

1917
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

Director General Exp. Pat. 117

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 7, 1917.

Vol. LII.

No. 1289



Better biscuits
are best made with

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread
and better pastry too"

Paroid Roofs
First Laid
in 1898

NEPONSET

Same Roofs
Still in
Service

Paroid ROOFING

PAROID is so good that the name has come to stand for the best kind of roofing. Complimentary,

but dangerous! It means that for your own protection you must look for the name Paroid on every roll you buy. Then you are sure of the roofing that is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

SAVE MONEY

Look for the Roll with the PAROID Label

Once laid, a Paroid roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting for years to come. The saving on repair bills alone ensures the economy of Paroid, to say nothing of the absolute protection to your stock and crops.

3 permanent colors—Red, Grey, and Green.

For your home, use Neponset Twin Shingles.

Look for the Neponset dealer and get genuine satisfaction.

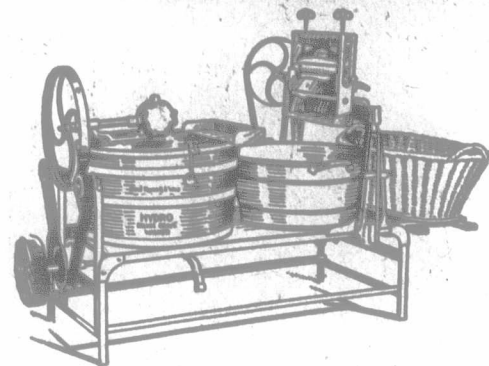
BIRD & SON, Dept. "B" HAMILTON, ONT.

The Largest Manufacturers
of Roofing, Wall Board
and Roofing Felt in Canada

Warehouses:
Winnipeg
Calgary
Vancouver
Montreal
St. John
Edmonton.

Makers of Neponset Wall Board

121



Let your Gas Engine or Electric Power
Lighten the Labor of Wash Day

THE Maxwell Power Bench Washer is a wonderful boon to your wife when washday comes round. It can be operated equally as well by gas engine or electric power. It is made in one, two or three tub machines. Easy to operate. Simple but strong in construction and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent.

Maxwell

POWER BENCH WASHER

MADE IN CANADA BY MAXWELLS LIMITED, ST. MARY'S, ONT.
Write to-day for further particulars. Dept. F

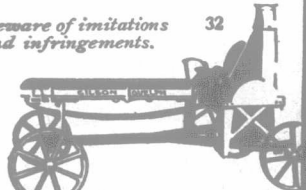
25

FILL YOUR SILO WITH YOUR OWN ENGINE

—and a wonderful, light running Gilson Blower Cutter. Your 4 or 6 h.p. engine and our small cutter will make an ideal individual outfit.

Write to-day for free catalog and letters from users.

Beware of imitations and infringements.



GILSON

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 329 YORK ST. GUELPH CAN.

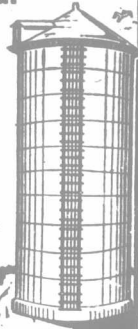
HYLO SILO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors, adjustable without hammer or wrench. Made of Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 49 York St. Guelph (a)

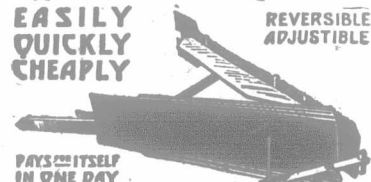


THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAY
DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE PRESTON CAR & COACH CO. LIMITED
DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA



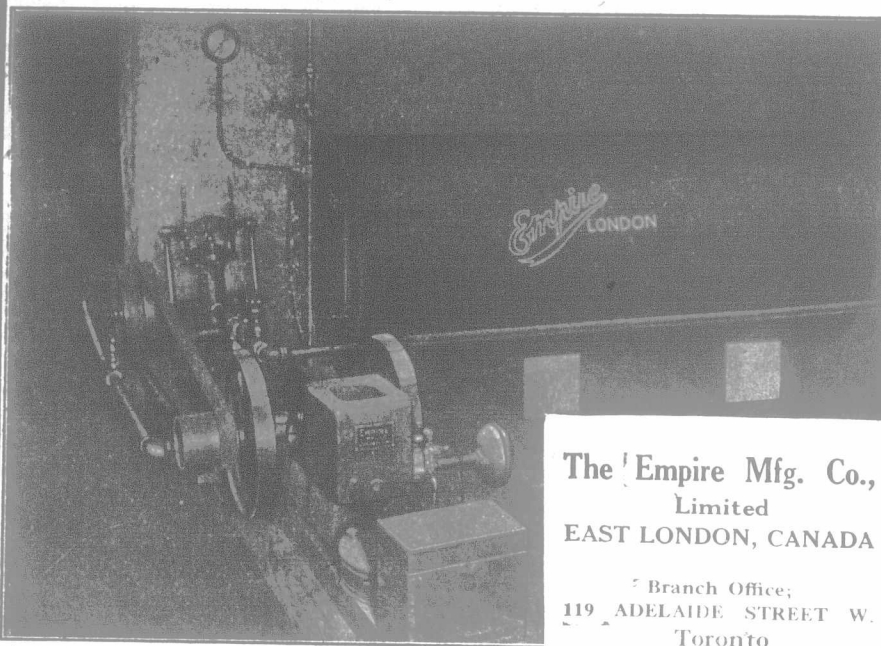
Save Steps—Save Work—Save Time

Put This Water System in Your Home

Empire Water Supply Systems are simple in design, compact, powerful, and give maximum service at minimum operating cost. They do all your water-carrying about the house, and for the stock in the barn.

You simply open a tap, and you have water instantly—anywhere, everywhere. Water in your bathroom, kitchen and cellar; water under pressure for fire protection. The "Empire" brings you city conveniences, safety and comfort, at little expense. Gasoline, electric and hand outfits.

Send to-day for Information Blank—fill it in, mail it, and we will select an Empire System suited to your needs and estimate its cost Free of Charge.



The Empire Mfg. Co., Limited
EAST LONDON, CANADA

Branch Office:
119 ADELAIDE STREET W.
Toronto

WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE ON YOUR FARM

We will send a Gilson Engine any size, without charge, to any possible farmer in Canada to use on his own farm for his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue and special introductory rates.



Gilson Mfg. Co.,
269 York St. Guelph, Ont.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS



MAY 8th TO OCTOBER 30th
Every

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL" - also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lakes Routes"

(Season Navigation)

Your Future Is in the West

The fertile prairies have put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of Low Rates and travel via

Canadian Pacific

Information from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

BUILD CONCRETE SILOS
With the LONDON ADJUSTABLE SILO CURBS. Over 12,000 concrete silos have been built in Ontario alone. Send for catalogue No. 10.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B, London, Ontario.
World's Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery.

When Building—specify
MILTON BRICK
Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.
MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Milton, Ontario

You can assure your family a
MONTHLY INCOME for LIFE
or assure yourself an income during your old age by means of an
Imperial Monthly Income Policy
Write for particulars now and mention
The Farmer's Advocate. Address:
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Head Office: TORONTO

Massey-Harris Service

Talk No. 2.—A Helping Hand.

SATISFIED Customers are the foundation of any permanent business. We have been in the business of manufacturing and selling Farm Implements for seventy years and are in it to stay. We have supplied three generations of farmers with their requirements in this line, and our steadily increasing business is sufficient proof that our Customers are receiving full value, both in the implements themselves and in the service rendered.

The past is a good index of the future—Massey-Harris Service will always be a prominent factor in the business.

Satisfactory service cannot be rendered by a middleman. He does not have the necessary knowledge and experience, and may this year handle the products of one factory and next year be handling a different line, so that no continuous service of any kind is to be had.

We are represented in several thousand towns and villages throughout Canada by Local Agents backed up by our factories and branches located at convenient points. In dealing

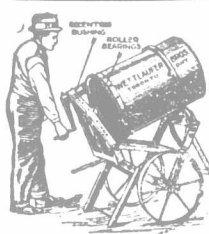
with one of our Agents, you are dealing with Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and should there be any change in your Local Agent, this does not in any way affect the situation, for Massey-Harris service is always available—right in your neighborhood there is a Massey-Harris Representative ready to extend a helping hand.

Is it not worth while to know that when you buy a Massey-Harris Implement it will be carefully erected, a reliable man will see that it is properly started, and that further service will be available at any time on short notice?

In an early number of this publication we shall have more to say regarding Massey-Harris Service which is of such vital interest to every farmer.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

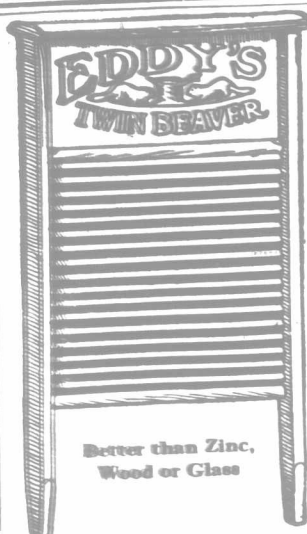
Head Offices—Toronto.
Factories at Toronto, Brantford and Woodstock.
Branches at:—Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE



Concrete Machinery for Farm Use
This latest model Hand Mixer pays for itself in 7 days. Write for Special Offer. Crushers Brick, Block, Tile Machines, Power Mixers etc. New and second hand Gas Engines.
Wettlaufer Bros., Ltd
178A Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Louden Barn Equipments

SAVE TIME—Save Labor—Save Expense
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.



TWO Washboards for the Price of One!

Both sides of Eddy's Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of one solid piece of EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE (Hardened Pulp)
It cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or harm your clothes. You can wash your favorite linens with safety. Double value for your money—almost life-lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL, CANADA

Better than Zinc, Wood or Glass

The Maytag Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Urgently request that every reader of this publication write at once to

WHITES Limited

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

for full particulars as to our line of Washing Machines. They have in stock the

- Maytag Hand Washer
- Maytag Power Washer
- Maytag Electric Washer
- Maytag Multi-Motor Washer
- Maytag One-Horse Engine



Maytag Multi-Motor Washer

BETTER STILL

Show this advertisement to the dealer you trade with and ask him to write them.

Every machine warranted for three years

WHITES LIMITED

are sole distributors for the Province of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia New Brunswick, P. E. Island.

Write them now--to-day

Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways
CUT ANY LENGTH

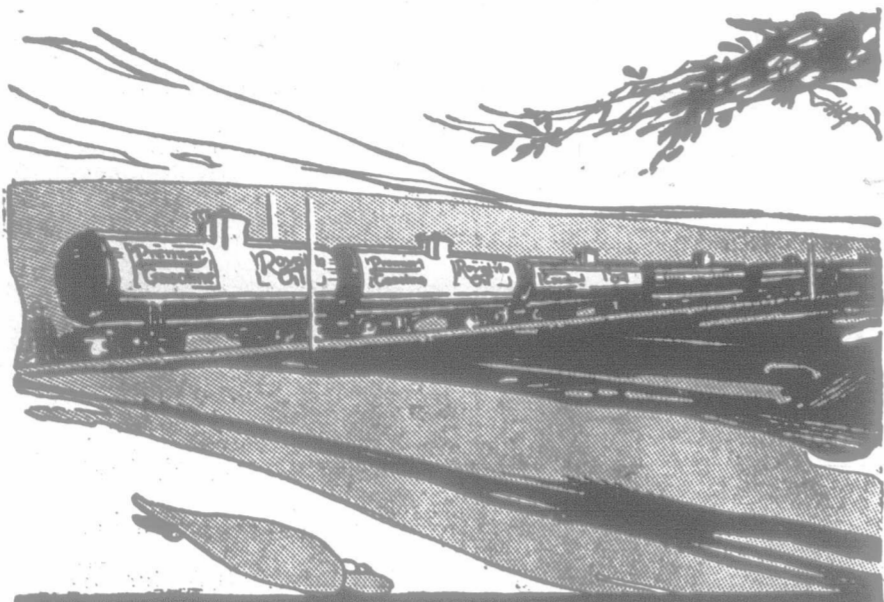
JNO. J. GARTSHORE
58 Front Street West, Toronto

5% INSTEAD OF 3%

Your money can earn 5% just as easily as 3% if you invest it in the debentures of the Standard Reliance Mtg. Corpn. Our booklet, entitled Profits from Savings, tells you all about it. It's free. Write now for a copy.
STANDARD RELIANCE MTG. CORPN.
82-88 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA



TRAINS of tank cars bring crude petroleum to our refineries—deliver the refined product to the country town or the tank station nearest you. Every one of our 1200 tank cars is a link in the distributing chain which brings the right lubricant for your machine from the oil well to your farm.

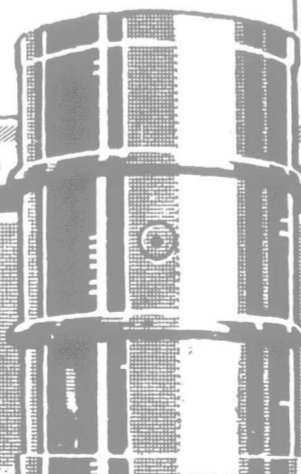
All of our oils are supplied in steel barrels and steel half-barrels—convenient, economical. No waste. You use every drop you pay for.

AN OIL FOR EVERY FARM MACHINE

	For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL
	For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL <small>(Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</small>
	For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL —very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture ELDORADO CASTOR OIL —a thick oil for worn and loose bearings
	For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL —the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication.
	For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings THRESHER HARD OIL —a clean, solidified oil high melting point

The Imperial Oil Company
Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



MORE CREAM LESS LABOR

Through Using a

NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

PATRIOTIC DUTY, as well as dollars and cents, self-interest now demands of every cow owner the saving of every ounce of cream and butter-fat.

Likewise the saving of time that is possible through a cream separator of ample capacity, that is easily turned and always in order.

There was never a summer in the history of the country when both these considerations were of as great importance to the nation, as well as to the individual producer of cream and butter.

Under present circumstances, a modern De Laval Cream Separator will save its cost every few weeks. Every cow owner owes it to himself and his fellow countrymen to effect this saving.

This is true whether you have no separator or have an inferior or half-worn-out machine, even if it be an old De Laval model.

It is important to remember, too, that if you cannot pay cash for a New De Laval machine, you can buy one on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself while you are using it.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed Indicator

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 Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



BUILD A STURDY STAVE SILO

Cost Less and 100% More Durable

Our Preservative Process is an Exclusive Feature.

A 50-page Fully Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue free on request.

Territory still open to live Agents.

THE ADIRONDACK SILO CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
425 Atwater Avenue - Montreal, P.Q.



Our No. 4 All-Steel Self-Dumping Rake

will give absolute satisfaction under any and all conditions. The wheels are solid, strong, interchangeable. The rake teeth are made of finest steel, oil tempered, elastic. The points of the teeth run parallel with the ground, and are so curved and adjusted that they gather up every bit of hay without digging into the ground or stirring up grit and dust. The self-dumping device operates from either wheel and is adjustable for use in either heavy or light hay, also adjustable for fast or slow driving. Our New Rake is made in 8, 9 and 10 ft. sizes, for either one or two horses. Write for free descriptive folder.

Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
Peterborough, Ontario

The Farmers' Advocate

and
Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1917

LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 7, 1917.

1289

EDITORIAL.

Waste nothing, that in time of stress you may not want.

Plan to farm for a big acreage in 1918. It is time to start now.

Work the root ground well with horses and save hard labor with the hoe.

Loyal Canada should be a producing, saving and fighting Canada right now.

The farm tractor may yet take the place of a man or two and several teams on Ontario farms.

It is not the farmer who needs educating to the needs of the country half as much as the bulk of urban dwellers do.

Put down some eggs in water glass for next winter. Better yet, arrange to have a few pullets laying next winter.

Lay in a supply of fuel for next winter some time this summer. Transportation difficulties will likely be serious again next winter.

When you build a fence build it of the best and most economical material available. A few fencing facts in this issue will be of interest.

Present-day conditions are leading to a closer study of economic principles, and, let us hope, to a sounder basis of economic national development.

Leaders may come and leaders may go, but the war will go on until democracy wins. Canada is in the fight on the side of right, and there can be no backing up.

The average farmer on a trip to the city sees little evidence of the results of the high cost of living on most of the people who seem to be living higher and faster than ever.

While the cities are sending boys to the country to help on the farms, city businesses advertise in country local papers for country boys to remove to the city and help them.

When grain was one-third the present price, eggs were one-half what they to-day command, and yet some people wonder why eggs should be high. Comparatively speaking they are cheap.

Back-yard garden enthusiasm seemed to run highest at planting time. Backward weather and weeds have made more hoeing necessary, and the hoe is none too popular with some people.

If you have abundance of fruit and vegetables, preserve a large supply for next winter. Canada must conserve all food products so that grains, etc., may be released for the use of the Allies.

A representative of a big business firm recently stated that large firms such as his make a business of "spying out" labor in the rural districts, and that the men coming from the country make the best class of labor they can get. Is it any wonder the farmer is short of help? Other industries steal his efficient help, and in time of crisis attempt to replace it with the kind which is not satisfactory to those industries and could not be to agriculture.

A Few Food-and-Feed Price Facts.

Market price and cost of production are factors in which we are all interested to a greater or less degree. At the moment many people are inclined to blame the farmer for everything in connection with increased prices. It is worth while therefore, in vindication of the farmer and for the enlightenment of the people generally to make a few comparisons with pre-war conditions and prices. We have chosen the last week of May, 1914, (before the war) and the last week of May, 1917, as representative. The figures show something of the increased cost of production. We must remember that Canadian farmers sold the bulk of their wheat, (estimated at 80 per cent.), last fall at an average price of \$1.40 per bushel, and that those farmers, mostly in the West, who have coarse grains for sale, sold them at corresponding prices late in 1916.

Take butter and eggs to begin with. The last week of May, 1914, found creamery butter selling at 24 to 26 cents per pound, and dairy at 23 to 24 cents per pound. The same week 1917 creamery was 43 to 45 cents, and dairy 40 to 43 cents per pound. This is an increase of around 80 per cent. Eggs sold at 23 to 24 cents a dozen three years ago, and 43 to 44 cents this year, an increase of 87 per cent. But let us look at the increase in the price of feed. Wheat was \$1.03 to \$1.04 per bushel the end of May, 1914, and \$2.75 to \$2.80 the same time this year, an increase of nearly 170 per cent., and it takes wheat or its equivalent to produce eggs. Oats were 39 to 40 cents per bushel at the end of May, 1914, and 75 to 77 cents per bushel at the same period 1917, or over 90 per cent. of an increase. Barley sold for 55 to 56 cents in 1914 and \$1.40 to \$1.45 in 1917, an increase of about 155 per cent. American Number 3 yellow corn was 76½ cents per bushel in 1914 and \$1.72½ in 1917, an increase of over 125 per cent. Bran was \$25 per ton in 1914 and \$42 per ton in 1917, showing an increase of nearly 70 per cent. Shorts were \$26 per ton in 1914 and \$45 last week, an increase of 73 per cent. Middlings were \$28 in 1914, and \$48 in 1916, an increase of over 71 per cent. The fact is that while feeds necessary to produce butter and eggs have advanced 70 per cent. to 170 per cent., many running around 125 and 150 per cent., the products themselves have advanced 80 to 87 per cent. Eggs, the production of which requires grains such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., are not, comparatively speaking, produced at anything like the profit to-day as was the case in 1914. They actually sell cheap. Moreover, let us state that the man who thinks hens lay eggs on grass alone never was a successful poultryman.

Let us look also at the price of meat. Choice cattle brought \$8.35 to \$8.65 the last week of May, 1914; they sold for \$11.75 to \$12, and a few baby heaves up to \$13 the same week this year. This is an increase of 40 per cent. Milk cows were \$60 to \$115 in 1914, and they were \$100 to \$125 in 1917—very little increase. Choice calves were \$9.50 to \$10.50 in 1914 and \$13 to \$14.50 in 1917, representing an increase of 36 per cent. Yearling lambs were \$8.50 to \$9.50 in 1914 and \$14.50 to \$16 in 1917, an increase of about 73 per cent. Hogs were \$8.40 in 1914 and \$17 to \$17.15 in 1917, or an increase of slightly over 100 per cent.

These figures will bear study. According to the increase in price of feeding stuffs beef was cheaper the last of May, 1917, than the same time in 1914, or, in other words, the producer did not make as big a profit on feed consumed. Yearling lambs were fed on the same basis. Choice veal has increased in price less than any other meat, while hogs have practically doubled. But the heavier grains necessary to hog feeding advanced 155 to 170 per cent. Even oats, used when the pigs are young, went up 90 per cent., and shorts over 70 per cent.

The increased cost of labor is another factor. In the spring of 1914 a man who could drive a team could

be hired for \$1 to \$1.25 per day and board. This spring such men got \$2 and more per day and board.

Note also that wheat shows the biggest price percentage increase of feeds quoted, or of finished products on the market. That is partly (no small part) the work of the speculator. There is also a world shortage. The farmer sold his wheat at \$1.40. He is compelled to buy his shorts at a 70 per cent. increase over normal value, and his flour at from 300 to 400 per cent. above normal market price. Assuming \$1 a normal price for wheat, he got a 40 per cent. increase for his crop. He and the consumer, however, are paying dearly for feed and flour.

These percentage increases reveal also the scarcity or demand, or both, for barley. Barley showed an increase in price of 155 per cent., next to wheat. Probably brewing has made feed dearer for the farmer.

Surely no one would suggest that the farmer was getting too high prices for his products in May, 1914. Taking prices then for feed and for finished farm products, prices of meat, milk, butter and eggs are not too high. We did not go into the price of milk; suffice it to say that the advance has not been sufficient to make dairying more profitable than it formerly was. Good, wholesome milk is about the cheapest article of diet on the Canadian market to-day. Remember then that so long as feed is abnormally high and labor increasingly scarce and expensive, so long must prices remain high, but so far the farmer has not had large profits nor can he make them with feeds and labor at such prices.

These are arguments in favor of stopping food speculation. These arguments are for the farmer and consumer. These are enlightening figures for the latter. The figures are from our own Toronto market reports.

A Spy System.

In talking with the representative of a big American iron works company with Canadian branches a short time ago, we were rather surprised to hear how they secure what he called their "best" labor. We were not surprised at the source of that labor viz. the farm and rural districts, but the secret system of inducing the men cityward was news to us. According to this man, agents in the employ of the company in the United States are sent to the rural districts to look up likely men. It is their duty in casual conversation with farmers' sons and hired men to talk up the work and wages of the company, to make the most of city advantages and country disadvantages, to make farm or rural work of any kind appear hard drudgery at small pay with little chance for recreation, to make the work of the company look light with short days and long hours of fun at night. In some instances these agents hire in the community where men wanted are working. They stay the summer months, they live and converse with the workingmen. By fall they are all ready to go with the agent to the city to get a job with his company. Of course they do not know the agent is in the employ of any company. He is simply a hired man in whom they trust. And the agents like to get young married men with families or young men who are likely to marry because they are steady, and once in the city with its bustle and flare and movies, the men, and particularly their families will never return to the country. It sounds like a fairy tale and yet we have the man's word for its truth. Big manufacturing systems have a spy system for men and it takes men away from the country districts.

Not so very long ago at a meeting of town men with a few farmers in a Western Ontario city where all were interested in increasing production this year, one of the speakers, a manufacturer, in the course of his address mentioned the shortage of labor being experienced in his own factory and used these words: "In spite of our spy system." In spite of the spy system they were

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
 6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

short of labor. Like the representative of the American iron concern these men agreed that the best men they had were men they had drawn in from the rural districts. In fact we are told they were loath to let these good men go out to the farms for the summer much as they wanted to increase production.

What does it all mean? City industry has stolen the farm help and many of the farmers. It has been bonused and protected to such a degree that it can pay the price which will induce men to leave the country for the city never to return. It can organize to get the men where the farmer has no such opportunity. Pleasure places aid in keeping the men, the modern picture show, according to the United States iron man does more to keep the families of working men in the cities than does any other single factor. In that way, he states, the movies are a mighty good thing for business which gets men from the country and a mighty bad factor for the farmer. Representatives of twentieth century city industry all agree that their most dependable men—men of character who honestly, industriously and straightforwardly pursue their work year after year come from the rural districts. If these are all drawn away where will the city look for revivifying blood in the future? The fact stands out that a great deal of the character of the nation depends directly on the men reared near the soil. Can all industry—can the nation afford to allow agriculture to be depleted of men by city industry? If not, agriculture should get a fairer field.

The other day we were reading a country paper and in it we found a large advertisement for boys to work in a Toronto plant. It did seem foolish to us to be sending Toronto high school boys out to the farms and attempting to draw rural boys who would doubtless know something about the farm in to the city. We have no criticism to offer with regard to any boy or man who is out to do his duty in increasing production. The farm needs all the laborers it can get. It does not require any agents of city business, however, to take away the few remaining boys and men. It is to be hoped that the men and boys who have gone or go out to the farm this year will not paint such rosy pictures of city life and work as to unsettle the minds of the few farm boys and hired men left in the country.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

City life is not all a flowery bed of ease, neither is farming—far from it in both cases. Let each be painted as it really is.

The producer and the consumer are beginning to see a faint light. The problem of one is the problem of the other. All cannot live in cities—all cannot work in and support city industry. All cannot contribute to bonuses and protection without someone suffering. The masses suffer—the few accumulate big fortunes. The farmer produces at great hardship and cost; the city workingman and consumer must buy at high prices. If few will farm few will eat cheap food.

More Winter Wheat.

Many Ontario farmers hold the belief that it scarcely pays them to grow fall wheat. Under normal conditions there may be some question, but at the present time a field of good wheat is not a bad investment. Of course, it would not be good practice to attempt to grow wheat on land not suited to its production. A good crop of oats is better for everybody, producer, consumer, and the nation than is a poor crop of wheat. Even in normal times ten or twelve acres of wheat on a farm operated on the mixed farming basis and where wheat grows well is a good crop to grow. The grain, mixed with other and coarser grains, is good feed if the price is low. If the price is high and other grain or feed can be bought to replace it, or if more feed is not necessary it will bring in a little ready cash. Best of all, from the standpoint of the stock farmer, is the straw for bedding. There is nothing like an abundance of straw to keep stables clean and cattle comfortable, and wheat gives the straw. There are special reasons why wheat should be sown this fall, and it is not too early to begin to plan. Clover or two-year-old sod makes suitable wheat land if broken up immediately the hay is removed, top-dressed and well worked down as a summer-fallow throughout the summer. Plow early, work well and often, and put in good tilth so that the wheat can be sown in good time in the fall. A barley stubble where land is in good condition and the barley is off early may be got ready for wheat, but best of all is the summer-fallow. If you have a piece of dirty land you are cleaning by the summer-fallow method this year and it is wheat land, sow wheat. Ontario should plan for a larger acreage of winter wheat this fall, but never sow wheat on poor, dirty or ill-prepared soil. Get the land ready for the crop; plan to sow it early so that it gets sufficient top to carry it over winter and it will pay.

Fewer and Better Fences.

On most Ontario farms there are too many fences. On all too many there are found fences out of repair, and in such a condition as to be simply temptations for live stock to get over into the adjoining fields to destroy crops and make trouble. On every farm where live stock is kept fences are a necessity, but these should take up as little space as possible and should be arranged so as to be easily kept up and in good repair. The days of the snake fence are numbered, and yet, properly built, a rail fence may yet be used to advantage where good rails from old fences are available for the erection of new. In cutting down the number of fences on the farm, two or three removed may furnish enough sound rails for one new. The rails decayed beyond usefulness for fences make good summer or threshing fuel. As the rail fences go, and they will soon all be gone, wire, neater and more permanent, less wasteful of land and less dangerous from weeds takes their place. In time wooden posts will be replaced by metal, in fact much metal is now in use for this purpose. Buy good wire heavily galvanized. Stretch it tightly. Staple it well, brace it properly on posts well down in the ground with corners solidly anchored, and you have a fence which will suit any farm purpose. Straight, sensible, slick and serviceable wire is replacing rails. Use the rails in a straight fence as long as they will last. Then buy good wire. Replace permanent fences here and there with a portable fence. Forty rods of woven wire can soon be stretched into a temporary fence across one end of a pasture field. Make bigger fields and have less turning, less expense and fewer weeds. June is the fencing month. Elsewhere in this issue hints to help are given.

If Brusiloff and his great army of Russians could only bruise off an offensive or two of the magnitude of his 1916 campaign in Galicia, the last kick of the Kaiser's legions might come sooner than expected. However, conditions are such that a long war seems yet ahead.

FOUNDED 1866

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo Swainsoni*), is the characteristic hawk of the prairies, and is very common in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is also found in parts of British Columbia, and occasional individuals are seen in Ontario and as far east as Montreal. This species may be recognized by the characteristic *Buteo* outline, the dark patch on the breast and the numerous narrow dark bars on the under surface of the tail. Its note is a frequently repeated "Pi-tic—pi-tic—pi-tic." The nest of the Swainson's Hawk is usually placed in the crown of a dense clump of willows, or more rarely in the fork of a tree at from twenty to thirty feet from the ground. They are composed of sticks and twigs and are

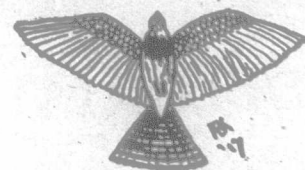


Fig. 8—Swainson's Hawk.

usually lined with twigs bearing green leaves. The eggs are from two to four in number, three being most usual. This species is a late breeder, the eggs being laid at the end of May or beginning of June. During the spring and summer the main food of Swainson's Hawk consists of gophers and field mice, but in the fall, after the breeding season, the adults and young collect in flocks in the foothills and on the prairie and feed exclusively on grasshoppers and crickets. Some of these flocks contain hundreds of individuals. In speaking of the work done in the destruction of grasshoppers by this species, Dr. Fisher, of the U. S. Biological Survey, says "If we assume that one hundred grasshoppers, which is only three-quarters the number found in a stomach after a single meal, is the daily allowance for one hawk, we have a grand total of 900,000 for the work of a flock of three hundred birds for one month. The weight of this vast number of



Fig. 9—Pigeon Hawk.

insects, allowing 15.4 grains for the weight of each, amounts to 1,984 pounds. An average of a number of estimates given by entomologists places the quantity of food devoured daily by a grasshopper as equal to its own weight; consequently if these grasshoppers had been spared by the hawks the farmer would have lost in one month nearly thirty tons of produce. The above estimate is probably much too low; for each hawk doubtless eats at least two hundred grasshoppers daily, which would double the amount, making the loss sixty tons instead of thirty. What estimate can be placed on the services of the hundreds of thousands which are engaged in the same work for months at a time?"

The Pigeon Hawk, (*Falco columbarius*), is northern in its breeding range, and during the nesting season is found in suitable localities from Newfoundland to Alaska. In Southern Canada it is seen only during migrations.



Fig. 10—Duck Hawk.

The Pigeon Hawk may be recognized by its small size (thirteen inches in length) long wings and long tail and the four black bars on the underside of the tail, the terminal bar being the broadest.

The food of this species consists of small birds, small mammals and insects.

The Duck Hawk, (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), breeds from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, but is nowhere common. It may be identified, when seen overhead, by its rather large size, (twenty inches long), long wings and tail, the numerous narrow bars on the underside of the tail and the black patches on the sides of the throat.

The eggs of the Duck Hawk are laid on a ledge on the face of a cliff, no nest being constructed. The young at first are fed on small birds, such as Swallows, Goldfinches, Flickers and Meadowlarks, the parents tearing them in small pieces and offering these to the young in their bills. As the young become stronger, larger birds are brought by the parents and the young fight strenuously among themselves for the possession of the prey.

The food of the adults consists mainly of ducks, coots and waders and sometimes of gulls and terns, and if in proximity to human habitations of poultry and pigeons.

This species is not excelled by any of our birds of prey in swiftness of flight or dexterity in capturing prey.

(To be concluded.)

It wis rain day, an' as cam' intae t The auld w lang before. nod till I nea Juist then w "Hello Sand sale?" says I ken that aul don't want t "I'd clean fo ye, gin ye're

Sae we w auld mare, farm that w chinery an' numerous tae

The auct sort o' a mo when we hoos o' the joost auctioneer," runnin' loos he got out, in again." got up on a tae announce- ye is cash, ye can hae ony notion yer notes ca mak' mair t a mon pay matter sae on gettin' y is played oo we'll mak'

"An, no up for sale me for the risk sittin the wall the ye get then

Ye may a fair price "The n sofa," says must hae Mr. McGr is pretty w be sayin' The sofa w grandfathe "is a wee hereabouts right twice that has s

Aifter pit up. "oot again, time, all y oot o' the wonderin' twa-in-one

After a o', wi' the thing; we "Noo, horse rak' morrow? dentist an the mon that is ta as muckle had been is called, t fater wa day before a' that p something his pain then can look at "I'm re friend o' chap sta greased f It's grea hurt the dae ony

Aifte lined up cam' oot Gin ye t animals, a warm coos in winter v seederab before u the coos took ca as they auld en body th ment ta

At la o' her t

An Honest Auctioneer—or Sandy's Dream.

BY SANDY FRASER.

