contains 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, combination and general purpose barns, as well as many other designs for hog barns, pens, hay sheds, chicken houses, etc.

In addition to the barn plans shown in the book, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

When Writing for This Book Please State When You Expect to Build, and How Many Cows and Horses You Want to House

We have designs for nearly 4,000 barns, and our architects will give your letter personal attention if we learn your exact requirements.

Louden Barn Equipment
Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labor of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half. Louden equipment is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen head of stock as for the man with hundreds of animals. The percentage of labor saved is the same.

The Louden Line of Sanitary Steel Equipment Includes:

Litter Carriers	Cow Stalls	Hay Loft Equipment	Sheep Pens
Feed Carriers	Horse Stalls	Cow Pens	Water Basins
Milk Can Carriers	Mangers	Calf Pens	Bird Proof Barn Door
Harness Carriers	Manger Dividers	Bull Pens	Hangers
Hay Carriers	Feed Racks	Hog Pens	Power Hoists and
Feed Trucks			Other Barn Specialties

CATALOGS FREE 91

Louden Machinery Co. (Established 1867) Dept. Guelph, Ont.

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 grow—and for over Forty Years have been producing the finest gardens in Canada.

Your first step will be a wise one if you choose Ewing's Seeds. Get them from your dealer, or if he hasn't them order from us direct.

THE WILLIAM EWING CO., LIMITED
Seed Merchants, McGill Street, Montreal 43



HIGH-YIELDING SEED CORN

1000 Acres Devoted to the Growing of High-Yielding Seed

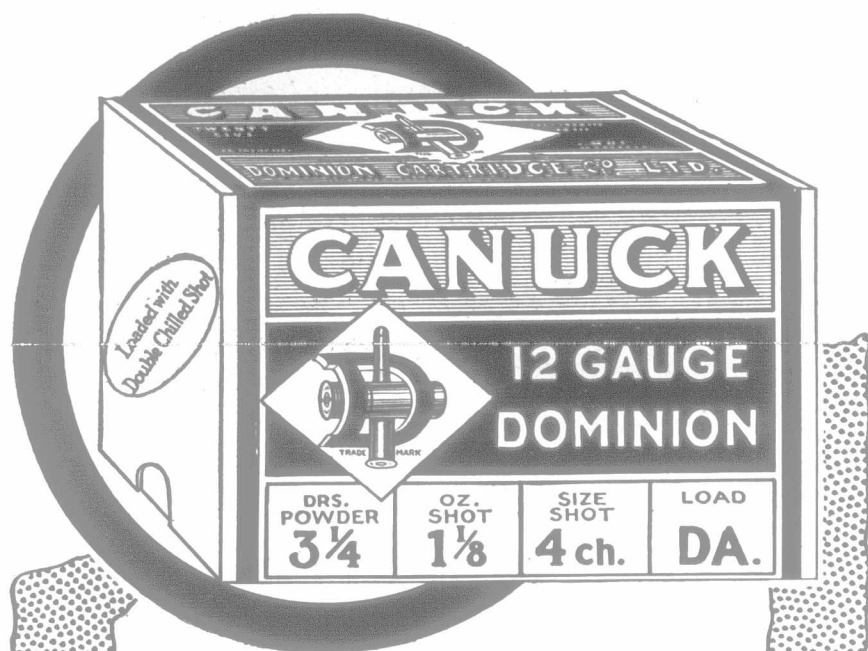
First and only large farm in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing SEED CORN

Our Seed Corn is grown from Selected Seed harvested when thoroughly mature. Selected in field—cured in drying house built exclusively for the purpose—every ear cured separately. Tested before shipment. Guaranteed as to variety and germination. Write for circular.

ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED
(Grows not Dealers)

AMHERSTBURG
G. R. Cottrelle, President

ONTARIO
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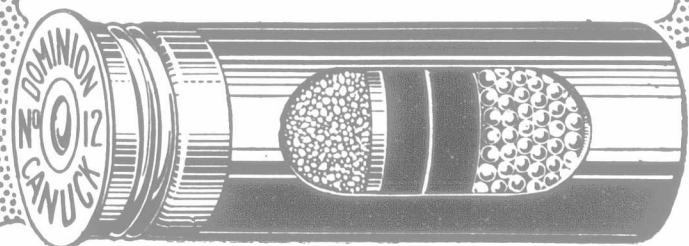
Dominion Shot Shells

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

Like the Imperial, Regal and Sovereign, the Canuck is loaded with practical combinations of standard smokeless powders, double chilled shot and the best wool-felt wads. It is especially designed to meet the demands of sportsmen who want a medium priced shell that will give complete shooting satisfaction.

Try Canuck next time you shoot. It proves up. Ten cents brings you 16 beautiful game pictures.

Dominion Cartridge Company Limited
858 Transportation Bldg., Montreal



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Good Farm

IN ONTARIO

OR MARKET GARDEN WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

EVERY FARM ON OUR LIST EXAMINED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST

SEND FOR OUR LIST AND FULL INFORMATION ABOUT FARM LAND

ONTARIO FARM AND FRUIT LANDS DEPARTMENT

DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS

W. S. DINNICK, PRESIDENT COMPANY - LIMITED. 82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO

LARGEST OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO

DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS CO. LIMITED
Gentlemen 82-88 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Ideal Green Feed Silos

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.

ALL IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS ARE hooped with round iron hoops every thirty inches apart and the hoops at the bottom where the strain is greatest, are made heavier. Only malleable iron lugs, made after our own exclusive process, are used. These are much superior to cast iron by reason of their greater ability to resist the action of our Canadian frosts.

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.



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Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly and are always air tight.

Dormer window facilitates filling silo clear to the top. All sizes furnished.

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Sole distributors in Canada of the Famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.
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Cream Separators
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VANCOUVER
THE WORLD OVER

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Ottawa, Canada

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL 29, 1915.

No. 1179

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 the end.

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 three C's—co-operation, correlation and continuation which put all the people to work for each other, if persistently maintained will lead to the harvest 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 few 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. McArthur'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 Empire—really 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.

Improve, Do Not Impoverish.

It is getting a little late to say a further word regarding cultivation, but the cereal crops 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 as rough feed for next winter's feeding, and it will pay to assure plenty of these by preparing 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 twentieth-century agriculture, through all the trials and tribulations of a calling tied down by circumstances over which in many cases its people have no control, two things stand out boldly as the most important foundations for success—individuality 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 of success. Individuality and judgment on the part of the farmer stand first.

Greed Which Destroys.

Greed, that inordinate desire to possess something, that insatiable 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 a large measure of freedom object to such a grab or insult, and war results.

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 as it is thus 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 sell 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 ever-present 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 resulted.

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 be followed by an armed posse and finally shot or captured. Why does he take the chance? The

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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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 conflagration 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, loathsome, sneaking, underhand monster, whether it be present as line-fence 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 for their board and clothes and a few cents spending money. But the main thing is to start when the boys are young to interest them in and 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 opportunities 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 Girls" 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
Buddled 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 awing,
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 resurrection. 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 on them. A nurse noticing this pulled a portion 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 culinary 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 flavor and texture. The Marsh Marigold, (*Caltha palustris*) a plant with large golden-yellow flowers (which resemble a huge Buttercup), and round or kidney-shaped leaves and which is very common in open marshy places, furnishes most excellent greens if the young leaves are gathered when about half-expanded. If the flavor is a little too strong to suit the taste it is a good plan to throw away the first water after some fifteen minutes boiling and to boil twenty minutes in the second water. This plant has many 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. The main 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 farmer.

