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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED 1860

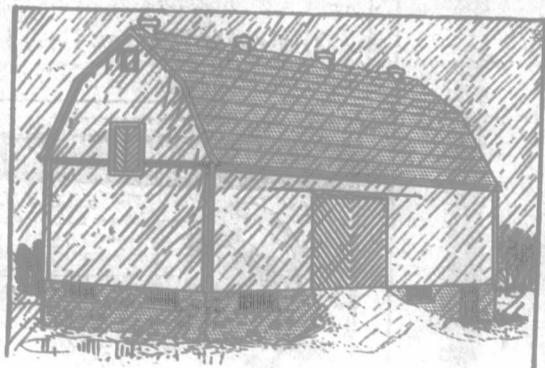
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

Donation Animal Husbandry  
Dec 31, 18

Vol. LIII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 23, 1918.

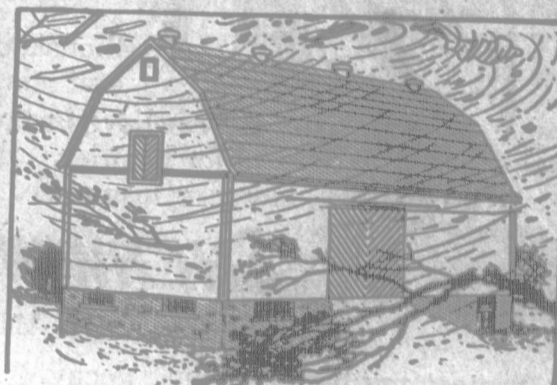
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RAINPROOF



SNOWPROOF



WINDPROOF

## The Economy of an Asphalt roof

The cost price of the roofing material is not the real cost of any roof. There is also the cost of laying and the cost of the repairs it needs from time to time. The sum total of all of these is the real cost.

While you may pay less per square for some other roofing material than you would for Brantford Asphalt Roofing the cheaper roofing will cost you far more in the end.

## Brantford Asphalt Roofing

is not made to sell at a price to meet competition. It is made of the most enduring materials procurable, and made most carefully, too.

The body of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is a specially woven felt of exceptional pliability and durability. It is also very absorbent, so that it will take a heavy asphalt saturation.

A special blend of asphalts is used for the saturation and coating. By blending hard, brittle asphalts with soft, pliable ones we get an asphalt with remarkable elasticity — a tougher and more durable material.

Any good grade of asphalt is a very enduring material but our blend of asphalts is exceedingly lasting, and it puts Brantford Asphalt Roofing in a class by itself as an economical investment.

It is non-absorbent, therefore proof against rain and snow—and there are no exposed edges or places where the wind can get under and loosen or lift off the roofing.

The cost of Brantford Asphalt Roofing and the cost of laying it is the total cost of this roofing. It requires no repairs. It is a permanent roof.

If you could go through the factory and see this roofing made, you would be convinced of its splendid quality. But it has already proved this by its record of many years of service on roofs and still practically as sound as ever.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is the real economy roof—and there is hardly any other line of goods that has had the small advance in price since the war that Brantford Roofing has. By enlarging our output and installing the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery we have reduced the cost of production and thereby offset to a large extent the increased cost of raw materials.

There are no large war time profits made on Brantford Asphalt Roofing. This company is building for the future and is maintaining its old policy of keeping up the high standard of its products and offering them at fair and square prices.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is easily handled and quickly laid, saving time and cost of labor.

If you have a barn, silo, chicken house, root house or other building that needs re-roofing, or if you are going to put up any new building this year you will be interested in reading our latest roofing catalog.

Write for a copy. It is free.

**Brantford Roofing Co., Limited**

Brantford, Canada  
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protect my home against decay. They prevent the rotting that constantly attacks unpainted buildings.

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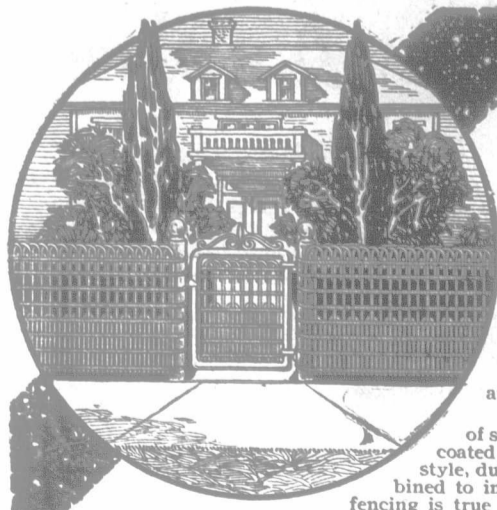
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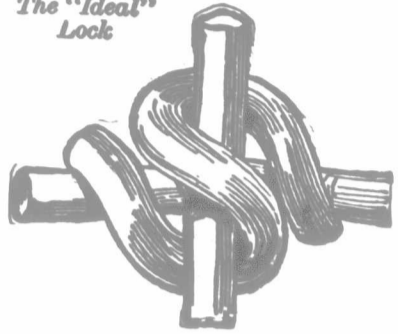
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QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES We have opened a warehouse and office in Montreal to handle Eastern shipments and correspondence. Ask our Branch, 14 Place Royale, Montreal, Quebec, for "Ideal" prices, freight paid to any station in Canada, east of Montreal.

We have a large stock of all styles of "Ideal" fence on hand and will ship all orders the same day as received while stock lasts.

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MADE THROUGHOUT OF FULL GAUGE No. 9 EVENLY GALVANIZED HARD STEEL WIRE, CARRIED IN 20, 30 AND 40 ROD ROLLS.

No. 5380 5-line wires, 38 inches apart, uprights 22 ins. Per rod.....	37c	No. 847 8-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 inches apart, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod..	63c	No. 1054 10-line wires, 54 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	80c
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No. 7480 7-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 5, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10. Per rod.....	51c	No. 9510 9-line wires, 51 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	64c	No. 11570 11-line wires, 57 ins. high, uprights 22 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Per rod.....	77c
No. 841 8-line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per rod..	62c	No. 1048 10-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 1/2. Per rod.....	75c	No. 831 8-line wires, 31 ins. high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Per rod.....	60c
No. 8410 8-line wires, 41 inches high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per rod....	57c	No. 10480 10-line wires, 48 ins. high, uprights 22 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 1/2. Per rod.....	70c	No. 939 9-line wires, 39 inches high, uprights 16 1/2 inches apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Per rod..	67c

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TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9; OTHER WIRES No. 12; CARRIED IN 20, 30 AND 40 ROD ROLLS.

No. 640 6-line wires, 40 ins. high, uprights 16 1/2 ins. apart, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Per rod.....	33c	No. 726 7-line wires, 26 ins. high, uprights 13 inches apart, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6. Per rod.....	35c	No. 930 9-line wires, 30 ins. high, uprights 13 ins. apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6. Per rod.....	43c
No. 6400 6-line wires, 40 ins. high, uprights 22 inches apart, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Per rod.....	30c	No. 7261 7-line wires, 26 inches high, uprights 8 inches apart, spacing 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6. Per rod.....	41c	No. 9301 9-line wires, 30 inches apart, uprights 8 inches apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6. Per rod.....	50c
No. 950 9-line wires, 50 ins. high, uprights 13 inches apart, spacing 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9. Per rod.....	48c	No. 1150 11-line wires, 50 inches high, uprights 13 inches apart, spacing 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Per rod.....	55c	No. 1448 14-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 13 ins. apart, spacing 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 6. Per rod.....	64c

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TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES ARE MADE OF No. 9, ALL OTHER WIRES No. 13. MADE IN TWO STYLES ONLY. CARRIED IN 10 AND 20 ROD ROLLS.

No. 1848 18-line wires, 48 inches high, uprights 8 1/4 inches apart, spacing 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 1/4, 2 1/4, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5. Per rod.....	85c	No. 2060 20-line wires, 60 inches high, uprights 8 1/4 inches apart, spacing 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 1/4, 2 1/4, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 6. Per rod.....	90c
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### Improved "Ideal" Stock Gates—Open Mesh

Made in the following sizes only:

12 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	\$6 00
13 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	6 25
14 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	6 50

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3 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	\$3.00
3 1/2 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.25
4 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.50
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12 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.00
13 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.25
14 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.50
16 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	8 00

### Supplies for "Ideal" Fence

Ideal Fence Stretcher, each.....	\$10.00
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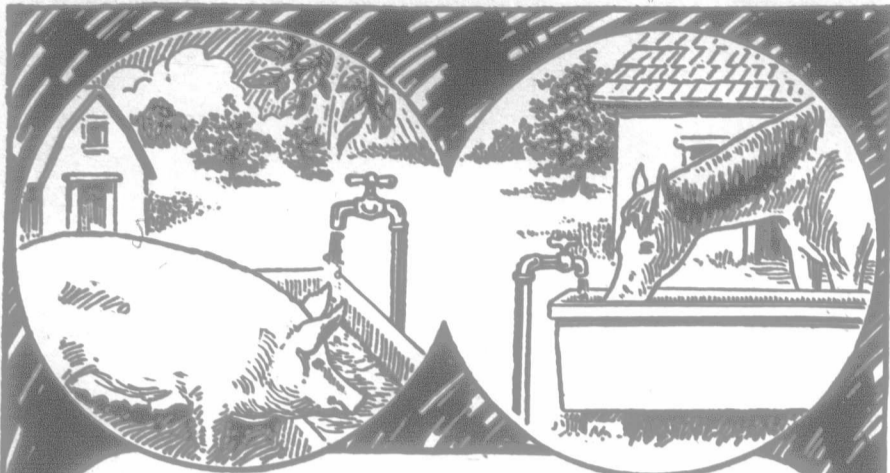
### Brace Wire, Staples and Barb Wire

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Just what you have been looking for. Costs little to install. Makes farm work easier.

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We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our Free booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank, which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

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**There** Nothing could save it. It would simply add one more to the thousands and thousands of buildings that are destroyed every year by Lightning. 1918 Lightning losses will be the greatest ever known, because of the increased value of the buildings, grain and live stock destroyed.

This country cannot afford to lose your grain and live stock this year. It is your duty to your country, as well as to your family and yourself, to see that every building on your farm is protected before Lightning strikes.

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The Shinn-Flat Conductor is made of pure copper wires, woven in the form of flat ribbon-like cables, 1 inch in width. It is the most modern Lightning Rod ever devised.

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Every Shinn-Flat installation is covered by a Cash Bond that Lightning will not strike, paid for by us and issued direct to you by a Large Bonding Company. The W. C. Shinn Mfg. Company is the only manufacturer of Lightning Conductors that ever backed up its goods and its work in this practical way.

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(23)



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**McCormick Mowers, Dump Rakes, and Tedders** have been too long and favorably known wherever hay is grown, to need description.

Every hay grower should become familiar with the construction of the new **International Combined Side Delivery Rake and Tedder**. This popular, economical machine has two duties in one—it can be instantly adjusted for rake or for tedder. It rakes clean, teds thoroughly, and handles hay gently. It is a left-hand-delivery rake, which means it can follow the mower closely and strike the heads first (not the stems). It does clean work, piling two swaths at once on the clean stubble (not on an unraked swath), for proper curing.

**International Windrow Loaders** are built to last. Pulled easily by two horses, they load uniformly, leave the field clean, lift hay over 10 feet, do not thresh off blossoms and leaves.

Hay values are high. **McCormick** and **International** hay tools, which put hay under cover in prime condition four or five hours after cutting, return their price, and more, to your pocket. Act early this year! The demand for machines exceeds the supply! Write the nearest branch.

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IN GERM PROOF TUBES**

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THE DELICIOUS NUT LIKE  
FLAVOUR OF THE FAMOUS  
ALBERTA OATS**

MANUFACTURED BY

**Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited**

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Write the wording of the above advertisement on a blank piece of paper, mail it to us, with your name and address, at 74 King St. East, Toronto, and receive free and postpaid a copy of our beautiful **20" x 26" ART PLATE "PURITY"**

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# The Farmer's Advocate

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## Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
1866

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 23, 1918.

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### EDITORIAL.

Swat the fly.

Plant more corn.

Is the farm garden in yet?

There is yet hope—farmers are organizing.

When the test came the English people stood behind Lloyd-George.

An early attack on weeds with horse cultivator and hoe is advisable.

Considerable relief is felt when the bulk of the stock gets out to pasture.

Eat more of the products of the dairy. Milk is one of nature's foods and is the cheapest and best on the market.

Every kind of weather appears to be suitable to the growth of weeds, which are persistent enemies of hoed crops.

Windows and doors of the house and dairy should be screened to keep flies from coming in contact with the food.

A large acreage of hoed crops half cultivated may not give any larger return than a smaller acreage well worked.

A considerable amount of grain can be saved by growing the pigs on pastures; besides, grass is cheaper than grain.

Older farmers will not have the same patience with inexperienced help that the younger men will, but patience is a necessity.

Careful planning and systematizing of the farm work will aid in accomplishing the task of greater production with the minimum of labor.

Look over the haying and harvesting machinery and make needed repairs now so as to avoid delay when the crops are ready to harvest.

Keep the fences, especially those around the pasture field, in repair. The stock will find the weak place if there is one, and once they trespass there is no end of trouble.

When doing the road work draw a full yard of gravel, even if your neighbor is inclined to go light to save his team. The man who tries to shirk when working for the township is the greater loser.

The expected reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is long over-due, and the top-heavy Department at Toronto is still maintained. When will they get down to business in high places?

It has been said that "Work never kills a man." Work within reason is beneficial, but there is a limit to every man's strength and ability. To over-step that limit even for a short time usually results in impaired health and a shortening of the period of usefulness. No man can afford to be careless regarding health.

### Why Farmers Are Organizing.

Considerable impetus has been given of late to the organization of farmers' clubs and other kinds of associations where the people of the rural districts can get together. Clubs which have been in existence for some time report sudden increases in membership, and new organizations have no trouble in adding a full list of names or securing capital with which to proceed. There is an awakening throughout rural Canada which is very likely to bear fruit and raise a banner under which political partisans will feel very much out of place.

When asked regarding the reasons for this movement, the President of a newly-organized club recently said: "We can save dollars for the members but behind it all is the feeling that we are poorly represented in Parliament. We want young farmers in our clubs who can foster non-partisan views and when we get them we can unite in the different constituencies and elect farmers to represent us at Ottawa. We have two men right among us who are vastly superior to the man whom we elected last fall and the time has come when we shall no longer go to the towns and cities for candidates."

There is promise now that the ideals for which "The Farmer's Advocate" has striven so long and ardently will be realized. The fact, that out of some 235 members comprising the present Parliament only 39 are farmers does not appeal. The personnel of the Commons includes 73 lawyers, 39 farmers, 23 physicians, 23 manufacturers, 22 merchants, and a small spattering of other professional men and artisans. The incongruity of such representation in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, which is known the world over as an agricultural country of the first importance, is enough to stagger one who gives any thought to self or representative government. How incongruous it would appear if a riding in the City of Toronto, Montreal, or Ottawa went out to the back concessions or side roads and selected a candidate to represent their interests; but it is just as inconsistent for the rural constituencies to hasten town or citywards for a representative who knows nothing about farming, and in nine cases out of ten has no sympathy with it. Representative government should be representative. Let the urban people choose the lawyer, the manufacturer, the physician, or whom they will, but send farmers to parliament to represent farmers, just as the manufacturer or lawyer represents the urban interest which elect them. The agricultural interests of this country are enormous and yet we only have 39 members out of some 235 who profess to be attached in any way worthy of consideration to the greatest industry in the Dominion. Some of these perhaps do not understand conditions as well as they might, so is it any wonder that the urban population in the Province of Ontario, for instance, should increase by leaps and bounds while the rural population has dwindled and declined?

The long over-due awakening has come at last. This new-born independence must develop and take on shape. This will require time but there are good brains and true leaders in the rural districts. If they will devote a part of their time to the work which lies ahead and temper passion with good judgment, the results will surely raise our national life to a higher level and make for good-will and prosperity.

In war and in peace, in good times and in bad times, there must be an equal distribution of hardships and of sacrifice. Everyone must do his or her part and do it well. Equal rights for all but special privileges for none must be lived as well as preached. The way to bring about this ideal is through representative government. The form will not suffice; we must have the substance of such government or the goal for which we are working will continue to advance far ahead.

Farmers' organizations should build on a firm foundation. Partisanship and creed should be thrown off at the outside entrance and not allowed to enter under any consideration, not even in disguise. Those steeped

in party traditions should delete from their minds any cherished memories of the past or hopes of political favors for the future, if they wish to become staunch members. If we get our rights we shall need no favors. If those operating under certain advantages, gained through corrupt methods or political favoritism, are deprived of special privilege and are obliged to compete under a system of equity, Canada will be able to boast of a happy contented and prosperous people and patronage will die out of our public life. Politics has been described as the "doctrine of good government." Allow matters pertaining to legislation to be discussed but banish partisanship which would ruin any club and bring to naught the earnest and unprejudiced efforts of those working for the cause.

### Herd Makers.

In the stables of many breeders of pure-bred live stock will be found a cow, still on active service, which has thrown exceptionally good calves and has made the herd what it is. There may be others in the same line which look just as good but when bred to the same sire fail to produce the excellence and merit that have been responsible for the one cow's retention on the farm. These outstanding cows are not all of the same family within the breed to which they belong. They differ in this respect but that does not matter. They are tried and proven. The owner is frequently asked to set his price, but when he looks back over the years when he has sold hundreds of dollars' worth of stock from the favorite, while he has realized only half the amount from any other, he concludes that his good cow is worth as much to him as to anybody else. Many an opportunity to make a name for the herd has been lost when a good offer for the best individual has been accepted. One or two hundred dollars on top of a common bid looks large to some, but what does it amount to when distributed over five or six of her progeny and perhaps some of the second generation from her. One of the best breeders in England once said that it required twenty years to build up a herd; how long then would it take if the best are continually sold off? Frequently a bull will distinguish himself and bring fame to the herd he heads, but he must be mated with first-class cows. The importance of good females in herd building is too often overlooked.

### When All Toil and Spin.

The Anti-Loafing law will, no doubt, bring into service a great many hands that heretofore have been idle except at meal time. It is to be hoped that the palms made white and tender through years of disuse and the protection of kid gloves will take on a deeper hue and a firmer texture. These words are not tempered with malice or resentment, punishment is not the aim. However, a fairer distribution of labor and toil, a greater equality of man to man and a more universal mingling of classes in the country's service will bring about an understanding of each other's hardships and pleasures that could not be accomplished in any other way.

Some people are dilatory, some are obstinate and some are downright lazy. With these the law should be severe and exacting. Others labor conscientiously at work, which, in their own minds, they consider essential, but which is not doing anything towards the winning of the war. They should be reasoned with and enlightened. There are yet those who consider that their standing in society exempts them from labor of any kind, and that employment would besmirch their good name and bring dishonor to the family tree. These should be disillusioned and made to see the error of their ways. At the time some useful and essential activity should be allotted them. Ideals are changing, idleness is becoming a crime in the eyes of society; the "gentle-

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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man" is now a respectable citizen who toils or labors in his country's service.

As we watch the automobiles glide along some busy street, or some well-built country road, we try to visualize the conditions that make so much pleasure and comfort possible. We see the inside of factories and wonder if the young girls and women toiling there are receiving all their labor is worth to their employers. The mind journeys down into the mines, into the forests, through the mills and behind the counters; here labor is essential, but is the raw material paid for according to its value? We see the farmer and his family toiling long hours for a living and perhaps enough to carry him over a period of inactivity before the end comes. Away in France and Flanders, too, we see millions of men fighting for their country; are they being amply rewarded? The mind journeys on but the questions in their entirety remain unanswered. One thing is apparent, however, that the greater the pomp and luxury of a few, the harder will be the conditions and trials of many. If some sister Order to the Anti-Loafing Law were enacted that would guarantee a distribution of what the country has to give in proportion to the service which each and every one renders, the spirit and morale of our people would increase one hundred per cent. When the rich deride and the proud disdain, the community is not healthy. Antagonism of class towards class breeds dissension and a breach of friendship which makes the road hard to travel. When all toil and spin, and reap according to the energy they put into the work there will be less class distinction and a more friendly feeling.

### Plant Corn.

The earliness of the seedling in most corn-growing districts of Ontario has left a breathing spell in which to prepare land for corn. Farmers should not slacken up on this crop for it is one that entails very little hand labor, except at harvest time, and when once in the silo it is stored away in small space and in splendid condition to feed. The seed, outside of the favored counties is not, of course, all that could be desired, but it should mature sufficiently for silage purposes. Sunlight, air and moisture are its chief stimulants and, while it draws heavily on these, it still requires something of the soil on which it grows. It pays to manure the

corn crop and cultivate it well. A reasonable amount of fertility and plenty of cultivation are the chief factors. The season is now getting late for any crop other than corn except buckwheat, which might work in advantageously under some circumstances. Where help is not available farmers will not go in strongly for turnips, but some succulent feed is necessary and ensiled corn is one of the best. Plant corn.

in the different classes. A work that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. If the exhibitors are not informed as to the weakness of their entries, so they may avoid those same mistakes the next year, then the value of the school fair is largely lost. Better to have fewer classes and have time for judges to give reasons for placings, than to so crowd the afternoon programme with events as to make the giving of reasons impossible.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

The earliest of all the ferns to come into fruit is the Cinnamon Fern, *Osmunda Cinnamomea*. This species is very common in eastern Canada, ranging from the Atlantic coast to Georgian Bay. It is an inhabitant of damp places such as shaded swamps, wet open woodlands, and the banks of little streams which wind their way through the woods.

The young croziers or "fiddle-heads" of this species begin to show above ground very early in the spring, and they may be distinguished from those of other species of ferns by the dense coat of silvery-white wool in which they are clad. As the spring advances and they expand into fronds the woolly covering turns to a tawny hue and gradually falls away, although vestiges of it remain throughout the summer, scattered along the stipe, (stem) and in little bunches at the base of each pinna (leaflet).

The fertile fronds are the first to appear, but long before they have reached maturity the sterile have sprung up and overtopped them. An examination of the crown when the fronds are uncoiling shows that the fertile and sterile fronds belong to different circles and that the fertile fronds really belong to the outer circle, though at maturity they are surrounded by the sterile ones. This exchange in position is effected by a sharp bend outward at the base of the sterile frond.

Only one crop of fronds is produced in a year, unless the first is injured or destroyed.

When full grown the sterile fronds are sometimes six feet in height, with stipes a foot in length, and they spread out in circular crowns like shuttlecocks or great green vases.

The fertile fronds are entirely unlike the sterile ones. They are stiff, club-like, green when young and cinnamon-colored when mature. If they are examined closely it will be seen that the branching of the fertile fronds is in reality the same as that of the sterile fronds, but the green, expanded leafy part of the pinna is replaced by groups of spore-cases. In early June the spores of the Cinnamon Fern are shed in myriads, the slightest touch sufficing to shake down a sage-green cloud of spores. At this stage a view of portion of a fruiting pinna through a lens reveals a beautiful sight. The multitudes of little spherical spore-cases vary in color from the deep green of the unopened spheres to the sulphur yellow or rich brown of the older empty ones, and many may be seen partly open disclosing the spores within. The spores are a beautiful shade of green, due to the amount of chlorophyll they contain, and in this respect they differ from the spores of most ferns which are brownish in color. It is probably on account of the presence of chlorophyll, which is a rather perishable compound, that the spores of this species, and in fact of all the species of *Osmunda*, must germinate within a few days after they are shed if they are to germinate at all. As soon as the spores are shed the fertile fronds wither and have usually disappeared by the first of July.

The rootstock of the Cinnamon Fern is larger than that of any other North American fern. It is shaggy with the persistent bases of the fronds of other years, and creeps along just beneath the surface of the soil. The strong wiry roots are given off on all sides, and many are obliged to penetrate the bases of one or more stipes before entering the earth. One end of the rootstock is annually renewed by fresh crowns of fronds and the other as constantly dies. If no injury happens to the crown, there seems to be nothing to prevent a plant of this species from living for centuries. That some are very old an examination of the rootstock will show.

Occasionally in a clump of this species one may find a frond which is half way between fertile and sterile. The fertile portion may be next the apex, near the base, at the middle of the frond, or fertile and sterile pinnae may be intermingled. This peculiarity seems to be caused by some injury to the rootstock which has obliged the plant to turn the partly formed fertile fronds into leaves so as to take part in the manufacture of food.

The spring migration is now at its height. Every day brings more feathered travellers from the south. Every day sees some species pass on to their more northerly breeding grounds. The bird student is on the alert to identify these passing migrants, these species which are to be seen only for a few days in the spring, and again for a few days in the fall, in his locality. There are several species among these migrants which are listed as "rare" in every locality in which any work on birds has been done—species which seem to be common nowhere and which are either comparatively recently evolved species which have not yet increased to a maximum, or species which are waning in numbers. Others are rare in particular localities but are common in other parts of the country. It is the hope of meeting with rarities which keeps up the interest of many students of birds, but I would draw the attention of bird students to the fact that more real scientific interest attaches to some new fact concerning some common species, some intimate study of its way of living, than to a glimpse of a rarity.

### School Fairs.

In 1909 the idea of holding a School Fair was conceived by the District Representative of Waterloo County, and the success of the undertaking was such that the work has been carried to practically every county in the Province, and has been productive of much good. While the scheme of interesting farm boys and girls in better crops, stock, and poultry, by giving them a setting of eggs, a few pounds of grain, or a package of flower seed, to be looked after at home, and the product exhibited at a fair in the fall was ridiculed by many adults, school fairs under the supervision of the District Representatives have gone on, and as a result selected seed is sown, better poultry kept, and more flowers are grown in many localities. Besides, the boys and girls have been taught to study the why of things pertaining to the growth of plants, and from caring for their small plots have become interested in the more extensive work of the farm.

In 1917, three hundred and two fairs were held in Ontario, which included 2,825 schools; a total of 59,329 plots were grown at home, and 68,862 pupils took part in the fairs. In 1917 one hundred and thirty-eight bushels of selected seed oats, 1,211 bushels of potatoes, 3,695 packages of turnip seed, 5,850 packages of mangel seed, nearly 16,000 packages of vegetable seed, 15,000 packages of various kinds of flower seeds, and 9,284



The Cinnamon Fern.

Showing fertile and sterile fronds.

dozen eggs were among the materials distributed, which gives some idea of the demand for seed and eggs. All pupils do not have good success with their crops or chickens, nor do all take an interest and profit by their experience, but if only a small percentage did so the work would be worth while. From the one pound of oats or five pounds of potatoes secured at the school, some boys and girls have now sufficient seed to sow the cropping acreage of the home farm. An interest in poultry and flowers has also been created in many homes as a result of the school fair. Parents, as well as pupils, have become interested and co-operate with those in charge of the work to make the fair of the greatest educational value.

It has happened on one or two occasions that the seed distributed was not of the highest quality, or else reached the pupils too late for planting to obtain the best results. Such is regrettable, and, while the intention is to furnish seed of first quality, a little more care should be exercised to see that such is always the case. The pupil immediately loses interest if the samples of oats, potatoes, etc., are of inferior quality. It must be remembered that most boys and girls have ideas of what good seed should look like, and really expect something extra when it comes from the Department. Poor seed tends to shatter the pupils' faith, and makes it difficult to interest them in better crops. Parents should take an interest in the work, and encourage the boys and girls to look after their plots in the most approved manner, and to select a choice sample for the fair. Parents are oftentimes to blame for their children not taking an interest in things pertaining to agriculture. Instead of giving a word of praise for good work done, or a bit of advice relative to the care of the plots, the whole idea is more or less ridiculed. This should not be, and the man or woman who makes fun of the effort made by school children is doing the cause of agriculture a great harm.

By all means give the boys and girls the best stock to look after and the best seed to plant. Encourage them at every turn. Give them credit for what they do, and let the work be as educative as possible, at home, at school and at the fair. There has been a tendency lately to run some of the fairs off too rapidly. Visitors had scarcely time to examine the exhibits, and the pupils had no opportunity of hearing reasons for the placings



"A Feller's at His Finest, When, Out Fishin'."

## THE HORSE.

### Insecticides.

Insecticides are used for the destruction of the various varieties of insects or lice, by which the various classes of farm animals are troubled. There are very many drugs which destroy insect life; some can be used with comparative impunity, without danger to the health of the patient, while others are equally poisonous to both patients and insects, hence must be very carefully used. Carbolic acid in a five per cent. solution acts well, and, if applied over only a limited surface at a time, is reasonably safe to use, but, as it is readily absorbed by the vessels of the skin, if used too freely, or over too great a surface, will, by absorption, exert its poisonous action the same as when given by the mouth. This applies especially to dogs, which are very susceptible to its action and from whose skin the acid is readily absorbed. Any of the commercial sheep dips, if used according to directions, give good results in most cases. A warm five per cent. solution of any of the coal-tar antiseptics also gives good results. Any of these applications require to be used at intervals of from a week to ten days, as, while they destroy insect life they do not destroy their eggs, hence must be used again when a fresh brood hatches out; the periodical use to be continued until fresh insects cease to appear. A safe and effective preparation is an infusion of stavesacre seeds. One ounce of the seeds is boiled in water sufficient to make a quart of the infusion. This can be used freely with impunity, as it is not poisonous to the animals. If the seeds be boiled in vinegar, the infusion will destroy the albuminous coverings of the eggs in addition to destroying the lice, hence a second application should not be required. A solution of corrosive sublimate, say fifteen grains to a pint of warm water, also destroys the eggs, but it is poisonous to animals in such small quantities that it must be used only by very careful persons, and care must be taken that the patient be not able to swallow any of it by licking himself or otherwise. Mercurial ointment (commonly called blue ointment) is also an excellent insecticide, but its poisonous nature also necessitates very careful application. Almost any oily or greasy substance well rubbed in is effective as an insecticide, but such applications attract so much dirt and dust, and soil the clothes of the attendant to such an extent, that they are not much used. Animals affected with insects are much more easily treated if clipped, but clipping can be safely done only in warm weather.

### Parasiticides.

Insecticides are also parasiticides. The principal use stock owners have for parasiticides is for the treatment of ringworm. Almost any of the insecticides mentioned will be effective, but the tincture of iodine, or an ointment made of one dram of white hellebore mixed with one ounce of vaseline, are especially effective. Either of these is too poisonous to be used freely, but in ringworm the areas to be treated are small, hence there is little or no danger. In order to effectually treat ringworm the scales under which the parasites are found must be softened and removed by the application of oil or grease, or soap and warm water, in order that the application may reach them. When an ointment is used, the first application softens the scales and during the second they are rubbed off, which, of course, exposes the parasites to the action of the application.

### Caustics

Caustics are drugs that corrode or destroy animal tissue. They are applied for the removal of warts, small tumors, fungoid growths, a form of granulation commonly called proud flesh, which appears in wounds or sores of low reparative power, ulcers, foot-rot in sheep, foul in the feet of cattle, etc. There are many caustics, as nitrate of silver, butter of antimony, sulphate of copper, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, etc. The above-mentioned strong acids are so actively caustic that they should be used only by those thoroughly conversant with their nature and are usually applied with a glass rod, or splinter of wood. A pencil of the nitrate of silver is a convenient and comparatively safe caustic to use, as, with careful handling, there is no danger of its coming in contact with tissue other than that upon which its action is desired. Butter of antimony is a favorite caustic with many practitioners. It is usually applied with a feather. It is a strong caustic, but for purposes for which it is too strong, it can be diluted to any strength by the addition of tincture of myrrh. Any of these caustics are usually applied once daily until the desired results have been attained. For the removal of proud flesh, two or three applications are all that is usually required, but for the removal of warts or other growths, many applications are generally necessary.

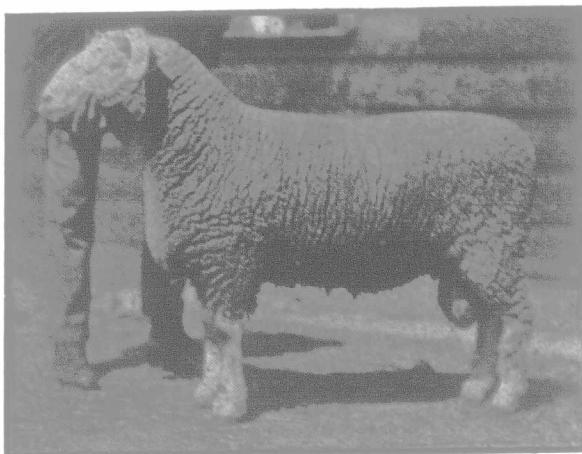
### Camphorated Oil.

Camphorated oil can be purchased at almost any druggist's, or it can be home-made. It can be made of various strengths. The usual method is to put an ounce of camphor into a vessel containing one pint of sweet oil. Place this vessel into a large vessel containing hot water, and keep it hot until the camphor is dissolved. This oil is useful for local inflammation and soreness, and is considered especially valuable for cases of mammitis (inflammation of the udder) and rheumatic affections. It has a soothing effect and also forms a coating over the parts to which it is applied, hence prevents contact with the air. It is also supposed to check the secretion of milk to some extent. It gives better results when applied warm.

### Collyria, or Lotions for the Eye.

A lotion used for introduction into the eye is called a "Collyria". A saturated solution of boric acid in distilled water, or recently boiled water, is much used. This is made by adding to the water all the boric acid it will dissolve and then filtering to remove all undissolved acid. Another favorite collyria is composed of ten grams sulphate of zinc, twenty drops of the solid extract of belladonna, and two fluid ounces of distilled water. A solution of five grains of atropia in one fluid ounce of distilled water is much used. When an opacity of the cornea (commonly spoken of as a scum or film over the eye) is present, a useful collyria consists of a solution of nitrate of silver in a fluid ounce of distilled water. A few drops of the Collyria are introduced into the eye two or three times daily by the use of a feather, or dropper often after bathing well with hot water.

WHIP.



A Champion Dorset Ram.

A Dorset ram which won championship at Toronto, 1917, for Jas. Robertson, Hornby, Ont.

### Horses' Rations.

Owing to shortage of feed, horses in England are on rations. The following paragraphs from the "Agricultural Gazette" give the amount of grain allowed:

In consequence of the continued shortage in the supplies of oats, maize and other cereals, the Food Controller has issued the Horses' (Rationing) Order, 1918, which specifies the rations of cereals allowed for all descriptions. Horse owners are urged to take every opportunity of obtaining and using substitutes for cereal foodstuffs for the feeding of their horses.

Horses in possession of the Army Council, all those which are used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and stallions used exclusively for stud purposes, are excluded from the operation of the Order.

Horses solely or mainly used for trade or business purposes are rationed according to the breed and amount of work which they do.

The maximum quantity of cereal foodstuffs which may be fed on any one day is prescribed in the schedules in terms of oats, but maize, beans, peas, or bran may



Rosette Lassie (Imp.)