It wis rainin' a cauld drizzle frae the east the ither day, an' as there wis naething I could dae outside I cam' intae the hoose an' sat doon beside the stove. The auld wumman had a guid fire on, an' it wisna' lang before I got unco' drowsy an' wis beginnin' tae nod till I near pit ma neck oot o' joint a couple o' times. Juist then wha comes in but Alex. Dewar, an' says he, "Hello Sandy, are ye no' goin' tae the sale?" "What sale?" says I. "Hoot, mon," he replied, "dae ye no' ken that auld Jim McGraw is sellin' out the day? Ye don't want tae miss a' the bargains that will be there." "I'd clean forgot about it," says I, "but I'll gang wi' ye, gin ye're o' a mind tae tak' it in."

Sae we went oot tae the stable an' hitched up the auld mare, an' it wisna' lang till we were at the farm that wis for sale, alang wi' a' the stock an' machinery an' household effects, an' "ither things too numerous tae mention," as it aye says on the bill.

The auctioneer, wha wis an unco' strange lookin' sort o' a mon, wis juist gettin' ready tae begin the sale when we joined the crowd that wis gathered in front o' the hoose. "He's got a queer streak in him, that auctioneer," says Alex. tae me. "He shouldna' be runnin' loose, I'm thinkin'." This is his first sale since he got oot, an' maybe it will be his last before he gae in again. Juist then the chap we were talkin' about got up on a wee table that wis in the yard, an' began tae announce the terms o' the sale. "Five dollars an' over is cash," says he, "but onything under that amount ye can hae six months' credit on. Gin ony o' ye had ony notion o' movin' awa', or joinin' the army before yer notes came due we're gaein' tae see that ye willna' mak' mair than five dollars by it. This thing o' makin' a mon pay cash for the wee amounts that wouldna' matter sae muckle gin ye lost them, an' takin' a chance on gettin' yer pay in six months on the big amounts, is played oot. Gin we've got tae tak' a risk on onything we'll mak' it as little as possible."

"An, noo," he went on, "the first thing tae be pit up for sale are these chairs. How muckle will ye gie me for them? They're pretty weel dried up sticks tae risk sittin' on them, but gin ye lean them up against the wall they ought tae hang together for a while, once ye get them hame. How much?"

Ye may no' believe me, but the chairs were sold at a fair price.

"The next thing tae be pit up wis a sofa. "This sofa," says the auctioneer, "looks as though somebody must hae found it comfortable. Na doot oor friend Mr. McGraw rested on it between meals. The spring is pretty weel oot o' it, but it's na mair than they will be sayin' about all o' us when we're the same age." The sofa wis sold, an' the next tae come on wis the auld grandfather clock. "This clock," says the auctioneer, "is a wee bit run doon at present, like everything else hereabouts. But gin ye dinna' meddle wi' it, it will be right twice a day, onyway, an' I'll gie it tae ony o' ye that has sense enough not to pay ower muckle for it."

Aifter the clock wis sold a couple o' milk pails were pit up. "These are milk pails," the auctioneer started oot again, "an' gin ye happen tae want a strainer ony time, all ye will have to dae will be tae pull the rags oot o' the holes in the bottom an' there ye are. I'm wonderin' Mr. McGraw didna' get oot a patent on this twa-in-one milk pail. How much am I offered?"

After a lot mair truck o' this kind had been got rid o', wi' the auctioneer pointin' oot the weak spots in ilka thing; we went oot tae the machine shed.

"Noo," began the auctioneer, "wha wants tae buy a horse rake to-day — an' anither one day after tomorrow? This one here will need tae be taken tae the dentist an' fitted wi' some false teeth, but onyway, gin the mon that buys this rake will juist buy the mower that is tae be sauld next, I'll guarantee that he'll rake as muckle hay as he will cut." When these twa articles had been knocked doon tae the "lucky bidder," as he is called, the auld lumber wagon was rin oot. "This grandfather wagon," says the auctioneer, "wis juist painted day before yesterday, an' whaevers buys the wagon gets a' that paint for naething. Mr. McGraw should get something for it, if only tae pay the wear an' tear on his paint brush." The wagon went like the rest, an' then came the double harness. "On takin' a second look at these auld straps," remarked the auctioneer, "I'm reminded o' something that Bill Nye, an auld friend o' mine, said once. He said that when a young chap started tae go doon hill, he found everything greased for the occasion. This harness is the same way. It's greased for the occasion. However, the oil won't hurt the harness, even gin it was applied ower late tae dae ony guid. Ye can tak' the will for the deed."

Aifter this we went aroond tae the coo stable an' lined up in a circle about the door. When the first coo cam' oot the auctioneer says, "Gentlemen, this is a coo. Gin ye think it's a bear or ony ither o' the fur-bearing animals, ye're mistaken. When a mon doesna' provide a warm stable an' plenty o' straw an' corn stalks for his coos in 'this Canada o' ours' they're liable tae no' winter vera weel, an' come oot in the spring wi' a con-seederable coating o' lang hair, like the sample we hae before us. How muckle dae ye bid?" The rest o' the coos were worse than the first an' the auctioneer took care tae draw attention tae a' their weak points as they cam' oot o' the stable. Gin ony o' them were auld enough tae vote, he mentioned the fact, an' naebody there but the born gamblers got muckle encouragement tae invest their money in live stock.

At last a coo wis brought oot wi' a mon on each side o' her tae haul her up. "Let her lean against the side

o' the door," says the auctioneer. "Here, Sandy Fraser," he says, turnin' towards where I wis standin', "ye're surely no' gaein' hame wi'oot buyin' one coo, onyway. Gie me a bid on this one."

"Never!" says I, "sae lang as there's ony brains left under ma cap. I've had my day wi' that kind o' stock. What dae ye tak' me for?" says I, gettin' excited.

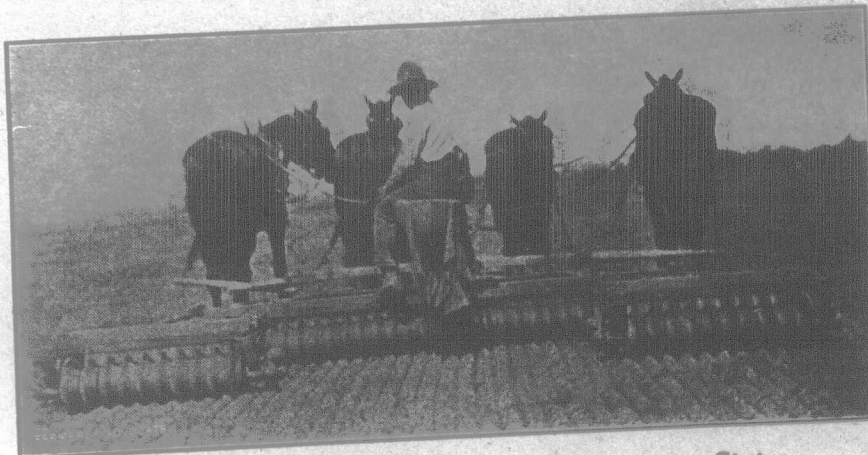
"Hoot! Hoot! Sandy," said the auld wumman, giein' me a poke in the ribs wi' the rollin'-pin. "What's the matter wi' ye? Hae ye been dreamin'?" "No," I replied sittin' up an' rubbin' my eyes, "I hae been night-marein'. I thoct I wis at an auction sale, Jean, an' the auctioneer wis tryin' tae mak' me buy anither coo." "Weel, I don't wonder ye got in a bad way then, Sandy," says Jean, "for ye've got tae milk the bunch alone again to-night. I canna' leave this bread I'm bakin'."

"Oh, that's a richt," says I, "I'm feelin' better the noo. An' Jean," I called back as I wis gaein' oot o' the door, "I'm gaein' tae tell ye a story sometime about an honest auctioneer. Ye dinna' think there's ony such animal, but wait till I've tauld ye about this one."

THE HORSE.

Hernia or Rupture in Foals.

Hernia or Rupture is a tumor formed by the displacement, or escape of a portion of an internal organ from its natural cavity, through an opening in the walls of the cavity. It projects externally as a more or less soft fluctuating tumor, enclosed by the skin. Abdominal and pelvic hernia are divided into reducible, irreducible and strangulated, according to their condition; and into umbilical or navel, scrotal, ventral and diaphragmatic, according to their situation. A hernia is reducible when it can readily be returned into the proper cavity. It consists in a soft, fluctuating swelling unattended with heat, pain, or uneasiness. Its size and consistence varies considerably, according to the stage of digestion after each meal. When the animal coughs it becomes tense, larger, and communicates a sudden impulse to the hand of the examiner if held upon the tumor. A hernia is irreducible when it is not strangulated, yet cannot be returned into the abdomen or pelvis by pressure. The causes that prevent reduction are, 1st, the bulk of the protruded organ is out of proportion to the opening through which it would have to return; 2nd, adhesions of the protruded parts to the walls of the sac, through the medium of organized lymph.



A Type of Roller Used Extensively in South-western States.

A hernia is said to be strangulated when the contents of the sac, by virtue of ingesta that has passed into it, produce such a degree of pressure and distension as not to cause it to be irreducible but also by compressing the blood vessels to disturb, impede or suspend circulation within them. The condition speedily causes serious inflammation in the protruded parts which extends and involves others within the normal cavity.

A hernia is called umbilical or navel when a protrusion of any portion of the bowels takes place through the umbilical or navel opening; inguinal when the intestine enters the inguinal canal but does not pass into the scrotum; scrotal when the intestine is lodged in the scrotum; (inguinal hernia is not easily diagnosed.) It is called ventral when the protrusion takes place through an artificial opening in the walls of the cavity as one caused by a hook, kick, stake, etc. It is called diaphragmatic when the diaphragm (the partition between the lung cavity and the abdomen) is ruptured, and a portion of the stomach protrudes into the lung cavity or thorax. A hernia is said to be congenital when it exists at birth and the protrusion is through one of the normal foetal openings, as the umbilical or inguinal.

Umbilical Hernia.—In this article we will discuss umbilical or navel hernia in foals. During foetal life of the blood vessels and urachus of the foetus pass out of the body through a normal opening, called the umbilical or navel opening. This aperture, under normal conditions, closes at birth when the functions of the vessels mentioned cease, but in some cases this closure does not take place and hernia is noticed at once or appears in a few days. In some cases the closure of the opening, while complete, may be lax and weak and rupture may occur as a result of violent efforts at any time until the animal is two or three years old. The symptoms of umbilical hernia are evident. There is a soft fluctuating tumor, of greater or less volume, from the

size of a marble to that of a goose egg or even larger, on the floor of the abdomen at the navel. In most cases it is reducible and can readily be returned into the abdomen by the application of pressure, but usually reappears quickly when pressure is relieved. In most cases the animal appears to suffer no inconvenience. When such a condition exists, there is seldom cause for alarm and it is seldom necessary to treat; at the same time, it should be closely watched, and if it be noticed that the bulk of the tumor is gradually or quickly increasing, treatment should be resorted to. In young animals the omentum and mesentery, (those portions of the membrane which line the abdominal cavity, which are reflected from the walls of the cavity, and which suspend the intestines) are looser and longer than when the animal is a few months old. These gradually contract and shorten, and thereby draw the protruding intestine back into the cavity, thereby effecting a spontaneous cure. Of course, where the hernia is either irreducible or strangulated this cannot take place and an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. If the tumor is noticed to be gradually decreasing in bulk, or even remaining about the same size, it is better to leave it alone and allow nature to effect a cure, but if the volume be quickly or slowly increasing, or if after a few months it is not decreasing, treatment is indicated.

Treatment.—There are many modes of treatment, some of which can be given only by an expert, viz., cutting through the skin, exposing the intestine, returning it into the cavity, scarifying the margin of the opening, and stitching it with carbolized catgut or silk sutures; 2nd, placing the patient upon his back, carefully returning the intestine, gathering up the loose skin and enclosing it firmly in a clamp, or passing skewers through it and tying them with a cord in the form of the figure eight so tightly as to shut off circulation. Whichever method is adopted, care must be taken not to enclose any portion of the intestine. The animal is then allowed to rise and no further treatment is necessary until the enclosed tissues drop off, which is usually in ten to fourteen days; then the raw surface should be dressed regularly with an antiseptic, as a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Either of these operations, if properly performed, is successful in removing the hernia, but the results are not always favorable as it is not uncommon for lock-jaw to result after any operation for this purpose that causes a raw surface. Most practitioners now give the patient immunitive treatment before operating.

Another and safer, though a more tedious mode of treatment, is the application of a truss. This does not produce a raw surface, hence the danger of lock-jaw is largely avoided. A truss of leather or strong sacking about four inches wide, with a protuberance about the size of half a base ball on its surface, is placed around the abdomen, the protuberance being placed over the navel opening after the hernia has been forced back into the abdominal cavity. Straps and buckles, or strings are needed to adjust the truss. The tendency of the truss is to slip backwards and this must be prevented by attaching to the anterior border of it, either straps or strings, which are brought forward between the fore-legs and from the sides and attached to a strap around the colt's neck. A man has an opportunity of exercising his ingenuity in adjusting and keeping in position a truss for this purpose.

Care must be taken not to cause sufficient friction to scarify the skin and at the same time have sufficient pressure to prevent protrusion of the intestine. It must be watched carefully, and the truss readjusted if it becomes displaced. In most cases this will effect a cure in from two to three weeks, and in the mean time the colt is allowed to run with its dam. When the abdominal opening is quite large the truss may fail to effect a cure and one of the operations mentioned becomes necessary.

WHIP.

When more people love the land well enough to settle down on it to live the simple life and produce then will the cost of living come down; but so long as apartments, pavements and pictures appeal to the people so long will the farms be undermanned and the cities grumbling about high prices.

A look at the fields of Old Ontario, the real farms, proves that the Ontario farmer is not weighed in the balance and found wanting. The same cannot be said of some others when one sees the acres of land adjacent to some large centres and evidently held only for speculative purposes.

It is said that a simple device has solved the submarine problem. This may be a signal for another "strategic retreat" on the part of Hindenburg. Another reason may be, as was the case before, his inability to hold on.

LIVE STOCK.

An average of \$372 was realized by Birch and Thompson, Lake Geneva, Wis., on May 18, for 57 Hereford cattle. Bonnie Brae 24th, by Bonnie Brae 3rd, topped the sale at \$1,000.

J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind., sold 55 Hereford cattle by auction on May 17 for \$47,655, or an average of \$865. The 13 bulls averaged \$785, and the 42 females, \$891. An even range of values prevailed.

It is time something was done to combat and eradicate tuberculosis from the cattle and swine herds of this country. The farmers themselves can do much by lighting and ventilating their stables better than before, and allowing the young breeding stock to live more in the open during moderate weather of the winter months. Preparations should be made for this when building or repairing this summer.

Two remarkably successful Shorthorn sales were held in Oklahoma, on May 15 and 16. H. C. Lookabaugh, at Watonga, sold 39 head at the average price of \$857. The top on females was \$2,025, and on males \$2,300. The combination sale at Palsa, where 45 head were offered, was successful in realizing an average of \$530. The top prices were \$800 and \$1,850 on males and females, respectively. Cows in calf to Maxwalton Commander, F. A. Gillespie's herd header, were much sought after.

A remarkable record was made by the Orchard Lake Hereford herd, owned by Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Indiana, on May 16, when 75 head sold for the high average price of \$1,750. Perfection Fairfax, "the king of Hereford sires," made this herd famous, and the \$17,000 which George E. Fuller, of Craig, Sask., paid for Martin Fairfax, a son of the old bull, indicates to what length breeders will go to acquire Perfection Fairfax blood. Mousel's Empress, a three-year-old cow with a heifer calf at foot, sold for \$5,000. These were the top prices in males and females. The 25 bulls, sons and grandsons of Perfection Fairfax, averaged \$2,380, without a single one selling for less than \$1,000. The 50 females listed averaged \$1,435. The prices throughout and the enthusiasm which prompted the bids were a remarkable tribute to the greatness of Perfection Fairfax and the popularity of the breed.

Our Scottish Letter.

Since last I wrote, about the end of March, we have passed through strange experiences. March went out as lion-like as it came in, and there were few days in the whole month when the characteristics of the lamb were in evidence. April opened with a continuance of the same terrible weather, and on the eleventh of the month a perfect blizzard was experienced throughout almost the whole of Scotland. It raged its worst in the southeast and southwest, but scarcely any part escaped. The result was disastrous for hill flockmasters. Ewes were coming to the lambing, and especially on white land as distinguished from black or land covered with heather, the lambing so far has been very unsatisfactory. Even where the ewes survived the blizzard they were so weak that it was impossible for them to lamb safely, and in many cases the lambs have been dropped dead, or have died almost immediately after birth. In the opinion of old men the winter of 1916-1917 has been the worst for hill farmers since 1860, which holds the record for lamb shortage and ewe mortality.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 18th April, there was a perceptible change in the atmosphere, a distinct rise in temperature, and since that date almost universally throughout Scotland there has been ideal spring weather. In consequence amazing and almost incredible progress has been made with farm work. Land has been ploughed at a great speed—tractors being in use wherever available and the land suitable, and potatoes are being planted under ideal conditions. The sodden condition of the land in the spring of 1916 made it almost certain that the potato crop would be what it was—a disastrous failure, except in some few favored areas. The long-continued frost and snow of the past winter, followed by the phenomenal spring weather of the past fortnight has had precisely the opposite effect. Everywhere one meets with the admission that land was never more easily put in order for the reception of green crops, and wherever cereals have been sown and the braid is appearing, there is a fine uniformity and promise of an abundant harvest. Altogether the outlook is more cheerful than anyone could have conceived to be possible not a month ago.

One great auxiliary has been the success of the Government's National Service scheme on its agricultural side. The military labor, released temporarily to assist in spring work, is uniformly praised. I. Harling Turner, who is at the head of this department for Scotland, understands the subject thoroughly. He has the confidence of all parties, and the result has been an amelioration of farm labor conditions during spring which hardly anyone could have anticipated. There is reason to believe that the arrangements for women labor to follow up with the cleaning and hoeing of the crops will prove equally creditable. Farmers are becoming more reconciled to the acceptance of labor which is not expert but which is sufficient. The outlook for labor is certainly none too bright. The men who were released for spring work must all return to military duty by the fifteenth of this month, and it is difficult to forecast the extent to which turnips may be

sown in the later districts. General Haig is driving the enemy before him, and he cannot spare any of his men. As we have got through the spring much better than we anticipated, so doubtless we will scramble through summer and autumn somehow.

Food scarcity is now being experienced. The German submarine menace is getting us in the vitals, and a strenuous campaign is being waged in favor of bread-saving. On account of the potato shortage there has been an unprecedented run upon bread. There is also a world wheat shortage, but there is plenty of wheat in Australia belonging to Great Britain if we only had enough tonnage to spare to bring it here. Food ships are being sunk by submarines, and for sublime fatuity the action of some officials of the Admiralty would be hard to equal. It is admitted that two food ships, one carrying 1,600 tons of foodstuffs and the other 2,500 tons, arrived safely at British ports. The said fatuous officials sent them to be delivered to other British ports, and on the way between the ports both ships were torpedoed. This is the sort of thing which British officials can be guilty, and it is fitted to make one despair of the Admiralty which harbors such fatuous personages. The bread scarcity has become acute. Right-minded persons are endeavoring to follow the Food Controller's counsel, and are rationing themselves. The Yorkshire town of Keighley has, guided by its Town Council, put itself upon a rationing basis. A large number of people are, however, defying all counsels, and however loth one may be to admit the necessity, it almost seems as if the nation would require to be put upon compulsory rations. The Food Controller is most unwilling to adopt such a method of meeting the situation. The problem is to spread the available bread supply over the period which must lapse before the new harvest grains are put upon the market. Wheat and oats are both scarce, and an ill-timed Order fixing a maximum price for cereals of crop 1916 has intensified the trouble. The English public have taken to heart the recommendations to substitute oatmeal for flour, but the unfortunately oats are as scarce as wheat. This week the Edinburgh and Leith millers have been quite unable to supply the demand for oatmeal from England. As a matter of fact only 50 quarters of oats were sold in Edinburgh market on Wednesday. One miller alone would have bought 1,200 quarters, and he could not buy one.

To meet the situation during the next five years the Government have introduced a Corn Production Bill. Its object is to fix a statutory minimum price for wheat and oats. The measure is temporary, that is, it is to operate only until the end of season 1922, but the principles it incorporates will not be so easily eradicated from the statute book if they once find a place there. This is the reason why the Corn Production Bill is being viewed with a certain measure of suspicion. Scottish opinion treats it with comparative indifference. It is a war measure—and if those, to whom the conduct of the war has been entrusted, are of opinion that such a measure is necessary, the rank and file of Scottish farmers and people are disposed to let it have a trial. Another section take a more serious view. They are out to secure radical changes in our systems of land tenure, and they are jealous of any movement which would tend to ameliorate the existing conditions and so secure their continuance. Hence these politicians and leaders of labor are disposed to oppose the Corn Production Bill at all its stages. They had not, however, the courage to vote against its second reading, and it is just possible that their courage may also ooze away when they come face to face with realities in committee.

German submarines are playing havoc with political theories. The question is, how are we dwellers in these islands to be assured of sufficiency of bread? And should the guaranteeing of a fixed minimum price to the farmer for his cereal crop induce him to increase the average tillage, few men will have the courage to oppose a political theory to an economic fact. My own opinion is that the Corn Production Bill is unnecessary. The best incentive to enhanced cereal production is the enhanced market value of the produce of the soil. Then the Government guarantees a minimum price for his produce to the farmer, of necessity it must guarantee a minimum wage to the employee for his labor. Further, it must see to it that the State gets value for its money, through efficient crop control.

These pressing contemporary questions have led to the revision of many theories regarding a national agricultural policy. It is universally recognized that such a policy there must be. The advocates of theories regarding Protection, Bounties, Land Law Reform, and the relationships of landlord and tenant are all active, setting forth that their individual nostrum is the alone remedy. Certain fixed principles so far have been realized. It is universally agreed that the use to which agricultural land may be put so as to yield its maximum foodstuffs and timber, is not a question which concerns landlord and tenant only. It is a question for the nation, and no man can claim the right to hold land and do what he likes with it. The man who most readily admits that his land ownership is a trust and not an absolute possession will fare best at the hands of the legislature. Parliament must intervene because it is indefensible to reserve land for purposes of sport which is capable of producing food. Very drastic restrictions on what have been termed sporting rights have been recommended by a Committee presided over by Eugene Mason, M.P. One of the recommendations is that a farmer, occupying land adjoining wood lands, which are infested with game, and especially with rabbits, shall have the right to enter these wood lands and kill down such destructive game. Another is that the deer forests (so-called) shall be gradually cleared of

their herds of deer and be restocked with sheep and cattle. If it be found impossible to attain this end through the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand, the Mason Committee recommended that the Board of Agriculture for Scotland be empowered to take the work in hand and have capital placed at its disposal for this purpose. These are two of the most radical proposals ever put forward by a representative body of Scottish opinion. And yet they are reforms which mean bare justice. It is hardly possible for men unacquainted with the operation of sporting rights, so-called, in Scotland, to realize how helpless a farmer is to protect his crop from being destroyed and wasted by wild animals, which it is a statutory offence for him to kill, even when they are caught in the very act of destroying the fruits of his labor and the food of the people. No less than 3,500,000 acres of hill grazings are at present given over to browsing of herds of deer used simply for the purposes of sport. Only in an old country is such a condition of things possible. The exigencies of the times call for a revision of many statutes, and he would be a bold man who would attempt to prophesy what shall be the end of these wonders.

SCOTLAND YET.

One Way of Combating Tuberculosis in Swine.

A peculiar thing about tuberculosis in swine is that the disease is not easily detected by outward symptoms. In fact the hogs that disclose the affection after slaughter are frequently the finest appearing animals in the drove. If indications of tuberculosis are present before slaughter they usually consist of marks of general unthriftiness, such as are also present in many other diseases, and, therefore, do not afford any very definite indication of the presence of tuberculosis. Such is the statement contained in Farmers' Bulletin 781 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Individual farmers do not lose the full value of their hogs when condemned at the abattoir, but through the condemnation charges, imposed by the trade, all farmers, whether their stock be healthy or not, contribute to these losses. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that steps should be taken to control or eradicate tuberculosis from the swine herds generally. In a recent article which appeared in this department, we recommended that the Government make the pasteurization of the by-products of creameries and cheese factories compulsory. This is what the Bulletin in question has to say in regard to the movement in Denmark, where particular attention has been paid to live stock and dairying: "Denmark was one of the pioneers in this movement, having, in 1898, passed a law requiring all skimmed milk and all buttermilk to be warmed to 185 degrees F. before it could be distributed from any creamery to its patrons for feeding purposes. It was found, however, that this degree of heat was harmful to the product, and in 1904 the required temperature was reduced to 176 degrees F. Experiments have proved that no tuberculosis germs could withstand this amount of heat. In practically all of the Danish creameries from this latter date the whole milk has been heated to the required point, thus assuring butter that is free from tuberculosis germs, as well as by-products that are safe for use in feeding hogs or calves. The result of these regulations has been most satisfactory. The spread of tuberculosis to farms, previously free, through the skimmed milk or the buttermilk from creameries has been very markedly checked, and suppression of the disease in hogs has been plainly noticeable."

THE FARM.

Salmagundi.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The other morning after a night of heavy rain I took a walk of a mile over an earth road that had been kept in smooth order with a homemade drag. The surface of the road-bed, about fifteen feet wide, had not been tracked with rigs or cattle, and my attention was finally arrested by the trail of the earth worms. It was amazing! I never saw anything just like it. Every foot of the whole stretch of highway had the appearance of an enlarged cobweb, except that the markings had not the geometric regularity of the gossamer-like festoons that glisten under the morning sun. The little trails that glisten under the morning sun, sometimes as many as from three to five tracks to a square inch. Except an odd dead one here and there, and very few of these, not a worm was to be seen though there were many holes, mostly near the edges of the road-way, through which they had emerged or disappeared as the daylight pushed back the night. I could form no approximate of the countless myriads of them that there must have been trailing over that mile of earth. The boy thinks of them with unconcerned contempt as just "fish worms" useful as bait for suckers and nothing else. Some people love the dark because their deeds are evil, but Mr. Oligochaeta belongs to another class. He is an unseen benefactor of the soil and an ally of the farmer. Indeed, earth-worms have been one of the most beneficial factors in making the soil what it is and they are on the job yet, millions of them, in their dark, silent trenches. Without any description they respond to what is called instinct, burrowing down sometimes a couple of feet in the damp soil, eating earth and half decayed leaves, digesting out the nutrients they need and ejecting the residue which one often sees in little embankments of mold. Chas.

Darwin who... and utility, bring to the of rich soil pe are 90 specie dozen or so in the way all They make rain, help pla thousands of to conserve r the earthwor

The old called on the either as a ge him better production a jabbed the a me, I've got

It is a pl day or retin ability of th them out of pastures wh when the st worse when Bad fences crippled, bu limp wire o fenced farm proportion supported b and at all keeping the strand. Of while affro an impregn seem to ha and explore business m

There h two or thr building. temporary included an about these old logs a superstruct in that line the accum were not c maind in posed then of debris a each year perhaps in those prev hand to m Many rea the line e event, and wire so hi recollection was at tim

The cl stones wh cessant," tached, d perishable in place wire fence upon ther plentiful, insects w and when bee and hospital which sti

When were not and out c Small po then stal came th universa proment Unless ir fusely, a and in t to swing often ha fence an and gras did not more fo

Of a anything left the ous pain poles se that ne

The have came s their d

Darwin who, I believe, spent years studying their habits and utility, estimated that on a meadow they would bring to the surface not less than one-fifth of an inch of rich soil per acre in one season. It is said that there are 90 species of them in North America alone, and a dozen or so in any locality. As soil experts they pioneered the way alike for practical plowmen and professors. They make the soil porous and permeable to air and rain, help plant roots to go down, fertilize the bed for thousands of seedlings, and spread an earth mulch about to conserve moisture. All honor to our leader and ally, the earthworm!

The old mare having broken her bridle blind I called on the village harness repairer, who does not pose either as a genius or a political economist. What serves him better is a chunk of commonsense. Talking of production and the crops he shrewdly observed as he jabbed the awl through the strap, "They can't starve me, I've got five acres hitched on behind the shop to

grow stuff for the missus and I and our horse and cow. Nothing safer than being anchored to a bit of land in war time or any other time."

The root maggot will probably soon be getting in his deadly sub-earth work on the early cabbage and cauliflower plants and onions. In many farm gardens he is the worst pest of the season. An old friend and a practical vegetable grower from the ground up tells me the best treatment is a handful of slaked lime or hydrated lime covering the ground about the plant or along the onion row. "That stops him from going down, and is far less trouble than tar-paper discs."

Persistent rumors of a federal election revive the perennial complaint of so few good farm members in the House of Commons. By the way, are there any in the Senate? A bunch of live farmers would surely feel out of place in that home for incurables, but they might raise it to the standard of a County Council. The notion that farmers do not support men of their

own calling for parliament because of jealousy is simply childish "rot." Several constituencies, with the history of which I happen to be most familiar, have for many years returned well-to-do farmers of superior intellectual endowment, and if these are exceptions the more's the pity. The reasons why more of them are not in the national legislature are very plain—partizan politics, and the fact that the political machine is run from the towns where lawyers rule the roost, and I have no grievance against the worthy men of this profession, but they are not conversant with the conditions and needs of the foundation industry of this country. If we want to see something doing we had better discard partizan tags and get out of political ruts, and, as a parting shot, might I suggest to the good women who are receiving the franchise, that they do not permit themselves to be hitched on as trailers to somebody's political limousine?
ON THE WING.

Fencing for the Present and Future.

It is a pleasant feeling to be able to leave home for a day or retire at night with perfect confidence in the ability of the fences to turn back the live stock and keep them out of the corn, grain or grass fields and in the pastures where they belong. It is unfortunate enough when the stock get into their owner's crops, but it is worse when they get into those of an adjoining farmer. Bad fences make bad neighbors. In contrast to the crippled, broken-down, snake fence and the sagging, limp wire one, view the layout on a well-kept and well-fenced farm. It is a pleasure there to see the properly-proportioned fields, divided by straight fences of wire, supported by and secured to posts set straight in line and at all the corners anchored firmly in the ground, keeping the stays upright and a proper tension on every strand. On such a homestead, too, the line fences, while affording no harbor for weeds and insects, act as an impregnable obstacle to the animals which at times seem to have an insatiable desire to try new pastures and explore new fields. Such a holding suggests stability, business methods, cleanliness and prosperity.

There has been wonderful progress during the last two or three decades in respect to the theory of fence building. Brush, stump and stone fences were contemporaries more or less. The pasture fields usually included an area of uncut timber land or slashing, and about these a brush fence did service. By rolling a few old logs and stumps into line the foundation for the superstructure was laid, then saplings and small trees, in that line, were cut sufficiently so they would fall upon the accumulation which was to be a fence. Since they were not completely severed from the stumps, they remained in place until the elements charred and decomposed them, and they settled to the bottom of the line of debris and continued to be a foundation upon which each year was piled fresh brush, young saplings (which perhaps in the meantime had grown up in the place of those previously used), stakes, stumps and anything at hand to make the fence appear like a formidable barrier. Many readers no doubt can yet remember going over the line each spring, for it was of necessity an annual event, and making the needed repairs. With posts and wire so high in price, we cannot fail to entertain fond recollections of the primitive brush structure, even if it was at times more fake than fence.

The clearings at this time were enclosed by walls of stones which "the farmers had raised with labor incessant," or by large stumps, with huge roots still attached, drawn into line. Stone fences were almost imperishable, and the stumpy construction remained long in place. Stone and stump fences would outlast any wire fences now made, but their day is past and we look upon them only as relics of pioneer times when land was plentiful, when so many noxious weeds and injurious insects were not lurking about in search of protection, and when our forefathers invited neighbors to the logging bee and entertained them right royally. Those were hospitable and convivial times, many monuments to which still stand in Eastern Canada.

When the land furnished no stones and the fields were not yet stumped, small logs were laid in the fences, and out of this practice grew the semi-modern rail fence. Small poles and split cedar rails laid four or five high, then staked and bound with a runner and top rail, became the common formation. This was the almost universal snake or worm fence which had so many promontories and inlets and occupied so much land. Unless in pasture the uncultivated strip grew weeds profusely, and insects found a safe haven beneath the rails and in the unplowed ground. When youths knew how to swing a hand scythe the industrious parents would often have them mow the triangular spaces along the fence and, in cases of extreme thrift, pull the weeds and grass away from around the stakes where the scythe did not cut them. This was usually done, however, more for the sake of patriotism than production.

Of all the farm fences the writer has ever seen or had anything to do with, the "pitch-pole" structure has left the impression of being the most impassable. Numerous pairs of cross stakes and the rails or sharp-pointed poles set pointing towards the north star, made a barrier that neither man nor beast would attempt to scale.

The Transition Period.