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 opening. Those who have had experience have noticed that this is not a fact. They are two distinct pathological conditions. In some cases they co-exist, but in many either condition is noticed without being accompanied by the other. Hence 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 ideas on the subject, but none can advance satisfactory evidence to their correctness. 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 ill." 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 germ having entered the foal during birth. The 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 frequently 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 legs. 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. The joint or joints involved become puffy, and if they burst or are lanced a muddy colored liquid escapes. 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, cobwebs, 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 antiseptic and germicide and practically non-irritant 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 iodide 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 cavities 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.

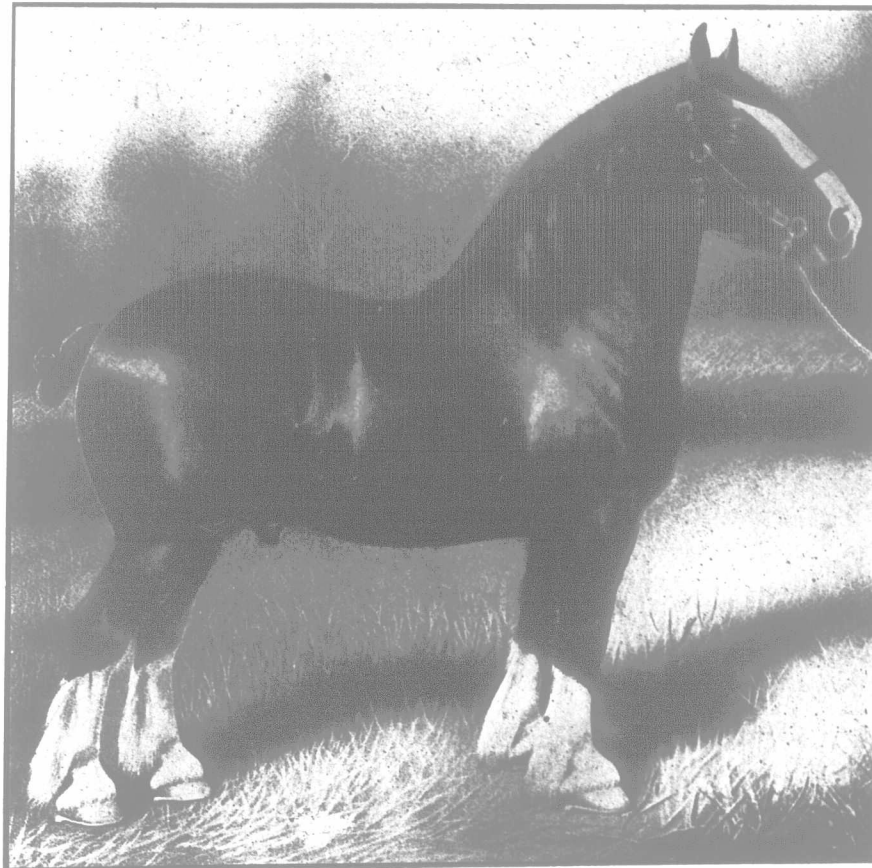
The best market for true draft horses has been on the city streets. Some are of the opinion that this trade will in time cease to exist, due to the inroad of the motor truck. Undoubtedly the automobile has for years been given much attention by manufacturers, until now it has reached a high state of 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 entailed.

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 well-balanced 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. The strength of a chain is that of its 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 could not be produced. Hence the necessity of breeding draft horses balanced in respect to size and quality of such a nature that large quantities 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 Saskatchewan, 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 a hot water, and after bathing rubbing well with a camphorated liniment, as one made of ½ 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 be well fed on milk-producing food as bran, rolled oats, good hay, raw roots or grass if procurable,

able and transmit such energy with the least possible waste. Breeders especially must refrain from neglecting either particular. Admittedly, the combining of these two characters is wrought with difficulty, but to build up efficient drafters they must be bred together and not disproportionately.—"Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

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, inflammation 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 Ill 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.

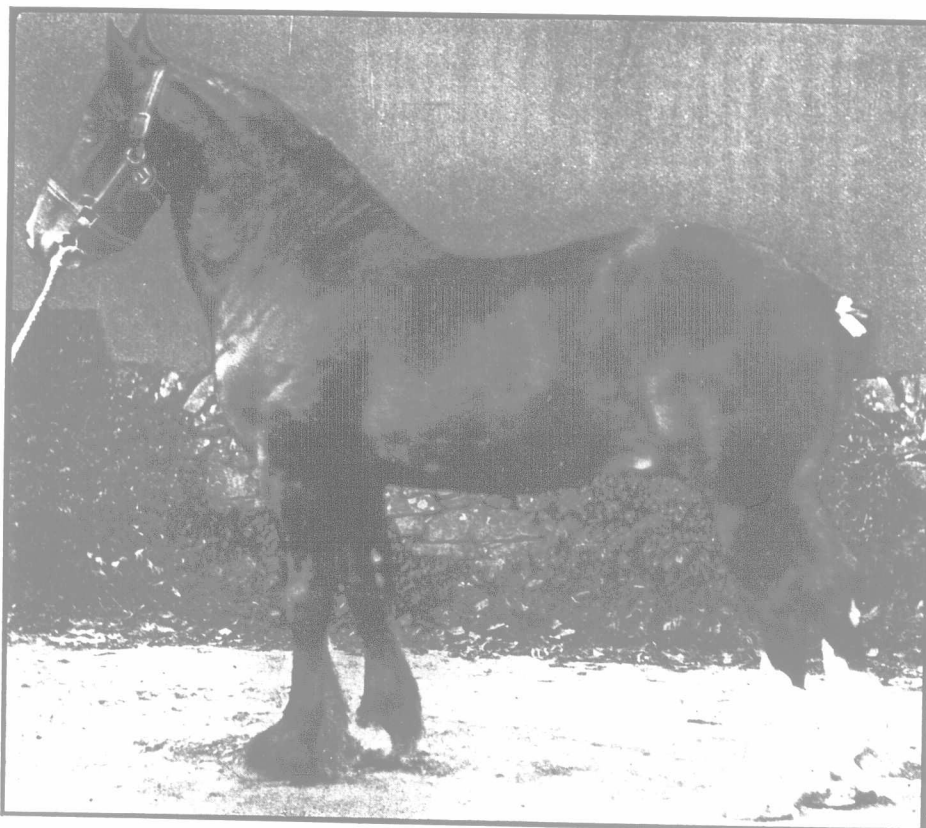
The box stall in which the foal is to be born should be thoroughly cleaned out before the time of foaling. Sprinkle chloride of lime freely on the floor and use plenty of clean straw. In warm weather the foal is much better out of doors.

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 believe the infection occurred before the foal was born.

Can the disease be successfully treated? Emphatically, 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.

By statistics obtained it was found that an average of sixty-six per cent. of the cases of Joint Ill 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 eighty cases. The vaccine used is very similar to that used in preventing the disease. The treatment can only be given by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. Call your



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., Clarendon, 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.

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 whiffle-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.

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 was too much. We wrote J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, who replied that it was entirely correct for the 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 cubic 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 mid-winter, when the storm windows eliminate the leakage of fresh air into the barn.

"In the year 1913 there were constructed barns at Fredericton, N. B. and St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que. At Fredericton in the dairy 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 splendidly. 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 cubic feet. This, when given the regular reasonable control, has given excellent 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

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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 grower. 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 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 lots.