A Shorthorn cow with a milk record exceeding 8,000 pounds a lactation.

be used in place of oats, quantities being equivalent to 10 lbs. of oats: 7½ lbs. maize, 9 lbs. beans, 9 lbs. peas, 12 lbs. dried brewers' grains, 13 lbs. bran. No other cereal foodstuffs may be used.

The maximum daily rations for horses not used for trade or business purposes are, brood mares 7 lbs., weaned foals 6 lbs., yearlings from January 1 to May 31, and from September 1 to December 31, 6 lbs., and from June 1 to August 31, 3 lbs. Race-horses registered with the Controller of horse transport for the purpose of the limited racing scheme, 13 lbs. per day.

Carriage horses, hunters, hacks, char-a-banc horses, Polo ponies, all horses let out on hire for these purposes, horses used in entertainments, and also those which are mainly used for any purpose other than business are not allowed any cereal foodstuffs.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Points to Consider in Pig Raising.

If strong litters are to be farrowed and the pigs kept thrifty and healthy, both the sow and the litter must receive special care and attention. Failure to furnish the proper ration or accommodation has resulted in unthrifty pigs and in some cases loss. Professor Tisdale of the University of Saskatchewan, outlines the following points which should be considered when caring for and feeding pigs:

1. The number raised on the sow will depend largely upon winter care and attention at farrowing.
2. Avoid over-feeding. A heavy grain ration must not be given for a few days after farrowing.
3. Select a suitable feeding ration from the feeds available and avoid any sudden changes in its composition.
4. Use as much skim-milk as possible. There is nothing better.
5. See that both sow and litter take ample exercise each day.
6. Sunlight and fresh air are prime requisites along with the exercise.
7. Avoid getting the little fellows too fat, thus causing "thumps."
8. Beware of damp quarters, sour feed and unsanitary surroundings.
9. Provide a creep and start the pigs on skim-milk and shorts by the time they are three weeks old.
10. Castrate about two weeks previous to weaning.
11. Wean when pigs are from seven to ten weeks old.
12. After weaning, be sure that the growing pigs are supplied with a growing ration, not a fattening one.
13. Keep pigs free from scours by feeding properly. Use raw linseed oil to cure.
14. Kill the worms by using either turpentine or a mixture of santolin and calomel.
15. Keep sows and pigs free from lice.

### An Acre of Rape Saves a Ton of Grain.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The farmer who can save grain in growing his hogs this summer is thereby adding to the supply of grain. It goes without saying, also, that he will get more profit out of his hogs. Pastures, therefore, are a very timely subject for consideration. In my opinion, every farmer who is keeping hogs this year should plan to lay out a hog pasture. The preparation of such a pasture does not take very much time, the crop is sure, and the hogs will grow lustily on it.

I prefer rape as a hog pasture, chiefly because it grows so quickly. A nice handy piece of land should be selected for this crop—if possible on a well-drained south slope. The land should be in as good a state of tilth as possible. The seed should be sown in rows about twenty-eight inches apart. This can best be done by plugging the drill so that it sows rows as near the desired width as possible. Three pounds of seed to the acre is a good rate to sow it. The harrows should be run lightly over the field immediately after the seed is in the ground. Rape, if sown in reasonably good

ground, grows very quickly. Under good conditions it is ready to pasture six weeks after it is sown. However, its growth and strength depend largely on the moisture in the soil. Rape, like any other crop, will not grow satisfactorily in cold, poorly cultivated land.

I do not believe in sowing rape too early, as it is a fleshy crop and therefore easily nipped with frost.

Early in June is a good time to sow. It should be allowed to attain a strong growth—say a foot or even two in height—before pigs are turned in on it. It is a good idea, too, to divide the pasture into two parts, so that the pigs can be turned into each field alternately.

Farmers who are not used to rape often complain because their pigs get scalded when pasturing on it. This is because rape has a stinging effect on hogs when it is wet. White hogs suffer most from this scalding. It is easily avoided by keeping the hogs out of the crop when it is wet or dew-laden.

It is high time that more of us got acquainted with the feeding values of crops like rape for hogs. It has been shown time and again by our experimental stations that an acre of rape is equal to more than three thousand pounds of grain when fed to growing hogs. Just think of that, and then try to think of the saving in grain possible by growing rape for hogs this summer.

Sask.

W. T. B.

## Summer

Reports from more young pigs has been in an is partially, if of last fall, in sow". The ex must be fed.

feeds are prov indication is th it is expensive, and cares for hi returns. Why pound pigs at f his neighbor w an equal weigh goes a long w a good deal de the pigs. Son of bone and m and finely-gro is a mistake to Roots in winter conservers and for the brood grain for finish

If pigs are given shelter fr venient to hav sequently a po expensive, nor The pen should that water will or type of pen so that it may serve as a farro during the fall, is use for one or

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Illustration l cabin, which m structure rests o Two by four-inc of the wall and The same size o use one-inch bo However, a more using shingles o will be more w illustration, a po a good circulation the temperature building were pla of pens furnish a hog cabin. Howe vided it will tur giving shelter to

It has been p able saving in gra or soiling crops. clover will save shotes. There a can be used for the most popula or broadcast an six weeks, provid minate the seed. at the Wisconsin proved to be eq an acre of rape w and a half of gr compared rape a in one trial the a was .87 pounds amount of grain f for the pigs on ra beans are believe per ton than rap heavily. At the rape pasture ma consumed 301 po The same numbe daily gain of 1.10 of grain per 100 pigs fed on grain, 100 pounds of gai can be successfull and is slightly s ductive Swine Hu to twenty shotes



**Summer Feed and Shelter for Hogs.**

Reports from many districts indicate that there are more young pigs in the country this spring than there has been in any one spring for a number of years. This is partially, if not wholly, the result of the hog campaign of last fall, in which the slogan was "Keep an extra sow". The extra sow was kept and now her progeny must be fed. The scarcity and high price of suitable feeds are proving a handicap to some feeders. Every indication is that hog feed is very scarce—at any rate it is expensive. It is the man who feeds most carefully and cares for his pigs the best who will make the greatest returns. Why is it that one feeder will get two-hundred-pound pigs at five and a half to six months of age, while his neighbor with the same breed of hogs cannot get an equal weight at seven months? Regularity in feeding goes a long way towards getting results. Then, too, a good deal depends on the kind of feed used in growing the pigs. Something which will promote the growth of bone and muscle is necessary, and skim-milk, shorts and finely-ground oats meet these requirements. It is a mistake to feed too heating a grain to young pigs. Roots in winter and grass or rape in summer are grain conservers and the aim should be to supply these feeds for the brood sow and growing pigs. Save the heavy grain for finishing the hogs.

If pigs are pastured it is necessary that they be given shelter from sun and rain. It is not always convenient to have pasture adjoining the hog pen, consequently a portable pen is required. It need not be expensive, nor elaborate, so long as it turns the rain. The pen should be set on a raised portion of the lot so that water will not lie in or around it. Whatever size or type of pen is built, it is advisable to have it on skids so that it may be drawn to the corner of the yard to serve as a farrowing pen or shelter for the brood sows during the fall, winter, and early spring. Thus, there is use for one or more of these pens the year around.

The accompanying illustration shows an A-shaped pen or colony house which can conveniently be moved from place to place and will serve as a shelter for two or three sows, a sow and her litter, or for six or eight shotes. It can be made sufficiently warm for use in the winter, provided it is placed on the sheltered side of the barn. According to "Productive Swine Husbandry" by Prof. G. E. Day, the pen is constructed by nailing boards to six joists, each two by four inches, and seven feet eight inches long for the floor. Beneath the joists are nailed three stringers which serve as runners for moving the house. A two by eight-inch piece, nine feet four inches long is spiked to the ends of the joists, having the bottom of the plate even with the bottom of the joists, thus giving a projection of about three inches above the floor level. The rafters are attached to this plate. A door may be made to slide up and down or else put on hinges. It should be at least two feet wide and two feet six inches high; for large sows it should possibly be three feet high. For summer use it is a good plan to have a door on each end, for the purpose of ventilation in the hot weather. A ventilator should be put in the top. This can be made by cutting an opening in a couple of the roof boards and covering it with boards which are raised a few inches off the roof.

Illustration No. 2 shows a little more elaborate hog cabin, which makes it a trifle more expensive. The structure rests on three skids, or pieces of six-inch timber. Two by four-inch studding is used for the framework of the wall and to this is nailed one-inch boarding. The same size of studding is used for rafters. Some use one-inch boards for the roof and batten the joints. However, a more permanent roof will be made by either using shingles or the prepared roofing; at any rate, it will be more weather-proof. As will be noticed in the illustration, a portion of the roof can be raised to supply a good circulation of air in the pen. With a closed roof the temperature becomes oppressive, especially if the building were placed in the open field. These two types of pens furnish an idea for the construction of a movable hog cabin. However, almost any kind of a building, provided it will turn the rain, would serve the purpose of giving shelter to the pigs when on pasture.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that a considerable saving in grain can be effected by the use of pasture or soiling crops. Some claim that an acre of rape or clover will save over a ton of grain in the growing of shotes. There are a number of different crops which can be used for pasture, although rape and clover are the most popular. Rape can be sown either in drills or broadcast and will be ready for pasture in about six weeks, provided there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. According to an experiment conducted at the Wisconsin Station, one-third of an acre of rape proved to be equivalent to 1,062 pounds of grain, or an acre of rape would be equivalent to a ton and a half of grain. The same Experimental Station compared rape and clover as pasture crops for hogs; in one trial the average daily gain per pig with rape was .87 pounds and with clover .78 pounds, and the amount of grain fed per 100 pounds gain was 391 pounds for the pigs on rape, and 439 for those on clover. Soy beans are believed to have a little higher feeding value per ton than rape, but as a rule do not yield quite so heavily. At the Kansas Experiment Station hogs on rape pasture made a daily gain of 1.09 pounds, and consumed 301 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain. The same number of pigs placed on alfalfa made a daily gain of 1.10 pounds and only consumed 200 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain. A similar number of pigs fed on grain alone required 371 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain. Thus it will be seen that if alfalfa can be successfully grown it is an excellent hog pasture, and is slightly superior to rape. According to "Productive Swine Husbandry", alfalfa will forage from ten to twenty shotes per acre. A test with red clover

showed that that crop would pasture from eight to ten shotes per acre, but it was recommended that the pigs be kept off until it was ten inches high. Rape, oats and clover have proven to be very satisfactory hog pastures. Whatever crop is used, the number of hogs which can be kept to the acre will depend a good deal on growing conditions. For the greatest returns a little grain should be fed, and the amount increased as the hog develops. It is claimed that hogs on forage will

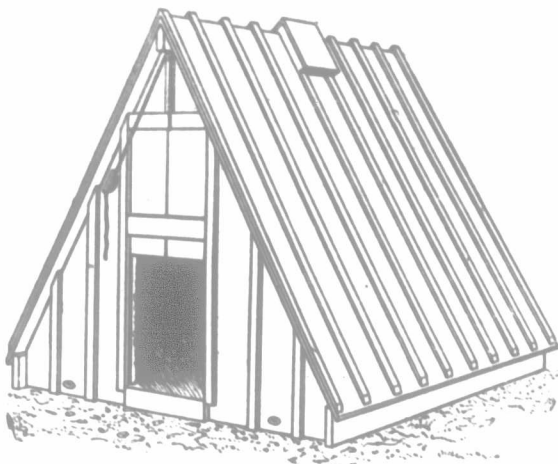


Fig. 1.—A-Shaped Hog Cabin.

make gains at from twenty to thirty per cent. less cost than with grain and dry lot feeding. Good results have also been secured by cutting the clover, alfalfa, rape, or other green crop, and feeding it to the hogs in the pen, but this entails a considerable amount of labor. Besides the crops mentioned, hogs relish a number of weeds such as lamb's quarter which are frequently found growing about the building. If no paddock is available, it will pay to cut a little green feed for the

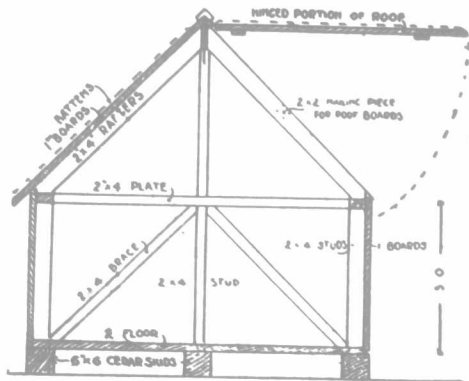


Fig. 2.—Portable Hog Cabin.

hogs, especially with grain at the present price. On most farms it is possible to fence off a piece of the clover field near the building, or a strip of the meadow might be broken up and put in to rape. A fence could be put up temporarily and moved to another field the next year if necessary; thus, while the expense for fence would be fairly high the first year, the cost would be lessened when spread over a number of years. Pasture or soiling crops for hogs is one way of saving grain and also of producing pork at the minimum of cost.

**Receipts of Stock on the Main Canadian Markets.**

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture issues a monthly statement giving receipts and prices of the various classes of stock on the leading Canadian markets. A comparison of receipts for 1917 and 1918 is also given. For the month of April 25,099 cattle were received at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, as compared with 18,311 in 1917, and 21,042 in March of 1918. The top price was \$14.50 per cwt., as compared with \$12.25 for the same month of 1917. The receipts of hogs in Toronto show a marked falling off in spite of the record prices offered. In April, 1918, the receipts were 28,557 as compared with 46,149 in April, 1917, and 34,372 in March, 1918. The average price for 1917 was \$17.00, but in April of this year the top price was \$21.25. The other markets, with the exception of Winnipeg and Montreal, also show a decrease in receipts. There were more calves marketed in April, 1918, on the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg markets than in the same month the previous year, and the number was more than double the receipts for March. The top price for calves was \$17.25. With the exception of the Calgary market the receipts of sheep were considerably lower than for the previous month, or for April, 1917. The top price for lambs was \$21.50, at Toronto, as compared with \$16.50 in April of last year.

Those who follow the live-stock markets will note the jump in price for cattle in the week of May 9. As high as \$15.50 was paid for loads, and two fourteen-hundred-pound steers sold at \$16.25. The ruling price was about \$3.00 per cwt. higher than the price for the previous month.

Don't neglect to salt the cattle that are turned out on the lower fifty. All animals require a certain amount of salt to keep them in the best health.

**THE FARM.**

**Who Should Pay For the Roads?**

In trying to answer this question, one must first consider the service roads in general give to the country or to the citizens of the country through which they pass.

Good schools and good roads are among a country's first and greatest assets, and, just as we find in the former the foundation of the educational and business life of the country, so do we find in the latter the foundation of the transportation system, which on this Continent, has had such far-reaching civilizing influences and has been the means of great development in a short space of time.

I mention schools purposely, for the one is hand-maiden to the other but, until a common education became compulsory and free to one and all in a general way, we did not make the progress as a nation that we have since and, not until toll roads were abolished, did the people realize what it really meant to the general prosperity of the country to have roads free to be used by the rich and by the poor alike with equal rights thereon, but the free use of roads by all who may or do use them, like freedom in many other things as we know to our sorrow to-day, entails an expenditure that we must consider and be prepared to pay if we are able to continue to enjoy them and receive the full benefit therefrom. It is here that the question thrusts itself before us as to, "Who should pay for the roads?" A simple answer would be the people, for they it is, who in the end, must pay. There are, however, various channels through which they can be reached without being unduly burdensome on any one.

First of all, I would mention the Federal Government which, in the past, has given such large sums of money towards developing the transportation system of our country as represented by railways, canals and waterways, but so little towards helping with the building of our roads, which after all is the real foundation on which the transportation system of the country must stand, and which has proven to be, next to man power, one of the most vital factors in the war. It may have been necessary in a country of such distances to give the millions that have been given to the railways, but there is no reason why the roads should have come in for so little attention as has been given by the Federal Government. However, the time has now arrived when it becomes imperative to give some aid to the roads, the people's roads in order that they may be able to sustain the transportation that they are now called upon to carry for three years of war has shown the limitations of railway and the great possibilities of road transportation.

Federal aid should be given with the view of helping in the construction and maintenance of some of the main roads between cities, towns and market centres, relieving the municipalities interested to an extent that would allow them to devote more attention to the ordinary roads. The same argument could be used regarding aid from the Provincial Government, for while admitting that they are already assisting, there still remains very much that they could do, which would not alone be a helpful benefit to the municipalities, but would act as an impetus for them to make greater efforts to bring the outlying roads up to a higher standard.

It is here probably that we should mention the amount collected from the automobile licenses by the Provincial Government. By many it is thought that this money rightly belongs to the roads irrespective of any grants the Province may make, being a tax supposedly for injury done and as such properly returnable to them. This seems to be an ever increasing source of revenue and should help materially in the betterment of the roads if used for that purpose. To this should also be added fees that may be collected from motor vehicles doing a freight or passenger business on any of our improved roads. Until very recently the cities have given little or no assistance to the roads outside of their own boundaries. However, it is recognized now by the Government and by most cities that giving assistance towards the betterment of the roads lying adjacent to the city; not only facilitates transportation but brings the producer and consumer closer together to their mutual benefit; for this reason cities should bear a share of the cost of the building and up-keep of those roads. In Ontario we find that nearly all the counties have now joined the good-roads system, allowing them to partake of the Provincial Government grants. I might mention here that most counties in going into the good roads system map out a program of road building that requires considerable money; this is generally raised by a bond issue.

In the past, many counties have made the mistake of issuing bonds for too long a period, the roads being worn out before the bonds were retired. In issuing bonds for work of this nature the maturity of the bonds should fall within the life of the improvement, thus insuring the tax-payer's value for money expended.

On the township roads, we find the source of the major portion of rural traffic. They are without a doubt the most neglected part of the whole road system and yet the most important. At the present time the statute labor tax is the only source of revenue for this work unless a grant is made out of the general taxes. The township road system is so extensive that the statute labor tax is totally inadequate in most townships to keep the roads up to a proper standard. It is here that I contend the effects of Federal Aid would be felt most, for, in assisting with the building and maintenance of the main travelled highway, it would allow the Provinces and the counties to give some much needed aid to the townships' roads, for, when we stop to con-

sider conditions as they exist to-day and as they are likely to exist after the war, in regard to urban and rural population, it goes without saying that after-war conditions will find the cities and towns over-manned, the rural districts under-manned, and one of the great problems will be to get the people back to the land, for our national recuperative powers will be largely governed by the manner in which we develop our natural resources.

The British premier, David Lloyd George, said in one of his great speeches, "that never again would the farmers' interests be neglected as they had been in the past," so let us try to remember that neglected roads means jeopardizing the farming industry, the most essential industry in our country, and while I would not go so far as to say that bad roads have been the cause of the depopulating of rural Ontario. I will say that it is one of the causes, just as I would say that good roads, and the benefits accruing therefrom, will prove to be one of the remedies for the re-populating of the rural districts.

There are some people who believe that, where a more or less permanent road is built thereby increasing the value of the property fronting or adjacent to it, it should bear a part of the cost of the road. This is a debatable point many believing that where a road has increased the value of adjoining property and increased the assessment, which, in turn, meant increased taxes on such property for all purposes, if the municipality as a whole benefit by the increased assessment and taxes, it should assume at least a part of any frontage tax that may be levied.

In conclusion let me say if we could only unite those different interests I have mentioned in a carefully thought-out scheme for the betterment of our roads as a post-bellum measure, it would not only be creating a valuable asset to our country that would surely follow, but it would be one sure way of providing useful employment for those who might need it in the period of readjustment, which will no doubt follow after Peace has been proclaimed. From an address delivered by H. Bertram of Vinemont at the "Canadian Good Roads Conference" recently held in Hamilton.

### Australian Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Five million tons wheat are stacked in Australia waiting for bottoms. The Imperial Government has bought and paid for the lot. Up to date their wheat cheques have run into £114,000,000. At the present rate of removal it will take five years to shift this surplus, not to bother about the three million tons surplus each year in the future. It is pointed out that while there is grain in the United States and Canada it is more economic to draw from there as ships can run three trips across the Atlantic while they run one to Australia. Silos are now being built at a feverish rate in all the wheat states to allay losses through mice and weather. But it is doubtful if they can go on putting up storage space, if the grain cannot be got away. Foreseeing this many

wheat farmers are turning their wheat lands into stock runs. Still an officer is here urging the production of grain. Aid is expected in the ships which are being built in America.

While the grain stacks accumulate the imperial authorities have contrived to get all the stocks of butter away, leaving Australia to rely upon her winter produce to supply her requirements. This she will easily be able to do as the year just closing with the autumn has been the most prolific for grass on record. The dairying industry is, therefore, in fine fettle and high prices are being paid for land and stock.

Investigation into the worm nodules in beef as to the cause so far point to the March fly being the host, but the research is incomplete. It will be remembered that owing to the nodules the briskets were "taboo" in Great Britain, though science admitted there was no danger to consumers. In Australia the worm nests are removed and the meat eaten.

A new disease in Australia, called X, which is fearfully fatal, is said by some doctors to be due to the bloom on fruit not ripe. This suggestion has done the fruit industry great harm. Other medicos say the disease seems to have some relation to infantile paralysis. Closer inquiries are now proceeding.

Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.

### Settling Land in New Ontario.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

That many men have bettered their conditions very much by leaving Old Ontario and Quebec and making homes in New Ontario is nearly everywhere in evidence in the Northland. That all should succeed is by no means to be expected. That many, however, have been greatly misled from what they have heard about the Northern wilds is also true, and often works to the detriment of getting the clay belt settled as rapidly as it otherwise would be. For instance, a man with a family of five children, the eldest now eight years old, and who had left some comforts in Old Ontario heard of the fine opportunities of the clay lands near Hearst, on the National Transcontinental. He took up some land about five miles distant from that divisional point some four or five years ago. He has some land cleared and seeded down; some more is ready to sow, but he is now working on the Government Railway and is moving his family to Cochrane where his children can have the advantages of school and church.

"Why are you leaving your farm," "Well, it is too uncertain about crops for one thing," was the reply. "Too many summer frosts yet. I had a fine, promising field of wheat last year but just before it had filled the frost got in its work. So have seeded down some and hope to get the rest seeded and leave it for the time anyway." "It stands to reason," he said, "that there will be these summer frosts. Sometimes some 'wild beef' comes our way. We waste nothing, even the head and tongue are used. Mr. Moose is cut up and divided among the settlers. A hole is dug anywhere in the bush

handy, a barrel is sunk and there we have our cold storage even in July and August." "Well," I said, "farmers shouldn't depend upon grain growing yet. They should grow hay, a few potatoes, and perhaps some clover seeds." "Yes," he said, "that is the safest kind of farming. But if you have to keep a team and buy grain and you haven't work for them the year around, what then?" The pioneer settlers certainly have their own problems. There are places where the settlers have gone in and their only outlet to the store is the winter road in winter, and the canoe by water in the summer. The Government is trying to reach them as fast as possible with Government roads and they are doing well, although one hears of some complaints as to how it is expended. Not enough results to suit some. Perhaps they would not have done better had they done it themselves.

The thrifty looking flocks of sheep in New Ontario are also an evidence of the richness of the grass and the good quality of the hay. Turnips do well, and with grass, hay and turnips considerable quantities of stock may be kept as there is so much range pasture going to waste every year. Feed stuffs in limited quantities would be within reach of the settlers, and they are much nearer in the North country to Western feedstuffs than are the farmers of Old Ontario, so far as transportation is concerned.

In consultation with a number of farmers who have been in the country for some years, they believe the line of farming I have suggested is the best for the pioneer to follow. On many of the settlers' farms there are quantities of pulp and cordwood for winter employment. If the settler has none himself, he can get plenty of work near-by, working for his neighbor or some company which may be clearing off limits they may have. This year the spring opened up so suddenly that many farmers were unable to get all their pulp wood out and this may mean considerable loss, as fires frequently break out and burn what is piled in the bush.

With the high cost of labor, farmers claim there is very little in handling their pulp wood at \$5.25 per cord on cars. Some were getting \$5.75 per cord, and even higher prices were paid, but from \$5 to \$6 was the range of prices this spring. In some localities \$6 per cord would be no more in net value than \$5 per cord in other places, depending on the overhead charges.

The cost of clearing the land is another problem these days that must retard bringing very large areas under the plow in Northern Ontario. Not only is it difficult to get skilled labor for this work, but to get any kind of labor, so that the cost of clearing land has much more than doubled during these war years. One would think that the value of good farm lands in Old Ontario where good buildings are already erected, where church and school privileges are the best, and where many of the city conveniences are found, should rise in value. It is a question if the settler who puts a commercial value on his time could clear even average land for less than \$100 per acre.

While farming is coming more into its own, it hasn't yet reached the place of profit to attract very many to it, judging by the prices paid for good improved farms.

T. G. RAYNOR.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Be a Leader.

In every community there is someone who is considered the leader, or is able to size up the situation and give an opinion more quickly than others. For every leader there are hundreds of followers. It always has been thus, and we presume it always will be. At the public school we find one of the pupils developing the ability of leadership. He starts the games and carries them through; he suggests new ideas for amusement, and if he is the right quality of a chap he will be of great assistance in promoting the welfare of the whole school. On the other hand, he may be so mischievous as to worry the teacher a good deal. In religious work the real planning is usually left to one or two. In municipal matters we also find leaders, although they are few in number as compared with those who act upon their suggestions but seldom advance ideas for the welfare of the community. And so it goes on down the line. Every organization which is started has had a leader; or, in other words, a person who had advanced ideas. All the professions have their big men, who are looked up to and highly respected and who gain an audience with the highest in the land. For many years farmers as a class were, comparatively speaking, without leadership. In fact, even yet some claim that they are looking for a Moses to lead them out of bondage. It has been said that farmers will not organize and stick together for their mutual benefit. The very nature of their work and the distance of farms apart makes it much more difficult for them to organize than for the labor men or professional men in the cities. However, according to the signs of the times, it will not be long ere the farmers will be organized from one end of the country to the other and will then be able to demand their rights. In the past year or two farmers' clubs have sprung up all over the Province, until now in some Counties practically every farmer belongs to a club. In looking over the membership of some of these clubs it will be noticed that a large percentage are young men. This is indeed a healthy sign. From these clubs will rise men who will champion the cause of agriculture as it has never been championed before in parliament and elsewhere. The rank and file of the farmers will have confidence in these leaders, will rally to the support of a

better agriculture, and demand the recognition of the farm by those governing the state.

While many of the clubs were primarily organized for economic reasons, they are developing into a training school for leadership. At some of these farmers' clubs young men hear their own voices in public for the first time. While the first speech may be but a few faltering sentences, they are not discouraged but try again and as time goes on they become acceptable speakers. They are also thinkers and at the same time have the ambition and energy to put their ideas and thoughts into action. It is these young men who are going to bring about better conditions on the farms of this country. Leaders are developing in every community and when these men get together they will evolve a policy which will be beneficial to and in the interests of agriculturalists.

### Banks and the Young Farmer.

That Canadian banks have not, in the past, taken a very live interest in the difficulties of the farmer is a matter which gives cause only for regret. Very little special attention has been paid to a cultivation of the farmer's business and, although a thoroughly contented farming community is an absolute necessity in a typically agricultural country like Canada, farmers have not, heretofore, had cause to be as contented as they should, if their interests, as paramount in the country were thoroughly guarded.

In the older sections of Canada this discontent has been shown by a steady decrease in the rural population, and so far has rural depopulation proceeded in some sections, and so seriously has this depletion affected our basic industry as to present a problem which vitally affects our national welfare. Much, if not all, of this dissatisfaction in the mind of the farmer resolves itself, in the final analysis, into a question of money, or, reward for service performed. The banks, as the great guiding force of any country wherever financial or industrial conditions are concerned, owe it to themselves and to the nation to endeavor to solve such problems as the one which we call our "rural problem," and should

use every method consistent with fair dealing and consideration to gain the trust and confidence of the farmer.

Even were the past attitude of most of our banks toward the farmer interpreted very generously, it could scarcely be said that the farmer has been treated as considerably as the industrial owners centred in our cities and towns. Canadian banking methods have been built up and modelled upon a plan which would satisfy the needs of these urban industries. In other words, they have not possessed a laxity or pliability which would enable a bank manager, even though he were disposed to do so, to give special consideration to an industry whose problems were different from those of the majority. For it must be plain to all that the farmer's problems are different from those of the manufacturer, just as he himself is different from the manufacturer.

Banks have not cultivated the farmer's business except as they have opened branches here and there in rural districts where the farmer's money has been deposited and where upon the same terms as would be meted out to a manufacturer, irrespective of the nature of the two businesses, loans might occasionally be negotiated. Both banker and farmer would be incalculably benefited by a greater appreciation of each other's worth as a business proposition, to say nothing of the betterment of national welfare which must inevitably result when the primary industry and the great financial institutions of a country can work harmoniously together for mutual benefit.

Much of the seriousness of our so-called rural problem has been ascribed by various writers and speakers to a belief that the boys and girls who grow up on the farms do not find country life on the farm sufficiently attractive to induce them to stay there all their lives. Very often, parents do not realize the longing of young folks for something of their own. It is no small satisfaction to a farm boy or girl who really likes the country, if it could be made attractive enough, to own and care for a calf or a pig or, say, a colt. Too often the children are given something to raise but when it comes to selling it, dad takes the money and the children lose interest in the farm. It is not surprising, therefore, to see these boys and girls going to the cities where they claim

they can earn more where the trouble is with a thin vein where work is made.

Not all farm work, but there is who could, if content on the farm, guiding the growth and animal production problem consists in a contented spirit, by so doing with the problem.

It is a matter those interested in terest in this big the direction of the fessed, there app taking very decid the "Canadian Ba appears to think the solution of thi girl to stay on th interested in farm in this direction t money for the er and calf clubs, an sentatives in East tion about the or our pleasure to pa reading this depar

Last year, it wi a "Canadian Ban raising of pigs an but it was necess ture at Ottawa to

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If you wish t can get a very goo these methods ar light. Of course, hundred or more ing lenses upon th We are only ind tutes, as it is ou our readers money these commercial purposes. What that they are not tion. No matter amateur lens, or must be careful position and the

they can earn money that they can call their own, and where the troubles of life are more or less glossed over with a thin veneer of gaiety and irresponsibility and where work is made easier by shorter hours.

Not all farm boys and girls are suited for farm work, but there are hundreds now in towns and cities who could, if conditions were favorable for their happiness on the farms, do their best work in the country, guiding the growth of crops and improving the animals and animal products of the farms. Whether all of the problem consists in keeping the boy and girl on the farm in a contented spirit is not for us to say, but, undoubtedly, by so doing we would be reaching toward the root of the problem.

It is a matter for considerable gratification to all those interested in agriculture that at least a ray of interest in this big problem seems to be emanating from the direction of the banks. At present, it must be confessed, there appears to be only one bank which is taking very decided steps in this direction aside from the "Canadian Bankers' Competition." This bank, too, appears to think that they can most effectually help in the solution of this problem by encouraging the boy and girl to stay on the farm or at least to become vitally interested in farm work. As a part of their activities in this direction they are appropriating certain sums of money for the encouragement of boys' and girls' pig and calf clubs, and from one of the Agricultural Representatives in Eastern Ontario we have secured information about the organization of these clubs, which it is our pleasure to pass on to all who may be interested in reading this department.

Last year, it will be remembered, there was conducted a "Canadian Bankers' Competition" to encourage the raising of pigs and calves by the farm boys and girls, but it was necessary for the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to furnish half of the money required

in order to induce the Canadian Bankers' Association to take up this work. This year this competition is being continued, and bank managers may, at their discretion, hold the competition in connection with either the rural school fairs or the agricultural society in their districts.

The club to which reference is made here is in the Township of Sebastopol, Renfrew County, and the principle followed is to loan money to individual members of the club for the purpose of buying pigs.

Each club member pays a membership fee of fifty cents, which is used to cover any losses that may occur, and if no losses are experienced the membership fee goes back to the members. A small committee of three has been appointed whose duty it is to assist the bank manager in admitting members to the club and in securing applications for membership. Any child may become a member who is old enough to take care of a pig and who will do so, in the opinion of the committee. There is, of course, an age limit, between 10 and 18 years, but it will be readily seen that these limits are sufficiently wide to admit everyone who would make application.

The bank furnishes, or loans, to the individual member, sufficient money at six per cent. interest to purchase 2 pigs, one of them to be raised and sold for meat, and the other a gilt which will be kept and a litter raised the next year. The meat pigs will cost about six dollars each if purchased this month, and the gilts will cost about ten dollars. Pure-bred Berkshires are advised by the bank, but if a member prefers some other breed, no objections will be made. The pigs are to be bought when they are about six weeks of age so that interest will not have to be paid on a large amount of money and, besides, the boys and girls will have the opportunity of raising and caring for them during practically all of their lifetime.

If the majority of the members wish it, the bank will buy enough pigs for all the members and bring them to some central point where they can be distributed among the members, each boy or girl choosing his or her pigs by lot. The member then gives a promissory note to the bank and becomes the owner of his or her animals. It will be noticed that interest at six per cent. is charged by the bank for the money loaned, and in this way there is no gratuity connected with the matter; strict business principles are followed, and the members are trained in the proper way of dealing with a bank. This in itself will serve eventually as not the least of the benefits to be derived from the membership in the club.

And what about the parents? Are they to be allowed to claim any of the money? No. Provision is made for that, because the money received for the meat pig sold in the fall is to be used to repay the bank for the money loaned by them, and, as for the rest, parents must first consent to their boys and girls entering the club, and they must also waive all claims to ownership of the pig that is kept, or any profit that may be made. The club members agree to take care of the pigs themselves, and to keep a careful record of all feed.

We do not know what the bank has in mind with regard to the sow and her litter the second year, but the boys and girls will have a chance to really own something, and there is every reason to believe that if pig clubs were more numerous they would do a great deal of good and, to say the least, would be mutually helpful to all concerned. Such clubs have been very common in the United States for years; in fact, so interested are American bankers in agriculture and the prosperity of farmers that the American Bankers' Association has an Agricultural Committee which publishes monthly an excellent little paper called "The Banker Farmer."

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Eliminating Glare.

Some months ago a provision was written into the Ontario Statutes by which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province could put into effect by proclamation a regulation that was summed up in the following words: "It shall be unlawful to carry on a motor vehicle any lighting device of over four-candle power equipped with a reflector, unless the same shall be so designed, deflected or arranged that no portion of the beam of reflected light when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamp shall rise above 42 inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands." It will be welcome news to motorists that the Provincial Government has given up the idea of putting this legislation into effect for the time being. We say that this information will be welcome because we know that the average automobile owner does not wish to go to any additional expense in buying special lenses. It is to be hoped, however, that drivers and owners will so conduct their cars that there will never again be a demand for any device intended to deflect or diffuse the light from the head lamps. If each motorist would turn off his head lights and put on his dimmers when approaching any vehicle, or if he would slow down, thus reducing the light in certain small cars, the public would not make a demand for restrictive legislation.