There was a transition period in fence building, and we have not fully emerged from it yet. As timber became scarce the crooked rail fences which had served their day and served it well were taken down and re-

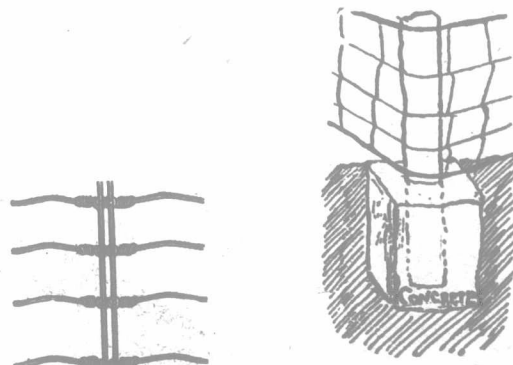


Fig. 1—Splicing Wire. Fig. 2—Post Set in Concrete.

placed with wire. The sound rails from the dismantled, crooked fences were built into straight ones in different places on the farm. Many styles of straight rail fences have been put up, and one which has done good service is constructed thus: Two stakes about six and a half feet long are spread two and a half feet at the bottom and then crossed (over the line of the fence) about one foot from the top. They are driven into the ground and wired together where they cross. A top rail or rider is placed on the crotch and then two more stakes of similar length are driven in line with (not crossing) the fence, with about the same spread at the bottom as the other pair, and brought together at the top. The rail and stakes are wired firmly together. Four rails,



Fig. 3—A Gate Opening, Showing Post Bracing.

with a space between each one, will fill the gap beneath. Each rail is wired separately to the stakes which slant the same way as the fence runs. This form of fence does not take up much ground, is braced four ways, is economical of rails, and if a rail breaks it can be easily replaced without interfering with the others.

The two types of fences illustrated in figures 5 and 6 have their advocates. Some might take objection to the former on account of the large posts required, but it is, withal, a substantial barrier to all kinds of live stock. While the fence illustrated in Fig. 6 can be erected without the large posts, the cross stakes might be objectionable to some. The styles illustrated in Fig. 15 appear quite formidable and substantial though somewhat

antiquated, and do not make a neat, attractive fence, such as one would like to construct near the front part of the farm. There are many types of rail fences, but the straight one of some desirable style should be constructed where it is necessary to use old rails which are good for a few more years of service. Farmers have their likes and dislikes in this regard, and become expert in building the one particular fence to which they are accustomed. The old rails, until they find their way into the kitchen stove, can be utilized to good advantage, but eventually wire will replace them completely and the country shall see them no more.

The Wire Age.

Wire fencing has already developed from a crude, somewhat unsatisfactory practice to methods and material that make for efficiency and attractiveness. The separate-strand fence, whether of barbed or smooth wire, gave good service, but there was no guarantee that it would stop all kinds of live stock. Some strands would sag if the posts were not numerous enough, and then trouble ensued. It is now practically out of date in the older-settled farming districts. However, on extensive grazing lands the woven wire fence proves rather expensive, and the ranchers find they can stop the cattle with three strands of ordinary wire. Some still use barbed wire for this purpose.

The woven-wire fence has revolutionized fencing. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry can all be stopped with different types peculiar to the needs. The old-fashioned bars and heavy board gates are being



Fig. 4—A Primitive Stump Fence.

Some Ancient and Modern Ideas in Fence Building.

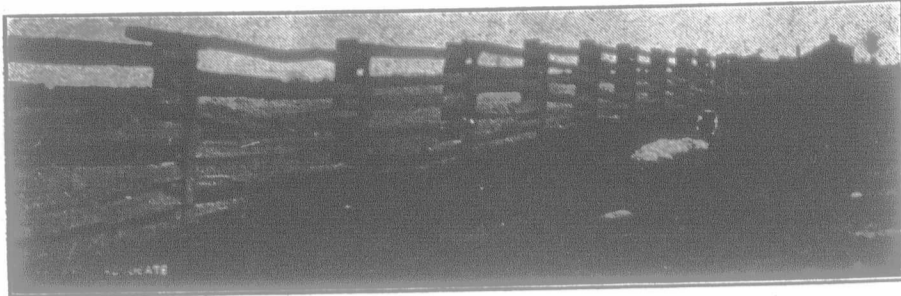


Fig. 5—A Straight Rail Fence with No Cross Stakes.

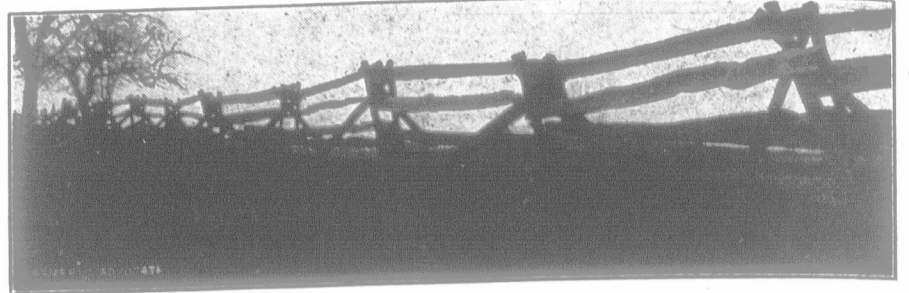


Fig. 6—A Type of Rail Fence Commonly Seen.

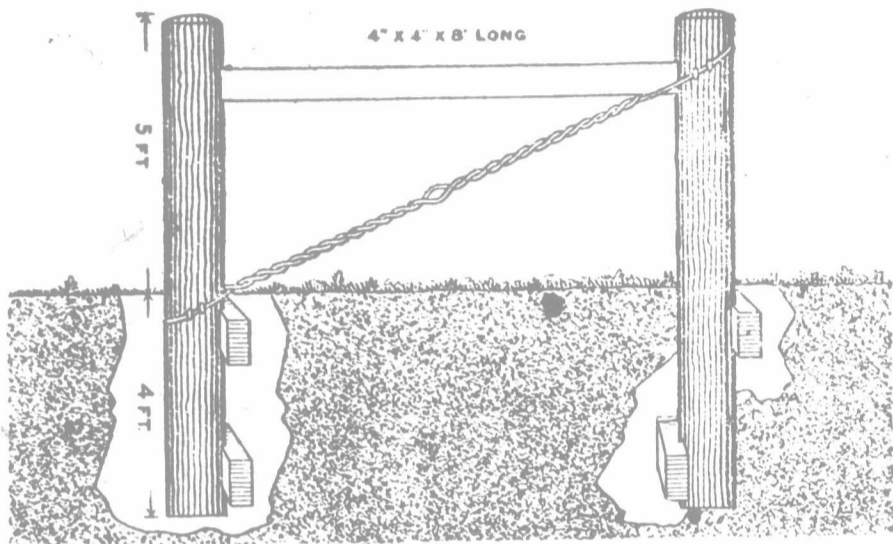


Fig. 7—Method of Setting and Bracing End Posts.



Fig. 8—Many Stone Fences Still Stand in Eastern Canada.

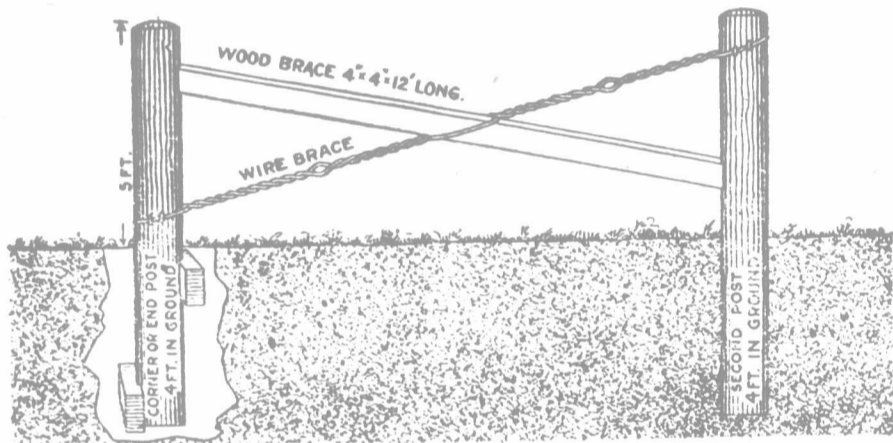


Fig. 9—Another Method of Anchoring and Bracing.

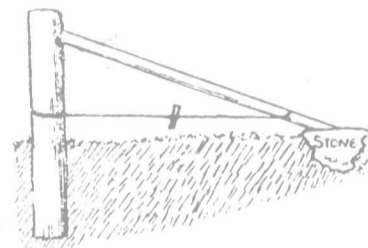


Fig. 10—The Stone Method of Bracing.

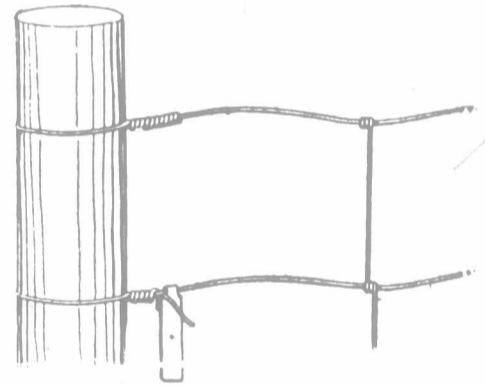


Fig. 11—Securing the Fence to Post.

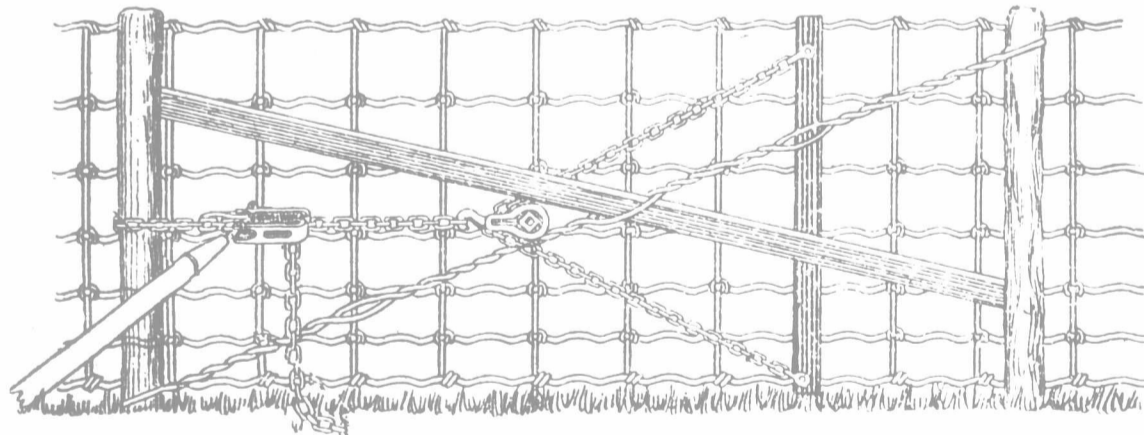


Fig. 12—The Wire Stretcher at Work.

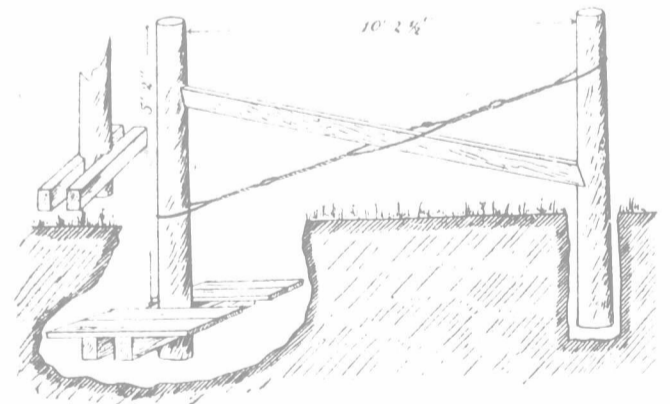


Fig. 13—A Platform Used to Prevent Lifting.

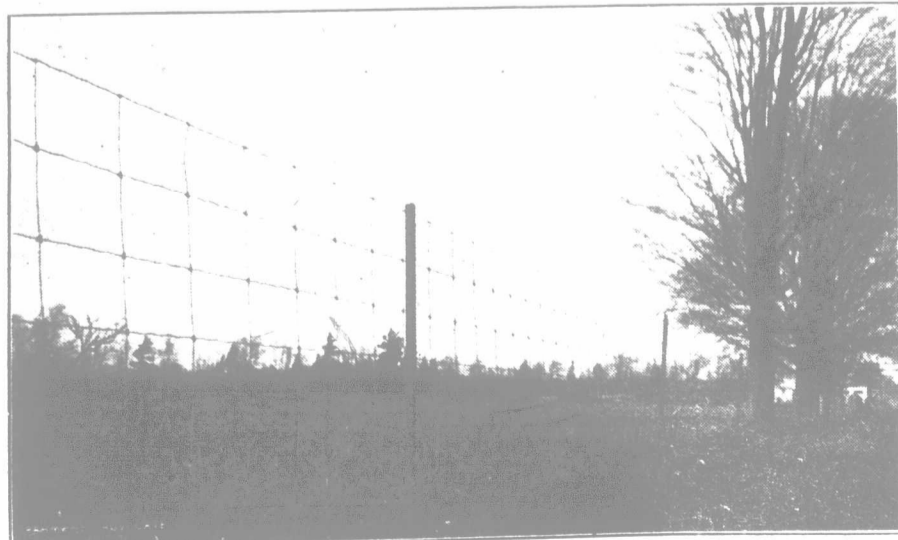


Fig. 14—Wire Fence and Steel Posts.



Fig. 15—Old-fashioned Lane Fences.

JUNE 7

and peel medium it is clay protection that the been inju locks, or fence, pr at least, tent, on here.

Cedar fore the cedar is nent who connect receive t ers at la high in p the expe posts of ground. which, a from it, are und work. as trees does not as suppo corner p

Some intermeo lengthen such as of treati of the p place th time, all out of t This mo which m about e take an one abo of a U-s ing mate under th material treated i with on

The feet in twenty-f when th not too

A m is to dig half feet hole fill to come up to the pos there is

A six posts is The pos ing bet

Don'

Whi country of their selves in their ow in gene excuse a good urgent newspa living in and acc ranks. to-day, busines selves frequen the ran own do essential in you life. T tional many o hard w even th doors w fore, e possible studies convers learn a should

and peeling during the process of weaving. A happy medium of 50 to 60 pounds of zinc to one ton of wire, it is claimed, ensures the most substantial and permanent protection against rust. There is need of a close inspection of all fence material purchased to make sure that the galvanizing is properly done and that it has not been injured during the weaving, particularly at the locks, or in subsequent handling. A good woven-wire fence, properly constructed, should last for a generation at least, but the life of the fence depends, to a large extent, on the posts, and it is well that we consider them here.

Posts and Post Setting.

Cedar, steel and concrete are the three materials before the people now as most suitable for posts. Good cedar is very satisfactory. Concrete posts are permanent when properly built, but as considerable labor is connected with their construction they will not probably receive the consideration they deserve from fence builders at large. Steel, owing to abnormal conditions, is high in price, but against this factor must be estimated the expense of digging post holes, for many of the steel posts offered for sale can be driven readily into the ground. This is an attractive feature of the steel post, which, added to the long period of service we expect from it, should make a strong appeal. The end posts are undoubtedly the corner stones in fence-construction work. They should be made as solid and immovable as trees and the wire firmly attached to them. So much does not depend on the intermediate posts; they serve as supports, while the chief strain should come on the corner posts and they should be able to bear it.

Sometimes the more perishable timbers are used as intermediate posts. Their period of service can be lengthened by treating with some preserving material, such as coal tar, creosote or petroleum. One system of treating is to make a fair-sized fire, smear the ends of the posts which go into the ground well with tar and place the tarred end of the post on the fire for a short time, allowing it to burn slightly. Then take the post out of the fire, dab on more tar and lay aside to dry. This method appears to burn the tar into the post, which makes the life-time of the more perishable timbers about equal to that of cedar. Another method is to take an oil cask and bore two holes near the bottom, one about four inches above the other. The two ends of a U-shaped pipe are secured in these holes, the treating material is put into the cask, and a small fire built under the pipe; the heat will cause a circulation of the material which in time becomes hot. Several posts can be treated in the cask at one time. Coal tar can be diluted with one-quarter its quantity of unsalted grease.

The line or intermediate posts should be set three feet in the ground or below the frost line, and from twenty-five feet to two rods apart. Some claim that when the anchor posts are firmly set two rods is not too far.

Bracing the Posts.

A modern way of setting the corner or anchor post is to dig a hole about three feet deep and two and one-half feet square. The post is set in the center and the hole filled in with concrete. If the cement is allowed to come two or three inches above the ground, sloping up to the post, it will shed the water and help to preserve the post. This method is best in line fences where there is no probability of moving them.

A simple yet satisfactory device for bracing anchor posts is illustrated in Fig. 10 on the adjoining page. The post is set firmly in the ground, then a stone weighing between one and two hundred pounds is put into

place. A pole or brace about twelve feet long is bevelled on one side to lie flat on the stone and reach the post about ten inches or a foot from the top. The bottom end of the brace is then stayed back to the post just high enough above the ground so a short stick can be used to twist the wire tight. Figs. 7, 9 and 13 explain anchor-post setting and bracing quite fully. The small platform shown in Fig. 13 is a good idea, but the soil beneath it as well as above should be firmly tramped. The piece of scantling just beneath the surface of the ground on the end post, shown in Figs. 7 and 9, tends to keep the post from turning. Naturally the tension on the wire in the fence would tend to turn the post, and it is not uncommon to see the spikes partly drawn in this upper scantling by the strain. Four strands of No. 9 soft wire, strung from the top of the second post to the ground on the end one and twisted tightly keeps the whole thing in place, particularly when the wooden brace is well notched in.

Stretching the Wire.

Unroll the fence on the ground with the bottom or small meshes next to the posts. As a general thing it is a safe practice to start the fence with the stays parallel with the end post, assuming that it is perpendicular or will be when the fence is stretched. Fasten the first end of the fence to the end post with a few staples, leaving enough of the fence bars to go all the way round and weave as shown in Fig. 11. Go to the other end of the line and stretch the fence as much as it is possible to do so while it is still lying on the ground, then attach the stretcher to the post by post chain so that in stretching the braces will not interfere with the work of the stretcher. Connect the end of the stretching chain with one of the dogs, and by laying the chain on the ground one can measure where the wooden clamp should be put on the fence. Then attach the wooden clamp permanently, put on the large hook with the open side of the hook towards the posts or fence, and so there will be an equal number of line wires above and below the hook. Work the stretcher from the side of the post opposite to that on which the fence is to be fastened. Take up a few links in the stretcher, and if the fence seems to be pulling up evenly go to the other end and see that every bar is brought clear around the post and securely fastened. After a few more links are taken up and the fence tightens, it will, with a little help, stand up close to the posts, or a staple may be slightly driven over the second bar from the top in such a manner that the stays will not come in contact with the staples as the fence is stretched. If the fence rides on a piece of ground it can be lifted to position and secured by driving a few staples over the second bar in the posts on the elevated land. In low places force the fence into position and staple over the bottom bar, in all cases making sure that in stretching the stays will not be held back by the staples.

Do not be afraid to draw the wire tight. The durability of the fence, as well as its appearance, depends on a good tension in every strand. Next, with the single-wire stretcher, pull each bar as tight as possible from the wood clamp to the end post and fasten. Bring the wires around the post and weave the loose ends around the bars as shown in Fig. 11. Do not drive the staples too tight in the line posts. A certain amount of play is necessary to distribute any shock over the entire stretch.

A strand of barbed wire on top of the ordinary woven wire fence is a good protection in several ways, but chiefly in discouraging horses from reaching over and loosening the wire.

A satisfactory homemade stretcher can be constructed with clevises, chains and a scantling about three inches square and ten feet long. The pieces of chain should be about three feet long and be made with a grab hook at one end and a ring at the other. At one end of the scantling three holes should be bored about one foot apart. In the middle hole a chain is fastened with a clevis and the other end secured to the anchor post. The short chains previously mentioned with grab hooks are fastened in the remaining two holes on the lever by clevises, with the grab hooks pointing away from the anchor post. Two narrow boards are bolted tightly to the wire to form a clamp, such as is shown in Fig. 12. A logging chain is fastened to this about ten feet from the lever, and as the lever is worked back and forth the grab hooks on the short chains are hooked into links of the logging chain. This action of the lever alternately tightens one of the short chains and loosens the other; thus allowing the grab hooks to be fastened link after link into the logging chain as the fence is stretched.

The distance between the anchor posts should not be too great; thirty rods is a fair stretch and ensures a very substantial fence. However, some claim that by being particular with the corner posts they can stretch the wire forty rods successfully. All good fence builders and the manufacturers of woven-wire fences lay particular stress on the anchor posts.

The Economics of Fence Building.

On a well-laid-out farm the use of portable fences will help to keep down costs. The fields should be properly proportioned so corner or anchor posts may be allowed to remain as permanent fixtures, whether doing service or not. A few extra rolls of wire can be kept on hand, and a fence flung across a field at the expense of little time and money. This system is better than having all the fences permanent, as it is often advisable to unite two adjoining fields in order to cultivate them economically with the large implements ever increasing in size and efficiency. When not in use the wire could be taken down, carefully rolled, and stored away in some building.

Little need be said in respect to gates. A mistake is often made in regard to location of gates. They should, for obvious reasons, be placed at the side of the field nearest the buildings. It is not a bad plan to place a block at the catch end on which the gate can rest when closed, to prevent sagging.

A saving in the amount of wire required can often be effected when building small paddocks or runs. A field 8 rods wide and 20 rods long will comprise one acre, but it will require 56 rods of wire to enclose it. A field 16 rods by 10 rods will also comprise one acre, requiring 52 rods of fencing. A field 12 rods, 10 feet 9 inches square, will comprise one acre, but it will only require 50 rods and 10 feet of fencing. Thus it will be seen that the dimensions of a field influence the amount of wire required.

In the majority of woven-wire fences, strands are closer together at the bottom than at the top. Dehorned or polled cattle sometimes get their heads through between the middle strands and do damage. Attention should be paid to this when purchasing fencing material.

Live stock is the mainstay of all good farming and agriculturists realize this more and more each year. Profitable live-stock husbandry necessitates good fencing, and while increasing the number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine it is well to have a well-planned fencing system for the farm, looking to permanency and efficiency as well as economy.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Don't Stop Learning When School Days End.

While there are practically no illiterates in this country, there are many who did not make the best use of their time at public school, or do not now avail themselves of opportunities to gain a wider knowledge of their own particular business and of things of the world in general. There was a time when there was some excuse for men and women, boys and girls not having a good education. Schools were far apart, work was urgent at home, books were few and expensive, and newspapers and periodicals were scarce. Yet, men living in those times overcame the obstacles in the way and acquired an education which put them in the fore ranks. True, there is keener competition in the world to-day, but the opportunities are greater and in every business there is room at the top. The fault is with our selves if we remain in the mediocre ranks. We too frequently blame conditions for our failure to rise above the rank and file, when in reality the fault lies at our own door. We lack the necessary ambition and initiative essential to success. If these qualities are not cultivated in youth they are hard to weave into our nature in later life. True, some are naturally endowed with exceptional ability to grasp problems and solve them, but many of our leaders to-day achieved their positions by hard work and pluck. An education can be gained by even the poorest, it can be easily carried and it opens doors which are bolted against the uneducated. Therefore, every boy owes it to himself to make the best possible use of his school days and then follow up his studies, after he quits the halls of learning, by reading, conversation and observation. We are never too old to learn and the world is a big school. In this regard we should be our own taskmaster, and compel ourselves

to avail ourselves of every opportunity. We may be dissatisfied with our present position, but it should ever be remembered that we must fit ourselves for something better before we can expect to receive promotion.

Some will say that the cities afford many advantages to the ambitious youth. True, they do but they also have their disadvantages, which in many cases counter-balance the advantages. Responsibilities develop men and the fact that the country boy is placed upon his own resources and initiative more than the city-bred boy accounts for the large proportion of country-bred men holding places of honor and responsibility in the country. Life is largely what we make it. Pope says: "This education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Consequently, if we allow youth to slip away without our acquiring an education we can never make up for the loss in later life. Education may be said to make the man, but care must be exercised to guide it in right channels. Too many consider their education finished when they leave school. In reality it is just begun. The foundation for further study and knowledge of how to find out things are acquired in the class room.

The writer well knows the feeling of the youth as he swings his books over his shoulder and bids farewell to the little red school house. No more sitting on the hard seats on a fine spring day when all nature is calling; on the morrow he is to drive a team and take his place with the men on the farm. Besides the academic learning, the boy of thirteen or fourteen has secured a fair knowledge of farm work. He knows the different varieties of grains, the classes of stock, the kinds of soils, the crops to plant in the garden, the names of weeds that infest the fields and has a general knowledge of treating certain crops for disease or insects. He knows the feeds that the different classes of stock do best on, and he

knows how much to feed and when to feed it. He can drive a horse and has trained colts and calves to lead. He can make chicken coops and do general repairing about the place. The knowledge of all these things not only prepares the boy for the farming occupation, but assists him in whatever calling he chooses to follow. The city boy may know a little more about books and games, but he hasn't the first idea of the hundred and one things which enter into the country boy's life. Much of his time is spent in idleness instead of performing responsible tasks, and this is the chief reason why country-bred men rise to the occasion and reach the highest rung of the ladder of fame.

To be raised in the country is an advantage, not a drawback, and the boy who lives there should be thankful. Too many get the wrong viewpoint; far-off pastures look green, and instead of trying to improve their conditions or increase their knowledge they bemoan their fate. They assume the attitude of a person that knows all there is to know about his work. Such a person cannot be helped much, but there is hope for those who don't know it all and know that they don't know it all. They discover something new in their work every day. Ideas are gleaned from every visit or trip. In short they are observant and assimilate new information to be used later as the occasion affords. Such people gradually increase in knowledge and soon the neighbors are seeking information from them. They become a strong factor in the community. They received the same amount of schooling as those who considered their studies ended when they turned their backs on the school house, but by utilization of spare moments in research work, the reading of books, keeping abreast of the times by means of current literature, and by the powers of observation, they have out-classed their school mates in life's race. What one boy has done,

others can do, but ambition, pluck and perseverance are required.

It should be the desire of every boy to get as good an education as possible. It is an asset that no one can take from him. It should be remembered, however, that there are many things to learn after school days are over.

Many have been out of school for several years, others will be leaving at the end of June. Every country boy should set a high ideal. If he intends to make a livelihood from the soil, he should plan to grow the best possible crops and feed them in the most approved manner to high-class stock. He should be a constructive breeder and aim at continual improvement in the quality of the herd. To do these things he must be a diligent student, not only of books but of nature. He must know his farm and his work to be able to handle them to best advantage. Crop rotations, balanced rations, markets, etc., must be continually studied. To neglect any one or all of these may lead to failure. New weeds, insects, blights and diseases are ever coming to the front to exact a toll. To be prepared to nip their work in the bud saves time and money later on. Failure to have a working knowledge of handling farm pests, or of detecting them quickly, has resulted in many farm

crops becoming ruined, causing financial loss as well as discouragement. There are many lines that require study if success in farming is to be attained. It has been said that years ago farmers got along without humbugging with all this scientific stuff. True, but many varieties of insects and diseases, which are so numerous to-day had not made their advent to the farm fifty or even twenty-five years ago. There are many changes in a half or quarter century. The world moves on, thus necessitating that the youth of to-day be more alert if he would be a successful competitor.

There are other things besides those mentioned on which knowledge should be gained. Business must be transacted, and, while the fundamentals can be taught in a school room, experience is necessary. It is the actual rubbing shoulders with business men which gives the lasting information. It is necessary to meet men and discuss problems of interest with them. To do this to best advantage is a study in itself. To be unable to meet men favorably is a drawback to any young man's career, and an effort should be made to overcome any deficiency along this line. To be a good conversationalist is also a valuable asset which it is well to cultivate. This can be helped by reading, travelling and meeting people. Again, there are times when a man is called

upon to express his ideas in public. Training in public speaking may be given at school, but to be a forcible, acceptable speaker it is necessary to study and practice. Very few men become noted on the platform without a good deal of hard work on their part. Young men owe it to themselves and to their community to prepare for future leadership. It is advisable to have a working knowledge of many things and to be an authority on at least one subject or business. This distinction cannot be gained by standing with folded arms after leaving school. There is considerable time wasted in a boy's or young man's life that might profitably be utilized in preparing to take a prominent place in directing the affairs of the community and country. The leaders to-day have attained their place by hard work in fitting themselves to shoulder responsibility. Some have the idea that other fellows are more "lucky" than they, but so-called "luck" is the result of determined effort; of working or studying when one would rather play. Emerson says: "Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances. Strong men believe in cause and effect." There is little of worth accomplished without work. Get the best academic education available, but remember that the world is a big school filled with innumerable lessons to master. Success comes to those who strive.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Night Driving.

If you have read the daily newspapers recently, you have perhaps been amazed at the number of accidents that have taken place, but probably you have not figured that a great percentage of them occur between dusk and dawn. Almost anyone, who is sober and in their right mind, can drive a car in the daytime and practically guarantee immunity from accidents, but even some of the most careful motorists get into trouble at night. Make it a practice, in passing vehicles of any kind, to keep on the right side of the road and as far over towards the edge of the highway as it is possible to do so with safety. This not only means that you are going to give the other fellow a chance but it will provide an easy conscience when you realize that no matter what happens, the law is on your side. If you find yourself being blinded by the glare of a headlight, twist your own lights away from the other car and slow down, or if necessary, come to a complete stop. You will gain nothing by going ahead, unless you have certainty of action.

We do not advise any motorist to buy all the accessories that are placed upon the market, although perhaps the majority of them contain excellent advantages. We do think, however, that the few dollars necessary to purchase a pair of special glasses for your headlights will be found an excellent investment. When your lights are dim they do not blind the motorist coming in the opposite direction, but they do not give you sufficient illumination to make your own momentum safe and sure. On the other hand, when you have strong headlights, you not only embarrass yourself but also anyone within the glare of the lamps. The ideal light

is one that projects itself far out on the road, but does not light higher than 42 inches. It is not necessary to have the lamps themselves changed or the brackets, but you should have special lenses. The time is not far distant when our motor law will in all probability compel owners of cars to adopt lights that do not conflict with the comfort of others. Dimmer bulbs are an excellent idea, but they do not develop sufficient light, to meet your requirements. Where they are essential however, is in city driving.

At all railroad crossings gates have been provided, towers built and in some instances bells erected to guide motorists, but before crossing any railway track endeavor to ascertain just what steps have been provided for your safety. Frequently drivers go under raised gates, despite the fact that a warning bell is ringing. Not once, but on many occasions, has the writer seen automobiles driven in front of speeding trains and been compelled hurriedly to back up again.

Before starting out on any trip make certain that the windshield is absolutely clear, and if it happens to be raining, place the glass horizontal in order that the rain vision may be distinct. Accidents happen in a moment, and if at that particular moment when they threaten there is any impediment to your clear view of the road, disastrous results must inevitably follow.

Some motorists are constantly using their brakes, and the linings sooner or later show signs of wear and lose a large percentage of their efficiency. If every driver would religiously inspect his brakes at least once a month, there would be fewer tragedies to record. If your brakes are at all weak or uncertain, do not hesitate to have them repaired to a point where they will stand

a maximum strain. You can handle your brakes yourself without taking the machine to a repair shop, but should any defect be noticeable, allow someone with a full knowledge of their operation to place them in a perfect state of repair. Accidents in ditches and culverts, on hills and at railway crossings are frequently blameable to the brakes, or rather to their failure to operate.

We have spoken about headlight lenses as desirable accessories. We also recommend bumpers. Some machines are being equipped with them on the rear as well as front springs, but the front bumper is naturally the one most necessary. No serious accident can happen, under ordinary circumstances, by a machine running into you from behind, but head-on collisions are very productive of sad circumstances. Then, too, there is this advantage that in most automobile accident insurance, damages up to \$25.00 are not covered by the policy. A bumper will save you a great deal of money, because it keeps down to a minimum any charges in connection with an ordinary smash-up. Without the bumper the headlights, fenders and radiator are subject to severe damage, but with it they secure protection for the entire width of the machine.

The angles at which front axles are set sometimes have a tendency to make the front wheels wobble, with the result that the steering wheel shakes violently. Under such conditions steering is sometimes a perilous proposition. There are a number of excellent methods to obviate this trouble and at little cost. Never feel that your steering column is not dependable at all times, for it may fail you at the very moment when you need it most. AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

In New Jersey State 102 Guernseys averaged \$578.33 at a recent auction sale. Ninety females averaged \$607.66. This conveys some idea of the value put on this breed by United States dairymen.

It is announced that the food controller in Great Britain has ordered all cheese imported from Canada, Australia and the United States requisitioned. The price is to be such as to enable retailers to sell at thirty-two cents per pound.

At the Stevens Bros.' dispersal sale, in New York State, 309 Holsteins averaged \$785. Seldom is this average exceeded at a sale of this number of head. King of the Pontiacs was the herd sire, and \$10,500 was paid for him. The highest price received for a female was \$6,350. This sum was paid for K. S. P. Diona.

Crimson Rambler, an Ayrshire cow owned in Massachusetts, U. S. A., recently completed a record which makes her the champion cumulative Ayrshire cow of the world. Her average production for nine consecutive years was 10,372 lbs. of milk and 375 lbs. of butter-fat, made under normal farm conditions. A calf was dropped each year.