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 similar plans. As this movement grows it 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 proportionately. 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 consumer 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 lbs.

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 1 1/2-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 Conover's

Colossal 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 of 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 besides 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.

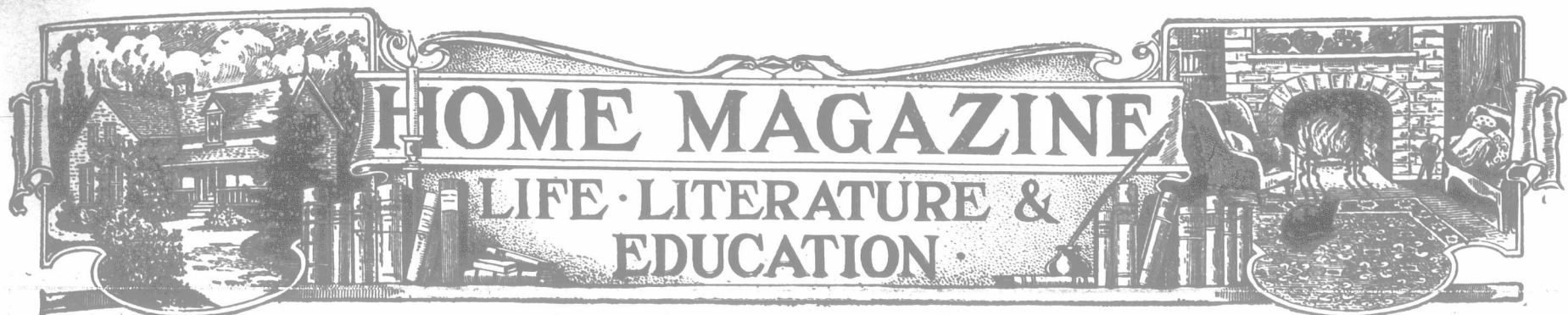
In preparing the tops for market, we pick into baskets and wash, sorting into lengths nearly equal and bunch in 'pound and half-pound lots. The tips should not be allowed to get too long. Cut them when they are about six inches above the ground or at the length your market calls for. If, as you go along 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. We use a paper about 9 inches square and folded diagonally. We place the bundle of tips in it having the butt ends 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 and if you have no asparagus sown, sow some this spring, it will soon be a paying, early crop and it requires work only when you can give it attention. 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 calyxes 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 concession made, which will mean gain both



Friends With Life.

By Edwin Markham.

Give me green rafters and the quiet hills,
Where peace will mix a philter for my ills—

Rafters of cedar and of sycamore,
Where I can stretch out on the fragrant floor,

And see them peer—the softly stepping shapes—
By the still pool where hang the tart wild grapes.

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

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

Stirring the delicate edges of the trees,
And shaking down a music of the seas.

Bring some old look—"The Romance 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 clamors of the past—

The broken dream, the flying word unjust,
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-you-please, 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 colony, 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 mountain 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 fallow, howl-checked, and callaverous.

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 Greek attire, and go in for artistic coloring. They array themselves in heliotrope, orange, and subdued greens, wear sandals, and loose, baggy

clothing, and confine their fowing locks by a simple fillet. The children are dressed in pure white, symmetrical, 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 colony 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 glitters 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 Locarno have a curious little contrivance for keeping their just-learning-to-walk babies out of harm's way. It takes the place of a nurse-maid, and has the added advantage of not being able to flirt with the soldiers. It is a kind of cage-basket without any top or bottom. It is made of willow, and is bell-shaped, the broad 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 infantile rage 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 along with him. Meanwhile his fond mother goes about her household duties with a light heart, and a swift hand quite relieved of all anxiety concerning her offspring.

When I was wandering along the lake front the other day I saw a baby-cage 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 apple—but of its cleanliness I can not say overmuch. The natives of the lake front do

not mind dirt. Although they are eternally washing clothes they never look clean. As the cherub in the cage was just inside a gloomy doorway, 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 shoo. So I carefully arranged them 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 filling 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 all the tables are occupied by English, French, and Russians; on the other side are the German and German-Swiss; and down the center is a row of empty tables. Conversation is carried on in muffled 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 audibly, and cock-a-doing loudly over some British losses. This incensed some French and Russians 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 family was effective, for they have given no more cause for complaint.



A Disciple of Tolstoi.

One of the leaders of the colony near Locarno.

March 12.

To one who has been side-tracked for two months, and whose limit of excitement 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 really going some place to see something was wildly thrilling. The reason of all the excitement was the return of the Ticino troops after seven months of strenuous military service on the front-

tier. As a grand wind-up there was a military parade at Bellinzona, before General Wille, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army. General Wille, by the way, is married to a niece of the great Bismarck.

Military operations seem to be booming now in this part of the country. Nearly every time we go out we see soldiers drilling, or see squads of them 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-the-way places in the valleys and the mountains. One day we could hear cannonading all day long, and, although we knew it was just the soldiers practicing, it was terribly suggestive of the real thing as they hear it in Basle. From some of the high places along the frontier they can even see the fighting over the border.

In order to prevent the Swiss soldiers from taking too sympathetic an interest in the neighboring 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 visitors, the city was gay with flags, and soldiers were everywhere. If the weather had been especially ordered for the occasion it could not have been better. It was just the kind of a day to hang around watching things without getting cold feet and chills in the back. We squeezed 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 rifles. But it seemed a long time before they came. Processions always do seem to be late. But amusing things were happening all the time, so we didn't mind waiting. Just a few minutes before General Wille and his suite whirled up, in their autos, a magnificent St. Bernard dog walked up the middle of the street with slow and stately mien, glancing from one side to the other critically as if inspecting the lines of sight-seers on either side. Satisfied apparently that everything was in proper order as leaving a great occasion, he turned and walked back in the same deliberate way, cheered by the curb-stone audience, but paying no attention whatever to the applause.

Then came General Wille and all the dignitaries, military and civil, the band 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 bayonets was a mile or two long. There was no doubt about the warmth of the soldiers' welcome home. They were greeted like heroes. Shrieks of delight and admiration burst out all along the route, and the air was white with fluttering handkerchiefs. The men all looked in prime condition, and as happy as clams. I don't know why clams are happy, but they are always referred to as being in the highest of spirits. I think any man who could carry a heavy military 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 possess heroic qualities. And all the soldiers seemed to be smiling. Whenever they caught sight of a familiar face in the crowd they would nod gaily, and smile clear round to the back of their heads.

As I watched them filing by I could not help thinking of the contrast between this parade and the glittering spectacle we saw in Wiesbaden just about a year ago when, with great pomp and

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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 good. 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 Master. 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 a lamb. 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 of heaven.

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." Again: "They shall be Mine, saith the LORD of hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels."

"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;
O 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 enclosed 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 thanks!
HOPE.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:
Name
Post Office.....
County
Province
Number of pattern.....
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
Measurement—Waist, Bust,
Date of issue in which pattern appeared



8605 Child's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



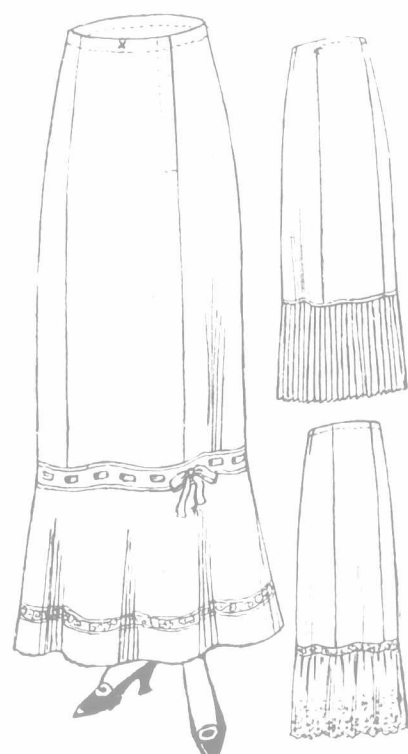
8598 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8549 Child's Empire Dress, 4 to 8 years.