You are, no doubt, familiar with the fact that the dazzling glare of motor head lights comes as a result of the direct beams thrown by the reflectors. These direct beams exercise a confusing and blinding effect upon pedestrians. Every driver of a vehicle desires maximum safety, and this is not difficult to attain in the day time although hard of achievement at night. Our own idea is that a very severe penalty should be imposed upon any person who refrains from using dim lights, and going slow while approaching and passing pedestrians or vehicles. If you are anxious to contribute to your own comfort and that of the "other fellow," we would suggest that you have your head lights bent so that they will not throw light higher than 42 inches at a distance 75 feet in front of your car. We are recommending this in cases where no effort will be made by special devices to diffuse or deflect the light. If you are willing, however, despite the present leniency of the Government, to put on a special contrivance, you will be glad to read the different methods of control that have been perfected. A very simple method is to frost over one-half of the bulb, or cover it with a shield. This has the effect of cutting down the light under proper focusing. Painting part of the bulb also has a reducing effect. Then again there is a system by which a piece of irregularly-shaped glass can be put over the upper half of the bulb or over all of it, the direct beams of light being thus robbed of their glare.

If you wish to operate upon the plain glass you can get a very good effect by frosting or stippling. Both these methods are simple ideas for cutting down the light. Of course, you will understand that there are a hundred or more different types of diffusing or deflecting lenses upon the market which any motorist can buy. We are only indicating what might be called substitutes, as it is our purpose at all times to try to save our readers money. We have not a word to say against these commercial lenses, as they are all serving good purposes. What we wish to emphasize, however, is that they are not absolutely necessary for glare elimination. No matter whether you use an altered bulb, or amateur lens, or any other improvised method, you must be careful to have the head lamps in perfect position and the bulbs accurately focused. If you do

not attain perfection in either of these latter details your efforts to stop the blinding glare will be in vain.

We think we can safely leave to our readers the exercise of caution. Put your car on a level piece of road at night and after turning on the head lights stand in front of it for a moment or so. If your vision becomes clouded you will readily realize the disastrous confusion you are going to put upon anyone approaching you on the road. You can now install any of these systems we have suggested, but before accepting them as final stand once more in front of your car and ascertain if the newly arranged lights are still blinding. The present system of lighting can hardly be improved upon, but we are not always certain that we will not meet someone on the road, for people are always going in opposite directions. Hence there is grave danger. Use your search light to brighten up the road, but switch on the dimmers and go slow when approaching or passing anyone a wheel or on foot. AUTO.

### Proper Mixture.

Assuming the vaporizer is a standard form having both auxiliary air valve and gasoline needle adjustment, we will consider steps for securing proper mixture proportions. If clouds of black smoke issue from the exhaust pipe, the mixture is too rich. The exhaust gas has also a very pungent smell and will affect the eyes by making them water. At night a flame will issue from the cylinders, or exhaust manifold when the muffler pipe is disconnected. The value of the mixture can be determined from the color of the flame. A red flame shows an excess of gasoline, a yellowish flame too much air. When the mixture is just right, the flame will be blue, in some cases almost invisible. The yellow flame will be accompanied by backfiring, or popping in the carburetor, this being a positive indication of too much air, or weak ignition. A carburetor delivering a properly proportioned mixture, will enable an engine to run steadily at all throttle positions. If an engine will not slow down, but runs well at high speeds there is too much air in the mixture, either from poor adjustment or air leaks. If an engine runs well at low speeds, but will not accelerate well, it means the mixture is too rich. A rich gas tends to heat up an engine more than a correctly-proportioned mixture. In adjusting a carburetor, first advance the spark lever about half way of its travel, and open the throttle, so the engine runs moderately fast. Shut down the needle valve until the engine slows down and begins to "pop" back and misfire, this indicates that the running point is reached in fuel consumption. From the low point open the needle valve a little at a time, not more than one-eighth of a turn, and wait a few seconds to see if the motor picks up speed. The point at which the motor runs fastest without moving the control levers, is the best setting. To adjust the air valve, open the throttle and advance the spark to speed up the engine. Then open the air valve up till the motor "pops."

This shows the maximum amount of air the mixture will stand, then cut down the supply till the engine runs best. If the mixture is correct the engine will pick up speed gradually and run steadily, as the throttle lever is moved from low to high speed positions. The running low speed is regulated by the throttle stop screw on the carburetor. —J. Macgregor Smith, University of Saskatchewan.

### Chemistry of the Fire Extinguisher.

Take an ounce or two of some common, weak acid, such as vinegar, and add to it a teaspoonful of baking soda, which is an alkali or base. The mixture will foam up and effervesce vigorously for a minute or two, bubbles of gas rising to the surface and passing off into the air. This gas is carbon dioxide, and is the same gas which causes soda water to fizz and foam.

We have learned that carbon dioxide will not support combustion, since a candle burning in a closed jar soon goes out. Moreover, if the gas is poured in quantity over a flame, it will settle down like an invisible blanket and promptly put out the fire. This principle is made use of in the chemical fire extinguisher.

Inside the metal jacket of a fire extinguisher is a solution of baking soda in water, which nearly fills the container. Fastened at the top is a rather large glass bottle with a lead stopper, and in this bottle is a solution of sulphuric acid, which reacts with soda in a much more violent manner than the comparatively weak acetic acid in vinegar. As long as the extinguisher remains right side up, the two liquids are separated and no action occurs. However, when the container is inverted, the stopper falls out of the bottle of acid, the two liquids mix, and a strong effervescence takes place. As the carbon dioxide is formed under pressure, it is forced out the only opening, and a fine spray of water mingled with carbon dioxide issues from the nozzle. Of course, such an apparatus would be of no use in putting out a large fire, but for extinguishing small blazes they are much better than water, and all modern fire departments include a number of chemical tanks in their equipment.

### Speed of Circular Saw.

How many revolutions per minute will a jack drive a saw when the pulley on the engine is 8 inches in diameter, the small pulley on the jack 8 inches and the large one 30 inches, to the pulley on the saw 4 inches. The speed of the engine is 600. How many revolutions will an outfit of this kind stand? G. B. ♦

This outfit would run the saw at a speed of 4,500 r. p. m. This would be too fast for any saw except one 8 inches in diameter or smaller. A 10-inch saw should run at 3,600 r. p. m., a 20-inch saw at 1,800 r. p. m., and so on proportionately. W. H. D.

When purchasing lubricating oil always try to get the highest grade even if it does cost more than other oils. A poor grade of oil very often proves to be the most expensive in the end as it does not protect the wearing parts like the heavier oils.

Using oil is cheaper than buying repairs. Don't forget to keep all revolving parts of the implements regularly oiled when in use. Not only will it prolong the life of the part but the draft will be lighter on the horses.

Carbon deposit on the piston heads, cylinders, valves and spark plugs may be due to incomplete combustion, incorrectly timed ignition, too much oil or even road dust drawn in through the intake of the carburetor.

A black exhaust from the gasoline engine indicates incomplete combustion and consequently waste of fuel.

## THE DAIRY.

### Oleo Production and Butter Prices.

It is very interesting to look back over the past ten or twelve years, during which the use of oleomargarine as a butter substitute has become increasingly popular. The insidious influence of this product upon the dairy industry is very readily seen when the increase in the production of oleomargarine is compared with the steady rise in butter prices which the last ten years has witnessed; and especially is this true for the past two years, during which butter prices have risen very rapidly on account of the war and when at the same time the production of oleomargarine has been increased in the United States alone, by 200,000,000 pounds.

It is, of course, quite noticeable, especially in the urban centres, that when butter advances in price, housewives who are forced to economize as much as possible, turn naturally towards a butter substitute. Generally speaking, oleomargarine is from eight to ten cents cheaper per pound than good creamery butter. So sensitive is the housewife to a rise in the price of butter that in the United States, where oleo has been manufactured and sold for years, a rise of one cent in the price of butter has brought about an increase of 12,000,000 pounds annually in the production of oleomargarine. The great packing houses are devoting a very great deal of attention to the production of this substitute food, and while in Canada there have been only two licenses issued since the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada has been made possible, the sale of this product has nevertheless been very considerable. It has been stated upon good authority that fifty per cent., and perhaps more, of all the oleomargarine sold in the United States is sold as butter. This, of course, is the biggest and strongest complaint that the dairyman has against the use of oleo.

The following table shows the increase in oleo production and the corresponding butter prices from 1903-1918 in the United States:

Butter Prices vs Oleo Production.

	Pounds of Oleo (millions)	Price of Butter (cents)
1903	60	23 1/2
1904	45	22
1905	45	24
1906	50	23
1907	65	27
1908	75	27 1/2
1909	85	27 1/2
1910	140	30
1911	117	27
1912	125	29 1/2
1913	140	30 1/2
1914	135	28 1/2
1915	140	29 1/2
1916	145	30
1917	225	37
1918	350	42

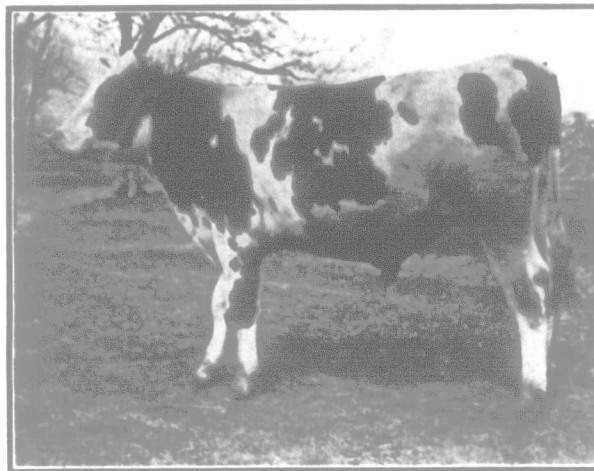
### The York County Sale.

At Richmond Hill, Ontario, on Wednesday, May 15, the York County Holstein-Friesian Club held their

second annual public sale of pure-bred Holsteins, and disposed of 48 head which were consigned by ten of the leading breeders of the country. The quality of the offering throughout was perhaps not quite up to those consigned last year, but a little more fitting on many of the better things offered would have remedied this considerably, and, in the end, would have been far more satisfactory to the seller. Breeders who bought, however, reaped the benefit and in many cases bought good cattle at a figure well within their value.

A summary of the sale shows 48 head selling for \$6,557; sixteen cows averaging \$186.25; seventeen one and two-year-old heifers, \$134.70, and fourteen calves, including heifers and bulls, \$92, making a general average of \$136.61 for the forty-eight head sold.

A full list of animals selling for \$100 or over follows, together with the names and addresses of the buyers of each. The sale was in charge of R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson, and auctioneer Moore did the selling.



Lady Pauline's Sir Sylvia 23545.

One year old Dec. 6, 1917. His five nearest dams have records that average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk per day. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

Mercena Sherwood, R. S. Heatherington, Freeman Falls S.	\$315
Highland Segis Echo Lady, Heximer Bros., Niagara Falls S.	165
Highland Segis Champion Bessie, R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson	100
Clearview Sir Alcartra, A. Shaw, Weston	155
Grace of Walnut Grove, Jas. Clarkson, Islington.	215
Bell Canary, Jas. Davis, Thorold	250
Pride of Walnut Grove, Frank Baker, Claremont	195
Bertha Posch Burke, Chas. H. Snider, Downsview.	105
Ontario Maid 3rd's Beauty, T. S. Stewart, Agincourt	215
Tidy Molly De Kol, T. C. Lowry, Unionville	225
Pleasant View May Empar, Thos. Oliver, Maple.	205
Lady Posch Mercedes, Jas. Davis	150
Pontiac Cornucopia Lad, Wilbur L. Keffer, Sherwood	195
Della Abbekerk Posch, Chas. Grimsley, Eglinton	255
Pontiac Lily White Madrigal, A. Finlayson, Wexford	155
Clyde Queen De Kol, A. C. Murray, Maple	280
Countess Marion De Kol, Jas. Davis	125
King Segis Fraud, Ed. D. Wilkinson, Eglinton.	165
Muriel Keyes De Kol, R. Lund, Weston	100
Willowdale Floss, W. E. Kern, Freeman	175

## The Farmers' Interview With the Government.

On Tuesday, May 14, a monster deputation of about 5,000 Ontario and Quebec farmers met in Ottawa to remonstrate with the Government and ask for a reconsideration of the Order-in-Council of April 20 and the cancellation of exemptions. The Ontario delegation represented farmers' clubs, co-operative associations, township and county councils, and other organizations prepared to voice the farmers' opinions. It was an earnest delegation, firm in the belief that the Government had made a mistake and that an injustice was being done to the people of Canada. The Premier and members of the Government agreed to hear the request in the Russell Theatre, at 11.30 a.m., but before ten o'clock the house was filled to the ceiling, and a great number of the Ontario farmers were still outside. At another meeting place between 2,000 and 3,000 Quebec farmers had assembled to perfect their plans. An invitation was extended to them to attend the meeting in the Russell Theatre, but it was possible to find only a limited space for their representatives in the already overcrowded building. R. H. Halbert, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, was elected Chairman of the assemblage until the members of the Government arrived. In the meantime several speakers were heard, but perfect order was maintained while the plans for the day were being discussed. Promptly at 11.30 the Prime Minister, accompanied by other members of the Government, arrived and entered upon the platform while the great assembly rose to their feet. At this stage in the proceedings, Manning Doherty, Malton, Ont., took the chair and introduced the speakers who had been appointed to present the argument. In a forceful and fluent speech, he told the Prime Minister and his colleagues that the farmers had not assembled in any spirit of rebellious protest, but that they had come to advise with him that the hand of the Government might be strengthened. Mr. Doherty then reviewed the events leading up to the present situation, and showed that the man power of the farm is now reduced to the very minimum at which it can be effective. The

appeal for more production was emphasized in 1917, and the Minister of Militia had promised exemption to bona fide farmers. The men on the land listened to the call and the promises made. They broke new land, bought better seed, and larger implements, that they might carry out the program. Feeling that they were necessary on the land, and that they would be exempt in order to produce, young men had married and assumed financial obligations in regard to farms or more land. Then, Mr. Doherty said, along came the Order-in-Council of April 20, which upset all their plans, and on account of the breaking of these pledges there is a great feeling of anxiety, unrest, and lack of confidence in the Government. The Chairman asserted that if it is a matter of men, the farmers are willing to stand up and take their share of the fighting and the production of food. He furthermore declared that if the Government had shut up non-essential industries, and partially closed others that were unimportant then, if men were still necessary, farmers would stand by the Government to the last man and the last ditch. The age limit mentioned in the Order-in-Council of April 20, he believed, unwise for 90 per cent. of the unmarried men on the farms of Ontario would be included in the limits of nineteen to twenty-three. If men twenty-five to thirty had been called, the draft would have been more equitable. Production, he thought, would be reduced twenty-five per cent. through the draft. Mr. Doherty then read the resolutions which had been endorsed by both the Ontario and Quebec delegates.

### The Memorial.

"We come before you at this most critical moment of the deadly struggle for the preservation of the liberties of the world. Representing the agriculturists and food-producers of Canada we desire to approach you and place before you our well-considered opinion regarding Canada's part in the further prosecution of the war.

"This is a world war and it is daily becoming more evident that if decisive victory is to come to the allied

Gano Favorit De Kol, E. F. Wiltshire, Thornhill	\$185
Princess Fayne Rooker, A. Riseborough, Hagerman	100
Locust Hill Justine 3rd, J. C. Crawford, Brampton	150
Favorite Bessie De Kol, J. C. Brown, Stamford	165
Minnie B. De Kol, G. Yates & S. Darnell, Guelph	100
Queen Inka Lyons, T. C. Lowry	130
Lockhart Pietje Segis, A. Riseborough	145
Coral De Kol Gem, J. C. Brown	145
Queen Segis Netherland, Heximer Bros	120
Korndyke Favorit Gem, J. Morton, Lefroy	100
Mercedes Cubana Princess, Heximer Bros	100
Rooker Princess Mercedes, J. Morton	120
Heifer, G. C. Clarkson, Islington	170
Heifer, T. C. Lowry	170

### Record of Merit for April.

During the period from April 1 to April 30, 1918, the official records of 81 cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. In a class of 28 mature cows, 5 have made over 30 pounds of butter in seven days. The leader in this class is Lakeview Lestrage, with a record of 38.05 pounds of butter and 741.9 pounds of milk. This brings her second only in the mature class of Canadian cows to May Echo Sylvia.

In the senior four-year-old class, out of a total of six entries, May Walker leads with a butter production of 25.40 pounds and 581.7 pounds of milk. Four entries are recorded in the junior four-year-old class, in which Uniform De Kol leads with 28.34 pounds of butter and 556 pounds of milk. The senior three-year-old class is a little stronger with eight entries. Lakeview Canary Countess having made 31.46 pounds of butter and 489.9 pounds of milk. Only five entries show up in the junior three-year-old class, Beauty Lyons Segis topping this class with 20.98 pounds of butter and 438.5 pounds of milk. The senior two-year-old class has twelve entries; the leader, Het Loo Burke, having qualified with 24.03 pounds of butter and 455.5 pounds of milk. The second largest of the seven classes are the junior two-year-olds, which are headed by Aaggie Pontiac Walker with 20.77 pounds of butter and 402.4 pounds of milk.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Men of 19 Years Now Called.

The Proclamation has been issued, calling to the colors men who have attained the age of 19 years and who were born on or since the 13th day of October, 1897. These men are expected to report to the Registrars of their respective districts.

### First Meeting of Live Stock Council.

The first meeting of the Canadian National Live Stock Council was held in Ottawa, on May 15 and 16. Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus, Ont., was elected Chairman, and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba, Vice-Chairman. A constitution was drafted and a program arranged upon which the Council will base future operations.

forces it must be directed from a world point of view. That being so, the responsible heads of each of the allied nations should never by their direction seek to minimize that part which their nation is pre-eminently fitted to do.

"Since the outbreak of the war Canadians have taken a brilliant part, but we are few in numbers. At the best we can only hold a small sector in the battle line. Canada is pre-eminently a food producing country. In the course of this long-drawn struggle the business of food production is pre-eminently Canada's portion, ever since the outbreak of the war this fact has been so strikingly emphasized by you, Sir Robert, and the members of your Cabinet, that agriculture was the first industry in which your Government specially instructed those whose energies are engaged in it, to redouble their efforts in greater production, and in so doing they would be placing themselves as directly in the line of attack as though employed in the trenches. And, your Government, fortified this command by publishing the Agricultural War Book and launching your patriotism and production campaign in 1915 directly after the outbreak of war in which your Minister of Agriculture declares 'The Canadian farmer, earnestly bending all his energies to increase the food supply for the Britisher at home and British soldier at the front is doing his share in this gigantic struggle.'

"To still further strengthen this conviction in the minds of yourselves and the farmers of Canada, in the following year—in March, 1916—you issued a second 'Agricultural War Book'—'Production and Thrift'—in which your Minister of Agriculture, after expressing the thanks of your Government for the noble effort, says: 'Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year, they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made.'

"Following the second appeal—in the next year, the year 1917—when everybody realized the grim nature of the struggle that lay before—with the Russian

débuté in full v American nation man knew that it to mobilize her st the battle line bef lips of every wid chance was in the was when she wou

"With all this ment enacted the you called to your men—who through commanding sens honor—proceeded on the one hand Military Service A

"Under its pro the commencement were granted to pr farmer between the people, your own certificates as sole should be as solen sanctity of which pouring out their l and Flanders.

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"Following th offensive is launch the 10th day of Ap Lord Rhondda, th Canada: 'In thes that Canada is t doubled energy. front makes it all t the lines should str avowed object of d

"Germany hop by the submarine o forces. She has fa smash us, but we There never was The Canadian far now have the opp to the enemy's p undivided energies food supplies for w on your great Dom

"This message 1918—and yet, sir agricultural press o for public expressi bers of your Cabin granted by your c accepted in good fa 20 and 22 years of

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"At this crisis practical farmers situation on the far and it is our plain fore your Governm

débat in full view—and thanks to God—the great American nation became our ally—when every reading man knew that it would be impossible for that nation to mobilize her strength and place it effectively upon the battle line before spring of 1919—it was then on the lips of every wide-awake citizen that Germany's last chance was in the spring and summer of 1918. That was when she would make her supreme effort.

"With all this knowledge in plain view, your Government enacted the Military Service Act and then, sir, you called to your Cabinet a new body of men—some new men—who through their noble spirit of patriotism and commanding sense of public duty and high national honor—proceeded to appeal to the Canadian electorate on the one hand and direct the enforcement of the Military Service Act on the other.

"Under its provision, and true to your record since the commencement of the war, exemption certificates were granted to practically every bona fide young single farmer between the ages of 20 and 34 years, of your own people, your own loyal Canadian citizens—exemption certificates as solemn and sacred to them, and these should be as solemn and sacred to you, as that for the sanctity of which the peoples of the Allied nations are pouring out their life-blood on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

"Following the issue of these certificates, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, according to press publications, declared:

"We cannot emphasize too strongly the absolute, urgent necessity for increased food production. The issue of the war may depend on the quantity of food produced in Canada and the United States."

"Then, sir, your Government established your Canada Food Board, with Hon. C. A. Dunning as director of food production, who declared at the recent meeting of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture, held in Regina: 'The world is on fire—famine is approaching. I would not like to inform you gentlemen of the serious need of men at the front, but the need of food is more urgent. The food situation for 1918 is very dark, but for 1919 it is even more so.'

"Dr. J. W. Robertson, another appointee, Chairman of the Advisory Council, Canada Food Board, said: 'Unless we can get more food now we shall go under and a million people will starve. This is my conviction and I know as much about the situation, perhaps, as anyone.'

"You also appointed Mr. H. B. Thompson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board, who declares that Great Britain is on shorter rations than at any time in the last one hundred years. The situation is not only grave but its possibilities are terrifying. A large measure of responsibility for providing food for Europe falls upon Canada. Every available force in the cities must be utilized. Men in non-essential industries at the present time are simply destroyers of rations. To the men who should be on the farm or who should be relieving men who are needed on the farms, the Canada Food Board appeals; get out of the rut, do not be merely a destroyer of rations while our food supplies are so dangerously low and starvation is threatening the Allies.

"Following these appeals from your officers, Sir Robert Borden, according to press reports, again declares: 'The campaign for the increased production of food by the Canadian Food Board is of the most vital importance to the Allied cause. The crisis is grave and urgent beyond all possibility of exaggeration.'

"That, sir, is a brief outline of the extreme gravity of the Allied food situation, as expressed by the Premier and his leading appointees.

"Following this the expected present German offensive is launched on the 22nd day of March and on the 10th day of April, 18 days after its commencement, Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, cables to Canada: 'In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Canada is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines should strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire.'

"Germany hoped first to starve the Old Country by the submarine campaign and then to smash our land forces. She has failed to starve us and she will fail to smash us, but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed. The Canadian farmer and the Canadian farm hand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaughts by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent on your great Dominion.'

"This message was cabled to Canada on April 10th, 1918—and yet, sir, between two issues of the weekly agricultural press of Canada, and with no opportunity for public expression, you, Sir Robert, and the members of your Cabinet have broken the sacred covenants granted by your officers under your instructions and accepted in good faith by every young farmer between 20 and 22 years of age.

"The members of your Cabinet tell us that an entire change in the situation at the front has taken place. We have put before you the testimony of Lord Rhondda and we know of nothing that has transpired in the few days between the time of the receipt of this message by the Canada Food Board and the passage of this Order-in-Council by your Government which minimizes, in the slightest degree, the extreme urgency for Canada's food productive effort.

"At this crisis we have a duty to perform. As practical farmers we understand the present critical situation on the farms of Canada as no other class can, and it is our plain duty to place the true condition before your Government, and having done so, come what

may, our duty is done and we leave the responsibility with you.

"Therefore, as farmers and loyal Canadian citizens, we hereby enter our most solemn protest against the great breach of faith by the breaking of those sacred covenants and taking from our farms the very labor which will enable us to produce, and the absence of which, more particularly on Ontario live stock farms, will paralyze productive effort, and we exhort your Government to stay its hand in these proceedings, by instructing the military authorities to still grant continuous leave of absence to all bona fide young farmers."

#### More Facts Presented.

Following the reading of the Memorial came a very able address by W. A. Amos, Palmerston, Ont., who laid on the table a large bundle of petitions which, he said, expressed the one spirit. "Farmers," he asserted, "have sent men to the front, into the munitions, and have speeded up agriculture that we might share with you the great burdens of the war." No industry had been less understood and more criticized than agriculture. It required prophetic vision and well-conceived plans to make farming a success. The manufacturer might scrap his plant to-day and in seven days' time be prepared to turn out an altogether different product. He thought the Cabinet had been ill-advised or had not gotten their information through practical channels. In regard to substituting the men called in the draft, he said that a manufacturer or any industry could employ any kind of labor and at six o'clock in the evening the associations with that labor were at end for the day. In the case of the farmer, the help was domiciled within the home and became a part and parcel of the life of the family.

Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, was the next to speak and drew attention to the pledges made last fall that farmers would be exempt, and said that agriculture had been speeded up in his Province on that account. The great program for road work had also been mapped out and partially put into effect. A further draft of the rural man power would call a halt in this work, and what had been done would suffer and come to naught. Quebec, he said, had a surplus of dairy products, but the new draft would call cheese and butter-makers to such an extent that two hundred factories would be closed and this would affect 100,000 cows which probably would be slaughtered. The Minister continued: "We are asked to produce more cheese, but how can we do it with 200 factories closed?" He declared that "Hands off the farmers" would be a good policy, and in any case they should be left until November, when the year's harvest is completed.

C. S. Smith, speaking for the farmers of New Brunswick, said that conditions were bad in his province, and the Government should do what they consider the best for the country as a whole and for the nation.

#### The Government's Reply.

The Prime Minister then replied to the Memorial presented and the arguments advanced. He said it was good to gather together to enquire into their national duties, and he understood that farmers did not desire special exemptions or privileges as a class. He wished them to understand also that the Order-in-Council of April 20 had been ratified by the House of Commons and by the Senate. Continuing, he said: "It was hard for the Government to plunge this country into war; it was harder for us ten months ago to impose compulsory military service upon this land. It was a still sterner task for the Government to impose the measure with which we are concerned here to-day. You have spoken of what was said by members of the Government last autumn when the people of this country were called upon to elect a new Parliament. I want to tell you that that was spoken in the national interest as we understood it at that time, and I want to tell you that the Order-in-Council was passed on April 20 in the national interest, as we understood it at that time." Sir Robert went on and drew attention to the great battle commencing on March 21, and said that it was believed by those of the highest authority that it will be decisive of the issues of the war. "Do you realize," he said, "that if the line breaks, whether in the sector that the Canadians hold or in any other sector, the production which you can effect in this Province or in any other Province of Canada may not be of much avail to the Allied cause. I know that of which I am speaking when I tell you that if the Channel Ports should be reached through the breaking of that line, it would be, to say the least, problematical whether any of that production of which you speak could be made of service to the Allied nations overseas, or to our men who are holding that line. I regard it as the supreme duty of the Government to see to it that these men, some of whom have been fighting for three years, are sustained by such reinforcements as will enable them to hold the line; that I conceive to be our first duty." In regard to covenants and pledges, Sir Robert said: "How would these men be met on their return, decimated, thousands of them after passing through the hell of German prisons, if they were to be told that reinforcements were not sent because the country was too much absorbed in the value of more production? I am not minimizing more production," Sir Robert declared; "God knows we need all of it, but we need men to hold the line. You speak of solemn covenants and pledges—do you imagine for one moment we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to those men, some of whom have been in the trenches for three years? Have we no pledge and covenant with them?"

Mention had been made to the Premier regarding non-essential industries, and these Sir Robert said the Government had under consideration. He referred to

the Order-in-Council forbidding idleness, and the new registrations as steps in the proper organization of industry throughout the country. In reply to the argument regarding the three great demands of the army, namely, men, munitions and food, Sir Robert said that ships should also be added. Then, he asked, how could they exempt farmers in the one essential industry and not exempt those engaged in the manufacture of munitions, or in the mines which contributed material to that industry? Ships were very important, he said, and if the farmers were exempted ship builders would also have to be exempted. "I do not want you to believe that an undue burden has been placed on farmers, as compared with others. Great credit is also due to others for their splendid patriotism and devotion." Figures were quoted to show that the farming population has sent 51,284 farmers and 3,210 ranchers overseas; nearly all of them went voluntarily to do their duty and they have done it nobly, but there were 52,124 clerks, 160,198 skilled laborers, and 67,078 unskilled laborers. In regard to cases of hardship, the Premier said: "I can conceive that a Military Service Act must produce hardships, but I cannot conceive of a nation participating in this world-welter of war without suffering hardships, bereavement and sorrow. We do not want to impose unnecessary hardships." He furthermore stated that cases of extreme hardships would be given consideration, but there were plenty of hard cases. Only sons have been killed at the front—there could be no harder case than that.

In the course of his reply, Sir Robert Borden read a telegram received from the United Farmers of Alberta, in which they practically endorsed the action of the Government and held them responsible for the outcome.

The Premier's speech throughout indicated that the Government would not retract, and that their draft policy would be carried out.

#### Subsequent Action.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held in the Arena and a request was sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons requesting permission to send two delegates to appear on the floor of the House and present their case. This was refused. In the evening an orderly parade was organized and a large number of farmers marched to the House of Commons, but their delegates were not allowed to present the case. The Memorial which had been prepared for the Commons was read at an evening meeting in the Arena, and endorsed. A number remained over until Wednesday and a meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which a resolution was adopted asking that the Government defer the operations of the new draft until the registration of man power is effected, to show them where available substitute help can be obtained. Later the matter was brought to the attention of His Excellency, the Governor General. A committee was also left in charge to carry the matter to fruition.

#### Views on the Present Situation.

There are certainly two sides to the question that has just stirred Canada from end to end, and regarding which men of undoubted ability and good judgment have held different opinions. Farmers were told that food was the essential thing and were promised exemption. They were beseeched and implored to increase production and they did, even with large numbers of their ranks gone to the colors, and with industries that would pay higher wages than would agriculture. Then suddenly, and without warning, came the Order-in-Council of April 20, which threw agriculture into disorder and upset the arrangements made for the increase which was demanded. A secret session of the Houses withheld the information from the country, and an Order-in-Council forbade unfavorable comment in the press. Without the information entrusted to Parliament, those outside were unable to come to any conclusions based on all the facts. It was known that the great spring drive had precipitated a crisis which has not yet passed, and the members of Parliament and the Senate ratified the Government's action on the strength of the information which the Prime Minister communicated to them and to them only. Last fall Canada voted to go on with the war, and our representatives probably acted on that mandate when the crisis came. What has made the situation more bewildering to the people is the continued emphasis placed on production by the food control departments of all governments. Even our own Food Board sent to the press, while the farmers were en route to Ottawa, the statement that "nine million people in France and Belgium are practically without bread." The action of the Canada Food Board would indicate that the need for food is still undiminished, but the Prime Minister has declared that men are now the first requirement. That being the case, some system of enlistment that will get the men is necessary. It is known now that the Military Service Act was not effective and the new draft order was enacted to bolster it up. It is understood that the Canadian Government has been advised as to the greatest essential, by high authority, who realize also the danger of famine. That being the case, and without further knowledge of the facts, it would seem that all that remains for us to do is to abide by the decision of the Government and hold them responsible for the outcome. Surely, though, some consideration can be given to cases of extreme hardship. When draftees are the sons of widows or incapacitated fathers, a leave of absence should be granted. If food is as scarce as we have been told it is, the Government must be very dilatory to allow non-essential industries to go on, while millions are facing and actually suffering starvation. Men employed at unessential work should be released at once and re-engaged in some occupation that will relieve the situation and contribute to the winning of the war.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 16.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
	May 16	1917	May 9	May 16	1917	May 9	May 16	1917	May 16	1917	May 9	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,520	5,627	6,591	\$16.00	\$12.20	\$15.00	2,064	1,670	2,684	\$16.00	\$14.00	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	893	626	825	15.75	12.75	14.00	2,557	2,222	3,213	14.00	12.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	648	699	782	15.75	12.75	14.50	2,123	1,950	3,160	14.00	12.00	16.00
Winnipeg	2,845	1,670	2,550	15.50	10.50	15.50	174	92	146	16.50	13.00	17.00
Calgary	2,905	898	1,970	15.35	10.00	14.50						
Edmonton	345	266	608	13.50	9.80	14.50						

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
	May 16	1917	May 9	May 16	1917	May 9	May 16	1917	May 16	1917	May 9	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	10,327	9,059	9,219	\$21.00	\$17.50	\$21.25	230	374	182	\$22.00	\$17.00	\$22.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,139	1,421	1,249	22.00	17.75	21.90	32	140	72	15.50	16.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	817	919	928	22.00	17.75	21.90	80	149	104	15.50	16.00	16.00
Winnipeg	7,119	4,814	5,653	20.00	16.25	19.75	55	2	22	17.00	18.00	18.00
Calgary	3,964	2,468	2,349	19.60	16.25	19.30	29		251	13.50		
Edmonton	967	194	572	19.75	15.50	19.00	51	83	52			

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Cattle receipts at the Yards during the week slightly surpassed those of the previous week, sixty-six hundred being on sale. Of this number forty-six hundred were on the Monday market. The previous week's prices were fully sustained and in a few instances higher levels were reached. The quality of the cattle on the whole was good, although neither the number nor the quality of the heavy cattle was equal to that of two weeks ago. There were, however, many loads of well-finished cattle, ranging in weight from nine hundred to twelve hundred pounds, on sale. Trading on Monday was inclined to be slow and it was twelve o'clock before buying was well under way. Prices, however, held about steady with those prevailing at the close of the previous week, and at the end of the day, all but three or four hundred head had passed over the scales. Some of the latter were carried well into the week, before being sold, as the drovers had bought them in anticipation of an advance in quotations and were not prepared to accept ruling prices. The demand for cattle continued brisk during the balance of the week and at the close of the market, on Thursday, choice cattle were moving to the killing pens at figures slightly in advance of the record price of the previous week. Of the heavy cattle, one choice steer of thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$16.50 per hundred another steer of sixteen hundred pounds at \$16, and several straight loads at \$15.75. Other good sales were made from \$15 to \$15.75 per hundred. For steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, a new record was set on Wednesday, when several drafts totalling thirty head in all and averaging about eleven hundred pounds, sold at \$16 per hundred.

Several loads sold in the earlier part of the week at \$15.00. The bulk of the cattle in these weights moved out from \$14 to \$15 per hundred. Steers and heifers weighing from seven hundred to ten hundred pounds were in good demand. One choice heifer of seven hundred pounds from Pickering, Ontario, topped the market at \$18 per hundred; several head sold at \$15.50, while most of the good loads were weighed up from \$13.75 to \$14.75. Cows and bulls were in demand at steady quotations. Choice cows sold from \$11.75 to \$12.65, per hundred, choice bulls from \$12 to \$12.65, and one extra choice bull at \$13.75. Common bulls realized from \$8.50 to \$9.75, and common cows sold at about the same level. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders. Good feeders of about nine hundred pounds, that will finish on the grass by July, were bought from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per hundred, and medium feeders from \$11.50 to \$12.00. Choice stockers sold from \$11.00 to \$11.75 and medium from \$10.00 to \$10.75. Calves continue to move freely, two thousand being on sale during the week. Prices were steady, choice veal selling up to \$16, good from \$13.50 to \$14.50 and common from \$9 to \$11.