One remarkably satisfactory result of keeping simple dairy records, yields of milk and cost of feed, is the knowledge gained that cows of good dairy type do repay the cost of extra feed. One example may be given. Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Québec, one hundred cows produced 104,854 pounds more milk during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying so they were beefed, and again in 1916 eleven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in milk yield; more corn, more clover and a little higher meal ration were fed. The value of the extra feed was \$605.00; this produced extra milk to the value of \$1,677.66, so that the extra clear return was \$1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition. Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profit. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms. C. F. W.

A Plea for the Guernsey Cow.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I beg space in your valuable paper for some remarks regarding the Guernsey breed in Canada; and as this particular breed has aroused considerable controversy during the past months it might be well to publish, through the columns of your paper, some facts concerning it.

I do not want to be termed an unfair critic, as it is not my ambition to defame any pure breed of cattle; for I think every dairyman should realize there is a place for them all in our country. Nor is it my desire to defend the breeder, I am simply endeavoring to defend the breed; and I believe it is the duty of every dairyman to do his utmost to advance the interests of the dairy cow, irrespective of breed, at this the most critical period in dairy history, and to join hands unambiguously in combating our common enemy, "the scrub cow."

I realize that in Middle and Western Canada the Guernsey breed has been misrepresented, and even worse, they have been unmercifully calumniated, and the majority of dairymen do not realize that they have repeatedly proved themselves one of the best of the dairy breeds.

The Guernsey was first introduced into America as early as 1818 by Reuben Haines of Pennsylvania, but no records were available of these, or their descendants when the herd register was established. But in 1872 Jas. Codman, of Brookline, Mass., went to Guernsey and imported a small herd, and this was the foundation of Guernseys in America. There is an erroneous impression carried by most dairymen of Canada, that the Guernsey is not a profitable milk producer; as to her capabilities along this line I wish to point to the advanced registry work and its results. The average production of the mature Guernsey cow, as shown by over 1,600 records, is over 10,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Does this not equal the amount necessary for economic production? And as to the possibilities that may be attained I wish to direct your attention to the year's production of Murne Cowan of 24,008 lbs. of milk containing 1,095 lbs. fat, and the wonderful production of the two-year-old, Nugget's Primrose, of 15,436 lbs. milk in one year.

Now, is it not believed by all dairymen that what ever characteristics a breed of dairy cattle may have, the

most important is economic production? In answer to this I wish to quote from public tests where the Guernsey has participated.

At the New York Experiment Station, in 1891-92, the Guernsey cow produced butter at a cost of 14.7 cents per lb., which was 2 cents less than her nearest competitor, the four leading dairy breeds being represented.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station, 1889-90, the Guernsey cow produced butter-fat at a cost of 15.3 cents per lb., which was 2.6 cents less than her nearest competitor, the four leading dairy breeds being represented.

And again at the Columbia dairy breed test, held in Chicago in 1893, when the total of the Guernsey register showed only 6,000 cows living and dead, she stood second only to the Jersey, and produced butter 2 cents cheaper than any breed there.

And once more, at the Pan-American Model Dairy Test, 1901, the only dairy breed test ever held where all dairy breeds were represented, the Guernsey cow won the prize for net profit in butter-fat production, the highest average score on butter, the best rating for color and flavor of butter, the lowest cost per pound for butter produced, and the greatest return for dollars invested in feed. For the benefit of the public, I shall give the cost of production for each individual breed. To produce a pound of butter it cost the Guernsey 9.31 cents, Jersey 9.48 cents, French-Canadian 9.76 cents, Polled Jersey 9.80 cents, Ayrshires 9.81 cents, Red Polled 10.27 cents, Holsteins 10.93 cents, Brown Swiss 11.14 cents, Shorthorns 12.10 cents, Dutch Belted 13.27 cents.

Again I wish to place before the public a list of the average of the best ten records of the leading dairy breeds. The average of Holstein is 1,052 lbs. fat. Guernsey 974, Jersey 921, Ayrshire 823.

Twenty-four Guernsey cows have shown an average of over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year. The champion long-distance cow of the Guernsey breed is Bloomfields Pandora 20760, she has five records at nine and one-half years, that average 11,440 lbs. milk and 603 lbs. fat, and her daughter, Pandora Valentine of Rich Neck, 27672, has four yearly records averaging over 700 lbs. fat.

And in Canada we find the Guernsey cow doing pioneer test work as early as 1905; for in the advanced registry we note the record of Millwood's Perseverance 2nd, owned and tested by Walter McMonagle.

Sussex, N.B., of 10,494 lbs. milk, containing 560.44 lbs. fat; and, although this is no phenomenal record in this enlightened day of balanced rations, etc., if we go back 12 years we shall see that this record is unsurpassed by few, if any, of the dairy breeds of Canada of that decade.

At the National Dairy Show held in Springfield, Mass., in Oct., 1916, we found the Guernsey in the flesh, and if you were of strict religious scruples and did not wish to break the tenth commandment, which says: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ox," i. e., his Guernsey cow, you should not see Mr. Marsh's grand champions. There were exhibited at this show 259 Jerseys, 204 Guernseys, 162 Ayrshires, 160 Holsteins, 103 Brown Swiss and 9 Dexter Keries, making a total of 897. And just here I wish to pay tribute to the Canadian Ayrshire breeders for the grand success which they achieved at the National. We see by these figures the Guernsey was the second largest exhibit. The amount of prize money offered for this breed was \$3,278. This did not include cups, ribbons and trophies, which compared favorably with that offered for any other breed.

I desire to call special attention to the grand champion male, Ladysmith's Cherub 30760, and the grand champion female, Imp. Princess Bergere, 33074 illustrated with this article. In these animals we do not find "the birds of Paradise," the name so frequently applied to the blue ribbon winners by the misinformed critics of the show-ring, but actual dairy animals, combining those two desirable characteristics much sought by every dairyman, namely, "form and function."

In the class for cows with advanced registry records the grand champion cow stood third, she having a record of 516 lbs. of fat in nine months and fourteen days. The sire of the grand champion bull, as well as his dam, is also in the advanced registry, the latter having a record of 510 lbs. fat as a three-year-old. Can the grand champions of any other breed boast of a like performance? Another beautiful cow, Langwater Dairymaid, has a record of 812 lbs. fat and sold at auction in October, 1916, for the record price of \$6,150.

The public auctions of 1916, together with the private sales, show that the breed is in great demand in America, and as proof of same I shall quote the highest average of sales conducted by L. F. Herrick for past nine years.

On May 16, 1907, he sold for H. Thomby, Madison, N. J., 74 head at an average of \$334.05. On September 21, 1909, he sold for A. G. Lewis, Geneva, N. Y., 92 head at an average of \$381.50. On May 11, 1911, he sold for F. Philips, Nova, P. A., 78 head averaging \$477.88. On October 10, 1913, he sold for F. G. Beham, N. Y., 52 head, averaging \$484.90. On September 10, 1915, for J. L. Hope, N. J., 81 head averaging \$533.76. On May 16, 1916, for J. L. Hope, N. J., 85 head averaging \$574.35, and at Langwater Farms, Mass., on October 10, 1916, 75 head at the record average of \$1,075.42. I ask the reader if these are indications of the Guernsey - smoke going up or coming down?

I have observed in the past in the prize lists of the different exhibition associations of Middle and Western Canada a constant decline in the prize money offered for the Guernsey breed; and I believe I am not too optimistic when I say that some of the associations are looking forward to the expulsion of the Guernsey from the prize-list, due to the breed being poorly represented. Now, I ask if this will encourage the breeder to improve his exhibit or will it induce him to forsake one of the foremost dairy breeds and cross over to the enemy, the "scrub cow?" Will this not also prove a stumbling-block to the prospective breeder? Cannot something be done to remedy this? I would suggest that the associations have recourse to the scale of points for the Guernsey breed. This score could be reduced 25 per cent., and this substituted by 25 per cent., for fit, or again the scale could be left as recommended by the breed, and 25 points added for it, as I believe stress should be laid on condition, and any animal not scoring a reasonable number of points, these to be decided by the associations, should be debarred from participating for prize money. There is in Canada an abundance of judges capable of scoring this breed, and it would be the

duty of the associations to see that these regulations were rigorously enforced.

I cannot see why a breed that has proved itself as meritorious as the Guernsey breed has, should be considered undesirable for the Canadian dairies, and I appeal to all dairymen and officials, in whose hands are placed the destiny of the Guernsey breed in Canada, to give this matter serious consideration. Throw aside all Phariseism and work for the dairy interests of Canada.

Compton Co., Que.

SIMON MCGINN.

POULTRY.

Some Farm Flocks are Profitable.

With eggs selling at a record price for this time of year, hens are being disposed of and comparatively few chickens were hatched early. In fact, there is every evidence that the season's hatch will be below normal. The price of feed and the failure of many flocks to lay during the winter has discouraged some poultrymen and is largely responsible for the decimating of the flocks. A good strain of fowl, properly housed and fed, will produce eggs practically every month of the year and the birds will give a substantial profit over the cost of feed. There are farm flocks and commercial flocks making money for their owners, but they are cared for and there is no slacking off in the ration even when wheat nears the \$4.00 per hundred mark, and other grains are correspondingly high. If the birds are worth keeping they must be fed liberally. Failure to feed a sufficient quantity of the right kinds of feed was one factor which resulted in the low egg yield last winter.

W. E. Phoenix, a Middlesex County farmer, claims that his one hundred hens pay him well. They commenced laying in December and continued laying all winter. The sum of forty-one dollars was realized for eggs from March 15 to April 15. During that time an account was kept of the feed consumed and at market prices it amounted to sixty cents per day to feed the entire flock. In the morning equal parts of oats, barley and wheat were fed; at noon, alfalfa leaves were scalded and thickened with corn chop, oat chop, shorts and bran, equal parts. At night wheat and barley were fed. The birds are housed in a pen 10 by 40 feet in dimensions. About one-quarter of the front is in glass and the sashes are so arranged that they pull out at the bottom and slide down, thus allowing fresh air to come in at the top. The pen is cleaned out regularly once a week and during the entire winter the birds were kept healthy and certainly paid their way.

The natural method of incubating and brooding is followed. At the middle of May eight hens had brought out and were raising seventy-seven chicks; twelve more hens were sitting, so if the latter hatch is as good as the first there will be a grist of chicks on this farm. The hens and their broods are placed in ordinary coops in the orchard. While the hens are cooped the chicks have their freedom. Oatmeal and hard-boiled eggs, with a few bread crumbs added, comprise the ration for the first week. After this the chicks are gradually put on a mash made by scalding oat dust and thickening it with shorts. This is put in the oven to dry until it crumbles, then it is fed. A little wheat and corn is also fed. The mash is continued practically all summer. With reasonable success in raising the birds, Mr. Phoenix should have a large flock of pullets in the laying ranks next winter. The high price of feed does not worry him because when feed is high eggs are generally correspondingly high, and the aim is to keep a flock that will pay its way.

Right at this time of year there are many hens that are forced to pick for their living, and some of the growing chicks are on short rations. Such conditions are not conducive to filling the egg basket, or to raising a thrifty lot of pullets. Rather than stint the entire flock, it is better to cull out the old birds and feed the younger birds more liberally. The hens have got to be fed if they are going to produce eggs.

Swat the Rooster.

For economic reasons the male bird should be removed from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. If he is a valuable bird that is to be kept over for next year, pen him in a coop by himself. If you do not purpose keeping him for breeding purposes next spring, behead him now. He will make as good a pot pie in June as he will in October and about seventy cents' worth of feed will be saved, besides preventing the loss of many dozens of eggs. Fertile eggs spoil quickly, while the infertiles can be kept for a much longer period of time. A fertile egg left under a hen twenty-four hours, or left half that time in a hot pantry or store window becomes unfit for human consumption. The germ commences to develop and then dies owing to the cooling off, causing decay to start. An infertile egg may become stale but it does not readily spoil. The consumer, the egg dealer, and the storage men prefer infertile eggs during the hot weather especially. The farmer's wife should select infertile eggs for packing for next winter's use. There is no logical reason why the male bird should be left with the flock at the end of the breeding season. Then swat him early and help reduce the loss which has amounted to over ten per cent. during summer seasons in the past. The producer must bear this loss because dealers figure on a certain percentage of the eggs spoiling when setting the season's price. The loss can largely be eliminated by marketing infertile eggs.

Keep Vermin Out of the Chicken Coop.

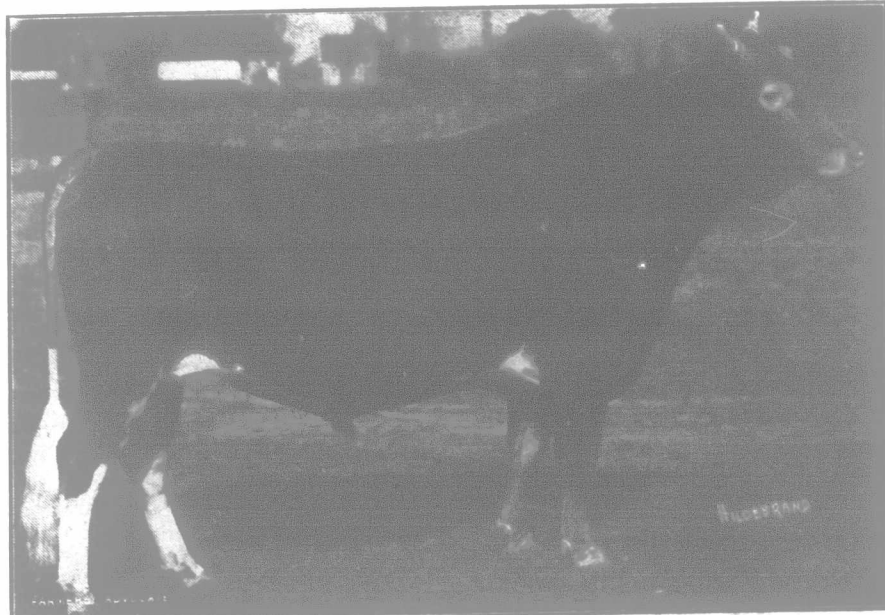
So far this spring the weather has not been particularly favorable to the rapid growth of chicks. The cold and wet prevent them from getting out and scratching and dusting as much as they would if the temperature were higher. If in a brooder they keep close to the hover, and if being brooded by the natural method they huddle around the old hen. By the artificial method there is little danger of the chicks becoming infected with vermin, but it is almost impossible to keep chicks free from lice if they are with the hen. These pests of the poultry yard leave the old birds and cling to the bodies of the tender chicks, sapping their life blood.

It is necessary to adopt methods to keep vermin from gaining the upper hand. Many flocks are reduced in numbers from the effects of lice alone. The hen should be dusted with insect powder several days before the hatch comes off, and the coop should be kept clean. Even then there is likely to be a few lice escape destruction, and as they multiply rapidly the chicks become infected. Look under the wings and around the head for vermin. These are the places frequented. A little grease rubbed on these parts will rid the chicks of their tormentors. It stands to reason that chicks cannot thrive if their bodies are infested with vermin, and as they are unable to successfully combat them it is necessary for the poultryman to aid the birds. The greatest damage is done when the chicks are young. When a month or more old they are stronger and, to a certain extent, are able to protect themselves. Insect powder should not be dusted on the hen brooding young chicks, as the powder among the feathers apparently smothers the birds. When they are three or four weeks old there is less risk in dusting the hens. Do not take any chances this spring, but examine the flock frequently and if it is infested apply some form of treatment. Grease for the young chicks and commercial louse killer for the older birds are the remedies recommended.

There is little use treating the birds and allowing lice and mites to run riot in the pen or coop. There should be a general clean up in the spring. Disinfect the pen and put clean straw in the nests. Mites hide during the day in cracks and crevices of the roosts and pen. A little kerosene applied to these parts will exterminate them. Give the hens a dust bath, which will go a long way towards keeping their bodies free from lice.



Princess Bergere.
Champion Guernsey cow, Springfield, Mass., 1916.



Ladysmith's Cherub.
Grand champion Springfield.

HORTICULTURE.

Have everything ready when the rush comes.

Keep one eye on the weather and the other on the spray calendar.

Have you relatives or friends living in an urban centre who might handle some of your product? If so, get in touch with them.

Make sure of your supply of baskets and boxes, and, furthermore, satisfy yourself that they correspond with the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act.

A Study of Fruiting Habits.

Orchardists too often prune aimlessly, or by intuition, and since habit or custom, which are often wrong or out-of-date, are to a certain extent responsible for the skill termed "intuition," we have no guarantee that the work is done in such a way as to bring about the most desirable results. While Director of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, F. M. Clement, assisted by F. S. Reeves, studied the fruit-bearing trees and bushes, making many observations in respect to their fruiting habits. The result of their work was recently issued as Bulletin 248, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and the matter contained therein has suggested this article, which is chiefly a summary of the statements made by the authors.

We realize fully that the greater part of the pruning is done during the fall, winter and spring months, but one would appreciate the text of this article more at the present time, when they have an opportunity to make observations, than later in the season when trees and bushes are dormant. We recommend to all growers, young and old, that they study fruiting habits. It will help them when pruning, and make their work more pleasant.

Fruiting Habits in Relation to Pruning.

Anyone who has had any great experience in pruning the common fruit trees and plants realizes that they bear their fruit in certain positions, each kind of fruit tree or bush having a fruit-bearing habit more or less its own. Great variation in detail may be noticed between varieties of the same fruit, but in general their fruiting habits are similar. The Bulletin in mention deals with general fruiting habits only.

Among our common, deciduous fruit trees we have two types of fruit bearing: (1) from axillary buds, and (2) from true terminal buds. The axillary buds are borne in the axles of the leaves, along the side of the spur or branch, and the terminal buds at the end or tip of the branch. When applied to buds the last term is confusing, for not every bud terminating the growth of the season is a true terminal bud. Each axillary bud is developed in the axle of a single leaf, while the true terminal bud is usually subtended by two leaves, and in the latter case a continuance of the spur growth will be produced from a lateral bud. The plant which bears its fruit from axillary buds is naturally more productive than the one that bears only from terminal buds. The stone fruits as a class bear from axillary fruit buds, and they are recognized as more fruitful than apples and pears, which bear mostly from terminal buds. For this reason the stone fruits require more vigorous pruning. But a fruit-bearing habit may mean more than bearing from axillary or terminal fruit buds. Fruit buds may also be said to appear on certain ages of wood, or certain types of branches. Each kind of fruit has a fruit-bearing habit more or less peculiar to itself and must be considered separately.

Some Bearing Habits of Tree Fruits.

To prune judiciously it is necessary to know how the fruit buds are borne, and upon branches of what age. The summer months afford splendid opportunities to study bud formation and fruiting habits. Tree and bush fruits will be discussed separately in the following paragraphs.

PEACHES.

The fruit buds of the peach are normally axillary, and only very rarely is one found terminating a twig. They are borne always on one-year-old branches and short twigs; the latter sometimes very much resembling tree fruit spurs. These buds open and produce a single flower but no leaves. They are borne singly in the axles of single leaves or in pairs, one on either side of a leaf bud; the three buds being borne in the axles of as many leaves. The first type of flowering is found in trees very lightly pruned or on weak shoots in well-pruned trees with certain variations, depending upon variety. Some of our best varieties bear a large percentage of their buds singly.

On branches where the single bud formation is the rule and consequently a scarcity of leaves prevails, it is impossible to thin the fruit by heading in the fruiting wood, because a large percentage of leaf surface is lost with the consequent poor nourishment of the fruit. Where the tree has made poor growth and where the fruit buds are borne singly, pruning can be employed as a means of thinning the fruit only in so far as whole branches can be spared. With the triple-bud formation, heading in may be resorted to for fruit thinning purposes without fear of loss of leaf surface. The fruiting wood with its fruit buds in pairs, with a branch bud

Don't miss an opportunity to observe the effectiveness of the dust method of treating orchards. If it proves efficient in this country it has many advantages over spraying to commend it.

Have you made a study of fruiting habits in your plantation? There is something interesting about the subject, and it should influence pruning methods. Read the article in this department.

On the farm there is often garden produce, such as green peas and beans that are not utilized. They should be canned and used the following winter when a supply of such food is needed and much relished. While canning entails extra labor it is, when understood, a simple operation.

between—that is the triple-bud formation—may be cut back to even its last pair of fruit buds. The branch bud will continue the growth of the tree. Such a type of fruiting wood can only be developed by severe pruning. Some of these strong twigs will grow in the tops of poorly-pruned trees, but to grow them in the centre of the tree the top must be pruned back severely. It is almost impossible to maintain a fruiting depth of more than four to six feet. Little is gained by growing a peach tree fifteen feet in height when the bottom seven feet are barren. It is better to keep the trees down to a height of ten feet, with fruiting wood within three feet of the ground. A well-pruned tree will grow thirty inches or more of new top each year, but if the tree is to continue productive a very large portion of this must be removed annually. It is safe to say that in a well-pruned peach tree from one-third to three-quarters of the one-year-old growth is removed each pruning season.

PLUMS.

The different species of plums vary considerably in their fruiting habits, only the Japanese and Domestic groups are dealt with here. The fruit buds, are borne mostly in groups, on short spurs, on two and three-year-old wood, and singly on one-year-old wood. Most of the plums bear no true terminal buds and weak spurs are objectionable, as frequently they bear no leaves and after producing their fruit die and become thorns. The Japanese group bears its blossoms and fruit somewhat like the peach. A large percentage of their buds being borne singly on one-year-old wood. Occasionally the triple-bud formation of the peach is found. Most of the fruit is, however, borne on short spurs on two and three-year-old wood; on older wood short spurs are found which bear buds in clusters. The domestic group bears the fruit mostly on short spurs, on two or three-year-old wood and very few fruit buds may be found on one-year-old wood, the latter seldom set fruit.

In pruning these two groups of plums the point to bear in mind is that most of the fruit is borne on wood ranging from one to four years old, each fruit bud may produce four or five flowers. They bear no leaves or at least only rudimentary leaves. The larger number of buds indicate more vigorous growth. Generally speaking, the best types of fruiting wood are the spurs that are also vigorous enough to bear some branch buds. This type of fruiting wood is supplied with means of continuing its growth and will develop fruit buds for another year. The spurs, however, cannot be depended upon for very long service. The best of these are one year old. To keep an annual supply of these one-year-old spurs a good supply of new twigs must be grown each year, from twelve to eighteen inches in length. In most varieties these twigs will bear some fruit the following year, and will also develop, from axillary branch buds, strong spurs that may be depended upon for the next year's crop. Nearly every cluster of buds will have one branch bud which may be depended upon to continue the growth of the twig.

PEARS.

Pears, unlike the stone fruits, bear their fruit from terminal buds on short spurs. These spurs are found on two-year-old and older wood, and sometimes, but very seldom, fruit buds may be found terminating the growth of one-year-old wood. Such buds, however, as the latter seldom set fruit and are of little importance to the fruiting habit of the tree. In a young and fast-growing tree the spurs may become well developed on two-year-old wood and, as the tree increases in age, continue to develop. They do not die out after one, two and three seasons of fruiting as in the case of plums.

Pruning, therefore, develops itself into a method of keeping these spurs in a healthy and vigorous state with an ample supply of sunlight and air, to prevent over-bearing and encourage growth. On young trees the long, one-year-old growth may be shortened back and thinned out and so give the spurs full opportunity to develop. Too severe cutting, however, tends to produce wood growth at the expense of spur development. On an older and more mature tree the annual growth becomes less rapid. The branches, which are from twelve to fourteen years of age, will bear a mass of fruit spurs. Each fruit bud will bear from four to five flowers, and as many leaves, and the spur, as long as it is maintained healthy and vigorous, will continue to produce fruit and leaves annually or biennially.

CHERRIES.

Cherries develop most of their fruit buds in the axles of leaves on short spurs, on two and three-year-old

wood. Some fruit buds are borne singly on one-year-old wood in the sour cherries, but very few buds are borne on wood over three years of age on either sweet or sour varieties. The spurs, after bearing two or three crops, usually succumb to adverse conditions of dense shade and poor air circulation. Only on well-pruned trees do they continue to bear good crops for several years, and even on such trees the great quantity of the fruit is borne on newer spurs, on the two and three-year-old wood.

APPLES.

Apples, like the pears generally speaking, bear their fruit from true terminal buds on short spurs. Sometimes fruit is produced from the terminal bud on new wood. Each bud may produce from one to five or more flowers and as many leaves. The reasons why the spurs grow crooked are the same as in the case of the pear. The fruit bud is always terminal, and the bud that continues the growth of the spur arises from below the fruit. Two years at least are required to produce a fruit spur. Observation shows that a part of the lateral buds on one-year wood under proper conditions of growth, light and air grow into short spurs the second year. These may or may not set fruit buds the second year. Under average conditions they do not. The following year the spur grows a little longer and sets a fruit bud. The following year the fruit may be produced. That is, first year, lateral bud; second year, short spur; third year, fruit bud; fourth year, fruit. With normal growing conditions in well-pruned trees, the growth given above as second and third year may be produced in one year.

Cane and Bush Fruits.

Perhaps the fruiting habit of cane and bush fruits governs the method of pruning more specifically than is the case in any other part of the orchard or vineyard. Their habits are very pronounced.

RASPBERRIES.

Red raspberries bear their fruit in loose clusters and singly, from the axles of the leaves, on the short laterals of the current season's growth. This growth is borne on one-year-old canes. Raspberry canes usually grow straight, although sometimes they throw off one, two or a number of branches. Some growers advocate pinching back at the top when it has reached the height of three or four feet, to induce branching. Fruiting wood has served its purpose after one crop has been harvested, and should be removed. Another cane will grow up from the root the same season to replace it. The black raspberries have the same fruiting habits as the red varieties but are much stronger growers.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries bear their fruit in clusters at the ends of short sublateral buds of the current year's growth, and also to a small extent in the axles of the leaves. The practice is when the cane has reached the desired height to pinch it back and then two and sometimes as many as four or five lateral branches will spring out from the buds below. The buds which are borne in the axles of the leaves will give rise to short sublaterals the following season, and on these the crop is produced. The whole cane, after having once fruited, is of no more value as in the raspberries and must be replaced with a new cane which has come up from sucker growth during the growing season.

CURRANTS.

The black and red currants do not bear fruit in quantity similarly, hence the pruning of the one is a little different from that of the other. The black currant bears the most of its fruit on new growth, on two-year-old and on wood of the previous season's growth. The red currant produces most of its fruit on spurs which develop from wood of two or more years old, but as the fruit on older wood gradually becomes inferior it is best to depend upon wood of not more than three years old for the crop. For this reason the supply of young wood must be maintained to replace the old, which is removed after having borne a second crop. The black currant, on the other hand, produces its most and best fruit on one and two-year-old wood. It is best to remove the branch after it is two years old, or at most three years old, and to permit a supply of young wood to grow up to take its place. Each bud produces from one to three or four branches of fruit and as many leaves.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The fruiting habit of the gooseberry is practically the same as the red currant. It produces the most and best of its fruit on short spurs on two and three-year-old wood, and a similar proportion from lateral buds on one-year-old wood. It bears fruit on all wood except the very old. After the wood becomes three years old its productive power diminishes. Long, one-year-old shoots which grow from the centre of the bush should be left to replace the older branches when they are removed.

We sometimes wonder if all the preachers who have exhorted their congregations to produce, to make large back-yard gardens, to plant potatoes, have their own gardens in, or would some of them rather enjoy vegetables from the gardens of some of those who heard them preach the production sermon. The call to cultivate is no respecter of persons.

As you to get in keeping ar tion that ginner.

First o a youngst at a neigh is a good if the neig modern m was somet pocket mo I also kno home a str ered on a It is n keepers, n persevere. One can p an experie days than here is w book like be present keeper to it is somet which brin

Let us the value wings from ing the boy forgot to i damage m swarm, in less. If in the old qu stand, as lighted wi To preven from absce the hive v he does n he clips th she is not when the r and before is done. obliging en and replac suspect wh beekeeper ample co to say tha would twi had it in ten cases, the troubl

If bee a assume th one colony likelihood In a short and weak the diseas among the lot of trou cure for s named bo he does b secretary will ge t

In anot survive th ing will p that every well into o will doub amateur The qu bees home beginner t winter an weather p one could as the latt I would n ing them l bees are o honey whi condition, be the dea so that th alter. I v they are v

The be less packa taken from almost su shaken fr their old from their them a into a dar them ther safe to pl taken from be placed

THE APIARY.

Experience in Beginning with Bees.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As your valuable paper is a sure medium by which to get in touch with the average amateur in the beekeeping art, it is my object to-day to give some information that will most likely be of some value to the beginner.

First of all, I personally know of several cases where a youngster on a farm got the bee-fever by being present at a neighbor's while he manipulated his colonies. This is a good way to get started in the business, especially if the neighbor is a successful beekeeper, operating with modern methods. In some cases he saw that there was something in the business, so perhaps spent his pocket money to buy a colony or sometimes a swarm. I also know of a case where a boy of sixteen brought home a stray swarm from the woods, one that had clustered on a small tree.

It is not my wish to discourage these young beekeepers, nay, rather do I try to encourage them to persevere if they don't meet with success immediately. One can get more knowledge by being present while an experienced hand operates on the colonies, in a few days than he can gain in a book in a whole year. But here is where a big mistake generally comes in. A book like the A B C and X Y Z of Beekeeping should be presented to the boy. It is impossible for a beekeeper to instruct such a beginner in every detail, and it is sometimes just such a simple detail that is omitted which brings on some trouble.

Let us assume that the expert has taught the boy the value of clipped queens and perhaps clipped the wings from the queen of the boy's colony himself, showing the boy how it is done. If in this case the beekeeper forgot to instruct the youngster, when it is to be done, damage might be done to the young queen of the new swarm, in fact she might be rendered worse than worthless. If in this case the boy hives the swarm by caging the old queen in front of the new hive, now on the old stand, as he was directed, he will be most likely delighted with his success, having doubled his property. To prevent an afterswarm (of which he was warned) from absconding he is quite likely to innocently open the hive with the young queen, hunt her up, and, as he does not know how and at what age queens mate, he clips the wings off the young sovereign, after which she is not in position to take her bridal flight, and lo, when the new brood hatches it will turn out all drones, and before the boy suspects the wrong serious damage is done. Of course, the neighbor will most likely be obliging enough and save the colony by killing the queen and replacing her by another. Most likely he will also suspect what caused the trouble and instruct the young beekeeper on the matter. More than a dozen such examples could be given on the subject. It is needless to say that more money was lost in the above case than would twice pay for a good bee book. If the amateur had it in his possession he would have, in nine out of ten cases, read the article on clipped queens, and all the trouble would have been avoided.

If bee diseases set in the case is still worse. Let us assume that foul brood makes its appearance. If only one colony is affected it starts to dwindle, and in all likelihood is robbed by the other stronger colonies. In a short time they also become affected and get weaker and weaker, and before the boy's suspicion is aroused the disease might have, for the same reason, spread over among the neighbor's colonies and given the busy man a lot of trouble. The way to detect foul brood and the cure for same is very simple and stated in the above-named book. Should the beginner suspect this disease he does best to send a sample of affected comb to the secretary of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. He will get the best diagnosis and advice from there.

In another instance one or two colonies may scarcely survive the winter and trouble is sure to follow, as robbing will get quite under way before the boy suspects that everything is not right. If all these facts are taken well into consideration no person of average intelligence will doubt the value of a book on bee culture to the amateur.

The question often arises, when and how to take bees home and when not to. I would never advise a beginner to take bees home late in the fall, during the winter and not earlier in the spring than May 15. If weather promises to be fair and warm the next day one could take the risk of getting them home as early as the latter part of April or the beginning of May, but I would not advise the same. The reason for not taking them home late in the fall or in the winter is that if bees are disturbed they consume a greater amount of honey which, if they are not kept under most favorable condition, is very liable to cause dysentery which might be the death of the colony if no warm weather sets in so that the bees can have a cleansing flight some time after. I would not take them too early in the spring, as they are very liable to dwindle if disturbed at this time.

The best method is to move the bees home in comb-less packages and hive them immediately. If these are taken from a clustered swarm with their queen they are almost sure to stay in the hive where put; but if only shaken from combs they are very likely to return to their old hive if this is anywhere within a mile or so from their new premises. The best way then is to hive them in a few combs containing honey and carry them into a dark, cool place that is not too damp, and leave them there for a couple of days, after which it is fairly safe to place them outside. However, if they were taken from hives not very far from where they are to be placed they are likely to return even then.

If moved over a mile or several miles they will not return in any case; at least that is my experience. If a hive containing bees is to be moved over a mile or several miles it is reasonably safe to move them any time in the summer, but if near I would not try to do so as they are very likely to fly back to the old location. If only to be moved from a neighbor's not more than about one or two hundred yards they could be taken home in the fall as soon as cold weather set in, provided they are moved with little or no jar. When moving bees roughly over great distances it is best to cover them on top with a wire cloth, especially if the weather is at all warm. A piece of wire cloth should be tacked over the entrance also. By wire cloth is understood ordinary window screen.