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



8555 Four Gored Petticoat, 24 to 34 waist.



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



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.

leaves make a tender and delightful salad when served raw with one's favorite salad dressing.

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.

Another substitute is pigweed or red root, the botanical name for which is the aristocratic sounding Amaranthus 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.

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.

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 in the absence of early vegetables. Gather and wash a three-pint measureful of sorrel, and cook in a small portion of water until tender.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

As it is a tedious process to pin doilies and fine neckwear to a clothes-line, they may be partially dried in a bath towel while the larger pieces are put on the line.

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.

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.

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.

When ironing a lace trimmed article, the lace must be ironed first so that it can be pulled and smoothed into shape.

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.

Embroidered initials or monograms on

All housekeepers are familiar with the unpleasant way linen has of wearing out in the lines where it is constantly folded.

It is all right to use a very hot iron on small embroidered pieces and doilies, as they are not constantly in the wash.

Dancing in the Country. I have read the letters of "A Reader" and "Free Lance," and thank them for their interest.

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

Life is made more real and more earnest, rather than less, by proper times of recreation.

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.

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.

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."

Among the industries upset by the war is the manufacture of vegetable milk, which had been started in France and Germany.

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 "Eye-witness":

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.

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.

Japan: The military and vigorous presence Sun Yat Sen since the last two years repeatedly th with Japanese assistance from ernment has s Yat Sen.

WHY BEN

When General Wallingford was in the city, he was seated on the ground, and he was as to acquaintances impressed by for no matter soil from an was, undou pled.

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How to Attract [A paper on Donald before Bluevale.] To make a boy, begin v The attra pends very l disposition a family. Th farming con of the fami of their tin in other oc tial, thereo tractive to and mother gent and sy proud of th beauties an themselves inspire the l The man w the way th what a dog not be surp farm for a the other p father is er more likely Fathers young in s that they

Japan. The mandate instructs Chinese military and civil governors to take vigorous precautionary measures. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been residing in To'ki since the last Chinese rebellion. For the last two years the charge has been made repeatedly that he has been conspiring with Japanese officials and receiving assistance from them. The Chinese Government has set a price upon the head of Yat Sen.

WHY "BEN HUR" WAS WRITTEN.

When General Lee Wallace first brought his manuscript of "Ben Hur" to Franklin 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 in the story, and he replied, "Yes." I intimated to him that this was of a necessarily a very delicate situation to handle, and he agreed with me and assured me that he would rather lose his right hand than publish anything that would seriously offend a genuine Christian. "If it actually has that tendency I must know it," he continued, "and I should then promptly suppress the work." General Wallace once gave me an interesting account of the origin, or *raison d'etre*, of "Ben Hur." He said that one 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. Ingersoll, 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 Ingersoll 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 non-divinity of Christ was concerned, but that he was disposed to give the question serious study. After leaving 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 doctrinaires who might be unduly prejudiced, so he decided to write a history of Christ which would enable him to examine the pros and cons of both sides. For six years he worked assiduously on his task until he finally produced "Ben Hur." General Wallace wound up his story with the trenchant statement that the result of his labors was the absolute conviction that Jesus 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.

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 proud 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 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. Do not 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. Their 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 because of something the boys have told you. Even although they are your own sons they may not be quite blameless in the matter.

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 unconscious 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 mistake of planting flower beds 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 somebody 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-served popularity. Try to have such a room if you can—a room with a big,

solid table for reading and games, with 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 break away.

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. Let him 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 book-agents 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 orchard. 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 work. 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 aimless, 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 grown man. We can hardly imagine

how interminable a whole day's work 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 his profits 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 on the proffered assistance as a favor, 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. I 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 life. 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 develop 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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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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| David Harum | The Three Musketeers |
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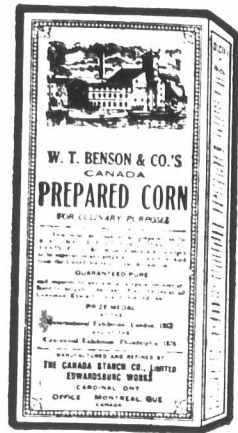
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games which require team work, and train the children in the self-control and co-operation so indispensable for their future success and happiness in any community. These problems are being solved by the consolidated school. By joining forces, several 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 better 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 his intellect. Let us wake up and insist 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 amusements in their locality. Youngsters like company and fun, and if they don't get good company and good fun there is a great danger that they may resort to bad company and bad fun to satisfy a perfectly necessary want in their natures. Good people very seldom give this question the importance it deserves. They look upon the recreation of their sons and daughters as something that must be endured but not actively 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 character. There is perhaps nothing that would have such a direct effect in keeping the boys in a district from leaving the farm as an organized effort on the part of their fathers and mothers to improve the opportunities for sociability and recreation. At the recent Rural Conference held at Guelph, Mr. E. C. Emery, one of the speakers said that the serious disadvantages of country life—lack of leisure, profitable return, social intercourse and time for play. In the 1920s the public playground has become

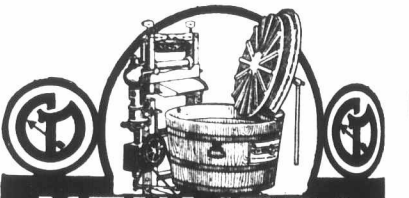
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It does everything by power, washes and wrings at the same time or separately. The wringer swings to and works in any position, in either direction, over stationary or other tubs.

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HER NECK MEASURED OVER 16 INCHES

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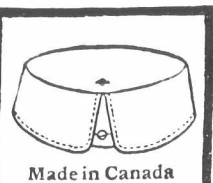
Goitre Sure Cure

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

We remove such blemishes as Moles, Warts, Red Veins and Superfluous Hair permanently by our reliable method of Electrolysis and assure satisfaction always. Booklet "F" and a sample of Toilet Cream mailed on receipt of postage—5 cents.

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his Paper

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 recreation centre. If tennis and basketball are good for the town they are good for the country, and if such pleasures 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 conditions. 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 attractive 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 does 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 through the meadow. Guard these beauty spots from destruction, for they will not only make your land more worth buying but your 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 indispensable 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 Ontario reserves are forming a unit to enter for service in the war.

Austria, evidently in fear of Italy, has been gathering a large army in the neighborhood of the town of Trieste.