Lambs and sheep sold at steady prices, choice yearlings bringing from \$20 to \$22 per hundred and good light sheep \$15 to \$16.

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)		Top Price	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)		Top Price	
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales		
STEERS								
heavy finished	265	\$15.41	\$14.00-\$15.50	\$16.00				
STEERS good	1,076	14.55	14.00-15.50	16.00	110	\$14.85	\$14.50-\$15.00	\$15.75
1,000-1,200 common	111	12.87	12.25-13.50	13.75				
STEERS good	1,395	14.26	13.75-14.75	15.50	67	13.00	12.75-14.00	15.00
700-1,000 common	368	12.30	11.50-13.50	13.50	182	11.85	11.00-12.50	12.50
HEIFERS good	686	14.51	13.75-15.00	16.00	14	12.50	12.50-15.00	10.00
fair	266	12.32	11.50-13.25	13.25	22	11.75	10.25-12.00	12.00
common	14	10.62	10.00-11.50	11.50	29	9.75	8.50-10.00	10.00
COWS good	413	11.25	10.75-12.00	12.65	28	11.50	11.00-12.50	12.75
common	585	9.27	8.75-10.00	10.50	151	9.75	9.00-10.50	10.75
BULLS good	143	11.09	10.50-12.00	12.65	11	11.25	11.00-12.00	12.75
common	87	9.84	9.00-10.50	11.50	207	9.25	9.00-10.50	10.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	312	7.25	7.00-7.50	7.50	20	7.00	6.00-7.50	7.50
OXEN	32				32	11.25	10.00-12.75	12.75
CALVES veal	2,048	13.00	12.00-15.00	16.00	2,555	12.25	10.50-12.50	14.00
grass	16	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	2			
STOCKERS good	188	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.00				
450-800 fair	139	10.06	9.50-11.00	11.25				
FEEDERS good	339	12.25	12.00-12.75	13.00				
800-1,000 common	133	11.78	11.50-12.25	12.25				
HOGS selects	9,679	21.00	21.00-	24.00	1,054	21.90	21.75-22.00	22.00
(fed and watered) heavies	346	20.00	19.00-21.00	21.00	39	21.25	21.15-21.75	21.75
lights	289	18.78	18.00-20.00	20.00	42	19.90	19.75-20.00	20.00
sows	13	17.38	17.00-18.00	18.00	4	17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00
LAMBS good	120	21.00	20.00-22.00	22.00				
common	11	17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00				
SHEEP heavy	44	13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00	22	13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00
light	34	15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00	10	12.75	12.50-13.00	12.75
common	21	8.23	7.00-11.00	12.00				

There was a liberal movement of hogs during the week, almost twelve thousand being offered on the market. Prices held steady at \$21 per hundred for selects, fed and watered, but an easier feeling developed toward the close of the week and lower quotations may follow.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 9, Canadian packing houses bought 1,115 calves, 108 bulls, 170 heavy steers, 4,967 butcher cattle, 9,557 hogs and 128 lambs. Local butchers purchased 316 butcher cattle, 182 hogs and 44 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 80 calves, 399 stockers, 173 feeders and 29 hogs. Shipments to the United States consisted of 114 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 9, inclusive, were: 91,225 cattle, 22,972 calves, 143,344 hogs and 10,781 sheep; compared to 81,044 cattle, 19,790 calves, 191,587 hogs and 11,674 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

#### Montreal.

Receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs were about equal to those of the previous week, while calf receipts were eighteen hundred fewer. Owing to a feeling among the trade that the stable-led stock is about sold out and that the receipts are liable to be light until grass-finished beef arrives, the prices paid were fully as

high, or possibly 10 or 15 cents per hundred higher than those of the previous week. The highest price of the week was \$15.75 per hundred, paid for two two-year-old steers from near Richmond, Quebec, weighing together twenty-four hundred and fifty pounds, the sale amounting to \$400 for the pair. Most of the good steers offered weighed ten hundred and fifty to eleven hundred pounds and sold from \$14.50 to \$15. A few steers of lighter weight but of equal quality were weighed in with these at the same price. Light steers of medium quality sold up to \$12.50; there were very few sales of any steers under \$11. Quite a number of oxen were offered, these were young, not too heavy and more like rough steers, and sold from \$10 to \$12.75 per hundred. Good quality fat cows sold up to \$12.75. Heavy strippers, fairly fat, sold up to \$11, and common cows down to \$9. Canners and cutters sold from \$6 to \$7.50. Over half of the bulls offered for sale were of small size and of nondescript breeding; while they were clean and healthy and showed the result of good care and stabling they were practically of no value. The fact that these bulls arrived in car lots shows that there is still a large section of the country producing very inferior grades of cattle. Bulls of this quality are selling mostly from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred, while a

few, of better finish realize \$10, as compared to a range from \$10.50 to \$12.75 for bulls of better breeding either dairy or beef. The veal calf trade for this season has evidently reached the top as to volume. Receipts were eighteen hundred less than those of the previous week, and the average quality poorer. Prices remained steady.

Very few sheep and lambs were offered for sale. Sheep sold from \$12.50 to \$14 per hundred according to quality.

Hogs receipts were about the same in volume as those of the previous week, and the quality of the run was good. Prices increased from \$22.15 on Monday to \$22.25 on Tuesday, but eventually fell off to \$22, commission men having some trouble in obtaining the latter figure on Thursday. It is generally recognized that the market is very sensitive to the number of the receipts. Latterly the receipts have been fairly well distributed over the week, resulting in only slight daily fluctuations in prices. Light fluctuations are likely to encourage shipments. The receipts on this market have been and are being affected by a contrary policy.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 9, Canadian packing houses and local butchers bought 3,213 calves, 26 canners

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### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized . . . \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up . . . 12,911,700  
 Reserve Funds . . . 14,564,000  
 Total Assets . . . 321,000,000

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Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

ACCOUNTS OF FARMERS INVITED  
 SALE NOTES COLLECTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
 At All Branches

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21

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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IS ALWAYS GLAD TO ASSIST FARMERS IN ANY LEGITIMATE FINANCIAL WAY TO MAKE THEIR FARMS MORE PRODUCTIVE.

State your requirements to our local manager and he will be glad to advise and assist you.

and cutters, 162 bulls, 564 butcher cattle, 1,249 hogs and 72 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 9, inclusive, were: 11,805 cattle, 22,429 calves, 23,341 hogs and 5,215 sheep; compared to 13,625 cattle, 24,076 calves, 34,410 hogs and 4,860 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 9, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,325 calves, 741 butcher cattle, 928 hogs and 104 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 315 calves and 41 milch cows.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 9, inclusive, were 10,433 cattle, 19,992 calves, 13,808 hogs and 5,022 sheep, compared to 14,101 cattle, 19,539 calves, 18,157 hogs and 6,248 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

#### Winnipeg.

Receipts of cattle slightly exceeded those of the previous week, three thousand being offered for sale and forty-five being on through billing. The largest part of the receipts were stockers and feeders. The market held steady, at the previous week's decline in prices on the majority of the offerings, although fancy prices were paid for a limited number of extra good steers. One steer from Canora, Saskatchewan, weighing twenty hundred and ten pounds sold at the highest price ever paid at the Winnipeg Yards, being weighed up at \$17.50 per hundred, or \$315.75 by the dollar. One steer from Invermay, Saskatchewan, weighing ten hundred and forty pounds sold at \$17.25, while the sale of a straight load from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, included one steer of fifteen hundred pounds at \$17.50, and fifteen averaging eleven hundred and sixty-five pounds at \$15.50.

#### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade was higher on anything of good quality and finished steer line at Buffalo last week. On butchering heifers market ruled also higher, while on the general run of fat cows it was about a steady trade. Steers ruled from a dime to a quarter higher than the previous week, best steers landing from \$16.85 to \$17.25, with best handy butchering steers ranging as high as \$16.15 to \$16.50. Bulls sold firm, fancy grades bringing up to \$13 and \$13.50. Stocker and feeder trade was firm, while on milk cows and springers, best sold readily at steady prices, medium and common kinds selling at about steady prices. There were around twenty to twenty-five cars of Canadian cattle last week and steers sold to especially good advantage, best landing around \$16 to \$16.25 and were not heavy at that, but of a very desirable quality. Offerings for the week totaled 4,325 head, as against 5,100 for the previous week and as against 4,100 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$16.75 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$16 to \$16.25; plain and medium \$14.25 to \$15.25; coarse and common, \$13 to \$13.50.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best, \$15.50 to \$16.25; fair to good \$14.00 to \$14.50; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.75.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$16.25 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16; best handy, \$15 to \$16; fair to good \$14 to \$14.75; light and common, \$12

to \$13; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16.25 to \$16.75; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13.25 to \$14; good butchering heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.75; common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11.00; good butchering cows, \$9.50 to \$10.00; medium to fair, \$8.50 to \$9; cutters, \$7.25 to \$8; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11.50; sausage \$9.50 to \$10.50; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Oxen, \$10 to \$12.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$9 to \$9.75; best stockers, \$9.50 to \$10; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best (small lots) \$100.00 to \$140.00; in car loads, \$80.00 to \$100.00; medium to fair, (small lots), \$75 to \$85; in car loads, \$65 to \$80; common, \$45 to \$50.

Hogs.—Prices were given a severe jolt last week. Monday, with liberal receipts at all marketing points, values at Buffalo went off as much as 40 to 50 cents from the previous week's close. Heavy hogs sold at \$18.30 and over ninety per cent of the sales on all other grades were made at \$18.40. Tuesday the top for light hogs was \$18.40 but packers got the bulk at \$18.25 to \$18.30, and heavies ranged on down to \$18. Wednesday's market was steady to a dime lower than Tuesday, and Thursday, which the was low day, no sales were made above \$18 and bulk had to take \$17.90. Friday the market reacted, heavies selling at \$18 and other grades landed mostly at \$18.10, with a few \$18.15. Rought \$16 to \$16.25, and stags, \$13 down. Receipts for the past week were 24,100 head, as against 15,892 head for the week before, and 17,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were hit rather hard the fore part of last week. Monday, when the decline figured from 50 to 65 cents from the previous week's close, top lots sold mostly at \$17.75, few made \$17.85 and \$18, heavy throwout lambs sold from \$15 to \$15.50 and culls went from \$14.75 down. Tuesday's top was \$17.60 and buyers got some pretty desirable ones down to \$17.25. Wednesday the feeling was a little better; Thursday, the top was \$18 and the latter figure took the bulk Friday. Cull lambs the latter part of the week brought up to \$15. Sheep were little changed all week. Choice wethers sold at \$14.50 and \$14.75, and the general range on ewes was from \$13.50 down. Offerings for the past week were 18,000 head, being against 12,937 head for the week before and 17,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling generally at \$14.50 and culls went from \$12.50 down. Tuesday the bulk moved at \$14.00, Wednesday a few brought up to \$14.50, Thursday the bulk moved at \$14.50 and Friday the bulk end of the crop landed at \$15. Cull calves, the latter part of the week, sold up to \$13.50. The week's receipts were 6,100 head, as compared with \$6,527 head for the week before, and 4,525 head for the same week a year ago.

#### Sale Dates.

June 11.—Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.; Holsteins.  
 June 11 and 12.—New England Ayrshire Club, Hartford, Conn.; Ayrshires.

#### Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, May 20, consisted of 221 cars: 4,058 cattle, 613 calves, 2,108 hogs, 63 sheep and lambs. Choice cattle strong; common kinds slow. Prices steady with last week's close. Top for loads, \$16; baby beefs, \$16.50 to \$16.75. Cows, bulls, stockers, feeders, milkers and springers steady; calves, 50 cents higher. Sheep and lambs steady. Hogs, \$21, fed and watered.

#### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; (basis in store Montreal). Manitoba wheat, in store, Ft. William—including 2½¢ tax.—No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½. No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 80c. to 81c., nominal. No. 3 white, 79c. to 80c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 80½¢; No. 3, C. W., 77½¢. (in store, Fort William); extra No. 1 feed, 77½¢; No. 1 feed, 74½¢.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.50 to \$1.51.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow kiln dried, nominal.

Rye.—No. 2, \$2.30.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.95. Ontario flour, war quality, \$10.65 in bags, Montreal; \$10.65, in bags, Toronto.

#### Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton; mixed per ton, \$14 to \$15. Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$40.

#### Hides and Skins.

Prices delivered, Toronto:  
 City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½¢; calf skins, green flat, 30c.; veal kip 22c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacons or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$2.50.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

#### Farm Produce.

Butter.—All classes of butter remained fairly stationary in price, but with an easier feeling, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, at 45c. to 48c. per lb.; dairy, solids, at 42c. to 44c. per lb.; dairy, 38c. to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market again had a slight firming tendency, No. 1's selling at 41c. per doz., and selects at 43c. to 44c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Owing to the Government having compelled dealers to sell cheese, the market slumped considerably: Old cheese selling at 25c. per lb. and new at 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Beans.—Beans continue to be very scarce but there is not much demand for

them; the price declining slightly—Japanese hand picked selling at \$6.25 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be very light with only a moderate demand. The following prices were quoted for live weight: Chickens, milk-fed, per lb., 30c.; chickens, ordinary fed, per lb., 27c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. and under, per lb., 25c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. to 5 lbs., per lb., 30c.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, per lb., 32c.; ducklings, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 25c.

Maple Syrup.—There is only a limited quantity of maple syrup on the market. Some five-gallon tins selling at \$2.10 per gallon; single-gallon tins at \$2.25.

#### Montreal.

Very little change takes place now from week to week in the market for cattle and other live stock. Choice animals are not available in quantities, and the price holds very firm, no disposition towards lower prices being seen. On the other hand, the tendency is upward. Good steers were selling at 14c. to 14½¢. per lb. last week while fair quality brought 13½¢. to 13¾¢. and poor steers sold at 11c. to 11½¢. Bulls ranged in price from 9½¢. to 11½¢. per lb., while butchers cows sold at 9c. to 11c. Milch cows showed little change, bringing \$90 to \$125 each. The market for calves continued active, and supply not very large, the result of which was that prices showed a firmer tendency. Sales took place at 8c. to 14c. per lb., covering all qualities. Lambs were very firm at 16c. to 18c. per lb., for the yearlings, while older sheep brought 11c. to 14c. Selected hogs continued to bring very high prices, namely 22c. to 23½¢. per lb., while heavy stock brought 21½¢.

Horses.—This market continued very quiet, and the demand seemed to have ceased for the time being. Offerings were very light, and prices were steady as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses \$175 to \$250 each.

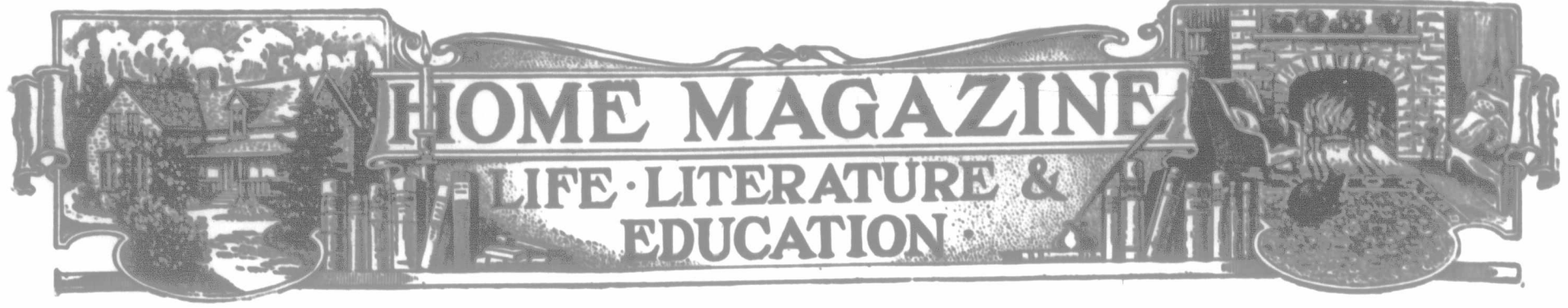
Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were at record prices. No quotation for choice fresh-killed abattoir hogs being less than 30c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed a rather firmer tendency and prices were 10c. up in some instances. Supplies were light and demand good. Carlots of Green Mountains were \$1.55 to \$1.60 per 90 lbs. in bulk while reds were quoted at that figure in bags and McIntyre's at 20c. under the quotation. To the above figures 20c. to 25c. was added bagged, ex-store, in smaller lots.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The market for maple syrup and sugar was quite firm, as might be supposed in view of the general strength in the sugar market. Quotations for 15 to 20-gallon barrels were \$1.80 per gal. while 5-gallon tins brought about \$1.85 per gallon; and 1-gal. tins \$2 to \$2.10 each. The 8½-lb. tins were \$1.50. Sugar was firm at 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—The tendency of prices is already upward in the egg market, which is rather exceptional for this time of year and it would seem as though selected stock could not be obtained at less than 44c. per doz., while No. 1 stock was

Continued on page 914.



### Wet Lilacs.

BY AMY E. CAMPBELL.

When once again you idle down a way  
All sweet with lilacs, heavy from the rain,  
And brush their jewels lightly o'er your lips,  
And then turn back to love them once again.

It seems that you must know that down the years,  
I steal my way with the old eagerness,  
To catch that look that you have given the flowers,  
To witness silently your light caress.

It seems that you must turn and look for me,  
Half with reluctance, half with welcoming hand,  
Dear, it is then life seems too hard for me,  
The time when rain-wet lilacs scented the land.

### The Road to Town.

BY CHARLES DIVINE.

The road to town is young with Spring,  
And brave with new green grasses,  
And how my heart goes venturing  
With every lad that passes.

For here my lover left so gay,  
And on his lips was laughter,  
But I—I turned my head away,  
I couldn't follow after.

Though, gipsy heart to gipsy heart,  
I've shared his every byway,  
His roads and kisses—oh! to part  
On such a golden highway!

But now he's gone the road to town—  
Oh, God! the lilac's blooming!—  
And from the town the ships go down  
To where the guns are booming.

The road to town is young with Spring,  
And green with new green grasses;  
Oh, lad, my heart goes venturing  
With each of you that passes.  
—In a camp paper, *The Gas Attack*.

### Among the Books.

#### "Carry On."

[*Carry On*, by Coningsby Dawson; S. B. Gundy Pub. Co., Toronto; \$1.00 net.]

THIS book, which appeared in England under the title *Khaki Courage*, has been described by London "Spectator" as "remarkable," continuing, "It is interesting as a story of spiritual adventure. The Grail is courage rather than victory, and to find it is the true war aim. We do not say this is what the writer intended to teach; but for all that, his letters have no other message. He believes himself typical of his brethren. If so, we are in the presence of a new factor in human society. Men are seeking deliverance down a new road. It is open to friends and enemies, and who can say whither it leads?"

After reading the volume one comes to the ready conclusion that the last thought Coningsby Dawson had when penning the words that have come to us was "to teach." It is improbable that it ever occurred to him that they would reach the public, for *Carry On* is made up of a series of letters addressed, for the most part, to his father, mother and sister. Yet it is very true that the book stands as a spiritual revelation. In the big war Coningsby Dawson finds himself revealed to himself. In the past he had been sometimes distrustful of himself. He had loved comfort and been afraid, sometimes, to face life. He had doubted his own bravery. But out in the big war came a discovery that made him

joyful. He found for a certainty that he was possessed of a courage that could rise to meet any emergency.—"I know at last that I can measure up to the standard I have always coveted for myself." He found a new placing of values.—"To have surrendered to an imperative self-denial brings a peace which self-seeking never brought." And again, "One has come to a point when death seems very inconsiderable and only failure to do one's duty is an utter loss." And, lastly, he found what, in all likelihood had never been far from him, a surety that the body of man is really the least part of him.—"When you see how cheap men's bodies are you cannot help but know that the body is the least part of personality."

Best of all he has found that most other thinking men away out there in the midst of mud, snow, stench and death, feel just about as he does. They are all cheerfully courageous. As he says, "Pretty well every man I have met out here has the amazing guts to wear his crown of thorns as though it were a cap-and-bells." "The men are splendid—Their cheeriness comes up bubbling whenever the occasion calls for the dumps. . . . I'm hats off to every infantry private I meet nowadays."

And yet he hates war as he had always hated it. He was never a fighting man. "The maddest thing of all to me," he says, "is that a person so willing to be amiable as I am should be out here killing people for principle's sake;" and his heart goes out to the men. "Were one to paint the spirit of this war he would depict a mud landscape, blasted trees, an iron sky; wading through the slush and shell-holes would come a file of bowed figures, more like outcasts from the Embankment than soldiers. They're loaded down like pack animals, their shoulders are rounded, they're wearied to death, but they go on and go on. There's no 'To Glory' about what we're doing out here; there's no flash of swords or splendor of uniforms. There are only very tired men determined to carry on. The war will be won by tired men who could never again pass an insurance test, a mob of

But it remained for this preface to give such facts of the young author's life as might make him a real personality to a public that knew only abstractions from his wonderfully vivid and artistic pen.

From it we learn that he was born in England and graduated from Oxford University in 1905; that the family came to America and settled in Taunton, Mass.; that afterwards a fruit ranch was bought near Nelson, B.C., on the Kootenay Lake and placed under the management of the second son Reginald, who, with the third son Eric, also went forth to the Great War, leaving the fruit ranch in charge of Chinamen.

Coningsby, who, after long years of struggle in the literary world, had at last found his feet even among the critics, enlisted in Canada in 1916 and was offered a commission as Lieutenant in the Field Artillery on the completion of his training at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. In the summer of that year he was at the Camp at Petawawa, and on July 15th left that place for the long journey and the Great Adventure. Subsequently he was in many battles—at Thiéval, at Courcellette, at the taking of the Regina trench, in some of the hottest engagements on the Somme.—Truly, when he comes back to America, if the Fates be good enough to spare him, it will be with much material for new books.

Of his artistic ability we have said little. Those who read even these hurried letters, will find it everywhere and will know what to expect from his more deliberate and more finished efforts.

There are many pictures in *Carry On*—the varied pictures of war. As an instance of the style of the writer perhaps we may quote from a letter written on November 6th, 1916:

"My Dear Ones:

"Such a wonderful day it has been—I scarcely know where to start. I came down last night from twenty-four hours in the mud, where I had been observing. I'd spent the night in a hole dug in the side of the trench and a dead Hun form-

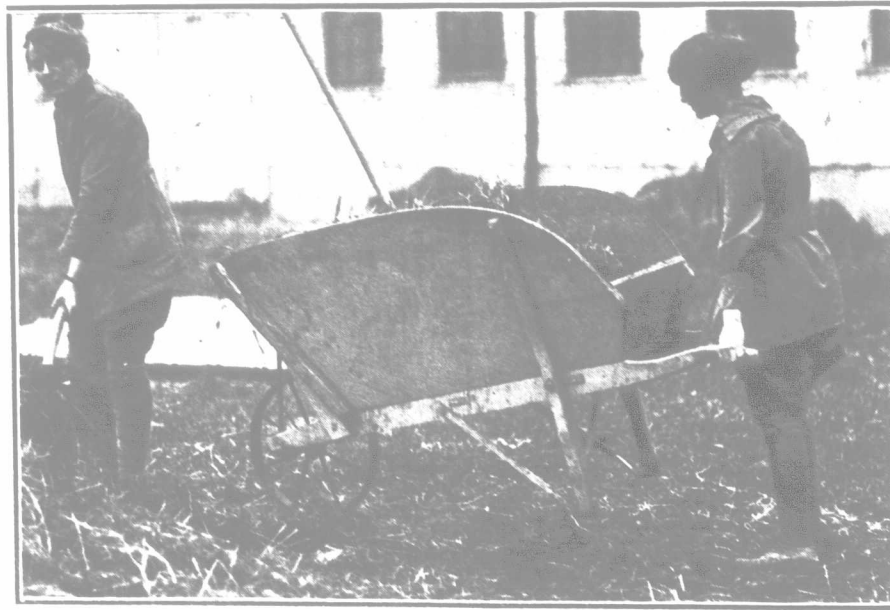
never left the guns except to go forward and I have never been from under shell-fire. All night long as I have slept, the ground had been shaken by the stamping of the guns—and now after two months, to come back to comparative normality! The reason for this privilege being granted was that the powers that be had come to the conclusion that it was time I had a bath. Since I sleep in my clothes and water is too valuable for washing anything but the face and hands, they were probably right.

"So with the greatest holiday of my life in prospect I went to the empty gunpit in which I sleep and turned in. This morning I set out early with my servant, tramping back across the long, long battlefields which our boys have won. The mud was knee-deep in places, but we floundered on till we came to our old and deserted gun-position where my horses waited for me. From there I rode to the wagon-lines—the first time I've sat a horse since I came into action. Far behind the thunder of winged murder grew more faint. The country became greener; trees even had leaves upon them which fluttered against the grey-blue sky. It was wonderful—like awakening from an appalling nightmare. My little beast was fresh and seemed to share my joy, for she stepped out bravely.

When I arrived at the wagon-lines I would not wait—I longed to see something even greener and quieter. My groom packed up some oats and away we went again. My first objective was the military baths; I lay in hot water for half an hour and read the advertisements of my book (*Slaves of Freedom*, in proof when he left). As I lay there, for the first time since I've been out, I began to get a half-way true perspective of myself. What's left of the egotism of the author came to life, and—now laugh—I planned my next novel—planned it to the sound of men singing, because they were clean for the first time in months. I left my towels and soap with a military policeman, by the roadside, and went prancing off along country roads in search of the almost forgotten places where people don't kill one another. Was it imagination? There seemed to me to be a different look in the faces of the men I met—for the time being they were neither hunters nor hunted. There were actually cows in the fields. At one point, where pollarded trees stand like a Hobbema sketch against the sky, a group of officers were coursing a hare, following on horseback a big black hound. We lost our way. A drizzling rainstorm fell over us—we didn't care; and we saw as we looked back a most beautiful thing—a rainbow over green fields. It was as romantic as the first rainbow in childhood.

"All day I have been seeing lovely and familiar things as though for the first time. I've been a sort of Lazarus, rising out of his tomb and praising God at the sound of a divine voice. You don't know how exquisite a ploughed field can look, especially after rain, unless you have feared that you might never see one again.

"I came to a grey little village, where civilians were still living, and then to a gate and a garden. In the cottage was a French peasant woman who smiled, patted my hair because it was curly, and chattered interminably. The result was a huge omelette and a bottle of champagne. Then came a touch of naughtiness—a lady visitor with a copy of *La Vie Parisienne*, which she promptly bestowed on the English soldier. I read it, and dreamt of the time when I should walk the Champs Elysees again. It was growing dusk when I turned back to the noise of battle. There was a white moon in a milky sky. Motor-bikes fled by, great lorries driven by Jehus from London buses, and automobiles which too poignantly had been Strand taxis, and had taken lovers home from the Gaety. I jogged along thinking very little but



British & Colonial Press.

Farmerettes at Guelph.

broken counter-jumpers, ragged ex-plumbers and quite unheroic persons. We're civilians in khaki, but because of the ideals for which we fight we've managed to acquire soldiers' hearts."

NOT the least charming portion of the book is the preface, written by the writer's father. Many of us had heard of "Coningsby Dawson" and had read his stories and articles in "Carry On" and other magazines. Some of us, too, had read his novels, *The Garden Without Walls*, and *Saves of Freedom*.

ing part of the roof. I'd sat there reliving so many things—the ecstatic moments of my life when I first touched fame—and my feet were so cold that I could not feel them, so I thought all the harder of the pleasant things of the past. Then, as I say, I came back to the gun position to learn that I was to have one day off at the back of the lines. You can't imagine what that meant to me—one day in a country that is green, one day where there is no shell-fire, one day where you don't turn up corpses with your tread! For two months I have

supremely happy the wagon-line; the guns. Meant a guttering candle. Life, how I love ful kindly thing I night. Strangely me of all that you write. So soon you be changed into a all my training had. After death is the I think that for t love in this life th tions—the little ought to have h after so many we children again.

"And yet, so str war work that, if I shall go proudly seen too many men fess if my turn com list old Father Cl night—Englishme Huns. To-morrow sight of the green guns.

"I don't know w to make any of my in my letters. T fascination. Up t been afraid—afraid last I meet fear i pride into an unre

"I've just had you all. How rip membered! Letters

"It's late and a bless you each and a

### Good

BY ETHEL W.

[The following poem well-known poets, memory of Clayton Ont., who died on of thirty-four year tributed to the F Home Magazine, and his articles w their sweetness an of their outlook on in every sense he Canada's best-loved

Lover of children, Of artist vision and

Weaver of joys from Changer of loss into

Maker of picture, p From days of wea rest;

Pining for spring call, Yet giving a birdli

Clayton Duff, we With tears and s shame

That we who had give Had to learn from y

Good-by! The mer Gives lasting radiat

For from your bed You made it easie—E Fenwick, April 30

### Hope's Ho

#### The Attracti

Draw me, we will we will be glad and the upright love The

"Not the pearly g Not the streets of T 'Tis the 'Altogeth Whom we languis Object of suprem Central Source of I

Yesterday I was in" friends of Chri woman, poor and s bright and cheerful. Death in the face, at the last enemy can the nearer presence



supremely happy. Now I'm back at the wagon-line; to-morrow I go back to the guns. Meanwhile I write to you by a guttering candle.

Life, how I love you! What a wonderful kindly thing I could make of you tonight. Strangely the vision has come to me of all that you mean. Now I could write. So soon you may go from me or be changed into a form of existence which all my training has taught me to dread. After death is there only nothingness? I think that for those who have missed love in this life there must be compensations—the little children whom they ought to have had, perhaps. To-day, after so many weeks, I have seen little children again.

"And yet, so strange a havoc does this war work that, if I have to 'Go West,' I shall go proudly and quietly. I have seen too many men die bravely to make a fuss if my turn comes. A mixed passenger list old Father Charon must have each night—Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Huns. To-morrow I shall have another sight of the greenness, and then—the guns.

"I don't know whether I have been able to make any of my emotions clear to you in my letters. Terror has a terrible fascination. Up to now I have always been afraid—afraid of small fears. At last I meet fear itself and it stings my pride into an unpremeditated courage.

"I've just had a pile of letters from you all. How ripping it is to be remembered! Letters keep one civilized. 'It's late and I'm very tired. God bless you each and all.'—'CON."

Good-Bye.

BY ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

[The following poem, by one of Canada's well-known poets, was written to the memory of Clayton Duff of Bluevale, Ont., who died on April 24th at the age of thirty-four years. Mr. Duff contributed to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, from time to time, and his articles will be remembered for their sweetness and the wholesomeness of their outlook on life. Poet and artist in every sense he was, and is—one of Canada's best-loved children.—E.D.]

Lover of children, flowers and birds,  
Of artist vision and poet words;  
Weaver of joys from threads of pain,  
Changer of loss into highest gain;  
Maker of picture, poem and jest  
From days of weariness, nights of unrest;  
Pining for spring and the bluebird's call,  
Yet giving a birdlike bliss to us all;  
Clayton Duff, we breathe your name  
With tears and smiles and a sense of shame  
That we who had everything life could give  
Had to learn from you how best to live.  
Good-by! The memory of your ways  
Gives lasting radiance to our days.  
For from your bed—almost a grave—  
You made it easier to be brave.  
—Ethelwyn Wetherald,  
Fenwick, April 30th, 1918.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Attraction of Christ.

Draw me, we will run after Thee,  
We will be glad and rejoice in Thee,  
The upright love Thee.—Cant. 1:4.

"Not the pearly gates attract us,  
Not the streets of shining gold;  
'Tis the 'Altogether Lovely'  
Whom we languish to behold;  
Object of supreme affection,  
Central Source of Heaven's perfection."

Yesterday I was visiting two "shut-in" friends of Christ. One is a blind woman, poor and suffering, but always bright and cheerful. The other is looking Death in the face, and says serenely that the last enemy can only bring her into the nearer presence of the Master she

loves. Some people talk as if Christianity had lost its power in the world. Visit the sick and dying, and you will own that the power of Christ to bring light into dark places is being constantly shown.

Last week I was one of a great congregation of women, met together to eat the Lord's Supper. Differing in our opinions about many things, we are one in this—we all feel the mysterious attraction of Christ.

Think how wonderful it is that this attraction of our invisible Master should be personal and individual. He does not win men in the mass, but calls them one by one. "Draw me, we will run after Thee: the King hath brought me into His chambers: we will be glad and rejoice in Thee, we will remember Thy love more than wine: the upright love Thee." Solomon seems to mix up his singular and plural pronouns in this sentence, and yet how exactly his words express spiritual experience. Each one can say to Christ: "Draw me". Each can say: "The King hath brought me into the secret place of His dwelling—" for he has special attraction and a special message for each soul, which no man knoweth save he that receiveth it.

On the other hand, in spite of our many disputes and differences of opinion about religion, we can join together in saying: "We will run after Thee." "We will be glad and rejoice in Thee." "We will remember Thy love."

This afternoon I received a donation of ten dollars for the needy from A. C. H. ("a Palmerston reader of the Advocate").

"And with tears my eyes were dim;  
But I knew I should lose the burden  
Could I get a glimpse of Him."

It is not so much that we lose the burden as that we find strength to carry it and wonderful joy in bearing it for Christ.

I will only mention one example, out of many that might be given, to illustrate the mighty strength of that secret, invisible spell by which the Master of the world draws hearts after Him.

Many hundreds of years ago an order was sent out that every soldier in the Roman army must offer sacrifice to the emperor or forfeit his life. Of course every Christian considered such sacrifice to be idolatry, and there were many soldiers of Christ in the Roman legions. One centurion found that forty men in his band were ready to die for Christ, but quite determined to disobey the edict which commanded idolatrous worship. He ordered them out into the centre of a frozen lake, with the choice of staying there and freezing to death or returning to warmth of the campfire and renouncing their Master. Boldly those men marched forth to die, clothed only in the robe of righteousness. The centurion watched them in growing wonder as they knelt on the ice and raised their jubilant anthem: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ, claim for Thee the victory, and from Thee the crown."

Hour after hour crept slowly on and the night grew colder and colder; but still the triumphant chant went up:

current of love to Him which has grown stronger and stronger during all these centuries. Napoleon once said that he had inspired men so that they were willing to die for him—so have many other leaders—but he said they must see and hear him before the fire of enthusiasm could be kindled. Even then it soon died out, for he complained bitterly: "My army has forgotten me while I am still living." He declared that Christ must be more than man, for millions were ready to die for Him—millions who had never seen His face nor heard His voice.