Many beginners try to run for comb honey only, not caring to go to the expense of buying an extractor. In no case would I try to induce the beginner to do so if he could at all afford the expense of the extractor. Sometimes an obliging neighbor will lend his extractor for the little work an amateur has. The reasons why I advise against comb honey production by the beginner are several: First, strong colonies are necessary, and the beginner sometimes has not got them as strong as they ought to be. Secondly, swarming is ten times worse when using sections for comb honey than if full-depth extracting supers are used, and the young beekeeper has generally enough swarming to control when running for extracted honey. Thirdly, it is sometimes annoying to the beginner that bees simply refuse to work in comb honey supers in spite of what the young beekeeper does to induce them to do so. Sometimes they sit idly around in the hive. Lastly, I would not advise the beginner to run for comb honey because in the end it does not pay him to go to the trouble, although the price is a little higher. Comb honey is, as a rule, difficult to produce, and even if the beginner would be successful in his endeavor to make bees work on sections he would likely not be able to get smooth, white combs with all or nearly all cells capped over, and it is neatness that goes a long way in selling comb honey. If only run for home use neatness would not be so necessary, but nevertheless I would not advocate to the beginner to try to produce comb honey.

A beginner should get some idea about the business at an experienced beekeepers' yard, but, even if he thinks he could manage everything he should not forget the book; it is very likely to pay for itself the first season, even if he has only one colony.

Waterloo Co., Ont. BEEKEEPER.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Soldier and the Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was returning from our Capital one day not long ago, where I had been lobbying Parliament as a representative of the Provincial Farmers' Association, and fell in with a member of Parliament on the train. "Don't you think," said he, "that we are doing a splendid thing for the returned soldiers?" "What's that?" said I, assuming a look of childlike innocence though I knew what he was driving at. "Why this scheme of furnishing them with farms on easy terms. We'll get a lot of that wild, unproductive land broken up and made fertile, Canada will produce more and more, the cost of living will be lower and we will provide homes for our brave boys. The country will be benefited and the men will be benefited. When we get potatoes down to 20 cents a bushel, wheat to 50 cents a bushel and dairy products about half what they are now, then we can have prosperity." He stopped to get breath and note the effect on me. "Say," said I, "do you ever read the Farmer's Advocate?" "Why no, I'm no farmer." "Evidently not, but it's a shame you couldn't be for about two years one of the 90 per cent. 'root-hog-or-die' type. If you had that much experience in the real thing you would never have uttered such statements as you have just now. You belong to that awful class which Peter McArthur, in the Advocate, recently styled 'Punk Patriots.'" "Why, what is a 'Punk Patriot?'" "It's a man who assumes a veneer of patriotism but who is filled up inside, where there should be a heart and soul, with a punky, decayed, mass of selfishness and greed. Oh, don't think you're lonely; there's a big army of you all over Canada! A great many of them have M. P., or M. P. P., after their names. Men who are so selfish that they cannot see farther than their own salaries and comforts. What spite have you people against those boys that after they have risked their lives, maimed themselves for life, undergone privations that you have never dreamed of, lived on those battlefields for months, a veritable Hell on earth, that when they return you should expect them to spend the rest of their lives grubbing for a bare living at the last calling any man with common sense would adopt of his own free will?"

"Why do you talk that way?" said he. "I understand you are a successful farmer and chose it of your own free will after having received a good education. Explain yourself." "Yes, I chose the life myself because I liked the outdoor work and I still like farming as a profession, and I have been moderately successful, but I want you to understand that if I had put the same amount of energy and planning and executive ability into any other calling under Heaven I would have been worth many times as much money and have been a man physically, instead of the run-down apology I am to-day. But your ignorance of, and indifference to the real conditions of farm life with its meagre living, its unfair treatment at the hands of our legislators and its unremitting and unpaid drudgery, are not what angers me most. It is your complacent gloating over the fact that when

these poor returned soldiers add their toil to the work of production it will be increased so that such fellows as you can live in greater luxury and the man who is tied to the farm and ground down to a smaller profit will have to grub harder to keep together soul and body. The farmer is the least independent man to-day. His own hired man is more independent for there are two or three farmers who want help for every man who will work on the farm. The most inefficient mechanics and laborers have protective unions. The farmer cannot set his price on what he sells nor on what he buys. The legislators of his country treat with indifference or ridicule his appeals for laws that would better his conditions. Take the actual facts. Who are on our farms to-day? Men who have spent a life time there and still could not, if they sold, realize enough from a life of hard toil to enable them to live without work; men who cannot sell their farms for near what they are worth; men who at their time of life know nothing of any other means of making a living. I venture to say that 75 per cent. of our farmers to-day, if offered a job that would give them a salary of \$800 per year and easy work, would give up farming at once. I will go farther and say that not more than ten per cent. of our young, unmarried men to-day on the farms are there through choice. Then why expect our soldiers to take up this life willingly?"

N. S.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Unfair Taxation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In view of the threatened food famine, and the consequent need of increased agricultural production, for several years to come, it is essential that farmers be better educated as to the real causes of the steady decline in agriculture for many years past. No disease can be safely cured until it is properly and truly diagnosed. Farmers know that agricultural production has for years been less profitable than other occupations, and many of them have found it actually unprofitable, when the amount of capital and labor required are taken into consideration. But this is merely a knowledge of the symptoms, and is not sufficient to enable them to successfully combat the disease. An expert diagnosis reveals the fact that unfair and excessive taxation is the main cause of rural depopulation and the consequent decline in production. Farmers do not know this; they do not know that agriculture is the only industry which is taxed under our fiscal policy, by which means our heaviest taxes are levied; they do not know that manufacturers of agricultural implements get part of their raw material duty free, and are given a refund of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on the balance; they do not know that the taxes they pay on farm machinery and implements alone amount to more than eight million dollars annually, while the taxes on building and fencing material, etc., amount to an equally large, or larger sum; they do not know that farming is the only occupation in which those taxes cannot be added to the cost of production and recovered by also adding to the selling price of the product. These and many other facts, very important to the successful carrying on of any business, are not known to farmers. It is not the fault of the farmers themselves that they do not know these things. They nearly all subscribe regularly to the daily and the weekly papers and to some of the agricultural journals, but none of these give them this information. The daily and big weekly papers do not give it because it might lead to the knowledge that these publishers get their presses and typesetting machines duty free and exempt from war tax; the little papers do not give it because the big papers do not; why the agricultural journals do not give it is hard to say. Nor is this important information contained in any of the thousands of bulletins, (mostly useless), which are sent out by Government Agricultural Departments. The official reports containing this kind of information are not sent to the farmers. It is not the desire of the politicians to inform the farmers along these lines—it might tend to take legislative control out of the hands of the combines which now handle Parliaments as they choose. Millions upon millions of the public funds, (most of which are contributed by the farmers themselves), are wasted annually in the farce of "educating" the farmers, and yet the very information most essential to their business, (or any line of business), is deliberately withheld. If increased production is necessary to the well being and salvation of our beloved country, better information as to the true conditions of our deplorable situation must be given, and given now before it is too late. Who will give it?

Lambton Co., Ont.

H. J. PRETTYPIECE.

Corn Expert Appointed.

It has been announced that P. L. Fancher, a member of this year's graduating class of the O. A. C., has been appointed Corn Expert in Ontario. Mr. Fancher's home was in Lambton County.

Slim Outlook for Apples.

Reports received from country districts by the Fruit Branch at Toronto indicate a small apple crop in Ontario this year. Prince Edward county, at present, gives the best promises. Standard winter varieties, such as Spy, Baldwin, and Greenings, show very little bloom throughout the province.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending May 31

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 May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,076	4,611	4,459	\$12.35	\$ 9.85	\$12.00	1,189	1,054	1,110	\$15.00	\$12.25	\$14.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	700	655	675	12.60	9.80	12.50	2,269	1,181	1,479	13.00	10.00	13.25
Montreal (East End)	1,011	585	458	12.50	9.80	12.50	1,973	1,714	1,140	13.00	10.00	13.25
Winnipeg	2,004	1,106	1,845	12.00	9.00	11.50	113	252	154	13.50	10.00	13.50
Calgary		1,395	1,304		8.00	9.50						

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24	Week Ending May 31	Same Week 1916	Week Ending May 24
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,930	8,836	8,771	\$17.00	\$10.90	\$17.50	452	910	225	\$16.00	\$12.50	\$16.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,673	1,210	1,535	18.00	11.50	18.15	201	596	159		9.00	
Montreal (East End)	1,272	1,242	554	18.00	11.50	18.15	231	715	69		9.00	
Winnipeg	6,213	4,720	4,828	15.85	10.20	16.25	12	75	27		9.00	10.50
Calgary		2,006	2,601		9.75	15.40		19	4		10.00	12.60

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

With only eighteen hundred cattle on sale Monday, trading was brisk and everything was bought up early at an advance of from 25 to 30 cents per hundred on all grades. On Tuesday, trading was a trifle slow but prices held about steady at the advance of the previous day, with the bulk of the best cattle being held over until Wednesday, on which day trading was scarcely as good as on Monday, and butcher cattle declined about 10 cents per hundred pounds. Thursday's prices were about steady at the level of the previous day, for butcher cattle with heavy steers in slow demand, of which several loads besides several hundred cattle of other grades remained unsold at the close of the market. As has been the case during the past few weeks the quality of the cattle was good, many choice animals being on sale including a few lots of extra well-finished cattle for which premium prices were paid. Two baby beeves of 900 pounds each sold for \$13.25 per hundred, six heavy steers of 1,400 pounds, brought \$13.00 per hundred, while an extra smooth load of 1,300 pounds brought \$12.85 per hundred. These were exceptional prices and were only reached in these particular instances. The bulk of the heavy steers sold from \$12.00 to \$12.40 per hundred while the bulk of the heavy butcher steers numbering several hundred head, sold from \$11.75 to \$12.25, and a large number of light butcher steers and heifers sold from \$11.25 to \$11.75, with three or four loads reaching \$12.00 per hundred. Choice bulls sold as high as \$11.00 and \$11.25 per hundred, while choice cows realized \$11.00, with the majority of the best in this class selling from \$9.75 to \$10.50. Stockers and feeders were in slow demand with \$9.25 to \$9.75 being asked for the best stockers, while the best feeders were moving at \$1.00 per hundred above that range.

With the calf supplies decreasing, prices are advancing, the bulk of the best veal selling at from \$13.00 to \$14.50 per hundred, during the week with a few sales at \$15.00, while common veal is bringing \$10.50 to \$12.00. The percentage of beef calves is increasing.

With a larger supply of sheep being received, an easier feeling is developing and lower prices may be expected. Yearling lambs sold at \$15.00 to \$16.00 per hundred and good light sheep at \$13.50 with heavy sheep \$10.50 per hundred. About \$3.00 per hundred is being deducted from the above quotations for clipped sheep. A few spring lambs were marketed last week and sold from \$8.00 to \$11.00 each.

Hogs were 50 cents per hundred lower with nearly all sales for selects being made at \$16.50 per hundred while a few loads brought \$16.60. Trading was a trifle slow on the closing market of the week. Of the sales of live stock at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending May 24th Canadian packing houses bought 708 calves, 92 bulls, 216 heavy steers, 3,537 but. car cattle, 9,030 hogs, and 149 sheep. Local butchers took 344 calves, 359 cattle, 299 hogs, and 163 sheep. Shipments back to the country were, 73 stocker calves, 68 day cows, 199 stockers,

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			Top Price	No.	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)		
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price			Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	186	\$12.27	\$12.00-\$12.60	\$12.60	10	\$12.50	\$12.00-\$12.75	\$12.75	
STEERS good 1,000-1,200	870	11.81	11.50-12.25	12.35	154	11.90	11.50-11.25	12.60	
STEERS good 700-1,000	783	11.50	11.25-11.85	12.25	35	11.00	10.75-11.25	11.40	
HEIFERS good	510	11.68	11.25-12.00	12.35	35	11.50	11.25-11.75	12.15	
HEIFERS fair	107	10.36	10.00-11.00	11.00	86	10.40	10.25-10.60	10.90	
HEIFERS common	39	9.29	8.75-10.00	10.00	24	11.50	11.25-11.75	12.25	
COWS good	337	10.00	9.50-10.50	11.00	18	10.50	10.25-10.70	10.70	
COWS fair	378	8.17	7.50-8.50	9.25	20	9.58	9.00-9.90	9.90	
BULLS good	75	10.25	9.75-10.75	11.25	28	10.40	10.00-10.75	10.90	
BULLS common	35	9.25	8.75-9.75	10.25	121	8.70	7.75-9.50	9.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	49	6.25	5.75-6.75	6.75	6	11.25	10.25-11.50	11.50	
OXEN	3	9.25	8.75-9.75	9.75	69	8.82	6.50-10.00	10.00	
CALVES	1,189	12.57	12.00-15.00	15.00	62	6.30	5.50-7.50	7.50	
STOCKERS good	206	9.31	8.75-9.75	9.75	4	9.25	9.00-9.50	9.50	
STOCKERS fair	69	8.53	8.00-9.00	9.25	2,269	10.99	8.00-13.00	13.00	
FEEDERS good	126	10.41	10.00-10.75	11.00					
FEEDERS fair									
HOGS selects	6,326	16.59	16.50-17.00	17.00	1,411	17.65	17.25-17.90	18.00	
HOGS heavies	4	16.50	16.50-17.00	17.00	53	17.41	17.25-17.50	17.50	
HOGS lights	332	15.51	15.00-16.00	16.00	118	17.39	17.25-17.50	17.50	
HOGS stags	20	11.55	11.50-12.00	12.00	6	13.63	12.50-14.50	14.50	
HOGS sows	248	13.54	13.00-14.00	14.50	85	15.55	15.25-16.00	16.00	
SHEEP heavy	26	10.00	9.50-10.50	11.00	47	10.82	11.00-11.50	11.50	
SHEEP light	281	12.03	11.00-13.00	13.00	29	11.75	11.00-13.00	13.00	
SHEEP common	60	7.83	7.00-8.50	8.50	73	10.07	9.50-10.50	10.50	
	81	15.54	15.00-16.00	16.00	12	8.64	8.00-10.00	*10.00	
	4	12.63	11.00-13.50	14.00	40	7.09	6.00-8.00	*8.00	

*Quotations per head.

239 feeders, and 9 hogs. Shipments to United States' points aggregated 60 head of butcher cattle.

The total receipts at the Union Stock Yards from January 1st to May 24th inclusive, were: 90,890 cattle, 21,897 calves, 12,137 sheep, and 209,885 hogs, compared with 100,212 cattle, 19,426 calves, 13,115 sheep, and 198,253 hogs, received during the similar period of 1916.

Montreal.

Conditions on the markets at Montreal during last week, were most unsatisfactory from the view point of the drovers, most of whom are reported to have lost money. Receipts of cattle were fairly heavy during the week included with which were 432 head from Western Canada. These were of fair quality.

Prices declined from 25 to 60 cents per hundred, the biggest cut being made in the better grades. Several car loads of good cattle were held over from Monday in the hope that prices would improve but the best prices of the week were obtained early on Monday's market, when a few odd head sold up to \$12.75 per hundred. The bulk of the good lots of heavy butcher steers sold at from \$11.75 to \$12.25 during the week. Bulls and cows were down about 25 cents per hundred pounds from last week's quotations,

with canners and cutters about steady. Calves opened strong, but liberal supplies caused prices to ease off a little toward the close of the week.

Sheep held steady to strong with a few choicelight ewes up to \$13.00 per hundred. Lambs were few in number and mostly light in weight, and light lambs are not wanted.

Hogs opened the week with a drop of from 25 to 40 cents per hundred below the previous week's close. A few loads contracted for the previous week changed hands on Monday at \$18.25 to \$18.40 off cars, but most of the sales were from \$17.75 to \$18.00, off cars. A further drop of 25 cents per hundred occurred later in the week, selects selling at \$17.50 to \$17.75, with sows \$2.00 less, and roughs and lights 50 cents less, per hundred than selects. On Thursday selects sold at \$17.25. There was a decidedly weaker feeling at the close of the week. Heavy shipments were received from Western Canada during the week by local packers, and other loads are reported enroute.

EAST END.—Of the sales at the East End yards for the week ending May 24th, packers and local butchers purchased 980 calves, 457 butcher cattle, 554 hogs, and 69 sheep. Shipments to the United

States totalled 160 calves. There were no shipments back to the country points.

The total receipts at the Stock Yards from January 1st to May 24th inclusive, were: 13,749 cattle, 22,043 calves, 5,249 sheep, and 17,570 hogs; compared with 12,163 cattle, 19,712 calves, 5,845 sheep, and 23,806 hogs, received during the same period of 1916.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition of live stock from Pt. St. Charles for the week ending May 24th, packers and local butchers bought 1,366 calves, 62 canners and cutters, 73 bulls, 9 heavy steers, 504 butcher cattle, 1,535 hogs, 85 sheep, and 49 lambs. Canadian shipments totalled 25 sheep. Shipments to United States' points amounted to 113 calves.

The total receipts at the Pt. St. Charles Yards from January 1st to May 24th, inclusive, were: 14,566 cattle, 27,777 calves, 5,159 sheep, and 27,366 hogs; compared with 15,834 cattle, 14,748 calves, 5,330 sheep, and 46,203 hogs, received during the same period of 1916.

Winnipeg.

There was an active demand for butcher cattle on the opening market of the week. Receipts of cattle were fairly liberal during the week with demand good for all grades of butcher cattle, although the quality of the offerings did not average

Sta
loc
glac

as high
The re
of but
and th
on har
steers
hundre
\$12.00
averag
were c
lower
to the
expect
cattle
Butche
hundre
to \$10
Only
ing th
to \$11
Hog
hundre
buyers
cents,
sales
day,
per hu
Of
marke
for the
packer
cattle,
purcha
388 h
count
323 st
Shipm
146 b
feeder
The
yards
inclus
calves
comp
1,000
during

Cat
last w
from
for th
marke
and b
making
killed
week
and a
steers
for t
butch
was a
of the
prices
milk
Very
offere
the re
ward,
clean
totale
the p
correc
tions
Shi
tives,
to \$
cours
best
fair t
plain
Bu
to \$
best
\$10.2

The Molsons Bank

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.

as high as that of the previous week. The receipts included a large number of butcher cattle not properly finished, and there were very few finished steers on hand. The majority of the butcher steers sold from \$10.00 to \$11.50 per hundred pounds. Fifteen head averaged \$12.00 per hundred and twenty head averaged \$12.15 per hundred, but these were extra choice. On account of the lower prices prevailing in the markets to the south, a decline in prices may be expected. All female classes of butcher cattle were strong throughout the week. Butcher heifers sold as high as \$11.00 per hundred and butcher cows realized up to \$10.50.

Only twelve sheep were received during the week and these sold from \$10.00 to \$11.00 per hundred. Hogs sold on Friday at \$15.85 per hundred for selects, but on Monday, buyers quoted \$15.25, a reduction of 60 cents, which reduction resulted in no sales whatever being made during the day. They closed on Thursday at \$15.15 per hundred.

Of the disposition of the live stock marketed at the St. Boniface yards for the week ending May 24th, Canadian packers bought 30 calves, 979 butcher cattle, and 3,745 hogs. Local butchers purchased 84 calves, 351 butcher cattle, 388 hogs, and 19 sheep. Shipments to country places amounted to 1 calf, 1 bull, 323 stockers, 121 feeders and 124 hogs. Shipments to the United States were: 146 butcher cattle, 91 stockers and 105 feeders.

The total receipts at the Boniface yards from January 1st to May 24th inclusive, were: 38,887 cattle, 2,130 calves, 610 sheep, and 111,616 hogs; compared with 20,025 cattle, 2,847 calves, 1,006 sheep, and 146,096 hogs received during the similar period of 1916.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade was bad at Buffalo last week on shipping steers, these selling from 25 to 50 cents per cwt., lower than for the preceding week, the result of the market being too high the week before and being out of line with other markets, making the Buffalo cattle cost when killed too much. Besides, part of this week was observed as a Jewish holiday, and a large number of Canadian distilled steers moving out of Windsor, Canada, for the New York killing. On choice butchering steers and yearlings, trade was a quarter higher, while the balance of the butchering stuff sold at about steady prices. Bulls brought strong prices, with milk cows and springers selling higher. Very few stockers and feeders were offered and not many were wanted, as the result of the season being very backward. Offerings of all kinds were well cleaned up. Receipts for the week totaled 3,900 head, as against 4,275 for the preceding week, and 5,050 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$12.75 to \$13.15; fair to good, \$12.25 to \$12.50; plain, \$11 to \$11.75; very coarse and common, \$10.25 to \$10.75; best heavy Canadians, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; common and plain, \$10 to \$10.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$11 to \$11.75; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.50; best handy, \$11.50 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; light and common, \$9.25

to \$9.50; yearlings, prime, \$12 to \$12.75; fair to good, \$10.25 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8.25 to \$9.75; light and common, \$7.50 to \$8; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$9.75; good butchering cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7.25; canners, \$6 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.25 to \$11; good butchering, \$9.50 to \$10.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.25; common to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.75; common to good, \$6 to \$7.75.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$115; in car loads, \$75 to \$85.

Hogs.—Prices were lower the first two days of last week. Monday a 10 to 20 cent decline was noted from the closing day of the week previous, and Tuesday values showed another drop of a quarter. Monday's top was \$16.60, though only two decks reached better than \$16.40, and bulk changed hands at \$16.25. Tuesday most of the sales were made at \$16, though top was \$16.50, and the next two days prices were strong to a dime higher. Friday's sales showed a five to ten cent advance, bulk selling at \$16.25, few made \$16.30 and \$16.35, and one deck of heavies moved at \$16.50. Pigs ranged from \$14.25 to \$14.75; roughs, \$14 to \$14.25, and stags, \$13 down. For the week receipts were 22,000 head, against 15,687 head for the week before and 28,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—While a heavy decline was noted last week, the market was very dull and several loads had to be carried over from day to day. Monday was the high day, tippy lambs selling from \$16 to \$16.25, one load \$16.30, and culls ranged from \$13.50 down. Wether sheep scored a \$14 top, and the ewe range was from \$12.50 down. Before the week was out, however, buyers got good, tippy shorn lambs down to \$15.25, cull lambs went downward from \$12, top quotation for wether sheep dropped to \$12.50, and during the latter part of the week ewes, unless very desirable, could not be placed above \$11. Last week showed approximately 10,100 head, as against 10,367 head for the week previous, and 11,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday and Tuesday buyers got top veals from \$14.25 to \$14.75; Wednesday best ones sold mostly at \$14.75; Thursday bulk moved at \$15, and Friday sales were made generally at \$15.50. Desirable cull grades sold from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt., under the tops. Receipts last week were 4,425 head, as compared with 4,724 head for the week before, and 4,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, June 4, were 132 cars, 2,625 cattle, 221 calves, 448 hogs and 178 sheep and lambs. Slow market. Butchers' cattle and heavy steers 25 to 35 cents lower than last week's close. Cows and bulls steady; stockers and feeders 15 to 25 cents lower. Milkers and springers steady. Sheep weak, especially heavy fat. Calves steady. Contract hogs at last week's prices; others \$16 to \$16.15, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.50 to \$2.55; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$2.48 to \$2.53, (according to freights outside). Manitoba track, bay ports. No official quotations. Unofficial, \$2.70 for No. 1 northern.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, not quoted. Manitoba oats, no official quotations. Unofficial, 73c. for No. 2 C.W.

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

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), not quoted.

Rye.—No. 2, \$2.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$13.50; second patents in bags, \$13; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$12.60. Ontario, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$11 to \$11.10, track, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, \$9 to \$11. Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$40. Shorts.—Per ton, \$45; middlings, per ton, \$48. Good feed flour, per bag, \$3 to \$3.10.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat, 22c.; country hides, cured, 22c.; country hides, part cured, 18c.; country hides, green, 17½c.; calf skins, per lb., 35c.; kip skins, per lb., 27c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins, spring, per lb., 30c. to 60c.; horse hair, per lb., 42c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6. Wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 43c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 39c. Tallow, No. 1 cake, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; tallow, solids, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter of all classes declined slightly on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 43c. per lb.; creamery solids, 39c. per lb.; dairy, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; separator dairy, 39c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary in price on the wholesales, selling at 43c. to 44c. per dozen, although there was an easier feeling and the price was slightly lower at country points.

Cheese.—The cheese market declined, owing to manufacturers being overstocked. Old cheese selling at 30c. per lb.; new at 24c. to 25c. per lb., and new twins at 25c. per lb.

Poultry.—Poultry kept about stationary in price, selling as quoted below: Chickens, 22c. per lb.; fowl under 4 lbs. 18c. per lb.; fowl 4 to 5 lbs., 22c. per lb.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, 25c. per lb.; spring chickens, 45c. per lb.

Beans.—The bean market is exceptionally high, prime whites selling at \$9, and hand-picked at \$9.60 per bushel; while Limas sell at 18c. to 19c. per lb. (wholesale).

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples continued to be quite scarce; the small quantities of boxed varieties which come in, selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per box.

Bananas kept stationary in price at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bunch.

California cherries came in in small lots, selling at \$3.50 per case.

Grapefruit.—Florida grapefruit is off the market; the Cuban selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per case.

Oranges were quite firm at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and a very few at \$4 per case.

Pineapples.—The pineapple market again advanced; Porto Ricos selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per case, and Cubans at \$3.50 to \$4 per case.

Rhubarb came in quite freely; outside grown selling at 30c. to 35c. per dozen bunches, and hot-house at 40c. to 50c. per dozen.

Strawberries have been of splendid quality, the price firming slightly; the berries selling at 20c., 21c. and 22c. per box.

Tomatoes have remained practically stationary in price at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per six-basket crate for the outside grown Floridas, and 25c. to 30c. per lb. for No. 1 grade hot-house, and 18c. to 22c. per lb. for No. 2's.

Lettuce has been quite scarce; Leaf selling at 35c. to 45c. per dozen; imported Head at \$3.50 per bushel hamper.

Onions kept about steady in price. Bermudas and Texas Bermudas selling at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per crate. The Australian (the first car of which entered Toronto last week) selling at \$5 per 75-lb. sack.

Potatoes arrived fairly freely from both east and west—New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$4.75 per bag; Ontarios and British Columbias at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bag, and Westerns at \$4 to \$4.25 per bag.

New potatoes remain high priced at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hamper, and \$12 to \$13 per barrel.

Radishes came in very freely, the price declining to 20c. to 25c. per dozen.

Spinach kept fairly steady in price at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$9.25 to \$13.70; stockers and feeders, \$7.40 to \$10.60; cows and heifers, \$6.25 to \$11.75; calves, \$9.50 to \$14.

Hogs.—Light, \$14.85 to \$15.90; mixed, \$15.40 to \$16; heavy, \$15.35 to \$16.10; rough, \$15.35 to \$15.50; pigs, \$10.50 to \$14.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$10.55 to \$15.

Montreal Produce.

Poultry.—Prices for cold storage were nominally unchanged at 26c. to 30c. per lb. for turkeys; 19c. to 25c. for chickens and 18c. to 23c. for fowl and geese.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs continued steady, notwithstanding the decline in live and prices were 24½c. to 25c. for fresh-killed, abattoir stock.

Potatoes.—Some new stock is being imported, but the price of old was considerably below the new and was not yet affected. Quebec white potatoes sold at \$4 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store, while reds were \$3.75 to \$3.85. Stocks were very light.

Eggs.—Supplies were quite liberal, but there was a good demand for export to England and there was no difficulty in selling everything in sight. In addition, there was still a good demand from packers. Prices were a little lower, however, being 43c. for fresh gathered stock, candled, in a wholesale way.

Butter.—The price of butter is coming down. The make is constantly increasing and choicest grass goods were offered. New milk creamery sold at 40c. for finest and down to 39c. for fine quality. Dairies were 33c. to 36c. for Ontario and Quebecs, and 30c. to 31c. for Manitobas.

Cheese.—The price of cheese ranged generally from 21c. to 23c. according to quality. The make of cheese in England was light and everything available in Canada is naturally in demand.

Grain.—The wheat markets have been tending downward. Manitoba feed wheat in car lots, was quoted at around \$1.42 and feed barley at \$1.18, ex-store. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 80c.; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, at 78c.; No. 1 feed and No. 2 feed at 75c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—The price of flour has been coming down along with that of wheat, and bread was also lower last week. Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$13.10 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$12.60 and strong bakers \$12.40. Ontario 90 per cent. patents were quoted at \$13.60 to \$13.80 per barrel, in wood and \$6.50 to \$6.65 per bag.

Millfeed.—The price of bran declined and stock was available at \$38 per ton, in bags, in mixed car lots; shorts were \$44; middlings \$46 to \$50 and pure grain mouille \$53 to \$55, with mixed mouille at \$50 to \$51.

Baled Hay.—The price of this product neither advances nor declines. No. 2 hay was \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, pressed; No. 3 is \$11.50 to \$12, and clover mixed \$10.50 to \$11 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—The price of calf skins declined 2c. more per lb. last week. Quotations were 31c. for No. 2, and 33c. for No. 1. Beef hides were steady at 24c. per lb. for No. 3, 25c. for No. 2 and 26c. for No. 1. Lamb skins were 35c. each and sheep skins \$4, while horse hides are \$7.50 each. Tallow was quoted at 8c. to 5c. per lb. for rough and 8c. to 9c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

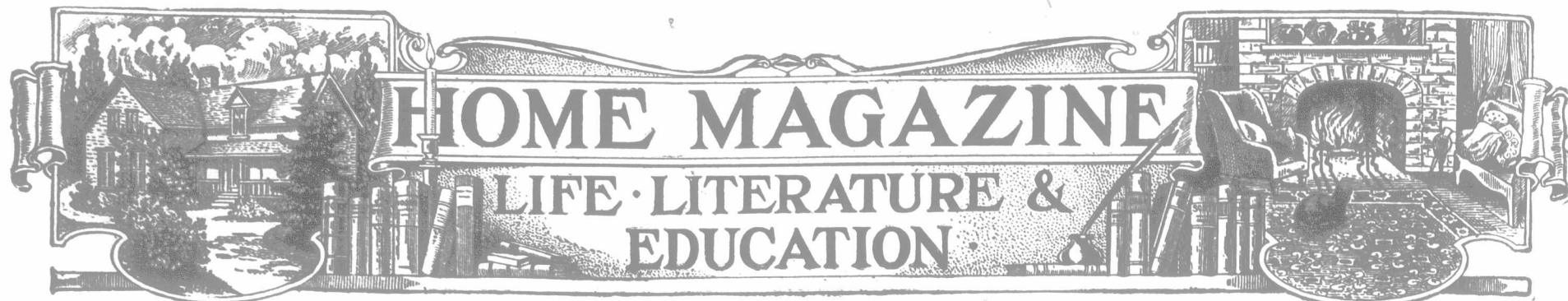
Cowansville, Que., 20c.; St. Hyacinthe, 18 3/16c.; London, 18½c. bid—no sales; Belleville, 18½c. bid—no sales; Listowel, 19¼c. bid—no sales; Montreal, finest, westerns, 22c. to 22½c.; finest easterns, 21c. to 21½c.; New York, specials, 23¼c.; average run, 23c.

Wheat Market Easier.

Under date of May 17 the Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg issued the following report regarding prices of grain, shipping, visible supply of wheat, etc.:

Wheat.—The action of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in withdrawing the facilities for trading in May and July wheat was followed by all the important American markets. The situation now is that no new trades can be made in these months excepting to liquidate outstanding contracts. Chicago has established a maximum price of \$2.75 for July wheat and \$2.45 for September wheat. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has established a maximum price of \$2.45 for October delivery, and no trades will be accepted above these limits. Conditions in all the grain markets in the United States and Canada had become so acute that it was absolutely necessary to adopt these extreme measures; otherwise, it is more than likely that the Governments would

Continued on page 952.



Reform.

BY STOKELY S. FISHER.

Long evil vaults itself, till outraged time
Of God demands a champion; then a Hand
In answer smites, upheaving o'er the land,
Resistless, climbing surge on surge sublime,
The earth-shocked, sudden sea; and gold-crowned
crime
Is overwhelmed, its throne dissolved like sand;
Uncovered is the rock wheron must stand
The state sure-founded, flushed of rotting grime,—
The letters of the pillared law washed clean!
To higher hope, as spirit-vision clears,
The world aspires: to new thought forms new life;
Substance hope silhouettes all nearer seen,
Toward happy goals that wait beyond the years
Men climb with surer feet, by nobler strife!

From Emerson's Poems.

[WRITTEN IN ITALY.]

The all-wise God
Gilds a few points in every several life,
And as each flower upon the fresh hill-side,
And every colored petal of each flower,
Is sketched and dyed each with a new design
Its spots of purple and its streak of brown,
So each man's life shall have its proper lights;
And a few joys, a few peculiar charms,
For him round in the melancholy hours,
And reunite him to the common days,
Not many men see beauty in the fags
Of close, low pine-woods in a river-town;
Yet unto me not morn's magnificence,
Nor the red rainbow of a summer eve,
Nor Rome, nor joyful Paris, nor the halls
Of rich men blazing with hospitable light,
Nor wit, nor eloquence,—no, nor even
the song
Of any woman that is now alive,—
Hath such a soul, such divine influence,
Such resurrection of the happy past,
As is to me when I behold the morn
Ope in such low moist road-side, and
beneath
Peep the blue violets out of the black
loam;
Pathetic, silent poets that sing to me
Thine elegy, sweet singer, sainted wife.