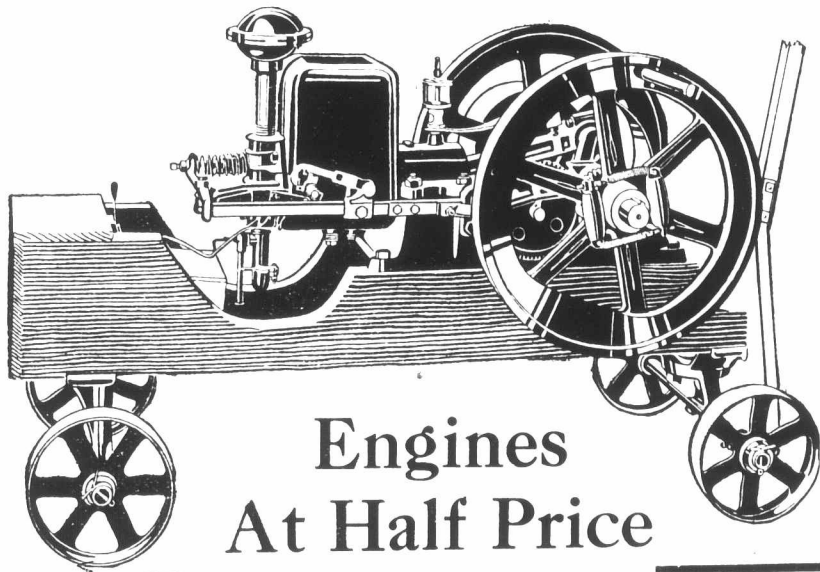
Contracts for steel for the Allies, to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, have been placed in machine shops all over the world.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand British troops are now in France, and reinforcements are being hurried 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 Fiederne King Max Payne, who headed our show herd last season and who is also a brother on the sire's side to the New World's Champion Fiederne Holinjen Payne. 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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TRUCK, \$6.00 TO \$10.50 EXTRA

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ESTABLISHED 1842 MONTREAL INCORPORATED 1914

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gium to meet the German troops 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 Mountain District, Equatorial Africa, have been defeated by Allied troops, French and British.

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

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

"The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."—This is the bulletin which, appearing from the War Office at the close of the week, set all London a-tune with admiration for Britain's Western Colonials. It refers to the battle fought last week in the vicinity of Ypres, which would have been entirely surrounded by the Germans had it not been for the gallant resistance of the Canadians at Langemarck. They paid heavily, however, 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 battle, which lasted for over three days, the French were roiled from their position by a phosgene gas, and then attacked by two army corps, estimated at about seventy men, but the Canadians held their ground at the point where the line was broken and so enabled the British troops to turn the tide of victory. At time of going to press, the battle still rages to the north of Ypres. . . . From the Eastern battle fronts there is little to report, but it is expected that by the end of the week another great conflict will be in progress east of Charow.

Sweet Day of Rest.

I walked slowly down the "big road" that Sunday afternoon slowly, as befitted the scene and the season, for who would hurry over the path that summer has prepared for the feet of earth's tired pilgrims? It was the middle of June, and Nature lay a vision of beauty in her vesture of flowers, leaves, and blossoming grasses. The sandy road was a pleasant walking place, and if tired of that, the hard, rocky grass on either side held a fair path, fragrant with pennyroyal, 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 furnishing a nesting place for numberless small birds that twittered and



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These points are gathered together in our new 48-page book, "Money in Potatoes." The third edition is just off the press.

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Send, without cost to me, your 48-page book, "Money in Potatoes."

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Made in CANADA

No. 25—100% O.K. Planter. No. 22—Automatic O.K. Planter.

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The big potato-growing countries are at war. Canada will sell potatoes to the world at big prices. Don't let the labor question scare you away from the crop that pays, even in times of peace, the biggest profits to the acre—Potatoes.

You can handle a big crop of potatoes. Other farmers are doing it with O. K. Potato Machines. From planting to harvest—every move is handled quickly by machines.

The crop goes in in quarter the time, and in straight regular rows. The O. K. Planter drops the seed on finely-worked soil. You get 100 per cent. stand and a field you can cultivate easily.

Bugs and blight are kept under easy control with an O. K. 4-row Horse Sprayer. Digging is done in one-half time and better with an O. K. Digger.

A big crop of potatoes will pay you the biggest per-acre profit you ever earned. Get our FREE booklet, "Money in Potatoes," and learn how to increase the yield and cut the cost of handling. The new edition is just out. Send for it.

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Made of Pure Copper are Best, Best!

Prof. Day of Ontario Agricultural College and most Fire Insurance Companies now recommend that farmers protect their buildings against loss by lightning, with a Pure Copper Lightning Rod.

Prof. Day considers our Pure Copper Cable to be a First Class Rod and his opinion is based on knowledge gained through years of investigating Lightning Rods.

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Globe Lightning Rod has been on the Market longer than any other Canadian Rod and it is still the leader and is guaranteed by

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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 Milly.

"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 everybody 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 gathered the vegetables for dinner and washed the children's hands and faces and put their Sunday clothes on 'em, and just as I was startin' to git myself ready for church,' says she, 'I 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 just 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 spring-house 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 o' '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 he'd 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, sweet 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 other day.'

"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

It gets the dirt and grease out of every seam, every hard-to-get-at place, in milk cans and pails.

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia



Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake."

5 and 10 cent packages.

Made in Canada.

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Dozens of things you wore last summer only need freshening, to be as good as new.

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MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Moorctown No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Moorctown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 16th April, 1915.

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THE PROOF!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right then, if you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself.

Remember, Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire.

We guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back. You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

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Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.
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THE

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-ris'n' 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 through he says, 'Well, Sister Amos, if 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—the lisp 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 it.

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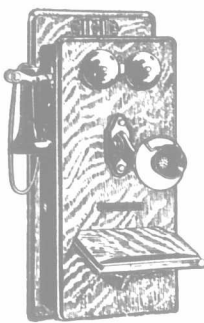
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Chiclets

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

"When you've lived as long as I have, child," said Aunt Jane presently, "you'll feel that you've lived in two worlds. A short life don't see many changes, but in eighty years you can see old things passin' away and new ones comin' on to take their place, and when I look back at the way Sunday used to be kept and the way it's kept now, it's jest like bein' in another world. I hear folks talkin' about how wicked the world's growin' and wishin' they could go back to the old times, but it looks like to 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.

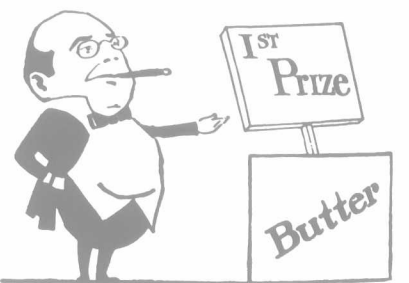
"I recollect some fifty-odd years ago the town folks got to keepin' Sunday mighty strict. They hadn't had a preacher for a long time, and the church'd been takin' things easy, and finally they got a new preacher from down in Tennessee, and the first thing he did was to draw the lines around 'em close 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 recollect 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 lasted 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. And Sam Amos, he says after meetin' broke, says he, 'It's my opinion that that man was a industrious, enterprisin' feller that was probably pickin' up kindlin'-wood to make his wife a fire, and,' says he, 'if they wanted to stone anybody to death they better 'a' picked out some lazy, triffin' feller that didn't have 'energy enough to work Sunday or any other day.' Sam always would have his say, and nothin' pleased him better'n to talk back to the preachers and git the better of 'em in a argument. I recollect 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 nobody could 'a' been expected 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 me work, and strength enough to do



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GALT CREAMERY, Galt, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

it. And when a person looks at all the things there is to be done in this 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 to make work for myself Sunday and every other day; and I recollect I used to be right glad when any o' the neighbors'd git sick on Sunday and send for me to help nurse 'em. Nursing the sick was a work o' necessity, and mercy, too. And then, child, the Lord don't ever rest. The Bible says He rested on the seventh day when He got through making the world, and I reckon that was in the 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."

I said, "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 than life?