A life lived always with the Greatest must be great, no matter what "common" work may spoil the whiteness of the hands. What an honor it would have been to hand our Lord His tools, or to work under His direction in the carpenter shop of Nazareth. And every man, woman and child may work with and under Him on the farm, in the shop, kitchen or school.

We know, as a matter of fact, that He is directing our lives; and yet how surprised we often are when He flings open a door—in answer to our prayers for guidance—and shows us unmistakably that He is able and willing to give us more than we ask or think.

Two weeks ago I went out to seek suitable rooms near the church—as this house on Victor Ave. is for sale. "By chance"—as it seemed—I met on the street a person who had the very rooms I would have chosen if I had all the city to choose from. In a few minutes the matter was settled, and to-day I was



British "Waacs" who are making bread, behind the Lines, for the "Tommies".

The things that look like paddles are bread mixers. Photo taken on the West front. Underwood & Underwood.

This was sent "for the Master's work". I don't know the name of the generous giver—it is a secret between A. C. H. and the King. During the past week four packages of S. S. papers for the "shut-in," and a box of clothing for the poor, arrived from Advocate readers.

Week after week the stream of gifts flows on. Why? Because the love of Christ is glowing like a flame in the hearts of thousands of people, and this is one of many ways in which it manifests itself.

Think of those words of confident power: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me", and then think how steadily and marvellously this one man has drawn and is drawing to Himself the hearts of ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands. How many humble, struggling souls find that the remembrance of His presence brings sweetness into their everyday life. How many can echo the words:

"Over the narrow footpath  
That led from my lowly door,  
I went with a thought of the Master,  
As oft I had walked before,  
My heart was heavily laden,

"Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ!"

But the watching centurion at last saw one half-frozen man creep away from the rest and crawl towards the camp. One had been defeated—had failed to win the victory of faith—but the others did not know that their number was incomplete, and still the song arose to heaven: "Forty wrestlers wrestling for Thee, O Christ!"

Then was shown the mysterious power of the attraction by which men in all ages are drawn—almost in spite of themselves—to the feet of Christ. The iron will of the Roman officer was conquered by that silent influence which he was powerless to resist. He threw aside his cloak and joined the band of martyrs, raising his voice with theirs in the triumphant chant: "Forty wrestlers for Thee, O Christ!" One had deserted from the ranks but the gap had been swiftly filled and the number made up.

Who can read this inspiring record without feeling stirring within him something of the matchless spell which attracts men and women in countless multitudes after Christ. Every day new disciples are drawn into the mysterious

enjoying the work of fitting up my new little home, at 6 West Ave.

I went out on my quest, with prayer backing me,— was it only a "chance" that I met the person who owned the rooms that exactly suited me?

"Can it be that I rose in the morning,  
And took up the work of the day,  
With its cares and its crosses so heavy,  
Without kneeling a moment to pray?  
Can it be that I took of life's blessings,  
With no thought of my God's loving care,  
That day after day is about me,  
Without even one moment of prayer?"

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Super-Love.

I think one is always in love with something or other; the error, and I confess it is not easy for spirits cased in flesh and blood to avoid it, consists in seeking in a mortal image the likeness of what is perhaps eternal.

## The Ingle Nook

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

THE other day, in an American magazine, I read a news comment on the fact that in the United States since their entrance into the war the power in different departments has been drifting into the hands of one man. For instance, to speak of Hoover at once calls up the idea of food control—of Schwab, ships—of Garfield, fuel—of Ryan, airships, etc.—And the remark was made that this system makes for efficiency. When one man has shouldered the responsibility for a department he has to make good; there is no leaving important matters for someone else to see to, and no shifting of blame on to "the other fellow."

When reading this the query came into my mind: If this system makes for efficiency in war-time, why should it not in peace times?

Now, I know that you are raising your mental hands in horror—"Kaiserism!" you are exclaiming. So I make haste to add that in this one-man power the man must be eternally responsible to the people, and subject to removal by them in case of failure in any way to make good for the people. This means that he must be among the wisest and least selfish of men; that he must be filled with the ambition for service to the people who have placed him in power; and that he must have, in addition, the gift of knowing how to get along with other folk so that he may receive the best possible assistance from those whom he must summon to his committees and whose work must ever be known to him and subject to his approval.

"Government by the people and for the people" sounds well, but always there must be someone at the helm. A government by the people that stands any danger of degenerating into mob-rule is as much to be feared as autocracy. We have had a sample of what mob-rule can do in the Bolshevik muddle in Russia, where even the leadership of Lenine and Trotsky has been chiefly nominal.

THIS brings up another consideration: In order that "the people" may understand how they are being governed, and how they ought to be governed—an important matter when electing their representatives—they must be educated—yes, more, and more, and more! If there is one thing for which we may be more thankful here in Canada than for anything else it is for our system of education, which, though faulty perhaps in some respects, at least gives every child an opportunity to go as far as his ability and means will allow. But we must not be satisfied with "as far as we have got." To be satisfied is fatal; it is to become crystallized and go no further. We must have as our aim not only that every child in Canada shall be taught to read and write and enough arithmetic to do his business; we must aim that every man and woman shall have enough education to permit intelligent comprehension of all published articles necessary to the understanding of Government and world-politics. We must aim at enough technical education to enable one to make the most of one's especial work. And we must aim at enough artistic education to broaden the range of one's pleasures in life,—for instance, the appreciation of Nature, music, paintings and poetry. True, the artistic temperament may be "born;" it is equally true that it is developed by training.

In an article on Russia, by Edward Alsworth Ross, which was published recently in *The Independent*, he says: "The faces of the crowd on the dock at Vladivostok—the first Russians I had seen *en masse*—made a painful impression. Five out of six are dull, unlit, mouth a little open, eyes asquint, peering as if vainly trying to understand what they see. Rare is the alert, comprehending look of the American dock laborer." To the glory of America be it that few faces on this continent are "dull, unlit." That they are not is due to what education this continent, or those countries from which they have come, have given them. Were they prevented from schooling, as were the

Russians under hundreds of years of autocracy, our laborers would have faces as vacuous as those of these Russian working people. It is ours to see that not one person in this North America shall walk in such darkness, but that the faces shall shine brighter and brighter with an ever on-going intelligence.

AND so the reasoning of all this article really brings us at last, does it not? to women's work in our own land and in all the world—since women have so much to do with the schools and in determining how their children shall be educated.

(NOTE.—In Russia three-fifths of the adult populace cannot read.)

### Needle Points of Thought.

"The man who goes to the bottom of things is usually the man who gets to the top."

"Anyone in this country who can get along with less wheat and is not doing so, is helping the German cause."—*Literary Digest*.

"Of all the giant tasks of reconstruction, the only one which is really fundamental is the establishment of a worthy system of education. If we have that the rest will

Now he is home again. Canada "looks pretty good" to him, he says.

But the point we are coming to is this: He tells us that prisoners in Germany are now subsisting almost wholly on their parcels from home and such assistance as is sent them from their own country.

"Do they get all their parcels?" we asked him.

"Yes," he said, "I will say this for the Germans, that they deliver the parcels pretty well."

And now we are pleased to tell those of you who have contributed to the Dollar Chain that this week we sent \$50.00 of your money to the Prisoners of War Fund, to be used in purchasing food for our men in Germany. Aren't you glad that you were able to help a little in so worthy a cause?

### The Fireless Cooker an Excellent Servant.

THIS year, when so much time must be spared for work that is wholly productive in one way or another, to add to the world's food supply, a fireless cooker will be found of the greatest help. It is only necessary to say of it, to show that this is so, that one may place the dinner in it to cook, quite early in the morning, then go out in the garden to work, if one chooses, until it is time to

heat. Books with directions should accompany each.

When the radiators are supplied practically everything can be cooked in the fireless that can be cooked on an ordinary stove. When they are absent the cooking is limited to soups, stews, fruit, scallops, porridge, cereals used for puddings, vegetables such as beets and carrots—in short, anything that will bear slow cooking. Cereals should be left in the cooker over night; soup stock, stews, corned beef, etc., need 5 to 7 hours, after being first boiled 15 minutes. Corned beef, by the way, is "just right" when brought from the fireless; indeed, the fireless cannot be improved for all foods whose flavors are brought out best by slow, steady cooking.

Another advantage is that one can take a few extra winks in the morning, no small consideration when "daylight saving" puts getting-up time so uncomfortably close to the dawn. Still another is that both smells and heat are kept out of the kitchen.

Nor are its virtues ended even here, for Sunday, with a fireless, tends to become the real day of rest that it ought to be. The housekeeper puts the dinner in the "oven," gets ready for church, and thinks nothing more about it until she comes home to find everything hot and ready for eating. Food, you see, may be left in the oven several hours after it is done without the least injury, since it cannot burn or dry up.

Last, but not least, the fireless, as its name would suggest, is the greatest fuel-saver yet invented. Whether one uses wood, coal, gas or electricity, it saves, for it simply conserves all the heat there is instead of permitting it to become scattered abroad so that new heat has to be continually supplied.

#### Some Stews for the Fireless.

**Irish Stew.**—Take 2 lbs. mutton, 1 carrot, 1 onion, 1 turnip, 2 cups raw slices potatoes, salt and pepper. Cut the mutton into small bits and brown in a frying-pan. Slice the vegetables. Put meat, vegetables and seasoning into a kettle and cover with the required amount of water. Boil for 20 minutes and put in the cooker. This should be done with the breakfast fire. Leave in the cooker until dinner time, then put on the stove for a few minutes, thicken with flour, and serve.

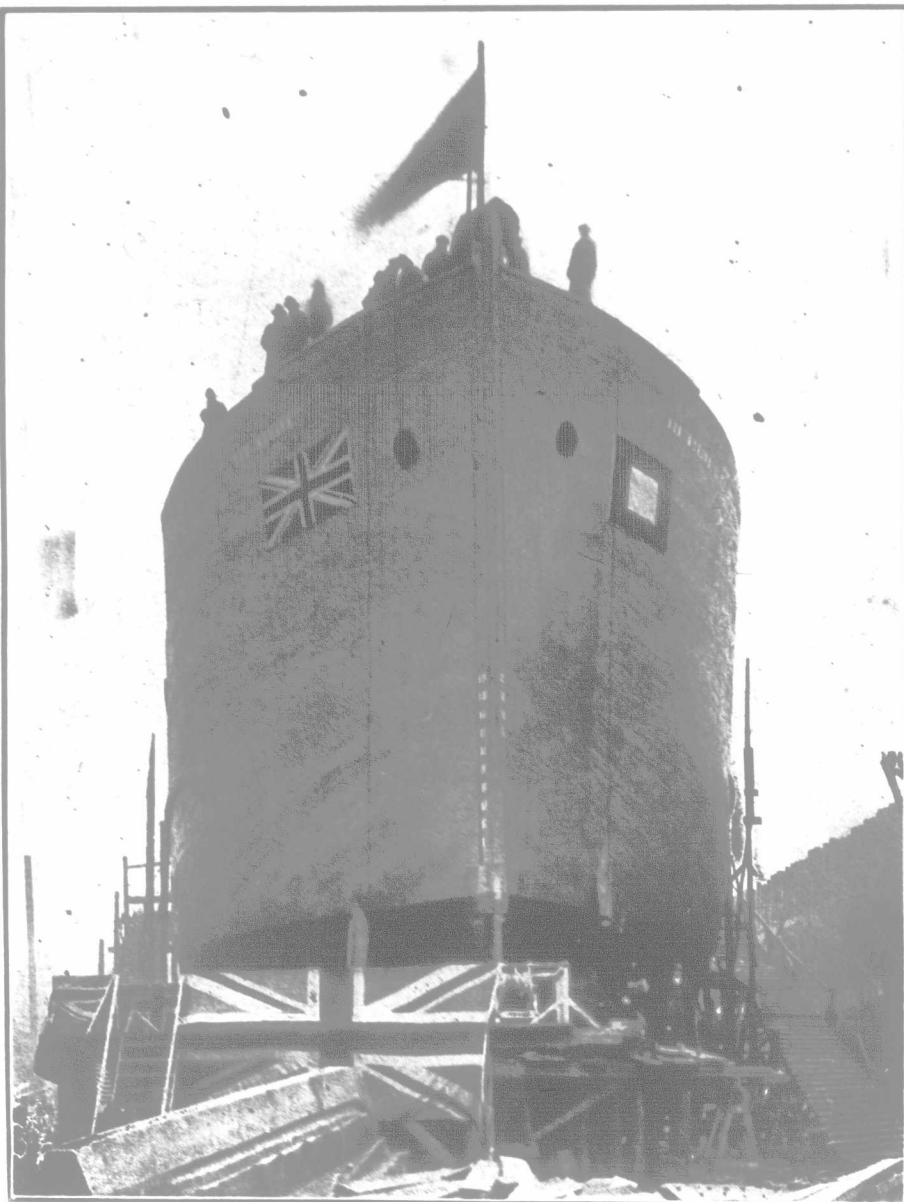
**Vegetable Stew.**—Two tablespoons butter, 2 cups raw potatoes in cubes, 2 cups raw turnip cubes, 1½ cups hot water, 2 cups canned corn, pepper and salt. Melt the butter and when hot stir into it the potato and turnip. Add the onion, chopped fine, water, corn and seasoning. Bring to a boil at breakfast time and place in the cooker for dinner. May thicken a little before serving.

**Ham and Peas.**—One pint split peas, 6 small potatoes, bone-end of a ham, paprika or pepper. Soak the peas over night. In the morning drain and cover with fresh water. Pare the potatoes. Put ham, peas, seasoning and water into a kettle at breakfast time and boil 20 minutes. Add potatoes and cook 10 minutes longer, then put in the cooker for dinner.

**Sheep's Heart Stew.**—Two sheep's hearts, 2 slices bacon, 1 onion, 2 cups sliced potatoes, 1 cup sliced carrot, pepper and salt. Split and wash the hearts. Chop the onion and cook it with the bacon for 10 minutes. Brown the hearts in the bacon fat. Remove all to the kettle, cover with water and add vegetables and seasoning. Boil very quietly for 15 minutes and place in the cooker. When taken out for dinner thicken with flour on the stove before serving.

**Fish Chowder.**—Two lbs. fish, 2 ounces fat pork, ½ cup thick cream, 1 pint water, 1 small onion, 1 cup potato cubes, 1 tablespoon flour, pepper and salt. Remove the flesh of the fish and cut in small pieces. Pour the water over the bones and cook 10 minutes. Put the pork in a frying pan and cook out the fat. Cut the cooked pork in bits and put into the kettle. Brown the minced onion in the pork fat, and strain the water from the fish bones on to it. Stir together, then pour into the kettle. Add the fish and potato, and bring to a boil, then boil 15 minutes. Place in the cooker. At dinner-time stir in the cream (heated).

All of the above dishes may be cooked on an ordinary stove, where, of course, they do not require so long, 2 to 3 hours simmering being sufficient, although longer will do no harm.



The "War Mokawk" Launched at Quebec.

The first of the fleet of 46 wooden vessels to be built in Eastern Canada to the order of the British Government. These standard wooden vessels are larger than any others ever built in Canada, each having a capacity of 3,000 tons.—*British & Colonial Press*.

come of itself. If we do not have that, the rest may put a fortune in this favored pocket or remove it from that unfavored pocket, but it will not save English society or the English state from assured decline."—*Manchester Guardian*.

### A Needed Gift.

LAST week one of our brave Canadian boys, before the war an O. A. C. student, but now repatriated from Germany, dropped into our office. Needless to say, he was a very welcome guest. After ten months in the trenches, during which he won captain's rank, he was seriously wounded near Ypres, taken prisoner by the Germans, and kept in a prison camp for two years.

set the table for dinner. For with the fireless cooker there is no danger of burning, no "looking in the oven" to see how things are progressing. It attends to its business while you are looking after yours.

True, you may not like it—just at first. A woman said to the writer that when she first got her cooker she was very much disappointed, but she persevered for a few days and now "would part with anything else in her house first." Like all other good things, the fireless requires a little practice, perhaps, but the trying is well worth while.

The best cookers are supplied with radiators, which enable one to roast and bake as well as boil and stew. The cheaper kinds work only on the principle of the old Dutch ovens—conservation of

## War-

**Bran Muffins.**—each of barley each of rye m spoon soda, 2 ¼ teaspoon sugar, 2 cup molasses, shortening, 1 sour milk or gether thorough minutes in hot,

**Potato Bread.**—1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon milk, ½ yeast warm water, 1 potato add the and milk. W yeast mixed w Mix very stiff softens on r doubles in bulk when again light

**Oatmeal Mac.**—light, ¼ cup s tablespoon me dates or raisin rolled oats, ¼ sugar, syrup an Mix the fruit w and combine little heaps on a bake in a mode

**Oatmeal Gm.**—meal in a bov shortening (me cup each of mo also 1 egg be ingredients in

**Oatmeal Muff.**—meal, 1½ cups 4 level teaspoo spoon salt, ½ butter or subs gether flour, powder. Add 1 egg, the rest of oatmeal, and b fat. Bake in g

**Rice Pudding.**—cups milk, 4 t teaspoon grate or chopped dat ing salted wat milk, syrup, ra in a moderate o

**Poor Man's** stale breadcrum or drained, co raisins seeded a ter, a little nu sugar. Butter the bottom w apple. Sprin dates) and wit and a little su until the dish is of crumbs dotte Cover the dish bubbles throug to brown the to or pudding sau

## Floo

INCREASING comes, are floor finish keepers are e wisdom of the folk instituted f floors and r tacked down o floor. Often t left entirely ba harmonious co dresser and wash room floors are kind; while the room (if one h equipped with s one large rug c a yard or more such a rug is m number of sma gives less trou up," as small r very firm and h

In any case, tractively finish polished, is, of pery. But soft with filler, stain each permitted the next. They last and look e unsightly floors

**War-Time Cookery.**

**Bran Muffins.**—Sift together half a cup each of barley and wheat flour, 1/2 cup each of rye meal and cornmeal, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking-powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup bran, 1/2 cup molasses, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 egg beaten light, 2 cups sour milk or buttermilk. Mix all together thoroughly. Bake about 25 minutes in hot, greased muffin tins.

**Potato Bread.**—One cup mashed potato, 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup scalded milk, 1/2 yeast cake, 2 tablespoons lukewarm water, about 2 cups flour. To the potato add the shortening, sugar, salt and milk. When lukewarm add the yeast mixed with the water and the flour. Mix very stiff with flour as the dough softens on rising. Let rise until it doubles in bulk. Shape for the pan, and when again light bake about 50 minutes.

**Oatmeal Macarons.**—Two eggs beaten light, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 cup corn syrup, 1 tablespoon melted shortening, 1/2 cup dates or raisins cut in bits, 2 1/2 cups rolled oats, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Beat the sugar, syrup and shortening into the eggs. Mix the fruit with the oatmeal and salt, and combine the mixtures. Drop in little heaps on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

**Oatmeal Gingerbread.**—Put 1/2 cup oatmeal in a bowl. Add 1/2 cup each of shortening (melted) and sugar; and 1/2 cup each of molasses and thick sour milk, also 1 egg beaten light. Sift over the ingredients in the bowl 1/2 cup of barley flour, 1/2 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon soda. Mix all together well and bake in a greased, shallow pan about 18 minutes, or in a loaf pan about 35 minutes.

**Oatmeal Muffins.**—One cup cooked oatmeal, 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 level teaspoons baking-powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter or substitute. Mix and sift together flour, sugar, salt and baking-powder. Add half of the milk, the beaten egg, the rest of the milk mixed with the oatmeal, and beat. Then add the melted fat. Bake in greased gem pans.

**Rice Pudding.**—One-half cup rice, 1 1/2 cups milk, 4 tablespoons corn syrup, 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1 1/2 cups raisins or chopped dates. Cook the rice in boiling salted water until soft, drain and add milk, syrup, raisins and nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

**Poor Man's Pudding.**—Two cups fine stale breadcrumbs, 2 cups chopped apple or drained, cooked dried apples, a few raisins seeded and cut, 1 tablespoon butter, a little nutmeg, 1/4 cup light brown sugar. Butter a pudding dish. Cover the bottom with crumbs, then with apple. Sprinkle with the raisins (or dates) and with tiny bits of the butter and a little sugar. Alternate the layers until the dish is full, making the top layer of crumbs dotted with tiny bits of butter. Cover the dish and bake until the juice bubbles through, then leave the cover off to brown the top. Serve with thin cream or pudding sauce.

**Floor Finishes.**

INCREASINGLY frequent, when spring comes, are the inquiries in regard to floor finishes. Evidently rural housekeepers are everywhere learning the wisdom of the fashion which the city folk instituted long ago—to have finished floors and removable rugs instead of tacked down carpets covering all the floor. Often the floor of bed-rooms is left entirely bare except for small rugs, in harmonious colorings in front of bed, dresser and wash stand; sometimes dining-room floors are left without a rug of any kind; while the living-room and drawing-room (if one has such a thing) may be equipped with several small rugs or with one large rug covering the floor to within a yard or more from the wall. Possibly such a rug is more restful in effect than a number of small ones, and certainly it gives less trouble by reason of "kicking up," as small rugs are likely to do unless very firm and heavy.

In any case, the floors must be attractively finished. Hardwood, waxed and polished, is, of course, ideal, if a bit slippery. But soft floors may be finished with filler, stain and varnish, three coats, each permitted to dry before applying the next. They may even be painted to last and look extremely well; while very unsightly floors may be covered with

stout linoleum colored to represent dark wood.

Of course, such floors must be very nicely kept, but the use of a dustless mop renders keeping dust off an easy matter.

Floor finishes prepared all ready for use may be bought at any good hardware store, and it is perhaps wisest to use them. If one wishes to prepare the finish at home there are several methods, any one of which may be tried.

Always, before applying stain or finish of any kind, have the floor perfectly clean and dry. Plaster and lime on new floors may be removed by the use of vinegar. Sand-paper will usually remove obstinate stains.

Someone, a short time ago, asked us how to make a *paraffin dressing* for hardwood floors. After much searching, the method has been found and is as follows: Take 1/4 lb. paraffin and dissolve in a pint of turpentine, putting the two in a double boiler and leaving there over the hot water until the mixture is used. Paint on rapidly with a broad brush, and polish afterwards with a weighted brush for the purpose, or with a brick padded with old flannel. This may be applied directly over the hardwood floor, or the floor may be first stained with dye of any color desired, applied as hot as possible. Brown shades are, of course, the best, but olive-green may be used if a "weathered oak" appearance is liked.

**Oil Stain for Floors.**—Take 1 quart linseed oil, 1 pint turpentine. Mix and color to the desired shade with French ochre or raw sienna. Heat over water and apply hot with a flat brush. Rub it in well afterwards until the oil ceases to stain the rubbing material.

**Beeswax Polish.**—Melt beeswax and oil of turpentine over hot water, using enough beeswax to make the mixture slightly thicker than pure turpentine. Apply very thinly, with a rag. Let dry, then polish.

**Beeswax Dressing.**—Beeswax 8 parts, water 56 parts, potassium carbonate 4 parts. Dissolve the potash in 12 parts of the water. Heat the wax and the remaining water until the wax is liquified, then mix the two and boil until a perfect emulsion results. Apply hot as usual and polish afterwards.

**Durable Floor Paint.**—Soak 2 oz. glue for 12 hours in cold water, and then melt it in thick milk of lime (prepared from caustic lime) heated to the boiling point. To the boiling glue stir in linseed oil until it ceases to mix—about 8 3/4 fluid ounces. If you happen to add too much oil correct it by adding more lime paste. Mix with any color not affected by lime and dilute with water if needed. For yellow, brown or brown-red colors boil in the ground color 1/4 its volume of shellac and borax. Apply warm with a broad brush.

**Stain for New Floor.**—Take tube paint of the desired shade and thin with turpentine until it will sink into the wood almost as easily as pure turpentine. Apply one good coat, working it in well by a cloth dropped into the stain. When dry, wax and polish as usual, or apply a thin coat of shellac. Some like a second thick coat of clear varnish. If the first coat of stain seems too light a second one may be put on. Beautiful shades of dull green, silver gray and all the browns may be produced in this way. Always follow the grain of the wood when applying floor finish of any kind.

If there are cracks in the floor they should be filled before finishing, either with putty colored with paint to match the stain, or with a substitute for putty made by soaking newspapers in a paste made by boiling a pound of flour in 3 quarts water, and adding a teaspoonful of alum. Mix until the putty is of the consistency of putty, then force solid into the cracks, smooth over and let dry thoroughly before finishing the floor.

When handling turpentine always be careful, as it is very inflammable. It should always be heated over hot water in any mixture requiring heating.

**Cleaning a Coat.**

For Mrs. J. D. M., Ontario Co:

In regard to your light fawn coat trimmed with green, we may say that we would certainly advise you to send it to a professional cleaner who should return it to you "good as new." It could be cleaned at home with plenty of gasoline, but such terrible accidents have occurred through carelessness with this fluid that we hesitate about recommending it, especially in quantity large enough to wash a coat. Gasoline should never

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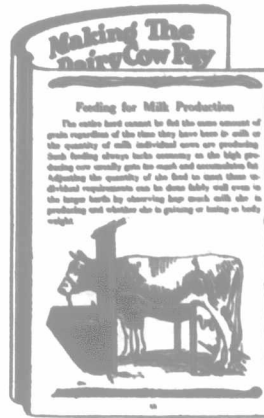
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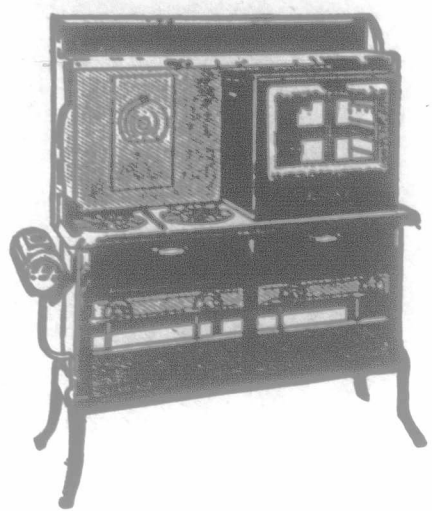
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be kept or used in a room in which there is the slightest suspicion of lights or fire—even a burning match or cigar, as the fumes are likely to take fire and explode. If used with absolute care, in the shade out of doors, or in a room in daylight, with no flame or fire of any kind near, it is quite safe, but too much friction should not be used when washing the material. If rinsed also in clear gasoline, the cleaning should be perfect. Dry completely out of doors before pressing.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### To Set Color.

To set color in any wash fabric use a tablespoon of Glauber salts to 2 gals. warm, soft water. Soak half an hour, then remove and rinse. Another method is to add two tablespoons of turpentine to the water, then let the material dry, afterwards washing as usual. All wash material should be shrunken before making. Setting the color shrinks as well as acting on the color.

#### Good Cold Starch.

Very little starch of any kind is used now except for men's collars and cuffs. Shirtwaists, underwaists and petticoats are all ironed without it—thanks to the fashion for soft collars and narrow skirts. Even men's colored shirts are permitted to go without it, or a very thin, boiled starch is used. A good cold starch for the collars and cuffs is made as follows: Mix together ¼ lb. starch, 2 teaspoons borax, 2 tablespoons turpentine and 3 quarts water. Keep in sealers or in a covered stone jar and use when needed, rubbing in well. The iron refuses to stick when this mixture is used.

#### Removing Water Spots from Pongee.

Cover with 2 or 3 thicknesses of muslin, having the top one rather damp, and press with a hot iron and the stains will disappear. Pongee of very good quality may be ironed when quite dry. If the quality is poorer, it should be ironed before any of it has dried out after washing. Pongee should never be sprinkled as that spots it.

#### Peonies.

Stir up the soil about peonies after each rain or watering and keep it loose and fine during the summer. If there is danger of frost after the buds have formed, protect with boxes or anything that will answer the purpose. If dry weather sets in before time of blooming give plenty of water, soaking right down to the roots, and just before the buds appear give liquid manure, continuing once a week until they are in full bloom.

#### Eggs for the Home.

Late in May or early in June, while eggs are plentiful and before the weather has become hot, enough eggs may be put up in water-glass to tide over the scarcity that may come later. Follow directions given. To be sure that the water glass is good test it with a bit of litmus paper obtained at any drug-store. If the litmus, blue at first remains blue, or if, red at first, it turns blue when placed in the water glass, it is a sure test that the solution is alkaline and unfit for use. If eggs packed in water-glass show a tendency to burst when boiled, prick the shell carefully with a needle before boiling.

#### Succession of Vegetables.

Sow seed of lettuce, radish and cress at intervals of 2 weeks to keep a fresh, crisp supply always ready. A second sowing of beets and carrots, any time in June, will provide a crop of young and tender vegetables for the fall.

#### At Blossom Time.

When the apple trees begin to blossom plant corn, beans, melons, cucumbers, squash, marrow and pumpkin. Peppers and tomatoes should not be transplanted into the open until danger of frost is past.

#### Weeds as Compost.

Weeds should never be permitted to more than form in the vegetable garden, as they draw nutriment from the soil; but any that are hoed out or cut down in out-of-the-way places should not be wasted. Pile them in a heap, adding, from time to time, any garbage from the house that cannot be fed to stock, leaves,

old straw, sods, etc., and keeping the whole moist. By next spring the pile will be resolved into a very valuable fertilizer, especially good for such plants as radish, lettuce and celery, which need to grow quickly and to be crisp.

## The Beaver Circle

### Our Senior Beavers.

#### The Wise Old Owl.

A wise old owl lived in an oak,  
The more he saw, the less he spoke.  
The less he spoke, the more he heard  
Why can't we all be like that bird?

#### Little Bits of Fun.

Little Bess and her father were several blocks from home  
"Do you think we'd better take a car or walk?" he asked her.  
"I'd rather walk if 'oo will tarry me," replied little Bess.

Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual questions, "Catch anything?"  
At this, Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."—"Tit-Bits."

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your ever pleasing Circle. I have many times sat down after finishing my work to read your pleasant stories. Well, I have no pets, but my cousin very kindly sent me a bag of beautiful potatoes, which I intend sowing as soon as possible. I am going to sow a part of our garden and help to raise food to feed the soldiers. Every boy and girl of Canada ought to realize the danger which Canada is threatened with by Starvation. I intend sending in a story which I thought of before writing this letter. I am going to name it as "a Twenty-fourth of May Adventure." Some of my chums take the Advocate, and especially two will be able to review it. I hope my letter is not turned down, because I would like to see my first letter in print. I am trying my entrance, and if I pass I will write to you and let you know. Well, I must close now, so farewell.

HARVEY BELL.  
R. R. No. 6, Pembroke, Ont.

I suppose your garden is all planted by this time, Harvey. I wish you every success with it.—Puck.

### A Twenty-Fourth of May Adventure.

We had our twenty-fourth of May all planned out several days ahead, and were up bright and early on the long-wished-for day. We packed up our big dinner and off we started. We had a fine time till about the middle of our dinner, we heard a low bellow and we looked up; what met our gaze was not of the most pleasant, as it met an enraged bull who was madly and fiercely tearing up sand. The white froth was issuing from his mouth, and to make matters worse one of the dinner party raised a flag which was red. This made our enraged bull go to his extreme passion. We got kind of scared and we began to run around but the bull was making around and jumped over a barb-wire fence and got down on his knees. He let a roar and more froth issued from his mouth. He was now fully enraged. He looked around and the lads, the three oldest and a couple of young ones, jumped in a red boat and out into the river. The boat made our pursuer worse. He made an effort to jump the fence. We dropped packages, baskets, lunch pails and other apparatus, and up into the trees we went. I fell once and thought death awaited me at the bottom of the tree, but up I climbed again and got safely hid, but I hardly got up when the bull walked off toward the barn attracted by some other object. We escaped and the afternoon passed without further accidents. We ended the day with a game of ball, and the twenty-fourth of May adventurers reached home to tell their tale.

HARVEY BELL  
R. R. No. 6, Pembroke, Ont.  
(Age 13 years, Sr. IV.)

Dear Puck second letter I am going to because I expect year. This speaking and About Christmas called "The C It is very inter are several st for crocheting. I see by the great changes say the Japs Hoping the w finished a hea accept my lett

Lindsay, R. Honor Roll Seckle, Ethel Ruby Irwin.

Beav The followi to write to the Jeanne Vern Ont. Billy Groves Ont.

### Junior Be

Dear Puck letter to the ch took the Farme years and then year he starte the Beaver Ci not in I am terrible war. For pets I ha cat named Pa Collie is a cleve he sits up on or speaks just runs with a st to catch him horse. We an so I have to c times help mil Miss Whalen. school every d I have read "Sally's Little "Brave Dick," Wide, Wide W "Poor and Pr Cabin." Well I will close, h when this arr riddle. What goes and comes do paper.

Tillsonburg,

Dear Puck second letter For pets I ha The dog foll Thomas, one o a chicken. He now. Santa C and a stenci called "Wee M and "Beautifu "Alice in Wond Days," and a Island." I wi Which can one sack of fl with two sack man with two

Goderich, O

Dear Puck second letter It is about a although I hav is a beautiful quite windy have twenty-fc feeds the bot have six for pet I wrap around the house for a it to sleep in take it back to I go to schoo it fine. Our McConnell. V As my letter i with a few rid A riddle, a r dred eyes and coal sifter.

R. J. Uxbrid

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your interesting Circle. I am going to school as regular as I can, because I expect to fry the entrance this year. This year I got first for public speaking and bread at the school fair. About Christmas time I received a book called "The Girl's Annual" as a prize. It is very interesting to a girl. In it there are several stories, pictures and designs for crocheting.

I see by the newspaper there have been great changes in the war lately. They say the Japs are going in with the Allies. Hoping the waste-paper basket has just finished a hearty meal and is unable to accept my letter.

RUTH M. MITCHELL.  
Lindsay, R. R. No. 4. (Age 13.)

Honor Roll.—Jeanne Verner, Solina Seckle, Ethel Matthews, Billy Groves, Ruby Irwin.

**Beaver Circle Notes.**

The following wish some of the Beavers to write to them:

Jeanne Verner (age 11, Sr. 3rd), Bolton Ont.  
Billy Groves (Jr. 4th), R. R. 1, Glamis Ont.

**Junior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my letter to the charming Circle. My father took the Farmer's Advocate for about five years and then he stopped, and just last year he started again. I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle letters, and if they are not in I am disappointed. Isn't this a terrible war. I have two cousins there. For pets I have a dog named Collie, a cat named Pat, and a calf named Rose. Collie is a clever dog; when he is hungry he sits up on a chair and sings or cries or speaks just as you tell him to do. He runs with a stick in his mouth and I try to catch him, and if I do then we play horse. We are on a farm of 100 acres, so I have to drive the horses and sometimes help milk. Our teacher's name is Miss Whalen. We like her fine. I go to school every day I can and like it fine. I have read many books, some are "Sally's Little Sister," "Little Nell," "Brave Dick," "Chrisy's Glad News," "The Wide, Wide World," "The Water Babies," "Poor and Proud," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Well, as my letter is rather long I will close, hoping the w.p. b. is dead when this arrives. I will close with a riddle.