Among the Books

"The Soul of The War."

[The Soul of the War, by Philip Gibbs, Robert M. McBride Publishing Co., New York.]

There may be written another chronicle of the Great Conflict as good as *The Soul of the War*, but if so it is likely that Philip Gibbs will write it,—a continuation through the battles of Verdun, and the Somme and Arras, of this first account, which follows the first great flow and ebb of the German onslaught and succeeding events until after the bloody encounter of Neuve Chapelle. Philip Gibbs has a marvelous gift for making people see the things of which he writes. He is a veritable painter in words. Nothing misses him. He gives the little human asides that interest as well as the broad glaring strokes of hideous battle. But perhaps all that is because he feels everything that he writes. Because he himself is possessed so deeply of soul he has been able to give to us "The Soul of the War." And he has seen every side of it. Sent out as a war correspondent, he realized that only by being in the thick of everything could he write with authority, and

so he found his way into the trenches, undertook dishwashing and orderly's work in the hospitals, made endless motor trips in the face of bursting shells and the light of burning villages, penetrated the recesses of Paris and Boulogne, everywhere studying, not only events, but the psychology of the war, its effect upon his own mind and the minds of the men who fought and bled. Weighing, balancing, looking upon the one side and then the other, he has spoken with the greatest candor. Nothing is glossed over, nothing is distorted. The seal of Truth is on every page, and so, in reading the book, one learns to think as well as to feel.

In reviewing *The Soul of the War*, one wants to quote from every chapter—one wants to quote the whole book. Since selection must be made, we have chosen the portion that deals with the work of an Ambulance Corps, not because it is the most interesting, but because, in the great going forth to the sacrifice of war the offering of the Ambulance boys does not always receive the credit it deserves. There has been a tendency to look upon the department as a "Safety-first" spot. Upon the contrary it is fraught with danger, and calls for a quiet fortitude often exceeding that needed for the trenches.

The portion below quoted tells of the terrible early days in Belgium.

This is the narrative:
I think I may say that none of us quite guessed what was in store for us. At least I did not guess that we had been asked to go into the open mouth

of the roofs. The roadway was strewn with bricks and plaster, and every now and then a group of men scattered as shrapnel bullets came pattering down. We were in an inferno of noise. It seemed as though we stood in the midst of the guns within sight of each other's muzzles. I was deafened and a little dazed, but very clear in the head, so that my thoughts seemed extraordinarily vivid. I was thinking, among other things, of how soon I should be struck by one of those flying bullets, like the men who lay moaning inside the doorway of one of the cottages. On a calculation of chances it could not be long.

The Belgian official in charge of this company was very courteous and smiling. It was only by a sudden catch of the breath between his words that one guessed at the excitement of his brain. He explained to us, at what seemed to me endless length, the ease with which we could get into Dixmude, where there were many wounded. We thanked him, and told the chauffeur to move on. I was in one of the ambulances and Gleeson sat behind me in the narrow space between the stretchers, (Gleeson was a United States war-correspondent.) Over my shoulder he talked in a quiet voice of the job that lay before us. I was glad of that quiet voice, so placid in its courage.

We went forward at what seemed to me a crawl, though I think it was a fair pace. The shells were bursting round us now on all sides. Shrapnel bullets sprayed the earth about us. It appeared to me an odd thing that we were still alive.

Then we came into Dixmude. It was a fair-sized town, with many beautiful

Here and there, farther into the town we saw living figures. They ran swiftly for a moment and then disappeared into dark caverns under toppling porticos. They were Belgian soldiers.

We were now in a street leading into the Town Hall square. It seemed impossible to pass owing to the wreckage strewn across the road.

"Try to take it," said Dr. Munro, who was sitting beside the chauffeur.

We took it bumping over the high debris, and then swept round into the square. It was a spacious place, with the Town Hall at one side of it, or what was left of the Town Hall. There was only the splendid shell of it left. Even as we turned towards it parts of it were falling upon the ruins already on the ground. I saw a great pillar lean forward and then topple down. A mass of masonry crashed from the portico. Some stiff, dark forms lay among the fallen stones. They were dead soldiers. I hardly glanced at them, for we were in search of living men. The cars were brought to a halt outside the building, and we all climbed down. I lighted a cigarette, and I noticed two of the other men fumble for matches for the same purpose. We wanted something to steady us. There was never a moment when shell-fire was not bursting in that square about us. The shrapnel bullets whipped the stones. The enemy was making a target of the Hotel de Ville, and dropping shells with dreadful exactitude on either side of it. I glanced towards a flaring furnace to the right of the building. There was a wonderful glow at the heart of it. Yet it did not give me any warmth at that moment.

Dr. Munro and Lieut. de Broqueville mounted the steps of the Town Hall, followed by another *brancardier* and myself. Gleeson was already taking down a stretcher. He had a little smile about his lips.

A French officer and two men stood under the broken archway of the entrance between the fallen pillars and masonry. A yard away from them lay a dead soldier—a handsome young man with clear-cut features turned upwards to the gaping roof. A stream of blood was coagulating round his head, but did not touch the beauty of his face. Another dead man lay huddled up quite close, and his face was hidden.

"Are there any wounded here, sir?" asked our young lieutenant.

The other officer spoke excitedly. He was a brave man, but could not hide the terror of his soul because he had been standing so long waiting for death which stood beside him but did not touch him. It appeared from his words that there were several wounded men among the dead, down in the cellar.

We stood on some steps looking down into that cellar. It was a dark hole—illuminated dimly by a lantern, I think. I caught sight of a little heap of huddled bodies. Two soldiers still unwounded, dragged three of them out, handed them up, delivered them to us. The work of getting those three men in the first ambulance seemed to us interminable. It was really no more than fifteen to twenty minutes, while they were being arranged. During that time Dr. Munro was moving about the square in a dreamy sort of way, like a poet meditating on love or flowers in May. Lieut. de Broqueville was making inquiries about other wounded in other houses. I lent a hand to one of the stretcher bearers. What others were doing I don't know, except that Gleeson's calm face made a clear-cut image on my brain. I had lost consciousness of myself. Something outside myself, as it seemed, was talking now that there was no way of escape, that it was monstrous to suppose that all these bursting shells would not smash the ambulances to bits and finish the agony of the wounded, and that death is very hideous. I remember thinking also



German Iris Bordering a Roadway.

Illustration from Horticultural Societies' Report, 1916.

of Death. I had only a vague idea that Dixmude would be just a little worse than the place at which we now halted for final instructions as to the geography of the town.

It was a place which made me feel suddenly cold, in spite of a little sweat which made my hands moist.

It was a halt between a group of cottages, where Belgian soldiers were huddled close to the walls under the timber beams of barns. Several of the cottages were already smashed by shell fire. There was a great gaping hole through one of

buildings, and fine old houses in the Flemish style—so I was told. When I saw it for the first time it was a place of death and horror. The streets through which we passed were utterly deserted and wrecked from end to end as though by an earthquake. Incessant explosions of shell-fire crashed down upon the walls which stood still. Great gashes opened in the walls, which then toppled and fell. A roof came tumbling down with an appalling clatter. Like a house of cards blown down by a puff of wind a little shop suddenly collapsed into a mass of ruins.

how rich
other. He

Then
word of c
must now

I was
Gleeson's
of wound
I put my
the word
a shrapn
and, strik
out and
and put
alone kno
of souve
those frig
the road

"Very
think it
else aske
luck.

Nobod
wounded

I thought
only the
crashing
at work

a worse
back bel
ambulan

country
plowed
heads.

place wh
under th
walls now
ing cotta

own cor
aid, and

We man
board.

others w
rending

And t
painful c
ville, our

ing. By
not take
ambulan

us had t
to him.

scramble
giving th

at each
only one

of him.
had left

into flan
If young

furnace
life.

It was
bearer v
teered to

They to
wards th

The a
cargo of

with one
was min

death.
on the

the day
worried

and any
would b

now mis
road to

other w
cottage.

towns b
spite of

now suff
at the

Dr. Mu
consulta

Dixmud
had to

wounde
The

terrific
upon

trenches
stable w

crashes
pected

stable, s
careless

burst th
unwakin

night.
lights, a

Our t
had gon

could ge
and she

hour, b
It seem

very sor
At th

Belgian
another

wounde

how ridiculous it is for men to kill each other like this, and to make such hells.

Then Lieut. de Broqueville spoke a word of command. "The first ambulance must now get back."

I was with the first ambulance, in Gleeson's company. We had a full load of wounded men—and we were loitering. I put my head outside the cover and gave the word to the chauffeur. As I did so a shrapnel bullet came past my head, and, striking a piece of ironwork, flattened out and fell at my feet. I picked it up and put it in my pocket—though God alone knows why, for I was not in search of souvenirs. So we started through those frightful streets again, and out into the road to the country.

"Very hot," said one of the men. I think it was the chauffeur. Somebody else asked if we should get through with luck.

Nobody answered the question. The wounded men with us were very quiet; I thought they were dead. There was only the incessant cannonade and the crashing of buildings. Mitrailluses were at work now spitting out bullets. It was a worse sound than the shells. I stared back behind the car and saw the other ambulance in our wake. Along the country roads the fields were still being plowed by shell, which burst over our heads. We came to a halt again at the place where the soldiers were crouched under the cottage walls. There were few walls now, and inside some of the remaining cottages many wounded men. Their own comrades were giving them first aid, and wiping the blood out of their eyes. We managed to take some of these on board. They were less quiet than the others we had, and groaned in a heart-rending way.

And then, a little later, we made a painful discovery. Lieutenant de Broqueville, our gallant young leader, was missing. By some terrible mischance he had not taken his place in either of the ambulances or the motor-car. None of us had the least idea what had happened to him. We had all imagined that he had scrambled up like the rest of us, after giving the order to get away. We looked at each other in dismay. There was only one thing to do, to go back in search of him. Even in the half-hour since we had left the town, Dixmude had burst into flames and was a great blazing torch. If young de Broqueville were left in that furnace he would not have a chance of life.

It was Gleeson and another stretcher-bearer who with great gallantry volunteered to go back and search for our leader. They took the light car and sped back towards the burning town.

The ambulances went on with their cargo of wounded, and I was left in a car with one of the ladies while Dr. Munro was ministering to a man at the point of death. It was the girl whom I had seen on the lawn of an old English house in the days before the war. She was very worried about the fate of de Broqueville, and anxious beyond words as to what would befall the three friends who were now missing. We drove back along the road towards Dixmude, and rescued another wounded man left in a wayside cottage. By this time there were five towns blazing in the darkness, and in spite of the awful suspense which we were now suffering, we could not help staring at the fiendish splendor of that sight. Dr. Munro joined us again, and after a consultation we decided to get as near Dixmude as we could, in case our friends had to come out without their car or wounded.

The enemy's bombardment was now terrific. All its guns were concentrated upon Dixmude and the surrounding trenches. In the darkness close under a stable wall I stood listening to the great crashes for an hour, when I had not expected such a grace of life. Inside the stable, soldiers were sleeping in the straw, careless that at any moment a shell might burst through upon them and give them unawaking sleep. The hour seemed a night. Then we saw the gleam of headlights, and an English voice called out.

Our two friends had come back. They had gone to the entry of Dixmude, but could get no further owing to the flames and shells. They, too, had waited for an hour, but had not found de Broqueville. It seemed certain that he was dead, and very sorrowfully we drove back to Furnes.

At the gate of the convent were some Belgian ambulances which had come from another part of the front with their wounded. I helped to carry one of them

in, and strained my shoulders with the weight of the stretcher. Another wounded man put his arm round my neck, and then, with a dreadful cry, collapsed. A third man, horribly slashed about the head, walked almost unaided into the operating room. Gleeson and I led him, with just a touch on his arm. Next morning he lay dead on a little pile of straw in a quiet corner of the courtyard.

I sat down to a supper which I had not expected to eat. There was a strange excitement in my body, which trembled a little after the day's adventures. It seemed very strange to be sitting down to table with cheerful faces about. But some of the faces were not cheerful. Those of us who knew of the disappearance of de Broqueville sat silently over our soup.

Then suddenly there was a sharp exclamation of surprise—of sheer amazement—and Lieutenant de Broqueville came walking briskly forward, alive and well. . . . It seemed a miracle.

It was hardly less than that. For several hours after our departure from Dixmude he had remained in that inferno. He had missed us when he went down into the cellars to haul out another wounded man, forgetting that he had given us the order to start. There he had remained, with the building crashing all around him, until the enemy's fire had died down a little. He succeeded in rescuing his wounded, for whom he found room in a Belgian ambulance outside the town, and walked back along the road to Furnes. So we gripped his hands and were thankful for his escape.

The Fashions.

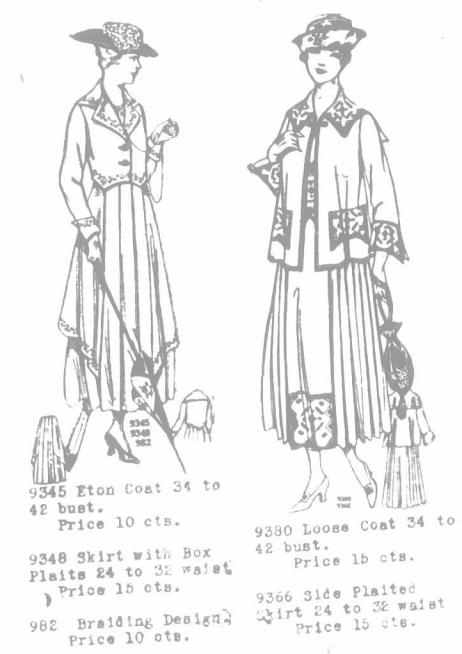
How to Order Patterns.

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

See under illustrations for price of patterns shown in this week's issue.

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

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



Hope's Quiet Hour

The Source of Power.

God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God.—Ps. 62: 11.

Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.—Acts 1: 8. I had a letter from a friend who said that he was hungering after certain people, and wanted to open their eyes to the Vision of the Living God. How should he do it? Any words he could use seemed powerless; and these careless, indifferent people would not read their Bibles. Sermons failed to reach them. What could he do to help them find out God?

One thing is certain—all power comes from God. He is the Central Source of power. We know how a great dynamo can supply power to many machines and light up many buildings. The light and power are carried along wires to do needed work—shall the wires boast of the work they accomplish? So God's power is working through His faithful servants to carry out His will. If our desire is in accordance with His will, we know—as St. John says—"that we have the petitions that we desired of Him."

You are eager to help a soul in darkness. He who has given you the mission will also supply you with needed power. Your desire to help the soul is only a dim reflection of His. Infinite love, as well as all-mighty power, belongeth unto God.

When the little band of apostles were sent out to win the world for their Master—a task which might well have seemed impossible—they were warned to wait until the Holy Spirit should fill them with power.

Our business in this world is not to win fame or riches, but to do the work God has appointed for us. We soon find out our own weakness, let us also find out our source of power. "Without me ye can do nothing," said our Lord to the Apostles; but He also said: "he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit."

"Thine is the power!" How often we say those words. Do we stop to realize their meaning?

How silently yet mightily He works! The great clock of the universe keeps perfect time, but there is no jarring or buzzing of machinery. The sun, moon and stars swing in their tremendous

orbits without a sound. The lilies of the field and the trees of the orchard silently put on their beautiful robes. The mighty, silent power of life is working on every side. Little children quietly and unconsciously change into men and women. The Holy Spirit is doing His work in our hearts "without observation." God always "takes time."

People may doubt that statement, and say "There are such things as sudden conversions."

Well, and so you might say there are such things as sudden apple-blossoms; for one day you can't see any blossoms and the next day there may be thousands visible. But you know that the blossoms developed slowly, out of sight—and so does the soul, though the outward change may be instantaneous.

Saul of Tarsus seemed to be suddenly converted; and yet we have Christ's own witness that it had been hard to "kick against the goad", before that day when he suddenly laid his life at the feet of the King he had openly defied. The still small voice within him could not be silenced, and he was ready for the revelation which changed his attitude towards life so swiftly.

Monica—the mother of St. Augustine—never gave up the hope of his repentance. For nearly nine years he lived a child of sinful life, but his mother loved and prayed for the son who (as he afterwards confessed) "wallowed in that slime of the abyss, and in the darkness of falsehood."

No wonder a bishop, to whom she appealed to plead with her son, answered: "As sure as you have life, it is impossible that the child of such tears should perish."

At last her long campaign was won, and her son—like St. Paul before him—laid his life at the feet of Christ. The great St. Augustine became one of the grandest and most devoted champions of the faith he once despised. He was won by the power of God—but that power came to him through the beautiful life and untiring prayers of a woman.

God is the Source of power; but He is ready to pour out His power through humble, trusting workers. When Isaiah had his wonderful vision of heaven he heard the voice of the Lord, saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" The prophet answered: "Here am I; send me!" and his offer was instantly accepted.

God is ready to accept as soldiers in His army all who will volunteer; and He is able and willing to supply each soldier with all the equipment needed.

I have lately been reading the life of Rev. Charles Simeon, who died nearly a hundred years ago, after working for more than fifty years in one parish. When he began his work there he met with tremendous difficulties. The congregation not only deserted the church but even locked the pew doors, so that the few who did come to the service were forced to remain in the aisles of the church. The young clergyman was not daunted by this reception, but prayed that God would give a double blessing to the people who did attend, so that on the whole as much good would be done as if the congregation were doubled and the blessing limited.

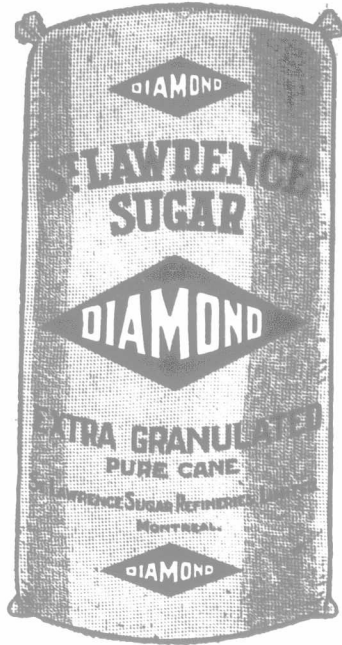
So, trusting in the Master he loved, Mr. Simeon went on resolutely with his services; "preaching Jesus Christ" to an ever-increasing congregation which soon filled to overflowing the aisles of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He did his work quietly, in spite of the most tremendous opposition, "growing downwards" (as his life became more and more rooted in Christ) and then—in the power which God supplied—growing upwards.

Was it any wonder that Mr. Simeon became a polished instrument in the hands of his Master? Look at the way he drew power for his work. See him get up at four o'clock—even in the winter—to pray and read his Bible for hours every morning.

This habit was not easily acquired, so he fined himself every time he was late, giving half-a-crown to his servant. One morning he found himself warm and comfortable in bed, and began to reason that it did not matter much, because the fine would be very useful to the poor woman. But he fought that idea down, and promised himself that the next time he was late he would throw a guinea into the river. He did it, too, though guineas were not plentiful with him—and he never was late again!

Do you wonder that he had power with God and men? Do you wonder that, as the years went on, there were no locked

When you buy Sugar— look for the Red Diamond



It is your guarantee that the sugar is all pure cane of the highest quality,—that the weight is exact, that the grains are either coarse, medium or fine,—as you may have chosen—(your dealer can meet your choice).

USE RED DIAMOND ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

for every purpose, but especially for those which exact the best.
FOR JAMS AND JELLIES

St. Lawrence sugars have stood the test of time and have never caused preserves to ferment, or prevented jellies from setting, because St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated is free from the organic impurities which cause these troubles.

Buy a 100 lb. bag of St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated now and have a supply of the best sugar at hand for every purpose.

Sold also in many other sizes and styles of packages.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

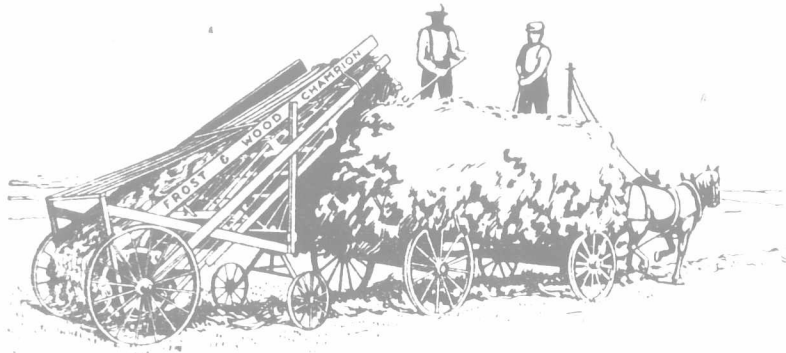
3-4-17

HAY

can be a pleasure to harvest and a good money-maker—if you have efficient hay-making equipment.

Frost & Wood "Champion" Side Delivery Rake

It gathers up the hay into long, loose, fluffy windrows where it can cure uniformly. The hay doesn't burn and discolor—nor lose succulence and market value. The "Champion" has 3 tooth bars arranged on a cylinder which gives a steady, rolling motion to the hay until it gets to the windrow. Two castor wheels support the rear end and stop all "digging in" by the teeth. Light draft—very strong—and anyone who can drive can use it.



The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd. Montreal SMITH'S FALLS St. John



Use a "Champion" and command top market price. Increased production means bigger crops through less waste and higher quality for the crop you do get. Use a "Champion" and get more hay and better hay.

Frost & Wood "Champion" Hay Loader

It's a pleasure to see it pick up the long windrows as clean as a whistle—just as fast as you care to handle the hay—and all the work going where it ought to—on the machine. The "Champion" is very simple—6 tooth bars set in a drum gather the hay and lift it on to a rope-and-slat, apron which raises it to the wagon. The whole is operated directly by pawls in the wheels, and thrown in and out of gear by two small levers. Proper design—splendid materials—splendid service.

Let us send you new Hay-making Folder—just drop us a card, or see our nearest Agent.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd. Brantford, Ont.

pews in this church, "there was scarcely room to move. . . the audiences were immense; attention candid and profound?"

Those who would work effectively for Christ must live much with Him. How can they give living water to thirsty souls, unless they are abiding in Him who only can give the water of life? They cannot feed the hungry, unless they often go apart with their Master and receive from his hands the bread of life.

It is a good thing to hear what others have to say about Him, but no book—not even the Bible—can take the place of daily communion with Him who is the Living Word of God. We must speak to Him often, and listen for the quiet voice of the Holy Spirit in our hearts, if we want to be filled with power to do our appointed work.

If we are to live in the imitation of Christ we shall do well to heed these words:

"I will hear what the Lord God may say in me.
Blest is the soul that hears its Lord's voice speaking within it,
And takes the word of comfort from His lips.
Blest are the ears that catch the throbbing whisper of the Lord,
And turn not to the buzzings of the passing world;
That listen not to voices from without,
But to the truth that teaches from within."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts For The Needy.

The Quiet Hour purse has filled up rapidly during last week. Mrs. A. D. sent \$2.00, Mrs. Wm. J. \$3.00, and Miss A.V.H. \$5.00. Five sick and needy people have already been helped out of this new supply of money, and the purse is still well filled. Our readers are wonderfully kind; and I try to pass on the money faithfully, and as wisely as I know how. Thank you!

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

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

As I look out from my den window this morning, away across a jumble of rubble-covered roofs I can see the trees of the next avenue, very soft and feathery, shining in the sun. The leaves are a little more "out" than they were yesterday, and some of them have turned quite green, but the most of them are bronze as yet, and the trunks and stems of the branches are still visible. They will not be as pretty again this year. By the time this reaches you the lace-like tracery of the twigs and stems everywhere will have vanished in a mass of solid green, and the delicate bronzes and pinks will have become a dream of the past.

The oddest thing to me, as I look at my trees, is to note that the farthest one of all, a magnificent elm towering head and shoulders above the nearer maples, has scarcely leafed out at all. There is just the faintest tinge of verdure about its topmost branches. As I look at it I think I can see its mighty roots, plunged deep in the ground, and ramifying beneath as far as the branches above, and it seems as though the slow leafing and florescence is like the deepest thought of man, not often reached by quick bounds.

Yes, my great elm,—you are a lesson in patience as you stand there so sturdy, and rugged, and powerful, and sure. For the mind of man, progressing slowly through the ages, will flower, even as you, and fulfil that for which it was created.

The bursting leaves carry one's thought away out into the country, where the seed is being cast into the sweet-smelling upturned brown earth, and one hopes for a year of good growth. So much depends upon that.

Yes, so much depends upon the smiling of Nature, especially in a crisis such as the one which has in these years fallen upon the world. But so much also—and

here I find m
thing upon
so much de
upon the ca
handling th
strange to t
upon David
moment—up
Welshman?
never fail in
unspoiled as
How one ho
politics, nor
hands so grea
of a whole p
too, men in
in the Unit
forget Herr I
Herr Liebkne
he ran' coun
Surely there
world than
to read a litt
peared rece
pendent. It
MacKaye, a
Hohenzoller
Liebknecht
wear
The conqu
confu
By prison ba
Forth with
where
To fight for
Of his own
Gropes to u
Whose shad
Liebknecht
long
The answer
The Prussia
lie,
And, resurre
Shall rise
roar:
"Liebknecht
Libe

Yes, sure
the world
whether in
George, or
of his missi
have Vision
that means
have vast
of keeping
beneath the
he must l
altruism so
of self, so
nor any re
faction of a
Selfishnes
against an
it not the
and bad, an
of the univ
not the rea
cord?—So
just here I
you again,
preached b
and recent
"Times" v
surely a p
son had des
the human
struct itsel
sword, in
Greece an
ecclesiastic
Church; th
then he co
"We are
and honor
astical syst
terest will
together in
it their in
brothers.
on selfishn
of persona
atoms. T
the ways o
in quiet, b
shall confo
founded t
And it m
more terri
world has
ing of pea
civilization
the noise
rank; east
rolling tow
of univers
Yes, tr
selfishness
personal
or the las
whole nat

here I find myself harking back to something upon which we touched last day—so much depends, also, so very very much, upon the calibre of the men who are handling the world's events. Isn't it strange to think of how much depends upon David Lloyd-George at the present moment—upon just this one little bit of a Welshman? How one hopes that he will never fail in being "big," and wise and unspoiled as he has been in the past! How one hopes he will never truckle to politics, nor forget that he holds in his hands so greatly the destinies and happiness of a whole people!—But there are others, too, men in France and in Russia, and in the United States. Nor must one forget Herr Liebknecht in Germany—poof Herr Liebknecht, to-day in prison because he ran counter to Prussian militarism. Surely there is no greater man in all the world than he. Perhaps you would like to read a little poem about him, which appeared recently in the London Independent. It was written by Percy MacKaye, and entitled "Liebknecht or Hohenzollern:"

Liebknecht or Hohenzollern: which shall wear
The conqueror's laurel?—Flouted, and confined
By prison bars, one sends his fearless mind
Forth with the sons of freedom every-where

To fight for Man: the other, by the glare
Of his own earthly glory stricken blind,
Gropes to usurp the seat of God, behind
Whose shadow waits the angel of despair.

Liebknecht or Hohenzollern?—Nay, not long
The answer shall delay—not long, before
The Prussian czar shall with the Russian lie,
And, resurrected from the tombs of wrong,
Shall rise a new-born people, mid the roar:
"Liebknecht! Long live Liebknecht and Liberty!"

Yes, surely there is no greater man in the world than the great statesman, whether in place of power, like Lloyd-George, or waiting for it by sheer right of his mission, like Liebknecht. He must have Vision else he cannot see the dream that means his people's good; he must have vast Practical Ability, the faculty of keeping all the wires, great and small, beneath the touch of his finger; above all he must be filled with Altruism, an altruism so great that it cannot even think of self, so great that it wants no praise, nor any reward greater than the satisfaction of a work well done.

Selfishness.—Many things are talked against and preached against it, but it is not the very root of all that is wrong, and bad, and out of joint with the scheme of the universe? In our own lives is it not the real cause of all that makes discord?—So individuals, so nations. And just here I want to quote something for you again, an extract from a sermon preached by F. W. Robertson in 1852, and recently re-published in the London "Times" with the comment that it was surely a prophecy of the war. Robertson had described the three ways in which the human race has endeavored to construct itself into a family—first by the sword, in the days of Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome; secondly by the ecclesiastical system of the Ancient Church; thirdly by trade and commerce; then he concluded:

"We are told that that which chivalry and honor could not do—which an ecclesiastical system could not do—personal interest will do. Trade is to bind men together into one family. When they feel it their interest to be one, they will be brothers. Brethren, that which is built on selfishness cannot stand. The system of personal interest must be shivered into atoms. Therefore, we, who have observed the ways of God in the past, are waiting in quiet, but awful expectation until He shall confound this system as He has confounded those which have gone before. And it may be effected by convulsions more terrible and more bloody than the world has yet seen. While men are talking of peace and of the great progress of civilization, there is heard in the distance the noise of armies gathering rank on rank; east and west, north and south, are rolling towards us the crushing Thunders of universal war."

Yes, truly, "that which is built on selfishness cannot stand," whether personal power, or friendship, or love, or the lasting status and influence of a whole nation.

I remember reading somewhere that the expectancy among the early Jewish women that one of them would become the mother of the Messiah, gave rise to people of great qualities. Each woman thought the favored one might be she, and so, all unconsciously, moulded her life to fitness and influenced the character of her unborn children. Is it not just possible that some such spirit is needed in the women of to-day? In the days soon to come Government and Statesmanship may not be limited to a privileged few, but may be based wholly on merit, so that any man, no matter how humbly born or how poor, may have his chance.—Perhaps, realizing how they may influence the race, the women have it in their power, more than they know, to mould the future of the world along better—because more altruistic—lines. Can they not realize this?

It really seems as though this great war, brought on by selfishness as it was, is flowering into some strange and unexpected by-products. Not long ago some wag suggested that the Kaiser be proposed as one of the Nobel Peace Prize Candidates. His great work, it was suggested, was turning out to be the welding of all other nations.

Well there's "something in it," one has only to look abroad at the rallying of all colors to the one cause to realize that. To take just one instance "close to home": I remember hearing two people say a few years ago, when the Reciprocity squabble was on, "Well, I don't know much about it, but I don't like those Yankees."—Loyalty, you see, had been made a party cry, a political catch-word, and it had "taken." The remark hurt a little at the time, for I had lived for a few months among "those Yankees," and knew them for just as good and fine people as we. To-day, when the Union Jack and Old Glory float side by side in a common cause, there would not be one, perhaps, in all this wide Dominion, who would utter such a speech. A great throb of warmth has gone out, across the Great Lakes, annihilating the 49 Parallel of Latitude, and we realize that we of the North American Continent are, as we should always have been, one in friendliness and sympathy. So, likewise, England and France, England and Russia, Japan and Russia—yesterday enemies, today friends. And so the blood shed in the Great War is becoming, among these peoples, the strongest cement known in centuries.

And so, at the end of the war, there may be found bursting into bloom some flowers, none the less sure though belated, even as there will be at the top of my slow-leaving elm tree in a few days.

Speaking of the flowers: The rooms in which I live when away from my editorial den, are fortunate enough to overlook a very beautiful lawn. It is chiefly grass-covered, with trees about its rim and a wavy border filled at present chiefly with narcissus and Darwin tulips of a lovely "American Beauty Rose" shade. In the centre is a dead tree, covered completely with vines that transform it into a thing of beauty, and over a porch that overlooks the whole creep wistaria and a pink climbing rose.

But it is not upon all this that I would dwell, but upon a shady corner right beneath my window which has been made into a wild-flower garden. I think I wrote you last year about the giant meadow rue in this place. Just now it is filled with trifliums, which, because the soil suits and because they are not permitted to be smothered out by weeds, also grow to giant size. Every morning when I get out of bed, I go and look at them for a while. Most of them are white, but a few are red. I think the spot is the very prettiest in London just now.