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. Hart 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 three-year-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 816 lbs. butter in 361 days. We have several choice bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechthilde, and sired by Canary Hartoz, whose dam and sire's dam average within a fraction of 30 lbs. of butter in seven days, and his two grandams average 115 lbs. milk in one day."

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A Sewing Machine that affords more style, more efficiency and greater value than any machine on the market.



The Sewing Head forms the reliable and time-tested double-lock stitch, extremely high arm, well equipped with improvements and labor-saving devices. Improved disc tension, with automatic release. Steel forged, double width, positive four-motion feed. Improved automatic stitch regulator on face of arm. Automatic bobbin winder. Positive cam-driven take-up. Gear-releasing device. Self-threading shuttle. Oil hardened steel working parts.

Case—Solid quarter-cut oak, automatic lift top, stand, ball-bearing. Full complement of attachments.

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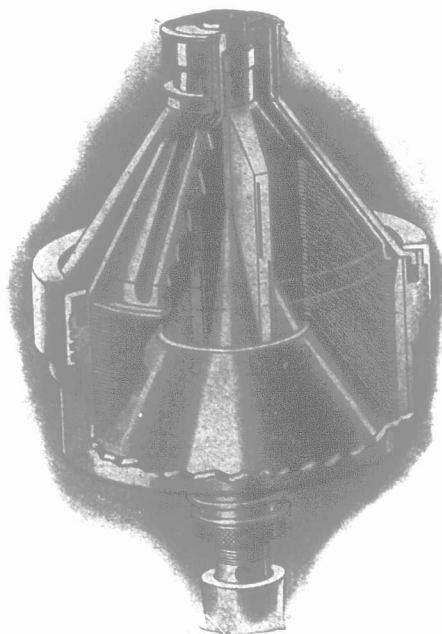
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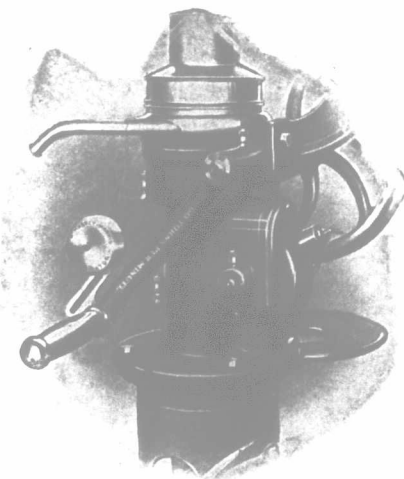
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Spray early—Spray thoroughly—Spray with a good Sprayer. Insects and worms are most prodigiously prolific, and it takes an early start with a first class Sprayer to get ahead of them. Insects do not confine their devastation to this year's crop; they injure the trees permanently. They are the worst enemy of the orchardist and the gardener. Make up your mind to get after these injurious pests and destroy them with the one, best, all round efficient Sprayer—the

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It throws an unusually powerful, fine, misty spray which penetrates into crevices of bark, buds and foliage where the insects and their eggs are hidden. The Aylmer Spray is used by seven Governments, has won medals and is made on the original lines of strength and durability. The outfit consists of Pump, 10 foot hose, complete; 2 Bordeaux nozzles; brass stopcock, and V, one long extension reel, without barrel.

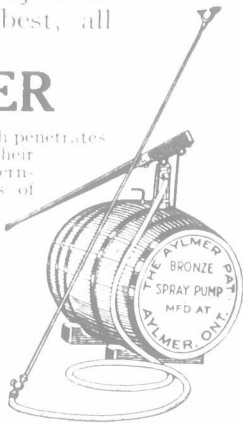
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AYLMER PUMP & SCALE CO., LIMITED
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TWENTY YEARS FROM TO-DAY

You will be fifty, sixty, perhaps seventy years of age.

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THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Write for Memorandum and Circulars

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 crop-reporting correspondents show that of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1914, 12½ per cent., or 20,247,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. At the rate of 1½ 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 38,353,000 bushels, or 16½ 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 85,813,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,400 bushels, or 20½ 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 6½ 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-merchantable 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 cent. (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 bushels); potatoes, 86 per cent. (74,165,000 bushels); 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. In 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?"

Pretty Cashier—"The men are beginning to count their change."

Triple Benefit Policies

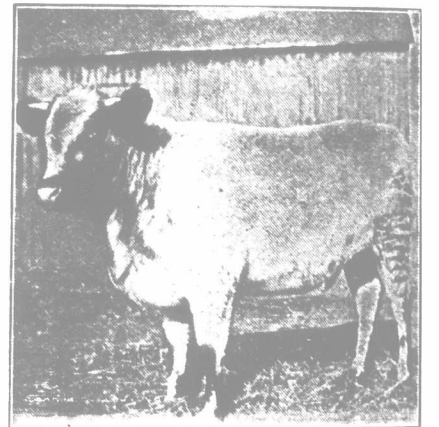
Protection Under a MUTUAL Endowment Policy the Company undertakes to pay the amount stipulated in the contract instantly upon receiving proof of the policyholder's death.

Savings Should the assured survive a specified number of years, the MUTUAL will pay the amount of the policy to the policyholder himself. It is like withdrawing savings.

Investment If a participating policy the MUTUAL will, if desired, accumulate the dividends for the assured. In this way our policyholders have withdrawn sums equal to their premiums with 3 to 4 per cent. compound interest.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

102



First-Prize Calf of Lambton County

Owned and raised by D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont., the well-known stock breeder. Captured the cash prize at Lambton County Fair, Sarnia, October, 1914, in spite of strong competition, and was raised on

Gardiner's Calf Meal

"The Perfect Cream Substitute"

Contains absolutely no filler or cheap by-products.

MADE IN CANADA

A trial convinces. Write for prices. We pay the freight.

GARDINER BROS., Sarnia, Ontario

Feed Your Land

And you will get BIGGER and BETTER crops

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

are rich in available plant foods—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. They will give you maximum yields at lowest cost.

Write or call for complete information.

William Stone Sons Limited

(Established 44 years)

Head Office: WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Branches: Ingersoll and Stratford

AGENTS WANTED

Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calf

Six months old from an 11,000 lb., 3-year-old cow. Also eggs from Buff Orpingtons.

JAMES ELFORD, CORINTH, ONT.

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 dead? G. N.

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 one flower to another and cause the varieties to mix.

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 underground? 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 excavating.

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. D. N.

Ans.—1. We think so. 2. No. It seems to us that A should bear the extra expense for his own convenience.

Where to Procure Sorghum.

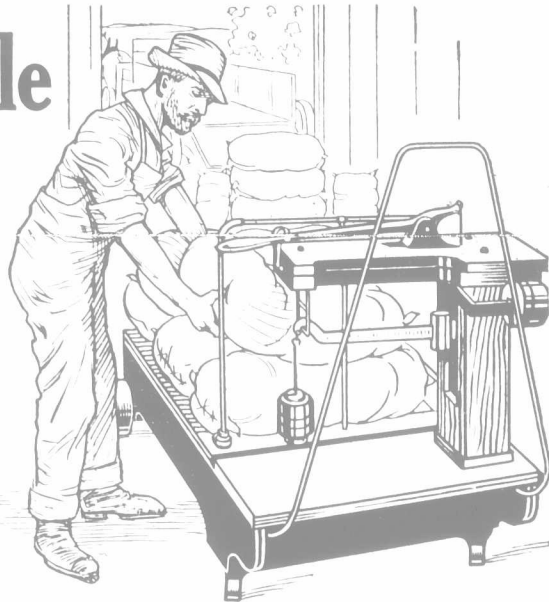
1. Having noticed in your paper of April 8, under the head of "Varieties of Farm Crops Found Best," that orange sugar cane is best variety, I would be pleased if you would tell me where I can get that variety.