What goes upstairs black and white and comes down read. Ans.—A newspaper.

Clara Muth.  
Tillsonburg, R. R. No. 3, Ont.  
(Age 11, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. For pets I have a dog and three cats. The dog followed us from Auburn. Thomas, one of our cats, ate about half a chicken. He is as big as a small dog now. Santa Claus brought me a quarter and a stencil outfit, and a book. It is called "Wee Macgregor." I have read it and "Beautiful Joe," "Black Beauty," "Alice in Wonderland," "Glengarry School Days," and a little bit of "The Coral Island." I will close now with a riddle.

Which can travel faster, a man with one sack of flour on his back or a man with two sacks on his back? Ans.—The man with two sacks on his back.

MURRAY S. KERNIGHAN.  
Goderich, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

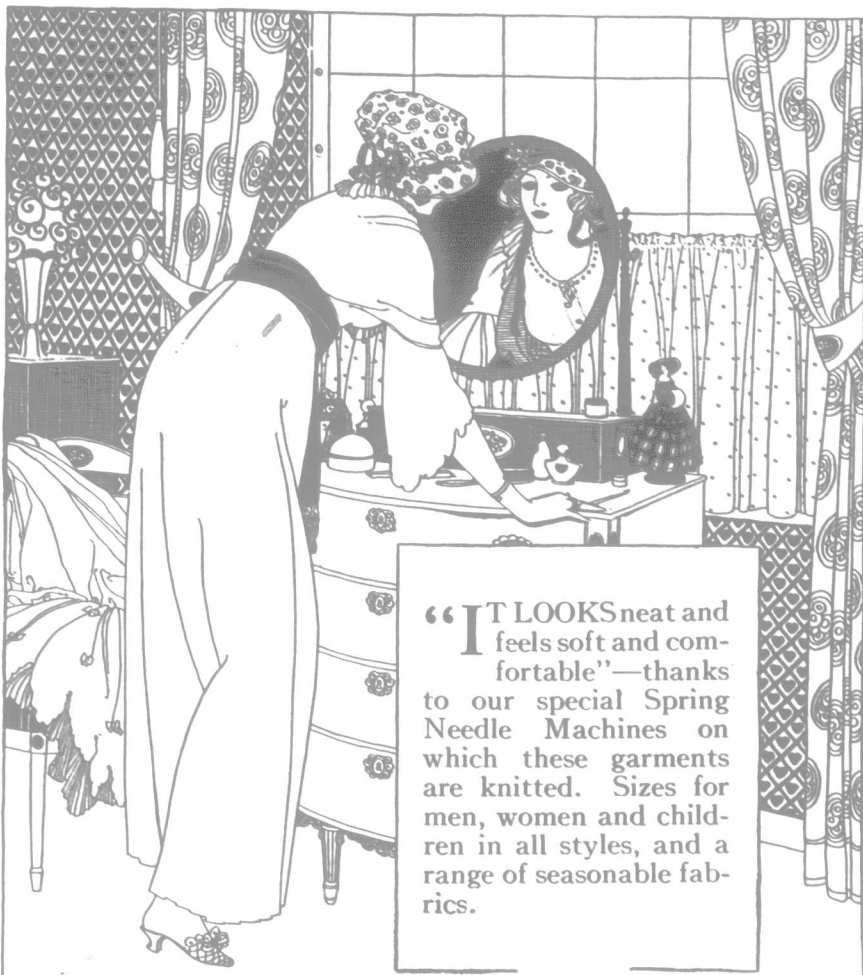
Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. It is about a year since I wrote last, although I have read all the letters. This is a beautiful day here to-day. It was quite windy here this morning. We have twenty-four lambs now. My sister feeds the bottle to five of them. We have six for pets. I have a blanket which I wrap around my pet, then I bring it to the house for a walk. Sometimes I rock it to sleep in the rocking chair, then I take it back to the barn.

I go to school every day I can and like it fine. Our teacher's name is Miss McConnell. We all like her very much. As my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles.

A riddle, a riddle as I suppose, a hundred eyes and never a nose? Ans.—A coal sifter.

JENNIE JONES.

R. 1, Uxbridge, Ont.



"IT LOOKS neat and feels soft and comfortable"—thanks to our special Spring Needle Machines on which these garments are knitted. Sizes for men, women and children in all styles, and a range of seasonable fabrics.

**Watson's** SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED MFG. CO.  
**UNDERWEAR**

The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY**  
KINGSTON ONTARIO  
ARTS  
MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE  
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.  
HOME STUDY  
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance or four summer sessions.  
Summer School Navigation School  
July and August December to April  
19 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

**THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL**  
has become so popular in its first three years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2528 Twelfth St., Chicago

**Cabbage Plants**  
Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. per hundred, mail prepaid; \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. Also cauliflower, brussels sprouts, celery, onion and tomato plants. Ask for price list.  
**HEROLD'S FARMS**  
Dept. E., Fruitland, Ontario. Niagara District

The following is quoted from the instruction book in each Ford Car:

"There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs. The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motor."

**Ford Equipment Since 1911**

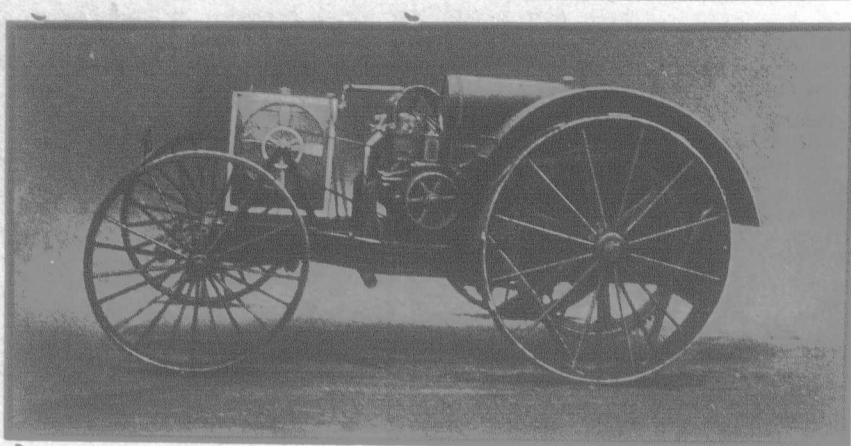
For seven years Champion "X" has been and is now the spark plug equipment on more than one and a half million Ford cars. This is the best proof of the service given by

**Champion Dependable Spark Plugs**

Champion dependability is built into every plug and is primarily due to the asbestos-lined, copper gasket on each shoulder of the carefully tested porcelains. These patented gaskets cushion the porcelain against cylinder explosions and prevent cracking under extreme temperature changes. When you replace the spark plugs in your Ford get the plug that knowledge and experience have selected as giving a completely satisfactory service. "CHAMPION" on the porcelain means a dependable spark plug for every make of motor and is backed by the guarantee of "Absolute satisfaction to the user, or free repair or replacement will be made." At auto supply dealers and garages everywhere.

**Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited Windsor, Ont.**

Champion "X" For Ford Cars Price, \$0.75



**E. LEONARD & SONS, LIMITED**  
 London Canada  
 AGENTS FOR THE  
**HUBER**  
**Light-Four Tractor**

*Let No Man or Beast Do Work a Machine Can Do*

Farm labor costs more than ever before. Feed is high and going up. Horses were never so valuable. Don't use skilled men and expensive teams to do work that can be done more quickly, more efficiently, and more economically by a machine. Don't keep more horses than you need most of the year, just to have enough power during the rush season.

The Huber Light Four does the work of 4 men and 12 horses. Does it better. Easily pulls three 14-inch bottoms set 8 inches deep in any land where a good team can pull one bottom. Enables you to plow deeper, make a better seed bed, and get more crops. Does it cheaper. Burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate. Economical in fuel consumption.

The Huber Light Four does most of the work horses can do and many things

that horses cannot do at all. Furnishes power for plowing, pulling the harrow, the seeder, the manure spreader; runs the ensilage cutter, buzzes wood; hauls loads, pulls stumps, helps in road construction. Unlike most farm machinery, it works every month in the year.

The Huber Light Four is the most efficient unit of farm power. Built by manufacturers having forty years' experience in the making of tractor engines and threshing outfits. Delivers 12 h.-p. at the draw-bar, 25 h.-p. at the belt. 4-Cylinder Waukesha Motor, water cooled; never runs hot. Automatic splash lubrication. Cut steel gear transmission. Heat treated, running in oil bath. Hyatt Roller and Gurney Ball Bearings. In the 5,000-pound class—does not pack the ground. Turns in a six-foot radius. Road speed, 2 1/4 miles an hour in low, 4 miles an hour in high.

Write for our Folder, "Doing the Impossible"



**SITUATION WANTED ON FARM BY** experienced married man by the year, with house; five children. Write, stating wages before May 22, to James Humphrey, c.o. R. J. Stephens, 137 Ivy Avenue, Toronto.

**WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT** man and wife, as working foreman and house-keeper, respectively, for large farm, having 150 acres clearance, located near river bank; good buildings, with running water; all necessary machinery for proper operation. Also a competent cattle-man to look after herd of milking Shorthorns on this farm. Apply, stating previous experience, qualifications, references and other necessary particulars, to Box B, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

**CREAM**

We buy cream every day in the year except Sundays and Xmas. We have been engaged in Creamery work twenty-five years and have established extensive business connections. Our trade is growing. We simply must have cream and are prepared to PAY THE PRICE and in addition guarantee a satisfactory service. One of our regular shippers east of Toronto milked 12 Ayrshires last year and received from the TORONTO CREAMERY CO. LTD. \$1,922.00 for his cream. Another regular shipper west of Toronto milked 11 Holsteins, 6 of which were heifers freshened for the first time, and his receipts from The Toronto Creamery Co. Ltd. were \$1,505.54. In addition, he sold some milk locally and vealed some calves on whole milk for which he received \$235.00, making a total herd cash receipt of \$1,740.54. The skim milk is not included in either case. Think it over! Neither of these men are new shippers. They have shipped to us for years. If these figures interest you, write for particulars of our service. The Toronto Creamery Company, Ltd., Church Street, Toronto.

**Bull, 15 months old**

Sired by MAY ECHO CHAMPION, who is a full brother to MAY ECHO SYLVIA, world's record milk cow. Dam and g-dam both in R.O.P., their combined records average over 15,000 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. butter. Three-fourths white, large, in good condition; lots of length, low, very deep middle, plenty of width, straight top line, head and neck very perfect; will make a big, smooth, handsome bull of good dairy type. He is half brother to the heifer that recently sold at the Brethen sale for \$3,000. If you move quick you get him for \$190, f.o.b. car, Toronto.

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, York Co., Ont.

**Current Events.**

The expected great offensive of the Germans, at time of going to press, still hangs fire, only a few desultory engagements, besides the almost constant artillery and aerial duels, having taken place during the last fortnight. On May 14 the Germans attacked the Australian position on a front of nearly a mile, between Morlancourt and the Somme, but were repulsed everywhere except at one point, and on May 18 the Australians retaliated by taking a village on the South Bank of the Ancre, capturing 360 men and 20 machine guns. Some fighting also occurred north of Kemmel, where the enemy was again repulsed. By some military critics it is thought that the enemy may launch their big drive at two points, one between Albert and Arras, the other between Mailly and Montdidier. Great praise is being given to Canadian cavalry in recent operations. Americans are now arriving in France in large numbers and are being massed at three widely separated points, on the Lorraine front, on part of the Champagne front, and in the region of the Somme, where they are being brigaded with British and French troops. In the Ukraine the Germans have taken the Government into their own hands, and have declared war against the peasants in the southern parts, who are showing revolt and fighting against the spoilation of their barns and storehouses. It is suspected that the peoples in this part of the Ukraine may have arisen in sympathy with the Cossack movement. During the past week Rostov, on the Don, was captured by the Germans, and great uneasiness was caused to the northward, as an advance into Central Russia was feared; but after the city had been in their hands for a day it was recaptured by Russian troops. During the week there has been some sharp fighting on the Italian front, with the advantage on the side of the Italians, who have succeeded in holding their posts upon Monte Avelone and Monte Corno. In Greece, under the direction of Venizelos, the army is being rapidly mobilized, and a force of 300,000 men will soon be ready to take the field on the side of the



Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

**It's Funny—**

How you become attached to a certain thing.

For Instance

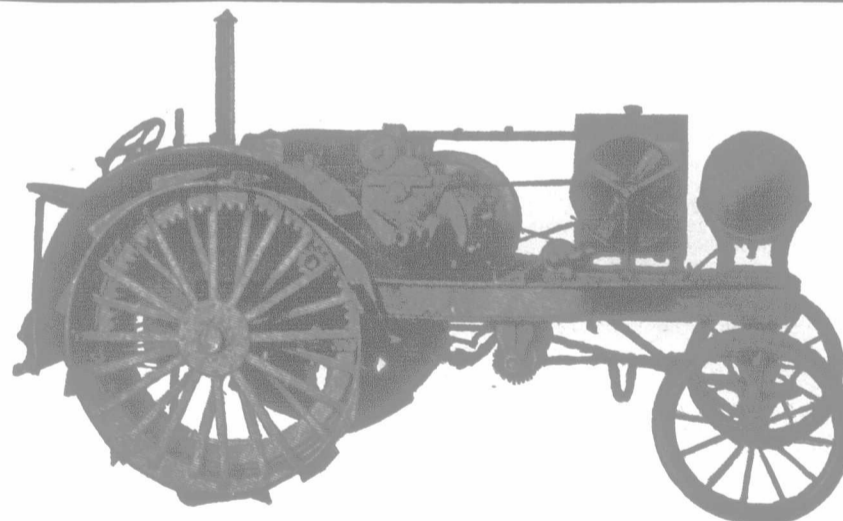
Last month you walked into a confectioner's store your glance wandered to Maple Buds, you liked the look of them, you bought them — and now you buy them regularly and often.

The reason is, you never tasted such a perfect chocolate before or one that was so genuinely good and delicious.

**COWAN'S**  
**MAPLE BUDS**  
 A dainty Solid Chocolate

A-46

Name Reg.—Design Pat.



**WATERLOO BOY**

Original Kerosene Tractor

The Farmer's Choice

The 1918 Waterloo Boy is the finished product of master hands. Thoroughly standardized in every detail. Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout, enclosed Motor, dust-proof Bearings, Gears and Wheels. Automatic Oiling System, easy accessibility of working parts, patented Kerosene Manifold. Most perfect of any tractor. Burns all the Kerosene. Ontario Distributors:

The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited  
 Seaforth, Ontario

Allies. In the farther East, Baku, on the Caspian Sea, was taken by the Turks, then recaptured by the Bolsheviks. Turkish forces are now advancing southward through Persia to attack the British forces on the Tigris River in Mesopotamia.

**The Dollar Chain**

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war. Contributions from May 10 to May 17: "Toronto" \$2.00; A Friend, Chesley, Ont. \$5.00; A Friend, Belgrave, Ont., \$20.0; A Friend, Langdon, Ont., \$3.00. Previously acknowledged.....\$5,487.50  
 Total to May 10.....\$5,517.50

**Cedar Posts**

For Sale

4-inch, eight feet long, f.o.b., Moffat, Ontario, (near Guelph) C. P. R. \$20 per hundred, sold only in car-load lots.

THOMAS FOLEY  
 PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

[L.S.]

GEORGE D. To all A procl Th

ANI of April it is amo Act, 1917 include a describ aforsaid Service a as in suc liable to thereund

ANI ferred to by the a law at th

Now that ever of person Military born on without by regis Service A full, the address; said are require a command ignorant limited s by tht excuse fr shall be l ing five p compelle

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*Devonshire.*

[L.S.]



CANADA

# PROCLAMATION

**GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A proclamation calling for reports by the men comprised in the extension of Class 1, authorized by the regulations of 20th April, 1918, under The Military Service Act, 1917.

*E. J. Newcombe.*  
Deputy Minister of Justice  
Canada.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the 12th day of October, 1917, we did call out class I under our said Military Service Act, 1917, comprising the men by our Act and Proclamation defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the Defence of Canada either in or beyond Canada, as we might in the command or direction of our military forces thereafter order or direct;

And we do hereby declare that all the men by this our proclamation required to report as aforesaid shall, from the date of this our proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military forces of Canada and subject to military law for the duration of the present war and of demobilisation thereafter unless sooner discharged; provided that every such man shall until the first day June next be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay, and that thereafter every such man who shall have duly reported on or before the last mentioned day, as by this our proclamation required, shall be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay until the day upon which he shall be required to report for duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and be placed on active service. And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are hereby required to report, that if, on or before the first day of June, 1918, they report, as by this our proclamation commanded and enjoined, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid until a day not earlier than the 1st day of July, 1918, which will, by our registrar or deputy registrar for the registry district in which they are hereby required to report, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar or deputy registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men hereby required to report that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty, at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted or as otherwise by law required he shall, be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against deserters.

AND WHEREAS by the regulations approved by our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 20th day of April last, in the execution of the powers conferred by our War Measures Act, 1914, it is among other things in effect provided that Class I under our said Military Service Act, 1917, shall, in addition to the men included therein as in our said Act mentioned, include all men, who are by this our proclamation required to report as hereinafter described, and that all men included in the said Class I by virtue of the regulations aforesaid, shall report to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, as required by proclamation, and shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and shall, in the event of their failing to report, be liable to the penalties specified in our said last mentioned Act and the regulations thereunder;

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

AND WHEREAS our Governor General of Canada in Council has determined to exercise the power so conferred to require the men of the age and description hereinafter specified, as authorised by the said regulations of 20th April last to report, and to subject them to military law at the time and in the manner by this our proclamation prescribed.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

Now, therefore, know ye that we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every man who is a British subject resident in Canada, not within any class of persons described in the exceptions mentioned in the schedule to our said Military Service Act, 1917, who has attained the age of nineteen years, but was born on or since the 13th day of October, 1897, and is unmarried or a widower without children, shall, on or before the first day of June, 1918, report in writing by registered post to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, for the registry district within which he resides, his name in full, the date of his birth, and place of residence, giving his usual post office address; wherein our loving subjects affected by our command and injunction aforesaid are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest any of our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn, and admonish them that any one by this our proclamation required to report who shall without reasonable excuse fail to report as aforesaid shall thereby commit an offence for which he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall, nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By command,

*Thomas Mulvey*

Under-Secretary of State,

**Note: The men required to report by this proclamation should address their reports as follows:—**

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Wright, Labelle, and Pontiac.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French Rivers including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa River exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski, and Temiscouata.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.



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Fairbanks Union Scales

They are the most convenient size scales for general light weighing anywhere. They replace the old time spring balance scales condemned by the Canadian Government. Complete with tin scoop, 10 1/2" x 13 1/2" platform, single brass beam and extra weights. The scoop capacity of Fairbanks Union Scales is 30 pounds by half ounces — the platform, 240 pounds by quarter pounds. Write our nearest branch for information and prices.

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IRON AGE Wheel Hoes and Drills

Do the work ten times faster than the old-fashioned tools. A woman, boy or girl can push one. 30 combinations—easily adjusted. Light, strong and durable. Prices, \$6.00 to \$25.00. Will help you to cut the high cost of living.

Write us for free booklet today.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd. 41 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Serial Story.

An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY. By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

Chapter XXVIII.

"Fanny," said Ellen suddenly; "I want to tell you something."

Mrs. Wesley Elliot turned a complacently abstracted gaze upon her friend who sat beside her on the vine-shaded piazza of the parsonage. She felt the sweetest sympathy for Ellen, whenever she thought of her at all:

"Yes, dear."

"Do you remember my speaking to you about Jim—Oh, a long time ago, and how he—? It was perfectly ridiculous, you know."

Fanny's blue eyes became suddenly alert.

"You mean the time Jim kissed you," she murmured. "Oh, Ellen, I've always been so sorry for—"

"Well; you needn't be," interrupted Ellen; "I never cared a snap for Jim Dodge; so there!"

The youthful matron sighed gently; she felt that she understood poor dear Ellen perfectly, and in token thereof she patted poor dear Ellen's hand.

"I know exactly how you feel," she warbled.

Ellen burst into a gleeful laugh:

"You think you do; but you don't," she informed her friend, with a spice of malice. "Your case was entirely different from mine, my dear: You were perfectly crazy over Wesley Elliot; I was only in love with being in love."

Fanny looked sweetly mystified and a trifle piqued withal.

"I wanted to have a romance—to be madly in love," Ellen explained. "Oh, you know! Jim was merely a peg to hang it on."

The wife of the minister smiled a lofty compassion.

"Everything seems so different after one is married," she stated.

"Is that really so?" cried Ellen. "Well, I shall soon know, Fan, for I'm to be married in the fall."

"Married? Why, Ellen Dix!"

"Uh—huh," confirmed Ellen, quite satisfied with the success of her coup. "You don't know him, Fan; but he's perfectly elegant—and handsome! Just wait till you see him."

Ellen rocked herself to and fro excitedly.

"I met him in Grenoble last winter, and we're going to live there in the sweetest house. He fell in love with me the first minute he saw me. You never knew anyone to be so awfully in love."

Without in the least comprehending the reason for the phenomenon, Mrs. Wesley Elliot experienced a singular depression of spirit. Of course she was glad poor dear Ellen was to be happy. She strove to infuse a sprightly satisfaction into her tone and manner as she said:

"What wonderful news, dear. But isn't it rather—sudden? I mean, oughtn't you to have known him longer? You didn't tell me his name."

Ellen's piquant dark face sparkled with mischief and happiness.

"His name is Harvey Wade," she replied; "you know Wade and Hampton, where you bought your wedding things, Fan? Everybody knows the Wades, and I've known Harvey long enough to—"

She grew suddenly wistful as she eyed her friend:

"You have changed a lot since you were married, Fan; all the girls think so. Sometimes I feel almost afraid of you. Is it—do you—?"

Fanny's unaccountable resentment melted before a sudden rush of sympathy and understanding. She drew Ellen's, blushing face close to her own in the sweetness of caresses:

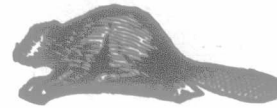
"I'm so glad for you, dear, so glad!" "And you'll tell Jim?" begged Ellen, after a silence full of thrills. "I should hate to have him suppose—"

"He doesn't, Ellen," Jim's sister assured her, out of a secret fund of knowledge to which she would never have confessed. "Jim always understood you far better than I did. And he likes you, too, better than any girl in Brookville."

"Except Lydia," amended Ellen.

"Oh, of course, except Lydia."

Concluded on next page.



The Canadian Press

on the Work of

The Mutual Life in 1917



The following comments are typical and could be multiplied indefinitely:

Can. Finance, Winnipeg. "Continued stability and steady expansion go hand in hand with the Mutual Life of Canada."

The Globe, Toronto. "The increase in the surplus fund to \$4,763,399 was one of the most salient features of the statement (for 1917)."

The Mail, Toronto. "A very fine statement was submitted demonstrating to the full the inherent strength and solidity of the company."

Journal of Commerce, Montreal. "The Mutual Life of Canada, in spite of the financial strain inseparable from present conditions, continues increasingly prosperous."

Monetary Times, Toronto. "With a strong board of directors, an energetic field force and a capable head office staff, the Mutual has placed itself in an enviable position."

The Gazette, Montreal. "The statement shows an amount of new assurances, a decrease in lapses, a low ratio of expense to income and a substantial increase of assets."

The Monitor, Montreal. "The last report of the Mutual Life of Canada reveals astonishing results that cannot fail to delight every policyholder and all the friends of sound Canadian finance."

The Courier, Brantford. "Altogether the statement is one with regard to which the management and the policyholders have every reason for the greatest satisfaction."

Not one adverse criticism of our statement has been observed in any paper in this or any other country; all have a good word for the Mutual Life.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

KEITH'S SEEDS THE FARMERS SEEDSMAN FIFTY-TWO YEARS SERVICE 1866 1918

Seed Stocks Going Fast

How long the seed supply will last is the question, for available stocks are fast disappearing. Don't wait! for later may be too late. Order now and have your supply on hand.

WE PAY RAILWAY FREIGHT TO ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ON ORDERS OF \$25.00 OR MORE.

CORN White Cap Yellow Dent ON COB 70 lbs. to bushel \$6.00

O.A.C. Barley (Registered) \$ 2.85 Silverhull Buckwheat..... 2.40 Rye Buckwheat..... 2.60

MILLETS Siberian..... \$ 3.50 Hungarian..... 4.00 Golden..... 3.00 Common..... 2.75 lb.

Amber Sugar Cane..... .11 Kentucky Blue Grass..... .21 Dwarf Essex Rape..... .15

GARDEN CORN Kendall's Early Giant.....\$0.30 Stowell's Evergreen..... .40 Japanese Barnyard..... .07 Sweet Turnips..... 1.50

POTATOES Per Bag Early Eureka..... \$ 3.00 Irish Cobblers..... 3.00

Delaware..... 2.75 Green Mountain..... 2.75 Empire State..... 3.00 Davies Warrior..... 3.00

Bags for Clover, 45c. extra. Bags for Grain free.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS

124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

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Chapter XXIX.

There was a warm, flower-scented breeze stirring the heavy foliage drenched with the silver rain of moonlight, and the shrilling of innumerable small voices of the night. It all belonged; yet neither the man nor the woman noticed anything except each other; nor heard anything save the words the other uttered.

"To think that you love me, Lydia!" he said, triumph and humility curiously mingled in his voice.

"How could I help it, Jim? I could never have borne it all, if you—"

"Really, Lydia?" He looked down into her face which the moonlight had spiritualized to the likeness of an angel.

She smiled and slipped her hand into his.

They were alone in the universe, so he stooped and kissed her, murmuring inarticulate words of rapture.

After uncounted minutes they walked slowly on, she within the circle of his arm, her blond head against the shoulder of his rough tweed coat.

"When shall it be, Lydia?" he asked.

She blushed—even in the moonlight he could see the adorable flutter of color in her face.

"I am all alone in the world, Jim," she said, rather sadly. "I have no one but you."

"I'll love you enough to make up for forty relations!" he declared. "And, anyway, as soon as we're married you'll have mother and Fan and—er—"

He made a wry face, as it occurred to him for the first that the Reverend Wesley Elliott was about to become Lydia's brother-in-law.

The girl laughed. "Haven't you learned to like him yet?" she inquired teasingly.

"I can stand him for a whole hour at a time now, without experiencing a desire to kick him," he told her. "But why should we waste time talking about Wesley Elliott?"

Lydia appeared to be considering his question with some seriousness.

"Why, Jim," she said, looking straight up into his eyes with the innocent candor he had loved in her from the beginning, "Mr. Elliott will expect to marry us."

"That's so!" conceded Jim; "Fan will expect it, too."

He looked at her eagerly: "Aren't you in a hurry for that wonderful brother-in-law, Lydia? Don't you think—?"

The smile on her face was wonderful now; he felt curiously abashed by it, like one who has inadvertently jested in a holy place.

"Forgive me, dearest," he murmured.

"If you would like—if it is not too soon—my birthday is next Saturday. Mother used to make me a little party on my birthday, so I thought—it seemed to me—and the roses are all in bloom."

There was only one way to thank her for this halting little speech: he took her in his arms and whispered words which no one, not even the crickets in the hedge could hear, if crickets ever were listeners, and not the sole chorus on their tiny stage of life.

(The end.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Canadian Travel Restrictions.

On May 8th Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the British House of Commons the decision of the Government to place great restrictions on travel in London, England, and vicinity, which later will be extended throughout the country. Passenger train service, he said, would be reduced forty per cent. and it will be necessary for everyone to show his proposed trip has an adequate reason.

The issue of season tickets will be greatly restricted. This will affect a large number of aliens who have moved to places outside of London, owing to the air raids, and travel back and forth each day.

In Canada the C. P. R., with a view to economizing train service and thereby assisting in the most vigorous war effort, has been obliged to considerably reduce the number of passenger trains.—Advt.

Resorts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

Banff, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier are in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.—Advt.

**SAFE—**                      **SNAP!**

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**THE** only fence you can afford to put on your farm is the one which lasts a lifetime—a fence which will stand the hardest of hard usage. It's the least expensive in the long run. The other kind may be a little cheaper in first cost—but what a difference a few years make!

### PAGE WIRE FENCE BUILT TO LAST

—some are built to sell. Many of the first fences we made, over 25 years ago, are still giving the best of good service.

Page Fence is made of all No. 9 gauge wire—even the locks are full gauge. The finest quality wire is used—it is extra strong, very rigid, tight-locked and spaced.

Our fences and gates are a lifetime security against fence troubles.

There is a Page Wire Fence for every purpose. Page Gates, built as carefully as Page Wire Fences, are obtainable in every regular size. Write our nearest branch for price list of all Page Products—Page Fences, Gates, Engines or Woodsaws. Information will be cheerfully given. Drop us a line to-day.

**Shipping Terms:**—Freight allowed on all shipments of 200 pounds or more, to any place in Old Ontario or Quebec, when payment is made within thirty days.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY**  
LIMITED.

Walkerville                      517 Notre Dame St., Montreal                      Winnipeg

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# BISSELL FARM IMPLEMENTS

Silos    Disk Harrows    Land Rollers

The name "Bissell" stands for quality of recognized Merit and Superiority. Business in its highest aspect is "ESSENTIALLY SERVICE".

Just as "Greatness is in proportion to service" in an individual, so the Implement which yields the greatest service to farmers is the best article. Look for the name "BISSELL." Disk Harrows bearing this name are "Built for Business," and none others are genuine.

Built also in sizes for use with Tractors.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

The price of bricks has gone up very little in three years. You can build an average-size, warm house on your farm of

# MILTON BRICK

for the proceeds of half as many hogs as in 1914.

**MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED**  
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## McCormick's

JERSEY CREAM

### Sodas

Contain all the elements of a pure wholesome food at an economical price.

### SEED BEANS

One hundred and eighty bushels ELLIOTT PEA BEANS—hand picked, well matured, good germination. Price, \$10 per bus.; bags extra. Address GEO. ELLIOTT, Box 112, Hespeler, Ontario

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ANNESSEY'S INDIAN RUNNERS LAY MORE** eggs, eat less, and are more profitable than chickens. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, GRAND** laying stock, 100 strong chicks delivered safe \$15.00, 20 cents in small lots; order early. Bradley Linscott, Brantford.

**BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED, GRAND** laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 45; also Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$4 per 9. L. S. Cressman, Hillcrest Farm, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** HORN eggs for hatching, fifteen for \$1.50, forty-five, \$3.75; one hundred \$7.00; carefully packed, safe delivery guaranteed, broken eggs replaced. Addison H. Baird, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

**BLACK MINORCA EGGS—BOTH COMBS,** two dollars for fifteen; good layers. Write: Fred. Reekie, Camperdown, Ont.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, WE HAVE BRED** for large size and egg production and we think we have succeeded. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**BARRED ROCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING** from wonderful producers (trapped) \$1.25 per setting. B. Linscott, Brantford.

**CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS;** Bred-to-lay strain, 241-egg kind. Trapped; heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 setting, guaranteed. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

**EXTRA SPECIAL HATCHING EGGS, BAL-** ANCE of season, from our trapped, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, \$1.75 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. W. J. Johnston, Drawer 246, Meaford, Ont.

**EGGS AND CHICKS FROM THE BEST** laying strains of white and brown Leghorns. Chicks, twelve dollars per hundred; eggs, five dollars per hundred. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ont.

**FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS,** great layers, 10c. each. Hastings Bros., Guelph, R. R. No. 7.

**FOR SALE—MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$5 A PAIR.** Eggs for hatching \$2 a setting. J. A. Tancock, 96 King St., London.

**"FAIRVIEW" S.-C. BROWN LEGHORNS** Eggs \$1 per 15. Wm. Bunn, Denfield, Ont.

**HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKS—** utility laying strains. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Rocks, Non-Bearded Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

**INDIAN RUNNER AND MUSCOVY DUCKS,** Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Spanish, Guinea, Campines, Hamburgs. Eggs only. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**S.-C. ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING—** one-fifty a setting. E. W. Bennett, Niagara Falls, Ont.

**TURKEY EGGS—WE HAVE 50 HEALTHY** Bronze Turkey Hens, mated to strong, husky, young and old toms; eggs ready in season at \$4.50 per 10 eggs; few toms left. Send in your order, we have the eggs ready for you. Everything in pure-bred poultry—write us first. We want your surplus of eggs and baby chicks. Stamps highly appreciated. Yamaska Poultry Farms, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF** Barred Rocks that are barred and bred right, and from first-class laying hens. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30, \$5 for 50, \$9 per 100. Order direct from this advt. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Bennett, R.R. 1, Cottam, Ont.

**TILT STRAIN PURE BRED ROUEN DUCK** eggs, \$1.50 per eleven. A. F. Thornton, Thamesford, Ont.

**WANTED FEATHERS OF ALL KINDS**

Write for our new price list. Remittance made upon receipt of feathers. Let us know your quantities. The Canadian Carpet & Comfort Mfg. Co., Limited, 340 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ont.

**"UTILITY POULTRY FARM"**

E. F. MONTGOMERY, Mgr., Stratford, Ont. After 15 years of careful breeding we feel that we can supply you with the best day-old chicks procurable in Canada, at very moderate prices. Get your orders in early, and avoid disappointment.

**Choice Eggs** for hatching, from free range flocks—S.-C. White Leghorns (Barro's 282-egg strain), Bred-to-lay S.-C. Brown Leghorns, (O. A. C. and Guild strains), Barred Rocks—\$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Fawn L. R. Duck eggs, \$3 per 10; Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$5 per 9 (show stock). Also choice Yorkshire Hogs, all ages. T. A. KING, Milton, Ontario

**Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds** and Barred Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Rose-Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels \$3 each. Alex. McKinney, R. R. 1, Erin, Ont.

**Lochabar Poultry Yards** Barred Rock Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; Rouen duck eggs, \$1.00 per 10; M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 40c. each. D. A. Graham, R. R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ontario

**Markets**

Continued from page 903.

quoted at 42c. and No. 2 stock at 38c. to 39c. wholesale. Some dealers declared they were afraid to operate at present prices.

**Butter.**—During the week the tendency in the market for butter was slightly upward. This was due possibly to the improvement in the quality. Now that the cattle are on the grass production is likely to increase rapidly. Finest creamery was quoted at 44½c. to 45c. with fine at the usual range of 1c. under. Dairies ranged from 37c. to 39c.

**Cheese.**—Official Dairy Produce Commission prices were unchanged at 22c. per lb. for No. 1 cheese; 22½c. for No. 2 and 22c. for No. 3.

**Grain.**—The price of oats was lower last week with car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western quoted at 92½c. No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed at 90 cents; tough extra No. 1 feed at 86 cents; tough No. 1 feed and No. 2 feed at 83 cents. Ontario No. 3 white was 84½ cents a bushel ex-stores Manitoba feed barley sold at \$1.22½ per bushel, ex-store, in car lots.