Yesterday, too, I noticed, in another shady spot beside a house, a whole row of Solomon's Seal, with the little drooping bells almost ready to break out in full blossom—lovely, graceful things they are—and it occurred to me to wonder why—every home, and especially every farm home, does not take pains to have its wild-home, does not take pains to have its wild-home, does not take pains to have its wild-home. A shady spot, perhaps a flower border. A shady spot, perhaps a load or two of soil from the woods placed in a border dug out for it, and the preparations are complete,—no expense, not very much trouble. What a number of things will grow there! Trifliums, meadow rue will grow there! Trifliums, meadow rue and Solomon's Seal, as we have seen, and scarlet "columbine" (aquilegia), violets of all kinds, herb Robert, woods anemones,

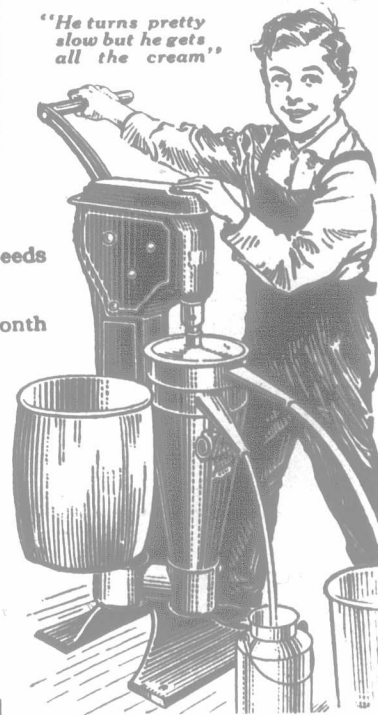
Use SHARPLES To Prevent Cream-Waste

Sharples is the **only** separator that skims absolutely clean at **all** speeds. All other separators lose considerable cream when turned below speed—admitted by leading experiment stations and all separator manufacturers. Average loss from this cause is 10 lbs. of butter per cow per year, or 80,000,000 lbs. in the United States alone! Sharples would save it all!—due to the wonderful Suction-feed, which automatically regulates the milk-feed so as to insure clean skimming whether you turn fast or slow.

Sharples is an absolute necessity **now**—when the world is clamoring for "more fat." It is the **only** separator that gets **all** the butter-fat out of the milk. Prevent waste by getting a Sharples—and get it **now**, while you can. Ask nearest Sharples dealer to explain it.

SHARPLES Famous Suction-Feed Separator Skims clean at any Speed

"He turns pretty slow but he gets all the cream"



- the **only** separator that:
- skims clean at widely-varying speeds
 - gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
 - has just **one** piece in bowl—no discs
 - skims milk faster when you turn quicker
 - has knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling

Made and guaranteed practically forever by the oldest and greatest separator factory in America. Over a million Sharples users! See your dealer and write for catalog today—address Department 78.

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. Regina, Sask.
The Mitchell & McGregor Hdw. Co.,
Brandon, Man., Distributors for Manitoba.

McCormick's

JERSEY CREAM

Sodas



Are Made in a New, Snow-White, Sunshine Factory—the Largest, Most Modern and Most Sanitary Factory of Its Kind in Canada

Cleanliness is the watchword at McCormick's—the building is pure white, both inside and out, and is kept immaculately clean, thoroughly sanitary and perfectly ventilated throughout. And all employees—both men and women—are dressed in spotless white uniforms.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are packed in air-tight, waxed-paper lined boxes, and will reach your table in all their original purity and crispness. Order a package to-day.

Sold Fresh Everywhere in Different Sized Packages. 75

When writing advertisers will you please mention The Farmer's Advocate



Bread and Butter and Sugar

A fat slice of mother's home-made bread, buttered generously, and sprinkled deep with sparkling Dominion Crystal Sugar—that is what a "piece" should be to satisfy child hunger.

Sugar is a quick source of energy for over-tired over-thin children. As a coating for bread, its sweetness does not sate the appetite and destroy the natural hunger for the regular meal.

Dominion Crystal Sugar

—because of its purity, is a safe sugar for little folks. Refined in the newest, brightest and cleanest of factories—unceasing vigilance is exercised to keep this sparkling, finely-granulated sugar wholesome and pure for the housewife's use.

This is the only sugar that may rightly be called "Canadian from the ground up."

We do import the finest of raw cane sugar, and refine it. But our pride is in the product we make from Canadian sugar beets—its use is dictated by good judgment as well as patriotism. There is none better.

THE DOMINION SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
CHATHAM WALLACEBURG KITCHENER



KEITH'S

THE FARMERS SEEDSMAN SEEDS FIFTY-ONE YEARS SERVICE

1866 1917

This is an abnormal year and the scarcity of good seeds is very marked, so

HURRY ALONG YOUR SEED ORDER

and avoid the possibility of being disappointed.

We pay railway freight on all orders of \$25 or more, in Ontario and Quebec

SEED CORN		Per bush.	
Ontario grown, On Cob.	Rack Crib Cured Cured in bags in or crates, bags. Per Bushel.	Hungarian Millet	4.00
Wisconsin No. 7	3.25 3.00	Siberian Millet	3.25
Golden Glow	3.00 2.75	German or Golden Millet	3.00
Bailey & Leaming	3.00 2.50	Common Millet	2.75
White Cap	3.00 2.50	Jap. Barnyard Millet	7c. lb.
Longfellow	3.50 3.00	Daubeny Oats	\$1.50
N. Dakota	3.25 2.75	Thousand Headed Kale	25c. lb.
Compton's	3.50 3.00	Sweet Clover, White Blossom	18c. and 22c. lb.
Quebec No. 28	3.25 3.25		
Leaming Fodder & Mammoth Southern, shelled	2.00	ALFALFA:—	
Improved Leaming, shelled	2.50	Montana Grown No. 1	\$15.00
Golden Glow, shelled	2.50	Ontario Variegated No. 2 (almost No. 1)	\$23.00 to \$25.00
Longfellow, N. Dakota & Compton's, shelled	2.75	Lyman's Grimm	80c. lb.
Wisconsin No. 7, shelled	2.75	Rape (Dwarf Essex)	13c. lb.
		Hairy Vetch	18c. lb.
		Amber Sugar Cane	8c. lb.

GARDEN CORN:—Golden Bantam, \$9.00 bush., 25c. lb.; Early White Corn, \$6.00 bush., 25c. lb.; Stowell's Evergreen, \$9.00 bush., 25c. lb.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 124 KING ST. E TORONTO

dog's tooth violets or "adder tongues," white snakeroot, Indian turnips or Jack-in-the-pulpits, and, if the spot be damp enough, cardinal flow, gentian and blue vervain from the borders of any neighboring stream. If you have a suitable spot

don't wait until fall, when you will not be able to find the plants. Bring a few of them now, with plenty of earth and taking care not to disturb the roots. I am sure you will be pleased with the experiment.

Corn Salad.

Dear Junia.—I have noticed how other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have received useful advice through your Nook, and I would like to know if you or any of the readers could give some recipes for using corn salad. Thanking you very much.

Halton Co., Ont.

A READER.

Corn Salad, also called Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce, is an annual plant grown for its leaves, which are very mild in taste. Sometimes they are blanched and used as a salad with dressing, and sometimes are cooked like spinach or other "greens." The plant is very hardy to frost, and is chiefly grown for use in late fall or early spring. For the latter it is simply wintered under a light mulch; or it may be sown in fall for an early spring start. As the plant is very small the drills may be less than a foot apart. The soil should be very rich.

A Useful Hint.

Dear Junia.—A friend of mine has discovered a good way of using dry scraps of bread. She soaks them, and adds to her dough when making bakingpowder biscuit (drop biscuit). This is worth trying—for the old bread is made new. In these days every little economy helps the country, and the world.

HOPE.

Rhubarb Recipes.

The Extension Service of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University has issued a leaflet containing the following methods of using rhubarb, which is, or should be, plentiful on every farm at this season.

Canning Rhubarb.—Pack the rhubarb as tightly as possible in the jars. Fill to overflowing with a hot, heavy syrup made of twice as much sugar as water, and cooked until the syrup forms a thread when dropped from a spoon. Adjust the rubbers and lids, but do not seal the jars. Put on a rack in a boiler of water, in which the water comes to within 1 inch of top of jars and cook. Seal and put in a cool dark place.

Rhubarb may also be canned without sugar at all, by stewing it and sealing, while boiling hot, in thoroughly sterilized jars. Or it may be canned without cooking as follows: Sterilize the jars and let cool. Pack the rhubarb in and place under the water faucet or pump spout. When overflowing seal and store in a cool, dark place. The jars must not be moved or disturbed in any way until used. The flavor is scarcely as good as when canned after boiling.

Rhubarb Pie.—Mix 1 pint cut rhubarb with two-thirds cup sugar and cook. When done add 1 teaspoon cornstarch blended in one-third cup water, and cook until the mixture is clear, then add a teaspoon butter. Bake the pie shell on an inverted pie pan. Take off when done and put on a pie-plate. Fill with the mixture, heap meringue on top and brown slightly in a slow oven.

Rhubarb Shortcake.—Use any mixture for biscuit or layer cake. Bake in two layers. Use the following filling: One pint rhubarb cooked with 1 cup sugar and juice and grated rind of half an orange. While still hot stir in 2 teaspoons gelatin stirred in 1/4 cup cold water. If biscuit dough is used, make into 2 cakes, butter one and place the other on top, separating and buttering again when the filling is put in. If liked each cake may be split and buttered also. All shortcakes are better if left standing for an hour after the filling is put in.

Baked Rhubarb.—Cut the rhubarb in small pieces. In a baking dish place a layer of rhubarb, sprinkle generously with sugar, and alternate until the dish is filled. Sprinkle sugar over the top, also small pieces of butter and grated lemon rind or cinnamon. Bake slowly until well done. Long, slow baking gives rhubarb a rich, red color.

The Scrap Bag.

Bits of Lace.

Don't waste scraps of lace even two inches long. They may come in very useful later, for mending the lace in corset-covers, curtains, etc. Keep all the bits in a bag so they can be found when needed.

Old Hats.

Never throw away an old straw or Panama hat, no matter how out of shape

and shabby it may be. There are places in almost every large town and city in which wonders may be accomplished by re-blocking and staining, at a comparatively trifling cost.

Blackening Stoves.

Always put on loose, old gloves or a mitten made from old cloth, when blackening stoves. For a kitchen stove the following will be found helpful for busy summer days, doing away with the tedious work of polishing. Put in a bottle equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil, shake well, and apply to the stove when it is cool with a cotton swab tied on a stick. This both cleans and blackens.

Baking Cookies.

Cookies are advisable in summer, as they keep well even in warm weather. To avoid burning them while baking, bake them on the bottom of a pan turned upside down.

To Keep Butter Cool.

To keep butter cool without ice.—Put it in a pan set in a larger one. Pour water enough in larger pan to reach top of smaller one, then invert over the butter a large flower-pot which has been well soaked. Add some salt to the water, and occasionally re-soak the pot.

A Hot-Weather Meal.

A meal consisting of the following contains all the food elements, and may be relished by those who turn against meat on a very hot day. A boiled bean salad with lettuce; nut or cheese sandwiches; a dessert of tapioca or fruit with whipped cream, with bread and butter. Tea.

To Banish Chicken Mites.

Pictorial Review recommends the following: Make a solution of 5 gals. water, 1/2 bar laundry soap, 1/2 cup coal oil, 3 table-spoons sulphur. Dip the bodies of the fowl in when the sun is warm, taking care not to let the liquid get in their eyes.

To Whiten Yellowed Clothes. Stains.

Mix coal oil, clear lime water and turpentine in equal parts. Add 1 cup of mixture to a boiler of clothes and boil for half an hour. Always soak fresh stains in clear, warm water and rub out before applying soap.

The Windrow

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink; and as far as I can see, the greatest of these deadly foes is drink. If we are to settle with German militarism we must first of all settle with Drink."—David Lloyd George, in 1916.

Since the Revolution occurred in Russia thousands of Russian men and women in the United States have set sail again for their native land.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, as member of Congress in the United States, receives a salary of \$7,500. Miss Julia Luthrop head of the Children's Bureau, receives \$5,000 a year; and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, City Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, \$10,000 a year.

Two women will take their seats in the next Montana House of Representatives. They are Mrs. M. S. Hathaway and Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls, both of whom are farmers and interested in humanitarian work.

Boston school children have raised \$10,000 for the children in France left destitute because of the war.

Miss Jeannette Rankin made her first speech in Congress on May 28th, and was heartily cheered by the House. She dealt with the war work which women may do in dealing with the present food problem.

In 1890, when the French acquired their vast territory in the Sahara, not a few jokes were made at their expense. The most famous, perhaps, was that of the always ironic Lord Salisbury.

"The French cock," said he, "loves to scratch in the sand."

Undeterred, however, by European

Inclu
winn
in su

a gre
cost

beat
Toro
cow,

seni
by R

heife
prom

Aucti

Points to C

A Canada
not repres
portation bet
dition, provi
comfort and
modern railw
with up-to-d
dining servic
word, everyt
vide for the
of its passen

A Chance
Homeseck
Canada at lo
each Tuesd
clusive. Pa
Pacific Agen
Passenger A

Great La
The Cana
commencing
Great Lake
between To
the followi
coach and
without loca

Leave To
McNicoll 5.
Saturday, c
C. P. R. Gr
Port McNi
p.m. for Sa
and Fort W

Leave Po
Fridays, 8.
11.45 a.m.

Great Lab
now in ope
toba" leavi
each Thurs
Arthur and
lars from an
Howard, Di
to, Ont.—A

BALE
We have a fe
bale, f.o.b. Bu
ment. We ad
they will not b
The NICHOL

MITCHELL BROS.' GREATEST DISPERSION

SHORTHORN SALE

OF RECENT YEARS

June 29th, 1917, at Escana Farm, Burlington, Ont.

Six Select Bulls

Including the noted sire, **Right Sort (Imp.)**, the sire of more winners at the Toronto National Exhibition past three years in succession than any other sire.

Newton Grand Champion (Imp.), a yearling Marr Clara, a great, thick, stylish black, full of quality and breed character, cost a big figure in Scotland last fall.

Pride of Escana, a junior bull calf that will be hard to beat; is full brother to Escana Model, junior champion at Toronto last fall. Got by Right Sort and out of the grand cow, Novelty (Imp.).

Escana Masterpiece, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom, a senior bull calf that will be at the top in the big shows. Got by Right Sort.

Kilwinning Mist, by Raphael (Imp.), and out of a good heifer by Right Sort, and **Kilwinning Royal**, are two very promising sires.

Thirty-four Females

Twelve of which are imported. Ten females have calves at foot.

Among this valuable breeding collection are **Novelty (Imp.)**, by the famous sire, Newton Crystal; she is the dam of Escana Model and Pride of Escana, and is in calf to Newton Grand Champion.

Brookhooks 11th (Imp.), a great breeder and milker, dam of Escana Champion, 1st at Toronto, 1914. She has beautiful bull calf at foot by Right Sort, full brother to Escana Champion.

Escana Missie, a great show senior yearling, the best of her age ever on our farm. Got by Right Sort, and in calf to Newton Grand Champion.

Favorite Missie, one of the best Marr Missies living, dam of Escana Missie, and forward in calf to Right Sort.

Red Missie, a Marr Missie with a show junior heifer calf at foot by the noted Gainford Marquis (Imp.), and she is safe in calf to Right Sort.

Escana Beauty 3rd, a great show yearling in top form. Got by Right Sort and out of Scotch Thistle 2nd (Imp.).

Watch the next issue for further particulars and send for catalogue.

Auctioneers { COL. CAREY M. JONES
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ontario

Parties attending the Watt-Gardhouse sale, June 28th, can make good train connection to Hamilton same evening.

Points to Consider When Purchasing a Railway Ticket.

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

A Chance for Those Going West.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific each Tuesday until October 30th, inclusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

Great Lakes Steamship Service.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will, commencing Friday, June 2nd, operate Great Lakes Steamship Express trains between Toronto and Port McNicoll on the following schedule, with first-class coach and parlor car running through without local stops.

Northbound

Leave Toronto 2.00 p.m., arrive Port McNicoll 5.15 p.m. each Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with the palatial C. P. R. Great Lake Steamships leaving Port McNicoll on above days at 5.45 p.m. for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Southbound

Leave Port McNicoll Mondays and Fridays, 8.30 a.m., arriving Toronto 11.45 a.m.

Great Lakes Service via Owen Sound is now in operation. Steamship "Manitoba" leaving Owen Sound at midnight each Thursday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Full particulars from any C. P. R. Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

BALED SHAVINGS

We have a few cars of baled shavings at 15c. per bale, f.o.b. Burlington, ready for immediate shipment. We advise farmers to take them in now, as they will not be available next winter. The NICHOLSON LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd. Burlington Ontario

sarcasm, the French army of occupation continued the work.

By artesian boring, the water-supply of a certain region of the desert was increased six-fold. Oases were replanted, until now the thickly clustering palm heads look in the distance like bright green disks inlaid in the yellow surface of the desert. The value of the palms has increased eight-fold. And not only has decay in this region been arrested but the native population, which is wholly confined to the oases, has more than doubled during the French occupation. Moreover, this larger population is living in far greater comfort and security than ever before—a fact due to the pacification of the nomad tribes.

When these results are considered, Europe must admit that the French cock has scratched in the sand to some purpose.

Current Events.

Fourteen per cent. of the male population of Australia are now in khaki.

Brazil has joined the Allies in the war against Germany.

During May Gen. Haig's army captured 3,412 prisoners.

The British hospital ship Dover Castle was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. All the patients and staff were saved with the exception of six men.

France has refused to permit French Socialists to attend the Peace Conference at Stockholm, Sweden.

Gabrielle d'Annunzio, the famous Italian poet and playwright is fighting with the Italian troops.

The chief feature of the war during the week has been the Italian offensive, where splendid work is being done on the Carso plateau. On the west front the fighting has been confined chiefly to aerial and artillery duels, but there are indications of renewed general activity along the Scarpe and in the vicinity of Arras.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* for the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from May 25th to June 1st:

"Helen," \$4; D. Johnston, Glanworth, Ont., 25 cents; Mrs. Geo. Morton, Cavan, Ont., \$4; Mrs. W. Reesor, R. 3, Stouffville, Ont., \$2; Mrs. W. Turner, Elmvale, Ont., \$2.50; Wm. Warren, R. 1, Longwood, Ont., \$1; A Well-wisher, Staffa, Ont., \$1.

For Byron Military Hospital: "Helen," \$1; Mrs. Geo. Morton, Cavan, Ont., \$1; Mrs. W. Reesor, R. 3, Stouffville, Ont., \$3; A Farmer, R. 2, Lanark, Ont., \$5; Mrs. W. Turner, Elmvale, Ont., \$2.50; Wm. Warren, R. 1, Longwood, Ont., \$2; James Ross, R. A. Holyrood, Ont., \$2; Mrs. Wm. McGregor, Desboro, Ont., \$1; Mrs. Arch. Wilson, R. 4, Owen Sound, Ont., \$5; Olive M. Wilson, R. 4, Owen Sound, \$2; "Toronto," ("Hope"), \$2; Mrs. W. B. Switzer, R. 1, Glanford, Ont., \$1; "Scotia," London, Ont., \$1.—The total received up to June 1st for Byron Military Hospital was \$447.60, leaving \$52.40 still to be made up.

Total amount previously acknowledged \$4,601.15

Total to June 1st \$4,644.40

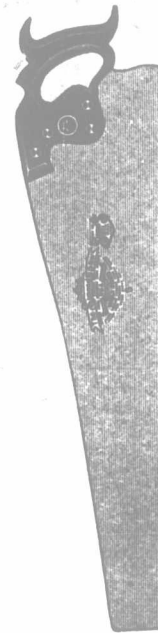
Kindly address contributions to *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, London, Ont.

A gentleman who had married his cook was giving a dinner party, and between the courses the good lady sat with her hands spread on the tablecloth.

Suddenly the buzz of conversation ceased, and in the silence that followed a young man on the right of his hostess said pleasantly:

"Awful pause!"
"Yes, they be," said the old-time cook, with heightened color; "and yours would be like them if you had done half my work."

Simonds Hand Saw No. 8



This is the Saw which cuts easy, saws fast, and stays sharp.

Don't buy inferior saws, but look for the "Simonds" name, as it is your guarantee.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LTD.

Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

Write for further particulars

Don't put your money into any piano until you have fully investigated the

Sherlock - Manning

20TH CENTURY PIANO—known as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write Dept. 18 for free catalogue "T".

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO. London, (No street address necessary) Canada

Cabbage Plants

In best Winter and Fall varieties as Danish Roundhead, Brunswick, Succession, etc., \$1.00 per 1,000 by express, 20c. per hundred prepaid, per parcel post.

HEROLD'S FARMS

Beamsville, Ont. Niagara District

FOR SALE—Odd Lots FENCING and Odd Size GATES

In the course of the year we find on our hands a large number of gates made wrong size by mistake, and also some sizes we do not now list.

We also, in the same way, accumulate a stock of odd-size rolls of fence, and special styles. The following is a partial list. We will mail a complete list to any fence or gate user applying.

Freight paid to Old Ontario stations on lots amounting to \$10.00 or over. For delivery in Quebec and Maritime Provinces add 10%.

Order by lot number. Better give second choice. Will divide lots when desired.

FENCING

The following 3 lots are excess amounts of fences made on special orders, are first class and perfect in every particular. All No. 9 gauge, with stays 22 inches apart. All in 40-rod rolls.

LOT 1.—300 rods, 8-bar, 32-inch hog fence, spacing 3-3-3-4-5-7-7 inches at 45c. per rod.

LOT 2.—350 rods, 7-bar, 44-inch, spaced 5-5-5-7-8-9-9 at 39c. per rod.

LOT 3.—280 rods, 11-bar, 57-inch, spaced 2-3-3-4-5-5-6-6-7-7-8-9 at 62c. per rod.

The following fences are first-class, but mostly in odd size rolls. These are all No. 9 gauge, stays 22 inches apart.

Lot	Rods	Wires	Height	Price Rod
4	29	5	37	\$0.30
6	40	6	48	.35
7	40	7	44	.39
8	65	7	48	.41
50	100	8	42	.47

Medium Weight Fence.

Lot	Rods	Wires	Height	Price Rod
14	30	5	36	\$0.26
15	29	6	42	.29
16	10	21	72	.75
51	200	8	40	.37

Second Grade.

Lot	Rods	Wires	Height	Price Rod
17	20	5	37	\$0.25
18	10	6	40	.29
20	80	7	44	.35
21	20	8	47	.39

LAWN FENCES

Remnants of from 20 to 50 feet. Not painted. Will paint white or green for 2c. foot additional.

Lot	Pagol Style.	Acme Style.	Climax Style.
31	30-inch, per foot, \$0.07	36-inch, per foot, \$0.10	36-inch, per foot, \$0.11
32	36- " " " " " "	42- " " " " " "	48- " " " " " "
33	42- " " " " " "	48- " " " " " "	
34	48- " " " " " "		
37		36-inch, per foot, \$0.10	36-inch, per foot, \$0.11
38		42- " " " " " "	48- " " " " " "
111		48- " " " " " "	
42		36-inch, per foot, \$0.11	48- " " " " " "
44		48- " " " " " "	

ACME POULTRY NETTING GATES

The following gates are first class, but are mostly odd size or odd style, or an overstock. The first dimension is the space between posts the gate will fill. The second is the height. Prices include hinges and latch. Can supply any two fitted as one double.

Lot	No. on hand	Length	Height	Style	Price each
53	2	2 ft. 6 in.	30	Page	\$1.50
56	2	1 ft. 6 in.	34	Climax	1.25
60	2	5 ft. 6 in.	36	Page	2.50
62	4	5 ft. 6 in.	36	Acme	2.50
64	2	5 ft. 6 in.	48	Page	3.25
67	2	6 ft. 4 in.	30	Acme	2.50
74	7	4 ft. 6 in.	57	Page	2.50
80	3	5 ft. 0 in.	36	Acme	2.50
81	3	4 ft. 6 in.	36	Acme	2.25
85	2	12 ft. 0 in.	36	Acme	4.50
89	15	4 ft. 6 in.	36	Page	2.50
90	3	4 ft. 0 in.	36	Page	2.50
92	2	4 ft. 6 in.	42	Page	2.50
97	13	7 ft. 0 in.	48	Page	3.50
98	2	8 ft. 0 in.	42	Page	3.00
100	3	11 ft. 0 in.	42	Page	4.75
102	17	6 ft. 0 in.	42	Page	2.50
103	3	8 ft. 0 in.	40	Acme	3.00
108	3	8 ft. 0 in.	36	Climax	3.00

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED,
Walkerville, Ontario

SEVENTY SHORTHORNS

AT AUCTION

Seventy Animals of Superior Merit and Breeding

A draft of 35 choice individuals from each of the herds of J. A. Watt, Elora, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston Selling at Salem Stock Farm, Elora, Ont.

Thursday, June 28th, 1917

45 Choice Cows and Heifers 20 Calves 5 Bulls
A Rare Lot in Scotch Pedigree and Attractive Individuality



Every animal catalogued for this event, which promises to be the greatest in Canada's Shorthorn History, is rich in blood of the greatest of Scotch families, including *Duthie, Anderson, Cruickshank* and *Marr* breeding. The offering is, without question, the most representative of *Missie, Lavender, Clipper, Matchless, Mina, Killeen Beauty, Clementina, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Gift* and *May Flower* tribes ever offered the Canadian public. These comprise of sons and daughters of the famous sire and champion, *Gainford Marquis Imp.*, and other such noted bulls as *Right Sort, Imp., Bandsman Commander, Oakland Star*, etc. A number of cows with calves at foot will again be safely bred to *Gainford Marquis*, while many of the heifers will be in calf to the service of his two-year-old son, *Marquis of Lancaster*, who will also be sold in this sale.

WATCH THESE COLUMNS NEXT WEEK FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS. A catalogue of this sale will interest every admirer of the Shorthorn breed. Kindly mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing. Address: J. A. WATT ELORA, ONT. OR J. M. GARDHOUSE WESTON, ONT.

Markets.

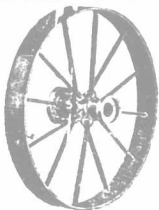
Continued from page 915.

have intervened. Sales were made to-day of May wheat as high as \$2.80 per bushel and July wheat at \$2.70 per bushel in the liquidation of old outstanding contracts. The Royal Wheat Commission and the mills are paying to-day for basis No. 1 Northern wheat \$2.77 for May delivery, \$2.71 for June delivery and \$2.65 for July delivery, with the spreads on the lower grades as agreed, namely: No. 2 Northern wheat 3c. per bushel discount under No. 1 Northern, No. 3 wheat 8c. per bushel discount; No. 4 wheat 20c. per bushel discount and No. 5 wheat 15c. per bushel discount. Other grades are very difficult to sell at the present time, as the buying is greatly restricted under present arrangements. Weather conditions have been excellent in Western Canada for a rapid completion of seeding operations. A decrease in the wheat acreage is expected both in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. No figures are as yet available on the Spring wheat acreage either in the United

We Buy Wool

WRITE US

Harris Abattoir Co., Limited
Strachan Ave., Toronto



DO YOU WANT TO SAVE ONE-QUARTER ON THE COST OF A SET OF STEEL WHEELS?

If so, send at once for our Illustrated Circular, Price List and Order Blank. Our Prices will advance in two weeks' time. Our wheels are made to fit any axle or skid. We quote price FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST STATION. A set of "COOKE" wheels will give your old wagon a new lease of life! The cost is small! Chart showing how to take required measurements sent free. Write to-day.

THE COOKE METAL WHEEL CO., 19 West Street, Orillia, Ontario

States or Canada. Primary receipts in the United States have been very fair and as a result the wheat visible there increased 937,000 bushels during the week. The world's wheat shipments this week were 9,129,000 bushels of which North America shipped 6,605,000 bushels. Broomhall advises that the arrivals of supplies in Europe are satisfactory and sufficient to enable present consumption to continue. Efforts are being made to build up a Reserve.

Oats.—The Chicago Board of Trade ruled that 73½c. per bushel was the settlement price between the buyers and sellers of May oats in that market. This prevented any further advance in oats, and since then the market has been rather weak with receipts here quite heavy. An excellent demand for cash oats is in evidence and higher prices are yet expected after the present run of receipts is over.

Barley.—May barley sold up to \$1.32 and 4 barley up to \$1.28 on active buying by exporters. The demand continues for this barley but at present limits available supplies appear to be equal to the demand.

Flax.—Flax has been weak. The maximum price of \$3.54½ was established in Duluth for May delivery, which has had the effect of preventing buyers from taking hold of any more seed. The same regulations apply to flax as to other grain. These regulations prohibit new trades being made on the buying side and purchases are limited only to cover existing sales. Eventually, crushers must be permitted to make new purchases and when this happens, flax will recover this loss.

Grain Prices Declining.

The following is the report from the Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Ltd., under date of May 25:

Wheat.—Improved crop conditions together with reports that enough grain is available for present requirements, if properly handled and distributed, has stopped the scramble for grain and grain products. These conditions are reflected in the cash wheat basis months. May registering a decline of eleven cents, July eleven cents, and October sixteen and three-quarter cents.

In the American markets cash wheat premiums have also dropped and buying of wheat by the Allied agents has ceased for the time being. American millers are experiencing a decrease in flour business, and are, therefore, only buying wheat to fill their actual immediate requirements. At present, wheat sellers are finding it necessary to solicit bids in order to move their stocks. Indications are that unless unforeseen conditions arise scrambling to buy wheat and wheat products will not occur again, as the Allied Governments are in a position to get all the grain and grain products they require, and a large number of consumers have purchased and stored enough flour to meet their requirements up and beyond the time when new crop, wheat, will be milled.

The report of crop conditions during the week in Argentina, on the Continent and Australia are good. From Argentine advice are to the effect that the acreage will be increased, and Government aid is being given to increase production. Wheat producing countries on the Continent are all increasing food producing acreages. The sum and substance of every crop report is that everything possible is being done to increase food supplies.

In Australia wheat stocks are large and shipments are becoming liberal. Special arrangements are being made to make an initial shipment of 3,000,000 bushels to Europe via the American Pacific Coast, then to the Atlantic seaboard to be exported. The estimated cost of Australian wheat at the Atlantic seaboard is \$2.39. Under present conditions the only thing necessary to build up grain reserves at terminal points here and abroad is an improvement of railway and ocean transportation facilities.

Oats.—Prices for the week registered declines. Export requirements are filled for the time being. The demand for oats for domestic consumption is also satisfied for the present. New business is only possible by discounting prices. Crop conditions in the United States are favorable and efforts are being made to produce large crops. Seven of the big oat producing States have increased the acreage by 2,500,000.

Barley.—This cereal followed the downward trend of other markets. The demand continues good and receipts are not burdensome.

Cond...
under th...
insertion...
figures fo...
counted...
order for...
Parties h...
for sale v...
advertisi...
for less t...
AT RE...
from...
White L...
Eggs \$1...
Ont...
BRONZ...
stock...
Hodge R...
BLACK...
Barred...
Indian R...
lett. Fos...
Ontario...
BRED...
horns...
months...
\$4.50 pe...
Hambur...
RINGL...
trap-n...
utility c...
guarant...
Caldham...
SNOW...
qualit...
hundred...
SELECT...
dotted...
R. R. 3...
2,000 B...
July 5...
per 50...
stock...
dotted...
dale Sto...
Rose-...
Alex. M...
Adver...
beading...
Situation...
TER...
Each in...
two wo...
Cash n...
advertis...
FOR SA...
in the...
eighty...
acres of...
ings, sc...
delivery...
from...
sixteen...
Ontario...
FOSTE...
six, g...
Childre...
WANT...
take...
sixteen...
Farmer...
"1...
" 3...
(Pa...
The...
all h...
rist's...
from...
loun...
in ur...
The...
A C...
were p...
"G...
have p...
one, S...
me, Y...
"M...
Dr. F...
get v...
Sing...
worse...
Chang...
Save I...
CHU...
CHIN...
MEMORIAL...
FULL...
McSHANE...
BALTIM...
Chicago O...
Ba...

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 advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

AT REDUCED PRICES - BABY CHICKS from pedigreed layers, money-making S.-C. White Leghorns, \$15 per hundred, or smaller lots. Eggs \$1 per setting. Bradley Linscott, Brantford, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS - \$4.00 PER 10, A1 stock. H. W. Thur, Elora, R.R. No. 1, Ont. Hedge Row Farm.

BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Hamburgs, Indian Runner Ducks, Eggs only. Free mating list. Fox terrier puppies. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ontario.

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS - Pullets have laid continuously since five months of age. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40; \$4.50 per 100. Addison H. Baird, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ontario.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS - PUREBRED, trap-nested, heavy winter layers, beauty and utility combined; setting \$1.50, 100% fertility guaranteed. Book order now. Particulars, F. Colham, Barriefield, Kingston, Ont.

"SNOWFLAKE" S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS; quality; quantity. Eggs, \$2.00 fifteen; \$6 per hundred. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

SELECTED PEN SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. S. H. Gunby, R. R. 3, Campbellville, Ont.

2,000 BABY CHICKS FOR JUNE AND EARLY July delivery; single-comb White Leghorns \$7.00 per 50, \$13.50 per 100; from choice bred-to-lay stock. Booked complete on Rocks and Wyandottes this season; safe arrival guaranteed. Smithdale Stock Farm, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds

Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per fifteen. Good winter layers and good color. Alex. McKinney R. R. 1, Erin, Ontario



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS - 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. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE - ONE OF THE CHOICEST FARMS in the county of Simcoe. One hundred and eighty acres, clay loam, all under cultivation, two acres of orchard, good water supply, good buildings, solid brick house, rural phone and mail delivery, one mile from Bradford, thirty-six miles from Toronto on macadamized road. Price sixteen thousand dollars. Apply Box 277, Barrie, Ontario.

FOSTER HOMES WANTED FOR BOY OF six, girl of seven and boy of nine years. Apply Children's Aid Society, St. Thomas, Ont.