2. How much is needed to sow with corn per acre? G. M.

Ans.—1. The article in the issue of April 8 relating to varieties of crops has been slightly misinterpreted by our inquirer. 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 sugar 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 firm. 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 pastures. Twelve pounds of sugar cane to the acre, sowed 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 recommendation.

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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 of a good scale every year.

Farmer's Truck Scale Price \$25

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

Equipped with bag rack, drop lever, ball-bearing front, swivel casters and handle.

No. 1171—Capacity 2000 lbs. by 1 1/2 lbs. Platform 26" x 34"—Height 11 1/2".

The Fairbanks Truck Scale

is specially made for use on the farm and weighs anything from one-half 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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ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG, QUEBEC, SASKATOON, MONTREAL, CALGARY, OTTAWA, EDMONTON, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, HAMILTON, VICTORIA.

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

ROSDALE STOCK FARM 6—SHORTHORN BULLS—6

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.

J. M. Gardhouse, G.T.R., C.P.R. Weston, P.O. Street Railway and Long Distance Telephone.



MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

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 Beauties, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up. 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 If you want a herd-builder of the highest possible individuality and the best possible breeding, visit our farm; sired by the great Uppermill Omega imp.; we have C. Butterflies and Lovelys. Marr Roan Ladys and Cindrolles, from 7 to 18 months of age. MILLER BROS., R. R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO. Picking G.T.R. Greenham C.N.R. Station. Claremont C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

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



Maple Grange Shorthorns

Presenting some extra fine young bulls from good lines and heavy milkers, and we have a nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of the best heifers bred.

R. J. DOYLE, - Owen Sound, Ontario



SHORTHORNS

We have a fine lot of young bulls and heifers, and a limited number of the best heifers bred.

G. Gier & Son, R. R. No 1, Waldemar, Ontario

HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER. Made in Canada. Compare all milking machines and judge for yourself, if there is any advantage in any system that the HINMAN does not offer. Price \$50.00 Per Unit. H. F. BAILEY & SON, Sole Manufacturers for Canada, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

SHORTHORNS. Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, - DENFIELD, ONTARIO. CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS. For this season we have some extra fine thick-bodied bulls. Pure Scotch and Scotch bred. Also choice Yorkshire cows. DR. T. S. PROULE, Markdale, - Ontario. Shorthorns and Swine. Have some also cows and heifers of some material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire cows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT. 6 SHORTHORN BULLS. 25 females, reds and roans, servicable, best type and quality, sizes, cows milking up to 50 lbs. Price reasonable. Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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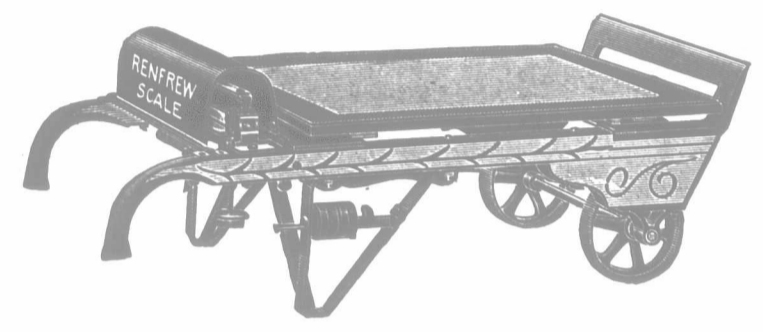
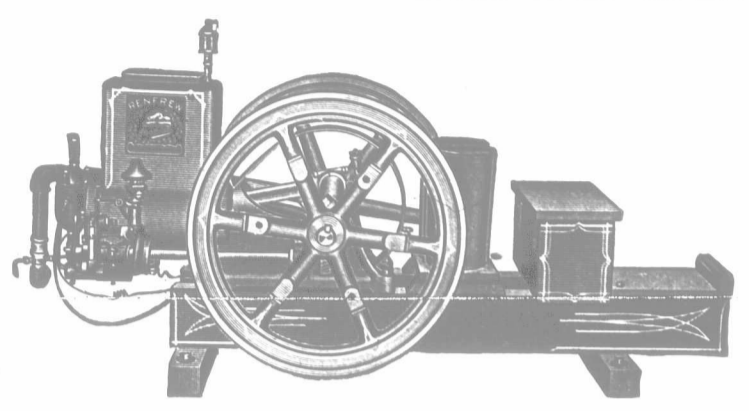
a price that will buy any of them of a kind smooth with any in the market or what you want.

FOUNDED 1866

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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 fly-ball 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.

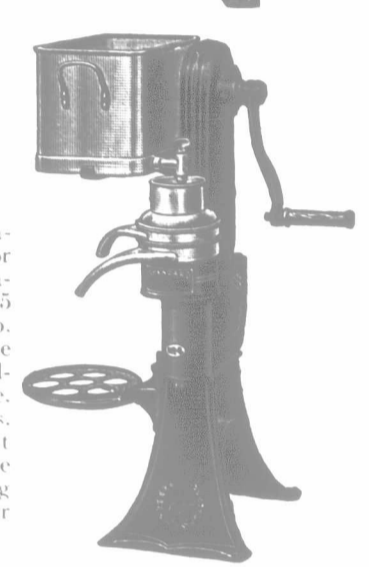


Renfrew Scale

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.

Standard

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 oil-tight 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. The 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.



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AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

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"Ideal."
Steel wire,
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The 20,000 Pound Kind Holstein Bulls

Fit For Service
SIRE BY SONS OF—
Evergreen March, 26,107 lbs. milk; 1129 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 24.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st 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. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario
There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping

Questions 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 branch of the Dominion Grange, unless you know some better association.
J. S.
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 you.

Continuous Oestrus—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 with it?
2. What is the cause of pigs eating boards and earth.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This is known as continuous oestrus, which indicates a diseased condition of the ovaries. It is not contagious nor 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 parturition would not affect the others. If they do not improve during the summer it would be wise to dispose of them. The cow losing her calf should excite some suspicion of contagious abortion.
2. Give them access to salt, sulphur, charcoal and home meal. Give them exercise, and outdoor conditions with a ration fairly well balanced, and they will likely forget the habit they have acquired.

A SPRING HAIR CUT

Fine and Fit for the warm weather.
Before the spring work begins clip your horses and mules. It will surprise you how much better and more work they will do. Ask for a
Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine
Gears are all cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard, they are enclosed, protected and run in oil; the flexible shaft is new style, light running and 6 ft. long and it has the highest grade Stewart clip-ping head.
PRICE \$9.75

MORE WOOL—MORE PROFIT.