**Flour.**—Barley flour was easier at \$13.50 per bbl. in bags. Rye flour was firmer at \$16.50. Corn flour was \$12.00, and graham flour was \$11.20. Government standard Manitoba spring wheat flour was \$10.95 per bbl. in bags f. o. b. cars, Montreal, and 10 cents more delivered to city bakers. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$11.40 to \$11.50 per bbl. in cotton bags.

**Millfeed.**—Bran was still selling for \$35 per ton, in bags, and shorts at \$40, pure grain mouille at \$75.

**Baled Hay.**—The market for baled hay was unchanged at \$17 per ton for No. 2; \$15.50 for No. 3 and \$5.00 to \$10 for lower grades ex-track.

**Hay Seed.**—The trade for the season will be over in another week or so, meantime timothy seed was 9 cents to 14 cents per lb.; red clover, 35 cents to 38 cents; alsike, 23 cents to 26c., f. o. b. cars, Montreal.

**Hides.**—Beef hides were up a cent a lb. at 18 cents per lb. for cows, 16c. for bull and 22 cents for steers, flat; 29 cents, 19¢ and 18¢ cents per lb., Montreal inspection. Calf skins were 45c. to 48c. per lb. Spring lambs 70c. to 75c. each; sheep skins, \$4.50 to \$4.75 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.50 each. Tallow, 3¼c. per lb. for scrap fat, 8 c. for abattoir fat and 16c. to 16½c. for rendered.

**Chicago.**

**Cattle.**—Beeves, \$10.50 to \$17.75; stockers and feeders, \$9.25 to \$13.10; cows and heifers, \$7.25 to \$14.50; calves, \$8 to \$14.

**Hogs.**—Light, \$17.25 to \$17.80; mixed \$17 to \$17.75; heavy \$16.25 to \$17.75; rough, \$16.25 to \$16.65; pigs, \$14.55 to \$17.50.

**Sheep.**—Sheep, \$12 to \$16.15. Lambs, native, \$14.75 to \$20.50.

**Cheese Markets.**

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 22½c.—no sales; London, 22c.; Belleville, 22½c. and 22 9-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 22 9-16c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 23c.; finest easterns, 22½c.; New York, held specials, 24½c. to 26c.; average run, 23½c. to 25c.; fresh special, 23c.; average run, 22c. to 22½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 21¼c.

**Gossip.**

W. M. Faulds of Muncey, is holding a clearing sale of his registered Hereford cattle, Clydesdale horses, and Oxford sheep, on June 4. There are 22 head of Herefords in the offering, including the herd bull, Gay Bonnie Brae. A number of the females have calves at foot and some of the young stock is by that noted bull, Bonnie Brae 21st. Anyone looking for Herefords should plan to attend the sale, as choice individuals are being offered. Besides the registered cattle there are 20 head of high-quality grades. The farm is situated about eighteen miles from London and parties from a distance will be met at Mt. Brydges on the day of the sale. The Muncey station, on a branch line from St. Thomas, is only about one mile from the farm. For further particulars regarding this sale see advertisement in another column of this issue, and write the proprietor for details regarding the breeding of the stock.

**WARNING!**

Now is the time to spray potatoes and prevent bugs, blight and rot.

**ACCO SPRAY**  
THE KING OF BUG KILLERS

Sure death to potato bugs—costs one-half the price of Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

Sold by Seed Dealers, Druggists, and all large stores.

HAROLD F. RITCHIE CO., LIMITED  
Sales Agents  
[Toronto, Ont.]

**Cow Stalls that are Different**

These Stanchions and stalls are in a class by themselves, both having features not to be found in any other make in Canada.

Each Stall is Complete in Itself

You can install one or one hundred. No top rail being used, we get rid of the loud rattle and clang of the other makes, ours being absolutely noiseless. Our Stanchion will fit the largest cow, and can be adjusted for a calf. Has what we call the Positive Lock Attachment, which guards against animals getting loose.

Write for catalogue and prices, and nearest agent, to:  
**M. T. BUCHANAN & COMPANY, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO**  
MANUFACTURERS OF HAYING TOOLS, COW STALLS, WATER BOWLS, ETC.

**Barron's English Leghorns**

Large, vigorous, pedigreed birds, great winter layers, best blood lines in America. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Bouncing, lusty chicks, for May, 20c. each, June, 15c. Modern incubation methods. Order from this ad. or send for mating list.

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AYLMER, ONTARIO

**Summer Resorts in Ontario.**  
The Muskoka Lakes, Point au Baril and Georgian Bay Resorts; French and Pickering Rivers; Rideau Lakes; Severn Rivers, Lake Mazinaw District and Kuartha Lakes are conveniently reached via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or W. B. Howard.—Advt.

**Great Lakes Steamship Service.**  
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10.30 p.m. each Thursday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamships "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing June 1st.—Advt.

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"Use half of"

The mica f and crevic the grease Mica Gre horses at day and lo harness an

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Overcomes enemies—w makes har waterproof ing of sti that rich l dark dress

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A Bicycle Druggist an within easy n town and do cs you wish—a horse can b no expense fo a thousand w

Look for These Nameplates All these well-known lines are "C.C.M." Bicycles.

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# HUBS and HORSES

The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

## MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

## EUREKA HARNESS OIL

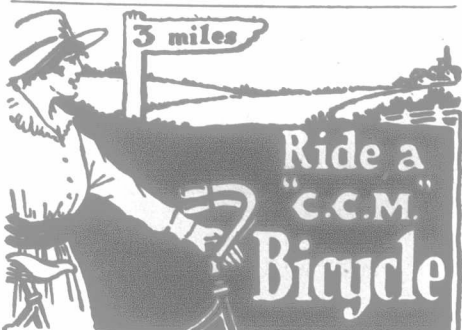
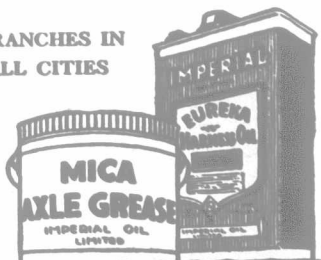
"Lengthens leather life"

Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

### IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



## Ride a "C.C.M." Bicycle

### For the Farmer's Daughter

A Bicycle brings the Grocer, the Druggist and the General Store within easy reach. You can go to town and do your shopping as often as you wish—no need to wait until a horse can be spared from work—no expense for gasoline. Useful in a thousand ways on the farm.

Write to-day for Catalogue E

This Mark is Your Protection Every "C.C.M." Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright.



Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, Weston, Ont. Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver 4-E

Twice as easy as walking. Three times as fast.

### Canadian Trade Expansion Since the Beginning of the War.

The trade returns for the fiscal year just ended as issued by the Census and Statistics Office, show that the volume of the external trade of Canada is now greater than at any previous period in the history of the Dominion. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, the grand total of the imports for consumption and exports of Canadian merchandise—taking no account of the movement of coin and bullion—was over two billions and a half of dollars.

Imports for consumption for the fiscal year 1918 were greater by 56 per cent. than for the year just prior to the war, viz.—the fiscal year 1914. Under the stimulus of war orders, the export trade shows a still greater development, exports of Canadian goods for the fiscal year 1918 exceeding in value similar exports in 1914 by 256 per cent.

The total trade of Canada—Imports for Consumption and Exports of Canadian Produce—amounted to \$2,502,549,635, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, while the value for similar trade for the fiscal year just prior to the war amounted to \$1,050,045,583, showing an increase from 1914 to 1918 of \$1,452,504,052. This increase is more than the whole trade for the fiscal year 1916. The imports of merchandise for the fiscal year 1918 were valued at \$962,521,847 and in 1914 at \$618,457,144, showing an increase of \$344,064,703, whilst the exports of Canadian merchandise in 1918 amounted to \$1,540,027,788 and in 1914 to \$431,588,439, showing a betterment from 1914-18, of \$1,108,439,349.

From 1914 to 1918 the exports of the mine increased from \$59,039,054 to \$73,760,502; the fisheries from \$20,623,560 to \$32,602,151; the forest from \$42,792,137 to \$51,899,704; animals and their produce from \$53,349,119 to \$172,743,081; agricultural products from \$198,220,029 to \$567,713,584; manufactured goods from \$57,443,452 to \$636,602,516.

During the fiscal year 1918 the Customs revenue amounted to \$161,588,465; in 1914 the similar revenue amounted to \$107,180,578, showing an increase from 1914 to 1918 of \$54,407,887, or about 51 per cent.

### Good Milk is Whole, Clean and Cold.

The three essentials in the production and marketing of perfectly satisfactory milk are expressed in the subject of this article. By whole milk we mean, of course, that it is all there—nothing added to, nor taken from. Milk tests are reliable and convict the dishonest dealer. Cream is worth more than milk and when part of the cream is removed the consumer is defrauded. It is an unusual thing for a cow of any breed to give milk with less than 3½ per cent. of butter-fat, and the majority do much better than this. The specific gravity reveals the removal of solids, which is cream, and the amount of water or skim-milk that has been added.

Clean milk can only be produced by the most painstaking methods in handling. As some women are just naturally good housekeepers, so some dairymen are naturally cleanly in their habits of handling milk.

Lastly, if milk is to keep well and be perfectly satisfactory, it must be kept cold from the time it comes from the cow until it is consumed. The motto of every dairyman or handler of milk should be: "Whole, Clean and Cold."—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

### The Bolshevik Peace.

A Senator was talking about the Russian Bolsheviks.

"The Bolsheviks," he said, "seems to think peace is peace, no matter how shameful its conditions."

"The Bolsheviks remind me of little Willie."

"I'm ashamed of you, sir," said little Willie's dad sternly. "At the very bottom of your class! What do you mean by it?"

"Well, you see, father," said little Willie mildly, "it don't make no difference whether I'm at the bottom or the top. They teach the same at both ends."

## The Government's Advice to Farmers on Cows

In the interest of every farmer and dairyman the Dominion Government has issued a special circular pointing out the value of the Milking Machine under the present conditions of labor on the farm.

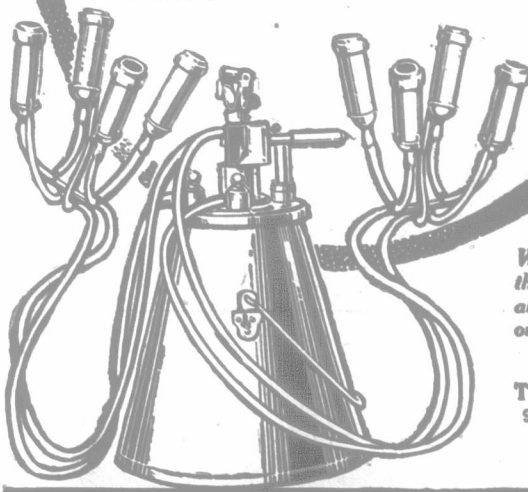
Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms says, "The present is no time to let things stand in the way of increased production, and every farmer with a herd of twelve or more cows should seriously consider the installation of a milking machine. Three years' experience of mechanical milkers on the Central Experimental Farm shows that cows do not dry off more quickly than when milked by hand. Cows have no more objection to being milked by a milking machine than to being milked by hand."

The experience of an ever increasing number of farmers, backed by the opinion of the leading Experimental Farms and Stations prove that



Increase production and save money and time, one machine doing the same work as three hired men. On account of its simplicity, a boy or girl can operate an Empire with ease—doing the work with uniformity and without injury to the cows.

You can help the cause of the Allies by keeping and enlarging your herds despite the shortage of labor. Empire Milking Machines will do the milking for you, cheaper and quicker than hired men.



Write us for fuller information on this important subject, and learn also how to do away with drudgery on the farm.

Write for Catalogue J

The Empire Cream Separator Co. 91 of Canada, Limited MONTREAL TORONTO

## NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others free—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 particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

### IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES

Columbus Stables. We have on hand at present one of the strongest selections of imported and Canadian bred stallions we have had in the stables in years. A strong combination of size, quality and breeding. We also have 15 in-foal mares, all to the service of horses we are offering. SMITH AND RICHARDSON, Myrtle, C.P.R., Oshawa, C.N.R., Oshawa, G.T.R., Columbus, Ont.

### Clydesdales and Shorthorns

I still have some Shorthorn bulls, twelve and thirteen months old. Two grandsons of Old Sort, and four great-grandsons of Royal Blood; these are an exceptionally fine lot; also a number of females. Inspection invited. Apply to J. B. CALDER, GLANFORD STATION, R.R. 3.



WRITE FOR FREE PUBLICATIONS Size, quick growth, rapid fattening on pasture or in stable, high dressing percentage, precocity, hardiness, docility, popularity, superior milking qualities, are characteristic of

## SHORTHORNS

THE BREED FOR FARM OR RANCH DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION W. A. DRYDEN, Pres., Brooklin, Ont. G. E. DAY, Sec., Guelph, Ont. 11

### WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK, 1848 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale = 80112 =, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from Imp. ewes. JAMES DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

### SHORTHORNS - CLYDESDALES

Will price 4 richly-bred Lavinia heifers, 5 to 27 months, oldest one due to calve to Lochiel (Imp.). Still have stallion rising 2 years old, rich in Baron's Pride blood; size and quality combined; gelding price. WM. D. DYER, R. R. No. 3, OSHAWA, ONT. 4½ miles to Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R. 2½ miles to Brooklin, G.T.R.

### CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam, Sally 8th imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick, mellow, well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers. Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C. P. R., G. T. R.—Salem, Ont.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 1/2 free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

**DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE**

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.

Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO. Druggists** 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

**15 cents VOLPEEK**  
MENDS POTS & PANS  
Mends Granite, Tin, Iron, Aluminum, etc. in two minutes. Without tools. 30 cents for 1 lb. From your dealer or us, postpaid. Vol-Peek Co., P.O. Box 2024, Montreal.

**Clearing Sale of Registered Hereford Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Oxford Sheep**

ALSO GRADE CATTLE, at Lot 2, Muncey Road, Middlesex County, 18 miles from London.

Tuesday, June 4th, 1918

Herefords, 22 head, including the herd bull, Gay Bonnie Brae 21891; 5 cows with calves at foot, and other young stock by the noted bull, Bonnie Brae 21st, 9715; 3 registered Clydesdale mares, one with foal by side. About 20 head of high grade cattle.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Parties coming from a distance will be met G.T.R., Mount Brydges, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Muncey Station is one mile from farm.

As the proprietor has sold the farm, there will be no reserve.

W. M. FAULDS, Prop. Muncey, Ont.

Auctioneers: John Brodie, Capt. Tom Robson. This advt. will not appear again.

**SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**  
We are offering special values in heifers, and bulls with size, quality and breeding; will promise not to disappoint you if you want good cattle.

Arthur F. O'Neill & Sons, R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**

Angus - Southdowns - Collies

SHOW FLOCKS

Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

**SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Bulls of serviceable age and females not akin.

WM. CHANNON & SON

P.O. and Phone Oakwood, Ont. Stations—Lindsay, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**Kennelworth Farm ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Young bulls of serviceable age, got by Victor of Glencairn Imp.

PETER A. THOMSON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

**Tweedhill Aberdeen-Angus**

If you want a choice young bull, ready for service, write JAMES SHARP, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ont. L.-D. Phone, Erin

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

Alonso Matthews, Manager, Forest, Ontario. H. Fraleigh, Proprietor, Meadowdale Farm, Forest, Ont.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**

Get high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-year-old heifers. T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Quality of Milk—Nasal Hemorrhage.**

1. We milked a cow 3 weeks before parturition, on account of inflamed udder. Would the milk be fit for use?

2. Sow bled frequently from her nostrils. A pint or more of blood escaped each time. She farrowed 12 pigs, nine of which were dead. Was this due to the bleeding? J. A. McD.

Ans.—1. The milk is not considered fit for consumption under such conditions.

2. It is very probable that your suggestion as to the cause of the production of dead pigs is correct. V.

**Brain Trouble.**

Cow calved 2 months ago and has been fretful ever since. She is now losing flesh and is in a very delirious condition. Eyes staring, very nervous and easily excited, with head held very high. C. C.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate disease of or pressure upon the brain. It is doubtful if treatment will be effective. Give her a laxative of 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil, feed on laxative, easily-digested feed; keep in comfortable, well-ventilated and well-bedded box stall, avoid all causes of excitement and give her 3 drams of bromide of potassium 3 times daily. V.

**Milk in the Hog Ration.**

In order to raise and finish all the extra pigs that will be farrowed in Canada this year as a result of the campaign for increased production, it will be necessary to exercise the utmost economy in the use of concentrated foods. Pig raisers who have access to dairy by-products have a great advantage over others. Experiments have proven that when meal is worth \$40 a ton, milk is worth more than \$8 for an equal weight, that is, provided it is fed economically. Experiments carried on at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations show that for growing hogs, 60 lbs. and over, 400 lbs. of skim-milk produced results equal to 100 lbs. of mixed meal. Buttermilk fed fresh is equal to skim-milk. Whey is not so valuable. One hundred pounds of whey proved equal to 19.2 lbs. of milk, that is, provided it is fed in not too large quantities and before it has soured.

A study of experiments with skim-milk show that for young pigs 1 lb. of milk fed with 2 1/2 or 3 lbs. of meal gives best results. For larger hogs less milk may be used. For hogs over 100 lbs. in weight not more than 5 lbs. of skim-milk daily should be fed in order to get the greatest value from the milk. At the Nova Scotia Agricultural College it was shown that the best gains were made by feeding pigs a ration composed of 148 lbs. of grain, 900 lbs. of skim-milk, and 110 lbs. of mangels. At the Ontario Agricultural College the best results were obtained where the proportion of milk to meal was 2.5 to 1. In one trial in which this proportion was used, 365 lbs. of skim-milk were equal to 100 lbs. of meal. This agrees fairly closely with the results obtained at the Ottawa and Branch Farms.

It does not do to change the diet from sweet to sour milk. For young pigs the sweet milk is much to be preferred. For larger pigs it seems to make little difference whether or not it is fed sweet or moderately sour, provided whatever condition favored is uniformly kept up, that is to say, if the milk cannot be obtained always sweet, then it should be fed sour as a rule.

The purchase of the Lincoln long-wooled ram, Mere 461A, by C. Nicholson, of Horkstow Manor, Lincolnshire, at 450 guineas, at the Mere dispersion sale, affords striking evidence of the value of the pedigree. The ram was one of the most typical specimens of his breed seen for some time, and the price at which he was bought makes him out to be the most valuable ram now in service in British flocks. His breeding represents one of the choicest lines recorded in the Lincoln Long-wooled Flock Book, as his sire was one of the notable trio of rams that won first, second and third for the late Mr. Dudding, of Windsor.



**THE "ACID" TEST OF VALUE**

At an auction sale the buyer makes the price.

Auction prices are apt to be lower than the real value warrants, rather than higher.

In any case, auction prices represent the estimate of value placed on the article by the buyer and not the seller.

During the past few months, the cow owner's appreciation of the unusual values offered in De Laval Cream Separators has been demonstrated in a most remarkable way.

From one state after another have come reports of the sale of De Laval machines at farm auctions—machines which had been in steady use for several years—at prices, in most cases, only two or three dollars less than the sale price when new; sometimes at practically the same price at which the machine was sold when new; and, in several instances, at even more than the original list price.

In February, at a Missouri auction sale, a De Laval in use two years was sold for \$1.25 above the original purchase price. In Kentucky a farmer paid for a De Laval \$2.00 more than the original price, at an auction sale. Last January, in West Virginia, a second-hand De Laval sold at auction for \$2.50 less than the original catalog price. On January 15th, in Ohio, a De Laval machine in use a year was sold at auction for exactly the same price it brought when new, and at another point in Ohio a De Laval in use several months brought several dollars more at auction than the original list price. In the province of Ontario, early in April, a De Laval in use since 1916 brought at auction a price \$5.00 higher than the owner paid for it when new.

In contrast with these prices paid for De Laval's at farm auctions, it is interesting to note that when other makes of cream separators are offered they are usually listed simply as a "cream separator," and not by name. Often there is no bid for such machines and their usual auction prices run from \$10 to \$15. We have never heard of one that sold at auction for half its original cost.

Perhaps you may not have had an opportunity to learn of the cleaner skimming, easier turning, the great durability and the splendid service given by the De Laval machines, but here is the strongest and best sort of evidence that those who do know cream separators appreciate that the man who buys a De Laval gets a good and generous value for the purchase price. And further, that even after a De Laval has been several years in use, it is practically as good as new.

If you are without a cream separator or in need of a new or better one, why not see the local De Laval agent immediately? If you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval office as below, for any desired particulars.

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**ENGLISH DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**

My Present Offering—Several young bulls, all from imported stock, bred for milk through many generations. Dams of big frame and fine conformation. F. WALLACE-COCKSHUTT Lynnore Stock Farm BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

**NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS**

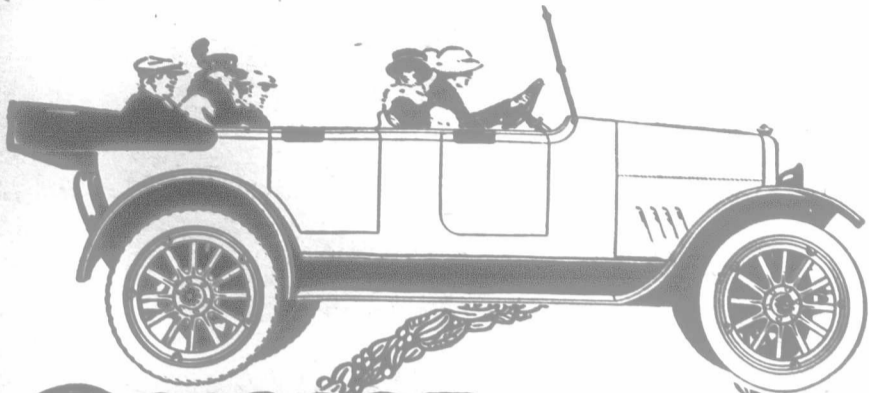
We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers. Best Boy = 85552 = and Browndale Winner = 106217 = . Write or come and see. R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

Advertisement for a product, possibly a fertilizer or feed supplement, with a large 'B' logo and text about 'You mile Bris pro yea Bris And class and T'.

**Heavy**  
AND HOW TO  
—A Standard treatise on the care of young stock, guaranteed results in 1 year.  
Fleming's Veterinary  
Heave R...  
Use it on any case of what else has been tried. It will refund full price if it does not cure. Further details in Fleming's Veterinary  
Write  
BEST  
Dear Sirs—Enclosed of Tonic Heave R... last year and complete of some 3 years' standing.  
H. B. E...  
Per Box,  
FLEMING'S  
75 Church St.

**Artificial Limb**  
DUTY FREE  
and others...  
Bridges Artificial Limb Co.  
Write for Catalogue

**Brownlee** Shorthorn of young nine months, and sire Royal Saxon. See the extra good breeding and Bright, Ont., R. R. **Shorthorns** record cows. A few years extra good breeding and PETER CH... Manchester P.O. **Patent Solicitors**—Patents everywhere. Building, Toronto. Offices throughout C.



**BRISCOE**  
THE CAR WITH THE HALF  
MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

\$1095

F.O.B. Brockville

A MOTOR that will give you all the speed you need—and that will cost, for operating, an insignificant "per cent." of the monthly charges involved in the ownership of a big car.

You cannot get Briscoe economy of 25 miles to the gallon—or the extraordinary Briscoe tire mileage—in any but a proved car like this, which has in two years demonstrated the wonder of the Briscoe design.

And there is no beauty in the light car class that matches Briscoe beauty of line and Briscoe finish.

**The Briscoe Motor Co.**

LIMITED

Factory: BROCKVILLE  
Offices: TORONTO



What **CP** Means to the Man who is Hesitating.

Have you been trying to decide whether or not to Paint, this spring?

You know the House needs Painting; yet perhaps you feel that you ought to save the money.

Frankly, you won't be saving anything—but you will risk losing a big part of what you have invested in the house.

C. P. Paint Protection is true conservation—because it guards your buildings against the destructive effects of climate and weather.

The money laid out for CANADA PAINT conserves the much larger amount already put into a house, barn, garage or other property.

DECORATIVE SERVICE FREE. Send for color schemes and suggestions for finishing any part of the exterior or interior of your buildings.

"What, When and How To Paint", the dictionary of successful painting, sent free on request.

**THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED,**

Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.

572 William Street, Montreal. 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg.

**Heaves**

AND HOW TO CURE  
—A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is  
**Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy**  
Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in  
**Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Write us for a Free Copy  
**BEST EVER USED**  
Dear Sirs—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.  
H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.  
Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St. Toronto

**Test Sand For Use in Concrete.**

It is not a difficult matter to tell whether the sand or gravel is suitable for building purposes when concrete is used. The methods for this determination are so simple that the ordinary layman could perform them as well as the laboratory operator.

A colorimetric test may be used for detecting the presence of organic impurities of a humus nature in sand. It is seldom that organic impurities, other than those of a humus nature, are found in natural sand. Impurities in sand which will render it unfit for concrete are usually organic impurities. Clay is often found in sand or gravel, but usually not in sufficient quantities to render the sand or gravel unfit for concrete purposes.

A simple field test may be performed as follows:—Fill a 12-ounce graduated prescription bottle to the 4½-ounce mark with the sand to be tested. Add a 3 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide (Na O. H.) until the volume of the sand and solution after shaking amounts to 7 ounces. Shake thoroughly and let it stand for 24 hours. Observe the color of the liquid above the sand.

If the solution resulting from this treatment is colorless, or if it has a light yellowish color, the sand may be considered satisfactory in so far as organic impurities are concerned. On the other hand, if a dark-colored solution is produced, the sand should not be used in high grade work such as is required in roads, pavements, or in building construction.—E. B. House, Colorado Agricultural College.

**SALEM SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.  
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

**MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS**

Present offering, 7 yearling bulls:  
One Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster Five Cruickshank Butterflies One Shepherd Rosemary  
All pure Scotch, and extra good; also a few young cows with calves, and yearling heifers.  
D. BIRRELL & SON, CLAREMONT, ONT.

**FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS**

I have fifty head of newly imported Shorthorns (42 females, 8 bulls) which are acknowledged to be one of the strongest lots that have left Britain this season. You should see these if you are wanting something choice. George Isaac, (All Railroads: Bell Phone) Cobourg, Ontario.

**PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS**

Present offering—A number of good young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire. Suitable for good herd foundations; priced to move them. Inspection invited.  
GEO. AMOS & SONS. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R. MOFFAT ONTARIO

**IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them. Burlington Jct., G.T.R., is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

**ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS**

Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one red roan yearling, for grade herd. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.  
J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

**Here at Present—TEN IMPORTED BULLS**

Sired by Beau Gaston, grandson of old Beau Brummel. These are all herd headers and good enough to head any herd. Write or phone.  
L. O. CLIFFORD, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

**SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden**

Brooklin, Ontario Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.  
of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls.

**IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age—Cruickshank, Marr and Duthie breeding, as well as a number of choice, home-bred young steers, got by our noted herd sire, Proud Monarch, by Royal Blood. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont

**Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best**

Richison Artificial Limb Co., 30 West Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Do Not Chase Quackery or Deceitful Druggery

**Brownlee** Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpariel bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3. Ayr Station, C. P. R.

**Shorthorns** Pail-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.  
PETER CHRISTIE & SON  
Manchester P.O. Port Perry, Ont. Co.

**Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co.**  
The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

## The Safest Place For Your Money

is to have it invested in VICTORY BONDS. Everything else in Canada would have to fail before Victory Bonds could fail. It is Premier Government Security.

So, you see, if you had \$50 or more not drawing interest, or drawing only 3% interest, you can't do better than invest it in Victory Bonds. The Bond will pay you 5 1/4% on your money, and you can always sell it if you need to.

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\$ 50 costs	\$ 49.45
100 costs	98.87
500 costs	494.37
1,000 costs	988.75

and accrued interest.

Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks.

And, remember, Victory Bond interest is free of Federal income tax.

Upon receipt of your application we will send bonds to your local bank, where you may inspect them before purchase, and you may pay us for them through your local bank without extra charge or exchange on cheque.

Write us to-day, or better still, use the Application Blank. Address Dept. C.

### Graham, Sanson & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto

I have \$..... for investment.

Please send to..... Bank

at \$..... Victory Bonds. Due State 5, 10 or 20-year maturity.

as per your advertisement in.....

Name.....

Address..... B

## Flintstone Farm

Breeders of—  
Milling Shorthorn Cattle  
Belgian Draft Horses  
Berkshire Swine

OTHER RECORDS  
Employees of Flintstone Farm have subscribed for \$5,200 worth of Liberty Bonds, besides contributing to the Red Cross, Red Triangle and other war funds.  
Eight of our men are in the service. Two of them are already in France. Those still with us are carrying on the extra load placed on them willingly and cheerfully.

Dalton  
Massachusetts

## Shorthorns for Sale

Right Sort Son =96282 = (guaranteed) \$500. A choice lot of young heifers and bulls. Special price for next 30 days. Sound Shire mare, registered, 4 years old. Radial every hour from Hamilton.

C. N. Blanshard, R. 2, Freeman, Ont.

## Mardella Shorthorns

Dual purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size, type, quality, some full of Scotch. The great, massive Duke dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat, at the head.

THOMAS GRAHAM  
Port Perry, R. 3, Ontario

## Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths

For Sale:—2 boars, 8 and 12 months old, several boars and sows, 2 to 6 months old. Young sows, bred, and 2 show sows, 2 years old, sale in farrow. All descendants of Colwill's Choice, champions at Toronto Industrial, 3 years in succession, and Imp. Choderton Golden Secret. Long-distance Phone. A. A. Colwill, Prop., R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

## Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Herd headed by the R.O.P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.

S. W. Jackson, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

## GLENFOYLE SHORTHORNS.

College Duke 4th in service—a high-record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock. Am offering young cows and heifers, bred to this great bull. Have a few bulls of breeding age on hand.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

## MAPLE LEAF FARM

SHORTHORNS SIROPSHIRE  
GLYDESDALES BERKSHIRE

John Baker, R.No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell Phone Solina, C.N.R., Bowmanville, G.E.R. and C.P.R.

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Paying for Cattle.

About a month ago I sold six head of cattle to a dealer. Two weeks after the bargain was made one of them took sick. I sent for the veterinarian and after examination he concluded she would get all right. We gave medicine, but the animal finally died. Can I collect the whole, or part of the price for which the cattle were sold?  
M. D.

Ans.—You could hardly collect anything on the heifer which died, but we see no reason why the dealer should not take the remaining five animals which he purchased and pay for them in full.

### Agreement.

Some time ago my parents and I drew up an agreement whereby I took over the farm. I was to keep them as long as they lived and pay off the remaining mortgage on the place. Our Township Clerk drew up the papers and gave me a deed of the property. Now, as I must join the colors, I want to hand this property back to my parents. Must I have the writings drawn by the same man or may I have the work done by a lawyer? The mortgage on the place is in the lawyer's hands.  
G. L.

Ans.—We see no reason why you should not have the work done by a lawyer, as they are really two separate transactions.

### Itchy Legs.

1. I have a three-year-old draft mare in good condition, which has itchy legs. What treatment would you advise?  
2. I have a six-week-old calf which does not thrive. What treatment do you recommend?  
M. R. W.

Ans.—1. Purge the mare with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and after the bowels have regained their normal condition give 2 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic sprinkled on the feed, twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a pint of water. Heat this to 105 degrees Fahrenheit and rub well into the skin twice daily until itches ceases. The purgative should be avoided if the mare is in foal.  
2. It is possible that the calf is suffering from an attack of indigestion brought on by an improper diet; not having the milk at the same temperature at each feed; feeding in dirty pails, or housing the calf in unclean quarters. Give the calf 4 ounces of raw linseed oil. The calf should be kept in clean quarters and fed on a little new milk at blood temperature. Care should be taken that the milk is always fed at the same temperature. Add a little lime-water to the milk, and see that the utensils are scalded occasionally to keep them thoroughly clean.

### Sweet Clover for the Silo.

I have 12 acres of sweet clover, but, owing to the scarcity of help and the price of seed corn, I thought it would be a good idea to fill my silo with this crop instead of corn. What time should it be ensiled? Would it be all right to re-fill again in later summer? Can sweet clover be ensiled as satisfactorily as corn? Will cattle eat it? How does its feeding value compare with corn?  
W. S. W.

Ans.—Sweet clover has been ensiled with more or less success. It is cut at the time of cutting for hay and is ensiled while still fresh. It may be cut with the binder or mower and should be thoroughly tramped in the silo. It is only recently that this crop has been ensiled in this Province, and while clover silage will be eaten by the stock and they will do very well on it, it does not appear to be relished the same as corn. The composition of the plant is a little different; consequently, the chemical action which takes place in the silo tends to deteriorate its quality more than it does corn. The clovers contain a large percentage of protein; corn is more of a carbonaceous plant. If weather conditions were favorable for the curing of sweet clover for hay, we would prefer to save it that way. However, in catchy hay weather it would be better to ensile the sweet clover rather than have it spoiled in curing in the field. It is doubtful if there is any crop that will take the place of corn for silage purposes. Oats, peas and vetch, or a mixture of oats and peas, gives very good results, and, as previously stated, sweet clover has been ensiled.

# Bob Long

UNION-MADE  
Overalls  
Shirts &  
Gloves

Known from  
Coast to Coast



Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best made, because—I know what a man wants—long wear, solid comfort and all-round satisfaction."  
Insist on "Bob Long" brand, and ask for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada

## WELDWOOD SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering of bulls ranging in age from 7 months to 1 year. They are bred for milk and have excellent quality and individuality. They are sired by Dominator, 10624, whose granddam on his sire's side has an R. O. P. record of 13,535 lbs. of milk, testing 3.99, and whose dam has an R. O. P. record of 10,609 lbs. milk, testing 3.88. Their dams have records ranging from 8,000 to 11,000 lbs. milk in one lactation.

Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

## BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see or write  
JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.  
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

## Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto

## SEVENTY-THREE HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Four good young bulls of serviceable age; Nonpareil Ramsden =101081 = and Royal Red Blood =77521 =, at the head of the herd. These young bulls range in age from 8 to 15 months, and are for immediate sale. They are out of good dams, which will bear inspection. Our cows and heifers will please, and you'll like the bulls. Also three extra-good grade heifers, from heavy milk-producing dams.  
James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd of seventy head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.  
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

## FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES

In Shorthorns we can offer you a choice from 60 head, including both bulls and females, of Lavender, Missie, Augusta Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Miss Ramsden and Clara breeding—the best of cattle and the best of pedigrees. In Glydesdales, write for our list of winners at Toronto, London and Guelph 1917 shows, Canadian-bred classes. We also have a nice offering in Shropshires.  
ROBERT DUFF & SONS Myrtle Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. MYRTLE, ONT.