The Stewart No. 9 Ball-Bearing Shearing Machine

gets longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.
You can easily net from 15 to 20 per cent more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleec smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a Stewart.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.
Price \$15.75
"All ready for the STEWART"

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

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO
SUMMER HILL FARM
Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs
We offer for sale, a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are.
Can also spare a few good heifers, Yorkshire hogs all ages.
D. C. FLATT & SON, HAMILTON
Phone 718 R. R. No. 2 ONTARIO

Ourvilla Holstein Herd The first herd in Canada to develop a 31-lb. cow. The only herd in Canada to develop 27 two-year-olds averaging 16.20 lbs of butter in 7 days. We have also developed 17 three-year-olds averaging 23.23 lbs. in 7 days. If you want a bull backed by Ourvilla reputation and records, bred by a 31.76 lb. bull, write us
LIDLAW BROS., AYLNER, ONTARIO

Holsteins—You are too late to secure a son of Pontiac Hermes old enough for service. But NOW is the time to secure a calf for next season's work. You can save money by buying NOW. Also one son of May Echo Lyons Segis out of 15,000 lb. dam. Get a catalogue for our consignment Belleville Sale, April 1st.
E. B. MALLORY, Box 66, R.F.D., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont. Breeders of High-class Holsteins
E. F. OSLER, Prop. Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. **T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.**

HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms
For Sale Cows and Heifers in Call to our Great Herd Sires Prince Hemeryd of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid Bull Calves.
F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

Holsteins—This time I offer a beautiful bull rising 3 years of age, whose dam as a jr. 3-year-old produced 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose sire is a son of Francy 3rd—butter 24.16. This bull's dam is rising five years of age and gives great promise for a 30-lb. record with next calf, which will be in June, 1915. Her two records, 1st 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. Caskey, Madoc, Ontario

HOLSTEINS
and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You are 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. Write or come and see them.
W. A. CLEMONS, Secy H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

CLOVER BAR
Sires From R.O.P. and R.O.M. Dams We have several choice ones, 2 to 10 months old, from the splendid sire Count 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 butters; 2-year-olds, 16.3 butters; 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 such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothide." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.
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HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES from high grade Holstein cows, heavy mothers and high testers. Our calves are all sired by the richly bred show Bull Mercena De Kool. We ship at two weeks old. Price \$15 each. We guarantee safe delivery.
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a grandson of King
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Plows
General Purpose
Closest kind of a
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No. 1 Red Clover	...\$12.50 per bus.
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No. 2 Timothy	... 4.75 " "
(Grade No. 1 for purity and germination)	
No. 3 Timothy	... \$4.25 per bus.

Terms cash with order. Bags extra at 25c. each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight. We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense.

Ask for sample if necessary.

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Seed Merchants
Stouffville, Ontario

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM


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Leave Toronto 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. daily

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Leave Toronto 9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily

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Highest Class of Equipment.
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Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario.

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4-inch tire made to fit any axle.

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Write for catalogue to
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Stock has just arrived. Beautifully colored views taken at the Battle Front, 20 for 25c, 44 for 50c, 72 for 80c, all different, for orders received this month only. Owing to increased duty and postage, prices will advance on May 1st, 1915.

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Prices and quality right.
For prices on sorted car-lots, write
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Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

Buy your plants direct from the grower. We have been in the strawberry business for years, and keep only those varieties that we know to be profitable. Write for catalogue.

W. WALKER, Port Burwell, Ontario

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Five varieties. Money refunded if not satisfied. For particulars, write to
W. H. TOTTEN, R.R. No. 2, South Woodbury, Ont.

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Hogarth's Patent Well Drilling Equipment. Good for water wells of all kinds in sand.
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"MADE IN CANADA"

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Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. "The Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application. All Ford cars are fully equipped, including electric headlights. No cars sold unequipped. Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. — Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue E.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Pure Copper Lightning Rod Company

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

High-grade Pure Copper Strand Lightning Rod Cables, Copper Tubes for Uprights, Galvanized Standards, Copper Cone Points Nickelled, Ornamental Balls, Copper Straps, Malleable Galvanized Dispersers, Ornamental Vanes.

Our cable is a woven strand cable of 36 pure copper wires, 1,000 feet on a solid wooden spool, doing away with all waste ends and faulty connections. Government Bulletin 220 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., will give you full information on the heavy losses by lightning, and showing what the Government thinks of lightning rods as practically absolute protection.

Our cable being pure copper and weighing over three oz. to the foot passes Government regulations.

Our dealers and their erectors are experienced men on installing rods, and by specifying our Company's cable it insures absolute pure copper cable and the proper installation of the rods.

Pure Copper Lightning Rod Company

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Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

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HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM WANTED

We are offering highest prices for cream from any point on C.N.R., C.P.R., or G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa. Write for particulars.

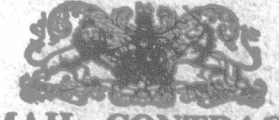
Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited
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Leave Toronto 10.20 p.m. Daily
Attractive Tours to
PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Lambeth (Howlett) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lambeth and Howlett, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.
Post Office Department, Canada.
Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 26th March, 1915.
G. C. ANDERSON.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Byron (South) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byron and London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.
Post Office Department, Canada.
Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 26th March, 1915.
G. C. ANDERSON.




MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 7th day of May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Delaware (South) Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Delaware, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.
Post Office Department, Canada.
Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 26th March, 1915.
G. C. ANDERSON.

FORD STARTER



Throw away your crank, start from the seat with a Sanibco "Two-Compression" Starter. Differs from all others. Positively guaranteed to start. Write:

GEO. W. MACNELL
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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for list. **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, on hand.

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 Please send me your 93 page cloth bound Free Book:
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1. The greatest single farm improvement known.
2. Increases profits—through daily touch with markets.
3. Saves loss—protects you against shrewd buyers, who take advantage of 'phoneless farmers.
4. Saves time—a dozen times a day.
5. Keeps the boys from getting "city-fever."
7. Protects family from tramps—a thug fears the phone worse than a gun.
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9. Relieves your wife's loneliness.
10. Puts you in direct touch with city.
11. Connects you with mill, store, and implement dealer.
12. Marks you a "go ahead" — not a "hold back."

Sign & mail the coupon today

MONTH after month, for years past, this Company has preached the gospel of the Telephone. We have told again and again of its place on Canadian farms—how it makes money in crop marketing—saves lives in emergencies—increases comfort and sociability ALL the time.

¶ And, as a result, 125,000 of the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of the Dominion are to-day enjoying the profits and protection of the Telephone.

¶ Ask anyone of these substantial farmers what led him first to instal the telephone, and, 99 times out of a hundred, he will answer that our Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines" was the thing that convinced him he could no longer afford to neglect this greatest of all farm improvements.

¶ No one who has seen the development in business that follows the telephone—no one who has ever compared the isolation of the lonely farm to the sociability and security of one that has the telephone—can question for a moment the need and value of this "Shining little friend of humanity." But hundreds of farmers—you for instance—have neglected to sign the Northern Electric coupon and find out for themselves how little the Telephone costs, how easy it is to instal—how cheap it is to maintain.

¶ Why put it off for another day? Why not clip this comfortable man-sized coupon right now, sign it and mail to us. It isn't as though you were obligating yourself to anything definite. For this coupon is just a sign that you are willing to hear what we have to tell you. That seems a mighty little thing to do. If we told you we had a reaper that would do twice the work of any other at half the cost—or a plow that would cut your work in two—you'd surely want to know ALL about it. Yet, here is the telephone—the most remarkable time and money saver a farmer can own—well, surely you want to know just what it can mean to YOU, PERSONALLY—don't you?

¶ The coupon makes it easy and convenient to find out. Are you ready to lead the movement in your township for bigger profits—safer homes—greater comfort and modern, up-to-date telephone service?

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"The Nation's Telephones"

The Emergencies of Farming Demand a Telephone
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Telephone—and save yourself these useless drives City homes have telephones—why hasn't yours?
 Northern Electric Company

Every city boy has a telephone why hasn't yours?
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