## SHORTHORNS

—T. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ontario — ROSEWOOD CHAMPION, by Nonpareil Archer, Imp., at the head of the herd. I have almost 100 Shorthorns in my stables at present. Marr Missies, Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosemarys, etc.—the best of breeding and the best of cattle; bulls or females; also have a few Herefords.

**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**—CROWN JEWEL still heads the herd. Present offering is 5 bulls, from 13 to 18 months. Prices from \$200 to \$250. Also some good breeding females, either bred or with calf at foot. All registered and priced to sell.  
JNO. ELDER, Hensall, Ontario

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# CANADA'S GREATEST HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

The Sale You Have Been Waiting For

## Sixty Head

The Entire Herd of Dr. A. A. Farewell

—SELLING AT THE FARM—

Oshawa, Ont., Tuesday, June 11, 1918

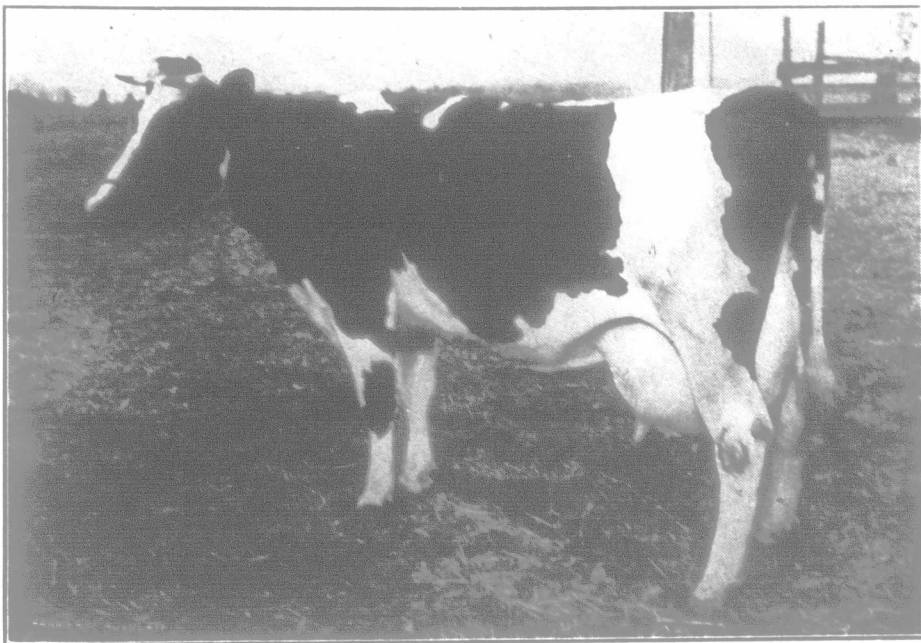
THERE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE—

- More 30-lb. cows than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More sons and daughters of 30-lb. cows than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More sons and daughters of 30-lb. bulls than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More cows in calf to 30-lb. bulls than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More daughters and granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More grandsons and granddaughters of the great King Segis than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.
- More official record cows with over a 4% test than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.

—AND—

More good individuals than ever sold before in one sale ring in Canada.

Come and Help Make it a Record Sale for Canada.



LELIA SEGIS WALKER

A 25.82-lb. 3-year-old daughter of King Segis Walker, showing type of the many daughters of this great sire that will be selling on June 11. All those of breeding age will be bred to the junior sire Pontiac Sir Korndyke Wayne. Both sires are also selling. Further announcements regarding them will interest.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES SHOULD BE MADE AT ONCE TO—

**DR. A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Writing.

AUCTIONEERS:—KELLY AND HAEGAR. SALES MANAGER:—T. S. WOOD

### Glue.

The strongest glue is made from the hides of oxen; that from the bones and sinews is weaker. Good glue should be hard in the cake, a dark color, almost transparent, free from black or cloudy spots, and with little or no smell. The best sorts are transparent, and a clear dark, amber color. Inferior kinds are sometimes contaminated with the lime used in removing the hair from the skins of which inferior kinds are made. When immersed in cold water the best glue swells considerably (the more it swells the better the glue), but it does not dissolve, and returns to its former size when dry. Inferior glue, made from bones, will dissolve almost entirely in cold water. Cohesion of glue is found to be such that if two pieces of board have been well-glued together, the wood yields in its substance before the glue. The strength of common glue for coarse work is increased by the addition of a little powdered chalk. Wood joined by glue requires from one to three days to be perfectly cemented, which is known by the hardness of the portion that remains on the outside of the joint. The following is a brief description of the process of glueing: have the glue as hot as possible the glue pot within easy reach, a basin of hot water, and a bit of sponge on the bench. The surfaces of the wood to be united should be clean, dry and true; cover quickly with hot glue both the surfaces to be united and rub them closely together, pressing out all the glue that can be got rid of. The motion of one piece on the other should be but slight; for instance, in a three-foot joint the top piece need never move more than an inch or two beyond the other piece which is fixed in the bench-screw; it will be soon felt that they are inclined to stick, then they must be brought at once to the position in which they are intended to remain, and firmly fixed with clamps. The strength of a glue joint largely depends upon the quantity; those joints hold

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires: King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams. I am also offering a limited number of young cows, bred to one of these two sires. Good individuals, with splendid official backing. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

### "GOING TO SELL 'EM"

We have 5 thirteen-months bulls and are going to let them go. Three are by Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo and brothers to Het Loo Pieterje (the world's champion heifer) while the other two are by King Segis Alcartra Spofford and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. Act quick if you want them. W. L. SHAW, (Electric cars from Toronto) Roycroft Farm, Newmarket, Ontario

## SUMMERHILL HOLSTEINS

Present offering: Two bulls fit for service, both show animals, with excellent breeding, will be sold. Cheap if taken at once. D. C. FLATT & SON R.R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Long-distance phone

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—A few bull calves. S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

### RIDGEDALE STOCK FARM

offers for sale young bulls from high-testing dams, such as Lakeview Dutchland Wayne Rose, the highest producing cow of her age in the world. It will pay you to inspect these before buying. DR. F. A. HESLOP, Prop., R. R. No. 1, FREEMAN, ONTARIO. CHAS. HESLOP, Manager

## SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—six extra well bred bull calves, sired by bulls with 34-lb. backing, and from tested dams, individually as good as their breeding. For fuller particulars and prices, write, or better come and see them. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

### Cloverlea Farm Holstein-Friesians

Offers for sale a choice young bull three months old, out of a 20.3-lb. dam. For price and extended pedigree write to COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO GRIESBACH BROS.,

### Here's a Top Notcher!

Sire, King Segis Walker; dam, 30-lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, who herself has a 30-lb. daughter. He is a youngster, but he'll grow.

A. A. FAREWELL, Oshawa, Ont.

### Special Offering of Yearling Holstein Bull for Quick Sale, \$125.

Ready for service; half white; sire Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam Johanna Glenice, 18.20 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years; she is granddaughter to Johanna Rue Lad 34989. THOS. L. LESLIE. ALLUVIALDALE FARM, NORVAL STATION, ONTARIO

best in which the wood is brought into the closest contact. The hotter the glue is when applied, the greater will be its power in holding surfaces together; therefore, in all large and long joints, glue should be applied as soon as possible after boiling. Glue will not set in a freezing temperature, the stiffening being prevented by great cold. Superfluous glue that protrudes from the joint may now be wiped off with the sponge when necessary, that is, when it is in an angle or an awkward place to get at afterwards; but as a general rule, and particularly in a long joint, it should be left on till cold, for it excludes the air, and goes a long way towards making a good, permanent joint.

To prepare glue for use, break it into one-half-inch cubes, cover it with cold water, and let it stand for from 1 to 24 hours, so that it may swell to many times its original bulk, which good glue will do, as already mentioned. The soaked pieces are melted without added water, over a slow fire, and kept simmering for about a quarter of an hour, with frequent stirring. In melting ordinary glue in the common form of glue pot, a double vessel, containing water, it is an excellent plan to add salt to the water in the outer vessel. It will not boil then until heated considerably above its ordinary boiling point; and the heat is retained longer. When cooled it is a firm jelly, of such a consistency as may readily be cut, but too stiff to be tremulous. When wanted to be used, it is merely heated, which renders it sufficiently fluid to be spread over the surface of the wood with a stiff brush.

Glue loses much of its strength by frequent re-melting, and that which is freshly made is preferable to that which is re-boiled. Never use that old dried-up and burnt glue, which may be generally found in and about a glue-pot kept for domestic use. Have the whole boiled out in a saucepan before putting fresh, clean glue into the pot. A wire stretched midway across the mouth of the pot is very useful to remove superfluous glue from the brush; this is much better than pressing it against the edge of the pot, where the glue is sure to accumulate and burn.

**SIMONDS**  
The Saw Makers

We Make and Temper Our Own Steel

No Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw has ever been returned for failing to fulfill its guarantee—to cut, in the same time, and with the same expenditure of labor, 10% more timber than any other brand of saw. Yet notwithstanding this saving, Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws cost no more than other good saws. Write for Booklet.

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**EGGS COST MONEY**

If you save them for hatching, you are losing real money on every chick that doesn't come to maturity.

**Pratts**  
**BABY CHICK FOOD**

is what you need to raise all your young chicks. Prevents bowel trouble and other baby chick diseases. Contains the very elements required to make bone, muscle and feathers. One cent's worth will feed a chick for three weeks. Ask your dealer.

PRATTS White Diarrhoea Remedy used in the drinking water prevents this dread disease.

**MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.**

New Baby Chick Book FREE. Write for it.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,  
68-J Claremont St.  
Toronto.

**BULLS**

am offering, for immediate sale, three good bulls. One roan, imported, 13 months, and two others, extra well bred. Anyone wanting a bull of the better sort should see these.

**A. G. FARROW, OAKVILLE**  
(Half Way Between Toronto and Hamilton)

**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.** (Late Hickman & Scruby.) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. Exporters of **PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK** of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. New is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

**HOLSTEINS**

1 bull 2 years old; 1 bull 18 mos. old, from a 23½ lb. 3-year-old dam. One bull 13 mos.; others younger.

**R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Sunday Work on Farm.**  
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
For a long time a subject has been burdening my mind, which I have been somewhat loath to write about, because of the criticism it will be sure to meet with from some quarters, especially; but after reading that good article in your issue of Feb. 13th, "The Earl of Shaftesbury," it helps one to express his feelings about a subject, which lies very near my heart, and especially at these critical war times.

Your paper has done so much good in the last half century to its readers not only in agriculture, but in home making and nation building, that I feel that I would like to know if I am only one—and I invite criticism—who feels as I do about this important question. Almost every newspaper in the Dominion is keeping before our minds constantly, production, production and more production, which is all right, and I believe there never was a time in the history of our world when it realized what the farmer means to the world as at the present time. A short time after the war broke out, I heard a prominent man say that the final settlement of this war would be food. He said, men and money would be provided, but the great question would be the food, and I think we will all agree he was about right.

Ever since I have lived in Alberta, I have been vexed and annoyed more or less with men of my own calling in life working on Sunday. I ask, why have they done this, and I answer, for financial gain. Since the war has been in progress, it, of course, has been the same, and the coming season it will be the same, unless they are made to observe the law.

I ask again—why have they done this since the war began, and why do I prophesy they will do it again, and again. I answer—financial gain. Some one will say, don't you think it is to be patriotic, and produce all they possibly can; I answer—no, not a bit of it. It is greed and gain, and gain and greed, every time and all the time.

If I were not a farmer, I might not know what I am talking about, but I have farmed over fifty years, in good and bad seasons, wet and dry; abundant harvests and scant ones, and I never saw the time when it was necessary, or when I ever did either seed, harvest or thresh on Sunday.

Some one might say—don't you think this year will be an exception, as the call is urgent. I answer—no, because man and beast can do more in a six-day week than can be in a seven-day week. Some one may say—I think you are a little hard when you say men do this from a financial standpoint and not from a patriotic point of view. Well if you think so, let us suppose a case.

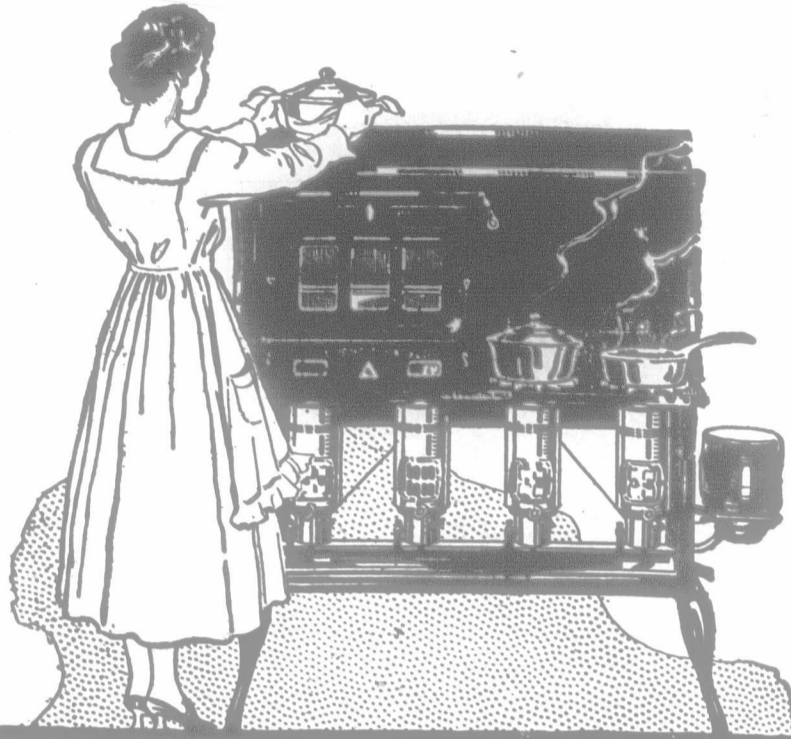
The government pays us \$2.21 for our wheat; now, suppose the government appeals to us as a country, to produce every pound possible, but they say we are very short of money, and we want you to show your patriotism to the very limit, and we will pay, or try to pay you your full expenses, but that will be all we can do this year. I ask, how many would then want to work on Sunday? I think I know who would not work on Sunday, it would very likely be the very ones who previously had done so.

I am very sorry to say that in this part of Alberta that national sin has been brought here very largely from other countries and it is spreading like small-pox. Some one will say—why do you not complain to the government, and again I say—I have, so have others, but so far, nothing has been done.

President Wilson, a few days ago, appealed to his people to observe the Sabbath day as far as it is at all possible. King George made a similar request some time ago. Are the great minds and leaders of the world beginning to feel the pinch of national sins in connection with this awful war, of which Sabbath breaking is one? I fear and I hope so.

Alta. H. B. C.

W. Readhead, of Milton, writes that he has made a number of very good sales recently. The senior bull calf that was first at Guelph was purchased by Wm. Wright & Son, Campbellcroft. A cow with a heifer calf by her side, and also a two-year-old heifer, went to A. Hunter, of Holstein. A carload was shipped to J. I. Moffatt, of Manitoba. Four heifers were also purchased by the O. A. C., Guelph.



**AN ADDED PERFECTION ON A NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVE**

**THE** New Perfection Cabinet is the cook's third hand. Have one attached to your New Perfection Oil Cook Stove and prove its use to you.

It provides a large and convenient shelf for heating plates and keeping food hot. Besides adding to the appearance of the stove, the back prevents the kitchen wall from being spattered with grease and stops air currents from affecting the heat in the process of cooking.

The New Perfection Cabinet is one of the most useful improvements since the advent of the Long Blue Chimney. A big addition at a small cost.

The New Perfection Oven makes the New Perfection stove complete for all year-round cooking service.

*Royalite Coal Oil goes best results*

**IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED**  
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

**NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVE**

**Hospital for Insane, Hamilton**

We offer bulls only for sale, but they are from some of the choicest cows to be seen in any herd, and bulls equal to the best.

—Apply to Superintendent

**CHOICE BULLS—Ready for Service**

No. 1—By a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. His two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$1,000.

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Some extra choice young bull calves, from \$200 to \$1,000. We have sold 37 bulls this winter.

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R. W. E. Burnaby - Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial - Jefferson, Ont.

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We still have some good bulls on hand, including two half-brothers of Totilla of Riverside, former Canadian R.O.P. Champion. Write or phone your wants to—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

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—the herd that produces champions—offers a very handsome, ready-for-service son of Canary Hartog. His dam a high-testing sister of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, the new Canadian champion three-year-old in R.O.P. Also bull calves from champions, and from dams' sisters and daughters of champions. Don't take time to write—come at once and see them for yourself.

**WALBURN RIVERS & SONS, R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.** Phone 343L, Ingersoll Independent Line.

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Just now we are offering one choice yearling bull, ready for heavy service. The records of his five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have also some high-record bull calves, including one whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 37.66 lbs. butter in 7 days and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone 48-3

**TEN HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS**

All milking heavy and bred to PIETJE KEYES LAD. A choice lot and all bred on the farm. Will sell at a bargain. Also have a few pure-bred cows. Write or call.

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has these advantages:  
Transparent celluloid rubber ones which are difficult to clean. Pended from the bottom has no weight not be knocked over fall on the stable floor. The Omega is clean.

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The Omega is used by R. R. Ness, of Howick, the best importer and breeder of cattle in Canada. Omega as follows:—machines beaten in those celluloid tubes pail hanging on the floor, the position are held insuring the milking known to-day. **WRITE NOW** for our list, describing the Omega.

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**ST. MARY'S,**

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**Ontario Cream**  
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To avoid inbreeding, bull, Meridale Major, 17148, C. J. C. C. registered.

While none of his daughters show good dairy type, he is a son of the great Reg Heir 3rd, 74817a, who has of Merit, and more cows Register of Merit. Class 30 as 6.71%; has milk 30 days. This bull is his maternal grandsire (Imp.) 58224a, who has daughters in Register of less than he is worth, at end of 2 years.

For price and further **J. A. MACPHERSON, R. Twenty-Five Years**

**JERSEYS and**

We have bred over one champions for large year We bred, and have in champion Berkshire bo improvement, write us and prices.

**HOOD FARM.**

**4.07%**

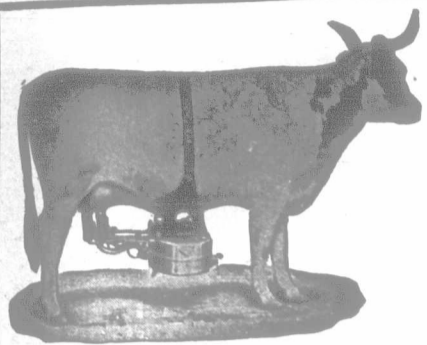
**CANADIAN AYRSH**  
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Young bulls for sale from one to fifteen closely to the work clough May Misch **COLLIER BROS., OXFORD**

**CITY VIEW**  
One bull, ten months old, milk, 4.64% fat as a ty calves—might spare a S.-C. Red, White Wyan now ready. James Be





**THE Omega Milking Machine**

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The Omega is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the Omega as follows:—"It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness, with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber. The pail hanging on the cow's back never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known to-day."

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**Jersey Bull for Sale**

To avoid inbreeding, we offer for sale our herd bull, Merdale Major, 141856, A. J. C. C. register; 7148, C. J. C. C. register.

While none of his daughters are yet in milk, they show good dairy type and teat development. He is a son of the great Register of Merit bull, Sayda's Heir 3rd, 74817a, who has 47 daughters in Register of Merit, and more coming. His dam is also in Register of Merit, Class A.A., and has tested as high as 6.71%; has milked as high as 1,014 lbs. in 30 days. This bull is richly bred in every line, his maternal grandsire being Interested Prince (Imp.) 58224a, who has 149 daughters and granddaughters in Register of Merit. He is offered at less than he is worth, with option of re-purchase at end of 2 years.

For price and further particulars, address:

J. A. MACPHERSON, R. R. No. 1, Port Stanley, Ont.

**JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES**

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

**4.07%** Butter Fat was the average from 971 Ayrshire Cows for One Year.

WRITE W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary  
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'n  
Box 513 Huntingdon, Que.

**Fernbrook Ayrshires**

Young bulls for sale (out of R. O. P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ontario  
(OXFORD COUNTY)

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES  
One bull, ten months old; dam's R.O.P., 6,500 lbs. milk, 4.64% fat as a two-year-old. Several bull calves—might spare a few females. R.-C. and S.-C. Reds, White Wyandottes—eggs for setting now ready. James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.

**Diseases of Tobacco Seedlings in the Bed.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The tobacco growers should make frequent and close observations of the seed-beds for the detection of "damping off" and "root rot" troubles. Damping off usually occurs in the beds the soil of which has not been sterilized and previously used for growing seedlings.

The trouble can be easily recognized by the appearance of spots in the bed on which the plants are wilted and the stems broken over at the surface of the ground. These infected spots, when the conditions are favorable, spread very rapidly and may soon over-run the whole bed. The disease is more likely to occur on beds where the seedlings are too thick, and usually after they are nearly large enough for transplanting.

The disease can be checked by thoroughly aerating the bed by removing the canvas or glass sashes, watering sparingly, and thinning the plants where too thick. At transplanting time avoid pulling plants from the infected spots.

The root rot disease sometimes occurs in the unsterile soils of the seed-beds and often attacks the very young seedlings, which can be detected by their yellow, sickly appearance. By removing these seedlings in such a way as to keep all the roots intact and washing off all adhering particles of soil the latter will be found to be brown, in some instances almost black and very easily broken.

When seedlings become infected in the seed-beds there are no treatments to rid them of the disease. Such seedlings should not be transplanted to the field. In the first place these seedlings never sufficiently recover from the disease to make a paying yield, and secondly the soil in the field becomes infected with the fungus causing the disease, thus rendering it unfit for growing tobacco for a long time.

Growers should avoid sprinkling the tobacco seedlings in the bed with decoctions from refuse tobacco and stems, for it is claimed that the mosaic disease is transmitted to the young seedlings in this way.

Don't try to force the seedlings along too fast with solutions of nitrate of soda, saltpetre or other highly nitrogenous materials which make the plants very growthy and tender, thus rendering them less hardy at transplanting time, but also more susceptible to damping off and mosaic diseases. A light and not too frequent application of these solutions will prove more satisfactory.

Harden the plants off well by removing the canvas or glass sashes a week or ten days before transplanting to the field.  
Central Exp. Farm. G. C. ROUTT.

**Spinach Blight.**

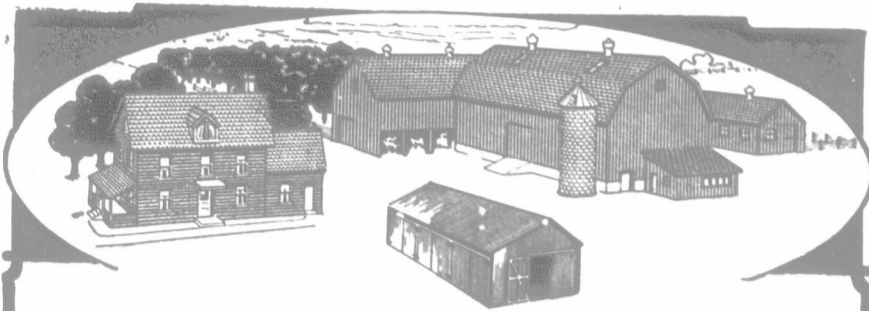
The following warning has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm from its Field Laboratory Station of Plant Pathology at St. Catharines:

A new and troublesome disease of spinach has appeared in the south-eastern part of the United States and our spinach growers here should be on the watch for it, since it has been observed as far north as New York State. In the spinach-growing sections of Virginia this blight is claimed to cause a loss of 20 per cent. of the crop.

In this disease the plants are dwarfed and the leaves become somewhat curled and yellowed. After remaining in a stunted condition for some time the affected plants are likely to die.

This "blight" is not due to any known parasitic organism, but is held to be of a similar nature to the "Mosaic" disease which occurs on tomato, tobacco, beans, cucumbers and other cultivated plants. Like these it is carried from one plant to another and thus may spread considerably in the field. It can be induced in a healthy plant by inoculating it with juice from a diseased plant. In the field it is said to be largely spread by insects, principally by sucking insects, of which two varieties of aphids are considered to be the worst offenders. As to seed transmission, the evidence indicates that if it is carried in this way it is only to a small degree.

If the disease appears here, our chief reliance for control will be in keeping down the insects which spread it.



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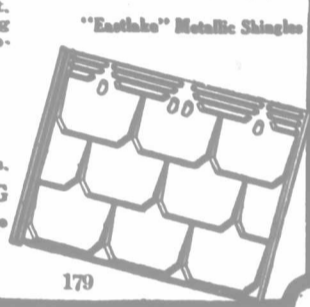
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According to the R.O.P. records, a four-year-old and a mature Jersey cow have each produced more butter in one year than any other cow, of any breed, in Canada. For information, apply to:

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
B. A. BULL, Secretary, Brampton, Ontario

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON  
BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

**JERSEY COWS**

An opportunity for dairymen or those wishing an ideal family cow! We have a choice lot of young, registered cows and heifers in calf. Make your own selection from a large herd. PRICES REASONABLE

Larkin Farms, (Please Mention Farmer's Advocate) Queenston, Ont.

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CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD Imported Champion Rower at its head. This bull, with his get, won first prize on the island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. Present offering—A few yearling heifers in calf to our great young bull, Woodview Bright Prince (7788), and bred from imported sires and dams. We show our work cows and work our show cows.

**THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS**

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE JERSEYS**

CHOICE BULLS AND FEMALES. We have six young bulls of serviceable age, all from R.O.P. dams. Three are by our senior sire, Brampton Dairy Farmer, and three are by our junior sire, Brampton Bright Togo. Write for records. We also have females. R. & A. H. BAIRD (G.T.R. Stations—New Hamburg, Bright) NEW HAMBURG, ONT.

**GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS**

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**RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES**

A few splendid 12-months-old bulls, out of R. O. P. and imp. high-testing dams. January test averaged 4.6%; also younger bulls and heifers. I have three registered Clydesdales for sale, eight months old. Write for prices or come and see stock. W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC 50 miles south of Montreal. St. Armand Station, G. T. R.

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires**

AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

**Glencairn Ayrshires**

Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G. T. R.

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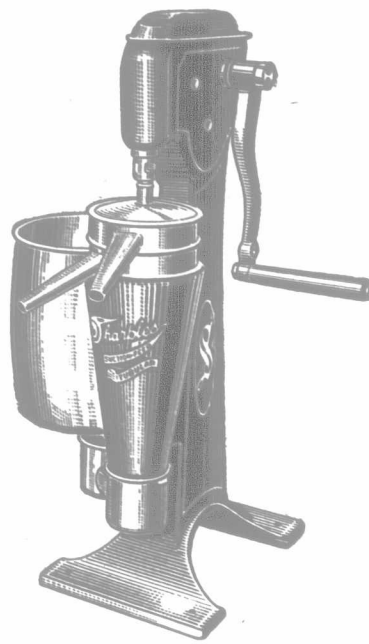
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Besides my regular offering of ram and ewe shearlings, I have the three-year Clydesdale stallion, Cairnbrogie Heir 18299. Write quick, don't wait. W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, R. R., Ontario.

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Six large litters of young pigs, about ready to wean; pairs supplied, not akin. Write your wants to G. W. Miners, Exeter, Ont. R. R. No. 3.

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Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young stock, all ages for sale. Visitors welcome. For further particulars write: CULBERT MALOTT, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

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Young sows bred for spring farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write: John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

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Three importations in 1918. From the leading prizewinning herds in the U. S. Over 100 April and May pigs, by imported sires. JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

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We are now booking orders for spring pigs. Four large litters of excellent bacon type to choose from. **WELWOOD FARM** Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. **ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT., Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.**

**Featherston's Yorkshires**—The Pine Grove Herd I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable. **J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.**

**Lakeview Yorkshires** If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed, (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me. **John Duck, Port Credit, Ont.**

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.** Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

**SPRINGBANK CHESTER WHITES**  
Several young sows, ready to breed, and boars fit for service; young pigs, both sexes, ready to wean, by Sunny Mike—13917—first at Toronto in 1917. Satisfaction guaranteed, inspection invited. **Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario**

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Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. **John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Herbs.

Where could I secure a book on when and how to dig herbs, and how long to dry them? A. W.

Ans.—We are unable to give definite information on this subject. We have no books in our library dealing with the question, and we have been unable to find out the name of a firm that would handle herbs. However, we believe that any manufacturing druggist could give you the desired information.

#### Apoplexy.

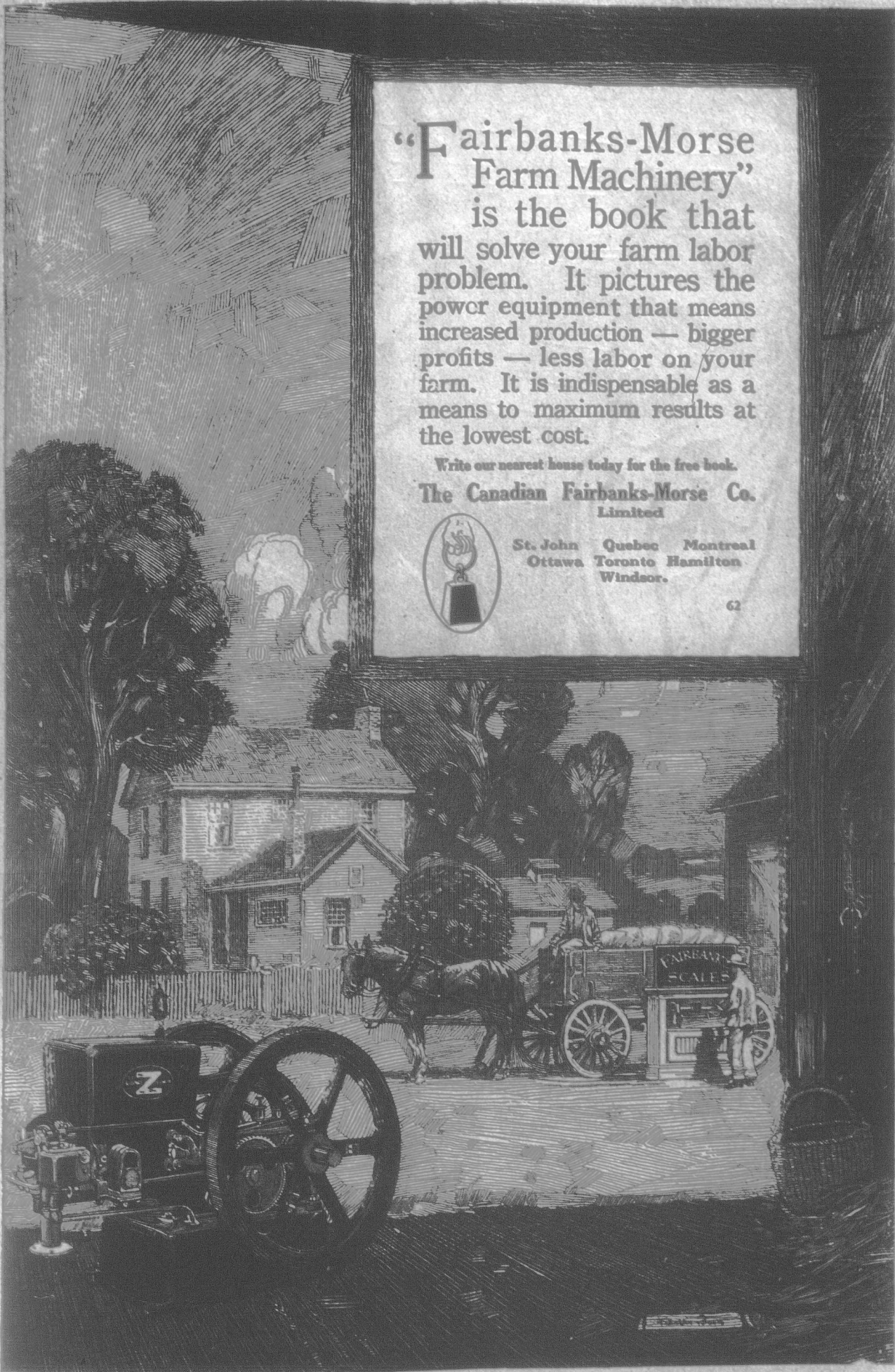
I have a litter of pigs which appeared to be all-right when running with the sow, but since I weaned them they seem to go dizzy and fall over when they come to the trough to eat. Another one takes kind of choking spells. I have them in a dry pen and am feeding on shorts and bran mixed with water. What is the cause of the trouble and a remedy for same? E. S.

Ans.—Symptoms are those of apoplexy, caused by high feeding and lack of sufficient exercise. Purge each with one ounce raw linseed oil or Epsom salts. Feed on milk and shorts and a few raw roots, if you have them. Force them to take daily exercise.

#### Thumps.

I have had a good deal of loss in raising young pigs, so I thought I might gain some knowledge through the Advocate. A year ago I had sows a little too fat that did not get enough exercise. Pigs came very weak. This last winter I had a large manure shed to feed sows in, and also had good place for them to sleep in. I fed them on sliced turnips with dry, mixed chop consisting of oats, barley, shorts and bran mixed. Sows came through in good healthy shape and pigs came healthy and strong, and would continue so till they would reach 3 to 4 weeks, then some litters would seem to get over-fat and start to get drowsy and breathe fast and would go on this way a few days and then die; some of them would take scours, but not many in the litter were so affected. Other litters took the scours, got very thin and died. Sows were fed the same and were in pens side by side. These were in good, dry, comfortable, well-lighted pens with lots of clean straw, also these young pigs of both lots took a kind of skin disease and sores would break out around the head and around the eyes; for this we bathed with creolin and they got better. The strange part is the pens are nearly new and older pigs are all in good healthy condition. Sows were fed, while raising their litters, chiefly on shorts, a little oat chop and bran. F. P.

Ans.—The symptoms are very much like those of pigs suffering from thumps, which is a disease caused by lack of exercise and high feeding. It frequently occurs in young pigs and it is usually the best of the litter which go first. The preventive measures are to give the young pigs plenty of exercise, feed moderately, especially on strong food, and to keep in a pen that is well ventilated and has plenty of sunshine. Treatment consists of giving one-half to two ounces of raw oil or Epsom salts, according to size, and feeding lightly. Extreme heat in summer, or extreme cold in winter, sometimes causes a scaly disease to break out on the skin. If the pigs are fat purge with one to two ounces of Epsom salts and follow up with one-half dram doses of acetate of potash three times daily. Feed on laxative food. Dress the parts affected twice daily with one part carbolic acid to thirty parts sweet oil. Feed of poor quality given to the sow will sometimes cause scours in young pigs. Treatment for this trouble would be to give a dessert spoonful of raw linseed oil, and in eight to ten hours one-half dram subnitrate of bismuth and three drops of laudanum in a teaspoonful of new milk every six or seven hours. To keep the young pigs healthy and thrifty, it is necessary to give the sow a proper ration, and to force the young pigs to take exercise.



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