WANTED - FARM HELP TO WORK AND take shares on a farm in the West, age about sixteen. A good home found. Apply Box 4, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

"1900" Gravity Washer. Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars. "1900" WASHER COMPANY 357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT. (Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

Phonola. The tone-control pipes of the Phonola absorb all harsh, irritating sounds and present the artist's fancy to the ear sweet and full. Priced from \$15 to \$250. Write to-day for free catalogue and name of local dealer. Agents wanted in unrepresented territory. The Pollock Mfg. Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

A Chinaman was once asked if there were good doctors in China. "Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great; safe life, to me." "You don't say so! How is that?" "Me velly bad," he said. "Me calle Dr. Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me calle Dr. San Sing. Give more medicine. Me glow worse - go die. Blimey calle Dr. Hang Chang. He got no time; no come. Save life."

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED MCHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO. BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Chicago Office: 154 W. Randolph St. Established 1856

Value of Manure From Twenty-Four Steers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The manure from twenty-four steers averaging in weight close to 1,000 pounds each and running loose in two box stalls at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., covering a period of 120 days, or four months, weighed 112 tons, 640 pounds. The average for each day was 1,872 pounds or 78 pounds per steer. Straw bedding amounting to 10 pounds per steer per day was used, and all liquids as well as the solids were saved.

Chemists tell us that this fresh manure from fairly well-fed steers contains in each ton 7 1/4 pounds nitrogen, 3 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 9 pounds of potash. When buying commercial fertilizer we pay 25 cents per pound for nitrogen, and 7 to 8 cents for phosphoric acid. Potash cannot be bought at any price, but in order to get at a fair valuation for the manure we should allow at least 5 cents per pound, the price of potash before the war.

A ton of the above manure at these prices would, therefore, have a value of \$2.63.

At the valuation of \$2.63 per ton, 112 tons, 640 pounds would be worth \$295.40, or \$12.31 per steer, a little over \$3.00 per steer per month. Considering that potash will each year become a greater factor in economical agricultural production, the value is even greater than that given above.

Nothing has been allowed in the above calculation for the value of the humus. It is estimated that the humus value of manures is 50 to 100 per cent. of the value of the chemical ingredients, depending upon the soil on which the manure is used and the manner of application.

It is a well-known fact that half of the total value of the excrement from live stock is in the urine. If the liquid part is allowed to drain away through holes in the stable floor, or otherwise, over one-half of the value of the manure will be lost, therefore, every effort should be made to conserve all the excrement voided by animals.

The water retained after twenty-four hours by 100 pounds of material used for absorbents in the stable is estimated to be as follows:

Wheat straw, 220 pounds; oat straw, 285 pounds; well-dried peat, 600 pounds; dry sawdust, 435 pounds; dried leaves, 162 pounds.—Experimental Farms Note.

Holstein Herd Books.

Volume 20, of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book is off the press. Through the courtesy of the Secretary, W. A. Clemons, a copy has been received at this office. It is a large, neatly-bound volume, containing the names and addresses of the members of the Association, the constitution and by-laws, also the minutes and proceedings of the annual meeting held in February last. The Herd Book contains the names of bulls numbering from 25626 to 29550, and cows numbering from 30001 to 46100.

Growth Rapid in The West.

The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa reported May 21 that which shows that 95 per cent. of the wheat seeding in Saskatchewan was finished and that about 20 per cent. of oats and flax have been sown. The reports also state that growth is very rapid, and that conditions are ideal for germination.

Attractive Dining Car Service.

Probably nothing helps more to make a railway journey really enjoyable than a visit to the "Dining Car," especially if it be a Canadian Pacific Dining Car, where the passenger is assured of the highest form of efficiency in the culinary art, the choicest provisions that the market affords prepared on the scientific principle known as "Dietetic Blending."

Your favorite dish, as you like it, may be enjoyed at reasonable cost, amidst ideal surroundings, while travelling on the Canadian Pacific.

Your Chance - The West is Calling.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific each Tuesday until October 30th, in each Tuesday from any Canadian clusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.—Adv.



Back Up The Boys Who Are Fighting For You!

Work and save as earnestly and wholeheartedly as they are fighting in France!

Work at something that helps directly toward winning the war! Save, and lend your savings to the nation, to finance the struggle and furnish everything needed to the men in the firing line.

For every \$21.50 you lend the nation now, you will get back \$25 at the end of three years—an interest return of over 5%. Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100 and may be purchased at \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

"Save for the men who are saving Canada."

The National Service Board of Canada.

R. B. BENNETT, Director General.

C. W. PETERSON, Secretary.

26

Economy in Buying Home Furnishings

If you intend buying furniture or other home things and wish to make the most of your money, write for our large photo-illustrated

Catalogue No. 7

Hundreds of illustrations of the newest and best selected things. The splendid upholstered rocker here is an example. All priced freight free to any station in Ontario, Quebec or Eastern Provinces.



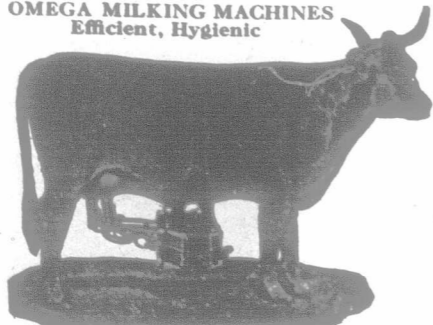
ADAMS Furniture Co., Ltd. TORONTO \$12.75

"METALLIC" CEILING

and wall plates make very handsome, easily-cleaned, fire-retarding interiors. Splendid for home, church, school, etc. Fix up one room and see how you like it. Get prices and illustrations from

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited, - Manufacturers, Toronto

OMEGA MILKING MACHINES
Efficient, Hygienic



The pail and teat cups are suspended from the cow's back. The teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up manure or straw. The Omega has no rubber tubes. The Omega milks as fast and as clean as is possible by hand. Leading dairymen in Canada, U. S. A., and Europe are using the Omega. It's a perfect milker. WRITE TO-DAY for free booklet describing the special features of the Omega. C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's Ontario

BUTTER AND EGGS
Are in Great Demand

Get our prices. We furnish crates on application, and pay express charges.

There are a few tons of high-grade Cotton Seed Meal offering at present.

Give us a trial order for groceries, root seeds, buggies, wagons, implements, oats, and all mill feeds. Prices given on application.

United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Limited

Corner King and Francis Streets
Toronto



THRESHERMEN
Read This!

Best 2-inch wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-, 20-, and 25-ft. lengths. Our price, 37c. per ft.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue "Engineer's Bargains" Also General Supplies for Farmers

Windsor Supply Co. Windsor, Ont.

Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best



Every farm should have an **AYRSHIRE** The Cow for Profit

WRITE Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association W. F. STEPHEN, SECRETARY-TREASURER HUNTINGDON, QUE.

"GROCERIES WHOLESALE"

Club Your Neighbors Together and Save Money We buy high-grade eggs from large producers. State how many you can ship tri-weekly, by express. Write for Price List, stating what lines you are interested in. CANADA GROCERY CO., 32 Front Street W., Toronto, Ontario

Post Holes Cost Money

You can save this labor and expense by using Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts. Write for prices

Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co. Limited Woodstock, Ont.

BABCOCK & SONS

ESTAB. 1877. Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Master of Patent Laws. Book, full information, free. 99 St. James St., Montreal. Branches at Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs procured in all countries. Special attention given to Patent Litigation. Paraphlet sent free on application. RIDOUT & MAYBEE, Crown Life Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

PATENTS AND LEGAL PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENTS, Solicitors. The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities. Send for free booklet.

Gossip.

The Watt-Gardhouse Sale.

The Watt-Gardhouse Shorthorn sale at Elora, Ontario, has been arranged to take place on June 28. This will comprise a wonderful offering of Scotch breeding, and sons and daughters of the champion and sire of champions, Gainford Marquis. No admirer of the Shorthorn can afford to remain away from this sale. See the advertisement in this issue and watch these columns for further announcements. A catalogue is yours for the asking.

The Escana Shorthorn Sale.

A splendid Shorthorn selection from the Escana herd of Mitchell Bros., Burlington, will be offered to the public on June 29. The noted sire, Right Sort, has been doing splendid service in this herd as the awards at the Canadian National, Toronto for the last three years will reveal. Buyers now have an opportunity to purchase some of this blood as well as that from the best herds in Britain which has been added to the Escana herd. See the advertisement in this issue and write for a catalogue.

Recent Sales from a Shorthorn Herd.

In a recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," A. G. Farrow, of Oakville, writes: "Among the recent sales of Shorthorns I have made are the following: The imported bull, Proud Victor, a grandson of Proud Emblem, with three other Duthie bulls following on tops, to R. J. Sanderson, Fordwich, Ontario; an imported bull, sired by Lord Advocate, to Bagshaw Bros., Uxbridge, Ontario, and an imported Kilblean Beauty cow and heifer calf to Cecil Philip, Nestleton, Ontario. Seven good, Scotch-bred heifers were taken by William Grieve, Oakville, Ontario; two imported heifers go to Ohio; three imported cows with calves at foot go to Iowa, two imported cows with calves at foot go to Illinois, and one imported cow with calf goes to South Dakota. Considering the fact that I am a new man in the business and have not advertised any outside of your paper, I think considerable credit is due "The Farmer's Advocate"."

A Superior Holstein Sale.

From a catalogue you can learn some things regarding the class of stock offered by the Ontario Sale and Pedigree Co., at their Holstein sale at Oakville on June 20. They do not have to sell in this way, for the demand now exceeds the supply, but they desire to establish an annual vendue whereby high-quality Holsteins can be presented to the breeders at large and the general public can be educated to a greater appreciation of breeding, merit and quality in their favorite breed of cattle. It has required courage on the part of those interested to make this move but they look for the support of Holstein breeders, as it affords such an excellent opportunity to obtain material on which to establish new herds or improve those already in existence. The men behind this thing are all breeders, whose enviable reputations they will not endanger in the initial sale, therefore the buying public can well look upon the event favorably and purchase with confidence. The cows offered have records which declare their value and they have been bred to famous sires. There can be no speculation connected with such a purchase for a cow with a record and carrying the service of a well-known proven bull is as safe a buy as well-drained, fertile farm land which is about as stable a commodity as was ever bought and sold. The members of the Ontario Sale and Pedigree Co. are determined to make this an annual event where superior Holsteins will be bought and sold. The value of the institution to you will depend upon what use you make of it. See the advertisement in this issue and procure a catalogue.

Sale Dates.

June 14.—New England Ayrshire Club Consignment Sale, Springfield, Mass.; Ayrshires.

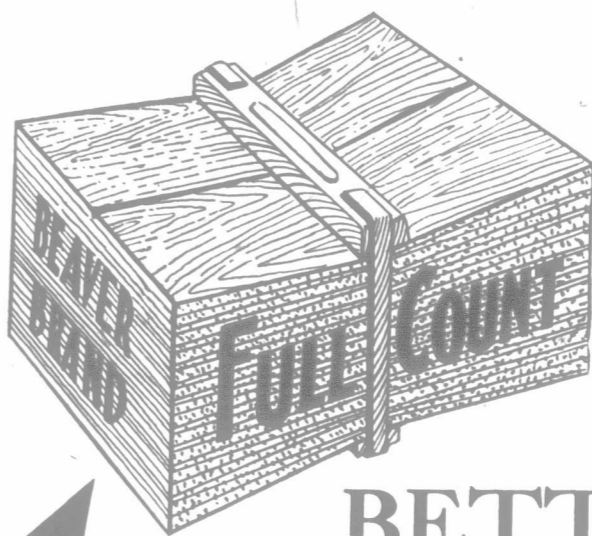
June 14.—W. A. McElroy, Chesterville, Ont.; Holsteins.

June 20.—Ontario Sale and Pedigree Co., Oakville, Ont.; Holsteins.

June 21.—John Thornton & Co., Wrest Park, Amptill, Bedfordshire, England; Shorthorns.

June 28.—J. M. Gardhouse and J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; Shorthorns.

June 29.—Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.; Shorthorns.



BETTER BARNs

make better farms

You can't put everything in the bank. Your income is in your crops—your capital is in your stock and machinery. Why not give them a shelter that's storm and weather proof. If you are planning to build or fix a barn, specify the best roofing. Specify White Cedar Shingles and you will have a roof that will last your day and longer. Get the kind that defy the storm, that stay on the job when the tornado has gone.

BEAVER BRAND WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES

The Boston Transcript says; August, 1916:

The wooden shingle again demonstrated its great superiority over other forms of roof covering in the recent heavy rain and wind storms in the southeastern cities. In the vicinity of Birmingham and through the east and south parts of the State the rainfall approached twelve inches in sixty hours, soaking all kinds of composition roofs, so that the wind rolled them up. The wooden shingles were not loosened by the wind, as were those of other types. Much of the property damage was caused by water destroying the contents of buildings, and in most cases the water entered because of defective roofing.



Burroughes' Great Mail-Order Offer

\$17.94 For solid, Fumed Oak Living-Room or Den Set. \$3 Down \$1 Weekly

Exactly as illustrated. Articles may be had separately at prices shown. \$1 down, \$1 weekly. This 3-piece set is worth several dollars more than the special price above quoted.

Send for free 1917 Furniture Catalogue. Easy terms for all.

BURROUGHES' QUEEN ST., TORONTO

Late Season in Cumberland Co., N. S.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

April was dry and cold and there was considerable frost in the ground as late as May 10. A little seeding was done on dry land about that date, and then heavy rains came and very little has been done since. A few days last week were not quite so bad, and on Saturday, May 19, some sowing was done though the land was not in really fit condition.

Several meetings urging greater production have been held in this country and they have been fairly well attended, and our farmers are fully alive to the grave responsibilities that confront the nation and indeed the world, and are anxious to do all in their power to supply food for man and beast; but the rains hold us up completely.

A good many potatoes have been exported from this country and now there is a shortage for seed, and potatoes will likely be imported from New Brunswick and sold at more than double the price that has been paid to our farmers. It is getting late for sowing wheat, and there is a keen demand for and an evident shortage of barley and buckwheat.

Grass and clover appear to have come through the winter fairly well, and at present there is a good prospect for a hay crop. There is abundance of hay in the country, and although pasture will be late (a week or more) there will be no shortage of fodder. The great difficulty which confronts feeders and dairymen is the scarcity and high cost of grain and millfeeds, and even though prices of live stock products are out of sight it is almost out of the question to feed as we would like to. Live stock is generally in fairly good condition even though grain has been scarce, probably because we had plenty of well-cured hay.

Boards of Trade and other organizations are doing their best to establish labor bureaus and to get man power for the farms, but the farmers' sons who have gone into the army cannot be replaced by any amount of unskilled labor, even if the town people would respond ever so willingly to the appeals.

C. H. BLACK.

Cumberland Co., N.S.

Summer School at Guelph.

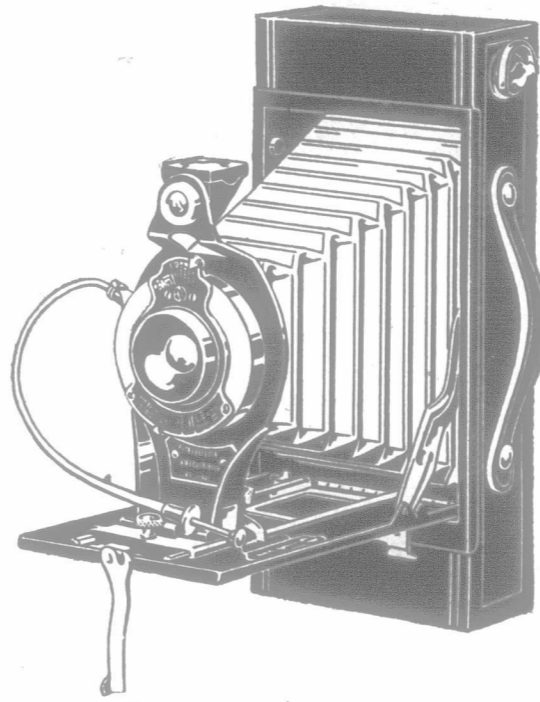
The Ontario Agricultural College announces that it has now completed the program for its Third Annual Summer School for Rural Leadership. This year the dates are Monday, July 23rd to Saturday, August 4th, inclusive. The program is stronger than ever. Its leading feature is a course of ten lectures on the Rural School as a Community Building Institution. These lectures will be given by H. W. Foght, Specialist in Rural School Practice, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C. There is probably no one who knows more about the subject than Mr. Foght, who has written on "The Danish Elementary Schools," "Danish Folk High Schools," "The American Rural School," besides many others. Then there are courses on Community Leadership, Rural Church Problems, Field Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Economics, Co-operation, Vegetable Gardening, Home Beautification, a special series of lectures for women, etc. This year there will be a larger attendance of clergymen than ever before. An effort will be made to link them together to promote the formation of a Country Church Movement in Ontario. No other organization at the present time has such an opportunity to lead in the upbuilding of the rural community and the community spirit, as the rural church. Will the church make use of its opportunity? If it does not do so now—in ten years it will be too late. Other organizations are coming into the field which will make it increasingly difficult to stamp the ideals of the church on community life. Now is the time—at Guelph is afforded the opportunity. At the same time it is a splendid holiday. If you are interested in securing further information, write to Dr. G. C. Creelman, President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

M A D E I N C A N A D A

It makes good because
it makes good pictures

2C Folding Autographic Brownie

Price, \$9.00



A camera built in the Kodak factories by Kodak workmen; made to conform to the requirements of results.

A camera in which is incorporated the autographic feature making it possible to date and title each negative at the instant it is made.

A camera of a size and shape to fit the pocket, easily, making pictures 2 7/8 by 4 7/8 inches, a size and shape to fit the view.

A camera neat in appearance, simple in operation that will make good pictures for anyone.

DETAILS

Capacity, 10 exposures without reloading. Size of camera, 1 3/4 by 3 3/4 by 8 1/4 inches. Weight, 25 ounces. Lens, meniscus achromatic, 4 3/4-inch focus. Shutter, Kodak Ball Bearing, equipped with Kodak Autotime Scale. Reversible finder, two tripod sockets, automatic focusing lock, black leather bellows.



CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CAN.

VIKING

Price from \$26.70 up

Cream Separators of Quality

Comparison tells the Story

WHEN you buy a Viking Cream Separator you get more for your money. More in capacity, quality, workmanship, endurance, economy and skimming ability. One man says his 300-lb. Viking gives him 1 1/2 lbs. of butter more a week and that it skims closer by a good deal than the \$75 separator he used to have.

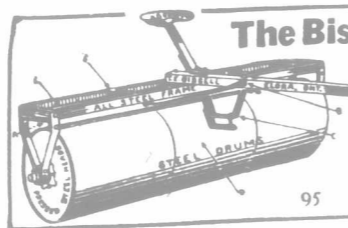
A "cheap" mail-order machine, capacity 300 lbs., costs say \$60; it lasts probably two years. Your cost, \$30 a year. One of the high-priced, "standard" separators, capacity 450 lbs., costs \$100. If it lasts you ten years, costs \$10 a year. A Viking Cream Separator, Size C, capacity 600 lbs., costs \$71.15. Greater capacity for less money; lasts at least ten years. Costs only \$7.15 a year.

Thousands of farmers and farmers' wives are praising the Viking. Get our catalogue free for the asking. See your dealer or write direct.

Large stocks of machines and spare parts at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, duty and war tax paid.

Western Canada Representatives JOHN WATSON MFG. CO., Winnipeg, Man. BERT CONWAY, Regina, Sask.

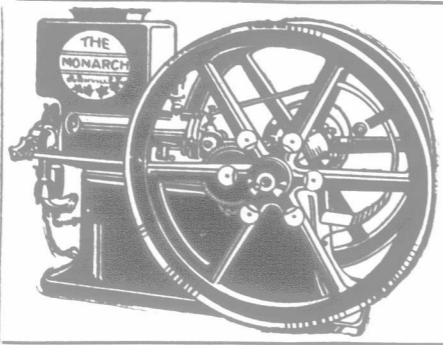
SWEDISH SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4 515 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



The Bissell Steel Roller has a rigid steel frame—no wood whatever. Large roller bearings and strong 2" axles insure durability and great strength. The Bissell is a 3-drum Roller of good weight, built to stand hard usage and give great service. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

FABRIKOID

The Famous Leather Substitute
When selecting upholstery for your home or car, inspect Du Pont Fabrikoid—and "Raynite" for automobile tops.



Choose Your Engine as You Would Your Friends

Wearing Quality as well as Appearance

A few dollars saved on first cost looks very small when compared to valuable time lost because of an unreliable power plant.

The MONARCH Reliable and Economical

because of having in its construction all the features absolutely necessary to accomplish this result.

It will prove a friend indeed to those whose profits are being consumed because of unreliable power.

Our leaflet explains the many desirable features of the engine. Free for asking.

CANADIAN ENGINES, Limited
Dunnville, Ontario



For Your Husband

"My wife always buys me Deacon Shirts" said a farmer the other day. They are both well satisfied. The farmer is sure of a good fit, with plenty of room for arm freedom. The wife is proud of the neat appearance and the freedom from mending and patching, and the eternal sewing on of buttons. The wear is the e.

All good dealers sell Deacon Shirts.

Deacon Shirt Company
BELLEVILLE, CANADA 11

Better Be Sure Than Sorry
Your profits depend upon the health of your flock.

Pratt's POULTRY REGULATOR

Regulates the Mood, bowels and digestive organs. Keeps fowls active and makes them lay more eggs. Prevents disease.



Write for FREE Book, "Poultry Wrinkles."

PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Limited
68 J. Claremont St.
TORONTO

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone Spavin, Side Bone, Kingbone, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bone, does not hurt the hair, does not lose the animal's strength.



Write for FREE Book, "Poultry Wrinkles."

UNKO 2.11
The noted trotting stallion, sire of Vanko, 20004, and twelve others, is now owned by

P. J. KEARNS,
607 7. Con. 2, Aldborough, Wardsville P. O., R. R. 1

TAMWORTHS

Plan to visit the Tamworths at the Ontario Agricultural Exhibition, Toronto, 1914. Write R. A. Stuart, Southorn Farm, Goma, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous

False Pretenses.

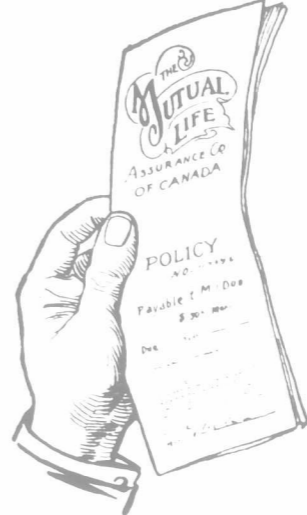
- 1. If a person gets goods under false pretense is it a criminal act?
 - 2. If so, does the crown prosecute?
 - 3. What is the penalty?
- Ontario. R. O. C.
Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Yes, or at least may do so.
3. Three years' imprisonment.

Gossip.

The McElroy Sale.

The McElroy sale of Holsteins at Hill-side Farm, Chesterville, Ont., on Thursday June 14th, promises to be an event worthy of interest to every Canadian Holstein breeder, it matters little whether he lives in British Columbia or the home province of Ontario. Six cows that have produced from 20,000 to 23,000 lbs. of milk in one year under semi-official test have perhaps never before been led into any one sale ring, either in the United States or in Canada. Then again, these have all been regular breeders; their offspring in the herd make up over half of the total number of females to be sold. These, as well as their dams, all go in to make up an offering of 40 females and 10 bulls, which comprise the entire Hill-side herd. Before giving a summary of the higher record cows, it might be well to mention that eight of the ten bulls advertised are by the present herd sire, De Kol Mutual Count (who will also be sold). His dam is Countess Mutual De Kol, a 20,697-lb. R. O. P. three-year-old, which gives these youngsters about as much 20,000-lb. breeding as the breed has so far produced. They are, of course, not all from 20,000-lb. cows. Rosa Bonerges with 21,980 lbs. of milk and 953.75 lbs. of butter, the second highest official record cow to be sold, has a three months' bull, and is a grand, good cow with strong show conformation. She also has a three-year-old daughter in the offering. Rosebud Maid is the third highest, with 21,190 lbs. of milk and 905 lbs. of butter, and has a four-months' bull; and a show calf he is. Then last but not least there is a ten-months' bull from Lily De Kol of Lucknow, the highest R. O. P. cow in the herd, and perhaps the first semi-official 22,000-lb. cow to come out in a Canadian public sale ring. In exact figures her record is 22,189 lbs. of milk and 1,051.25 lbs. of butter for the year. Besides the ten-months' bull she will have three daughters selling, the oldest being five and the youngest two years. Still another R. O. P. matron that has overstepped the 20,000 lbs. is Huckleberry Invader with 20,382 lbs. of milk and 850 lbs. of butter, while Sadie Teak De Kol reached the 23,000-lb. mark but was too late in freshening to qualify. She is, however, one of Canada's best long-distance producers, and has four daughters in the sale. Rachel's Nellie has only 16,355 lbs. for the year, but has a twelve-months' bull selling and will again be fresh around June 8th. These are a few of the best record cows that have furnished their yearly work in this and other years, but the reputation of the sale promises to be the more so when Queen Hortense of Hill-side, who is still running in the R. O. P. for two year old form, and has every prospect of being the Canadian champion by a wide margin. Her record is being made after finishing Mr. McElroy with 23,000 lbs. of milk and 1,000 lbs. of butter, both of which are to be sold. For further particulars write W. A. McElroy, Hill-side Farm, Chesterville, Ont., for illustrated catalogue, and plan now to go and see the value Canadian breeders will place on this 20,000-lb. blooded June 14th. Chesterville is on the C. P. R. Montreal and Toronto main line a few miles east of Smith's Falls.

A Double Protection Policy



THERE are hundreds of good plans of life insurance on the market, each one of which is suitable for a certain class of buyers.

There are life policies with premiums payable by the assured throughout his lifetime. There are also limited payment life policies with payments ceasing after a specified number of years.

Then there are endowment policies payable to the assured himself in a specified number of years or to his family should he die during the term. There are also limited-payment, long-term endowments.

Under the last mentioned class the amount of the policy is payable to the assured upon his arrival at a certain age, say 60—and payment is made to his family in the event of prior death.

This is a policy that protects the household while protection is most needed and which reverts to the assured should he attain an advanced age, and in his turn require the protection.

This is the most practical, the most sensible policy available to-day. It protects the family while they are helpless, and protects the assured should he attain the age of helplessness.

Write for rates applicable to your age and for booklet entitled "Endowment Policies."

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

514

Better Ensilage at less Cost with

The TORONTO Silo



The comparatively low cost of wood staves—the quickness and ease of erection—and the extra capacity afforded by the new HIP-ROOF—make the TORONTO Economy Silo less expensive per ton of silage than any other standard type. Being absolutely air-tight, even to the doors, and having no tendency to draw the frost, it makes better ensilage than silos costing far more. Write for Booklet explaining its advantages. 14

The TORONTO WINDMILL

Pumps with Every Wind that Blows



For over thirty years our Windmills have been noted for their wonderful work in light winds. Troughs or water systems don't run dry when supplied by TORONTO Windmills. With this light-wind ability we have combined sturdy strength and self-regulating features that enable Toronto Windmills to stand up to the fiercest gales, and to stop and start themselves when water is needed.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet telling all about them. 15

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited
Dept. "F"
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

OUR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

arrived at our barns late in November. A number of them since have been prominent winners at both Guelph and Ottawa. But we have others (both stallions and mares) that were never out, the majority of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables. Come and see them. We like to show them. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ontario

Clydesdale Horses-Holstein Cattle-Yorkshire Hogs
We always have some choice young breeding stock to offer.

Post Office—Malton Nearest Station—Cooksville, C. P. R.

Bell Telephone HILLSDALE FARM Farm, 3 1/4 miles east of Ottawa.
B. ROTHWELL

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES
Write me for prices on champion mares. R. R. No. 1, OTTAWA, ONT.

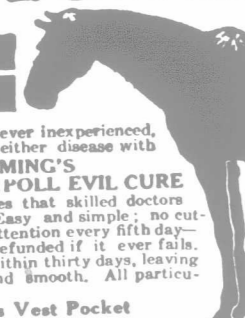
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. If send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula
and
Poll
Evil



Any person, however inexperienced,
 can readily cure either disease with
FLEMING'S
FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE
 —even had old cases that skilled doctors
 have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cut-
 ting; just a little attention every fifth day—
 and your money refunded if it ever fails.
 Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving
 the horse sound and smooth. All particu-
 lars given in
Fleming's Vest Pocket
Veterinary Advisor
 Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages,
 covering more than a hundred veterinary
 subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illus-
 trated.
 75 Fleming Bros. Chemists
 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

MORE HORSE-POWER
 if your teams are equipped with



These pads prevent **Sore Shoulders** and cure
Gall Sores. Your dealer will supply you, or
 write **BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Ltd.**,
 793 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

LIVINGSTON BRAND
 The purest and best.
OIL CAKE MEAL
THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.
 Manufacturers, Baden, Ont.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
 Angus—Southdowns—Collies
SPECIAL this month:
CHOICE BULLS
ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

BROWN SWISS
 Learn the merits of the Brown Swiss. Get
 acquainted and become a breeder of these
 cattle. For information, write to
RALPH H. LIBBY,
 Sec. of Canadian Brown Swiss Association
 Stanstead, Quebec

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (LATE
 HICKMAN & SCRUBY), COURT LODGE, EGERTON,
 KENT, ENGLAND, exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK
 of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses,
 best and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field
 sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on
 application. All enquiries answered with pleasure.
 Now 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.

Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen-Angus
 At special prices. Six young bulls sired by
Victor of Glencairn. All are of service-
 able age, and show individuals.
PETER A. THOMSON, Hillsburg, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Lame Cows.
 Two cows had parturient red water
 after calving. I treated them and they
 recovered from the trouble, but both soon
 went lame in their hind legs. Now one
 is lame in three legs. The legs from the
 pastern joints to the feet are raw and pus
 is escaping, I am afraid the hoofs will
 drop off. They do not eat much nor
 give much milk. During the winter
 they chewed bones, wood etc. I was
 told to give them phosphate of lime but
 did not know where to get it.

J. G. J.
 Ans.—The symptoms indicate severe
 cases of foul in the feet, or ergotism. It
 is not likely to be the latter unless they
 have been fed on ergotized grain. Clean
 thoroughly between the clouts, keep in
 thoroughly dry, clean quarters. Apply
 poultices of warm linseed meal until the
 acute soreness disappears. Then dress
 three times daily with 1 part carbolic
 acid to 30 parts sweet oil. To increase
 appetite give a tablespoonful three times
 daily of equal parts of powdered sulphate
 of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica.
 Phosphate of lime can be got from any
 druggist.

Miscellaneous.

Hired Man Leaves.
 A hires with B for 1 year and was to
 receive \$90 for the year. If A left the
 place on Sundays or any time B was
 always finding fault, so at the end of
 six months A leaves without saying
 anything to B about his intentions.
 When A went for his clothes and asked
 for the balance of his wages, some \$18.00,
 B declares he will not pay it. Can A
 collect these wages?
 T. B.

Ans.—If A hired for the stated sum
 of \$90 for one year, and no further
 details entered into the agreement he
 would have to prove just cause and
 provocation for terminating the contract.
 From the statement of the case we are
 doubtful whether he could do so. A
 full list of details and circumstances
 would have to be given in order to be
 sure.

Drainage—Deed of Road.

1. A, B, C and D opened up a creek
 according to an award, and it was the
 duty of each party to maintain a certain
 part of the creek, as it is a natural water
 course. The water from C's lot crosses
 the line on E, whose farm borders C's,
 and runs inside of the line for about 75
 yards, then crosses back on C. E allows
 C to drain along this line as the old course
 cuts up his field. C makes the outlet
 from the end of E's lot into the award
 ditch, which C helped to construct and
 maintain. Now D's part of the ditch is
 blocked and the water backs up on C's
 land; C notifies D but the latter refuses
 to do his share, claiming that the water
 which C drains into the ditch comes off
 E's farm. The township has no engineer;
 what steps must C take to have the ditch
 opened? Who is responsible for damage
 opened? Who is responsible for damage
 opened? Is it water from E's or C's farm which
 the latter drains into the ditch?

2. A and B give C a road along the
 line fence. The council pass a by-law
 establishing the road; deeds are drawn
 up and signed. The amount fixed by law
 to make a document legal is one dollar.
 A and B were never paid the dollar; there-
 fore, is the road legal?
 H. W.

Ans.—1. There are questions of fact
 as well as of law involved, and the in-
 formation given respecting same is in-
 sufficient for purposes of answer. C
 should see a solicitor personally, hand
 him a copy of the award for perusal, make
 him familiar with the whole situation, and
 be advised by him as to the course he
 ought to take.

2. Yes, the dollar is a merely nominal
 consideration; and, moreover, A and B
 probably by receipt clause, such as is
 usually contained in a deed of conveyance,
 acknowledged having received the money
 even although it was not actually paid
 them.

FREE!

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE

"My Book is worn out—send me another"

From all over Canada requests have come from farmers for a second copy of this most useful of all farm books. Over 100,000 farmers have discovered by reading it, how they can greatly increase the value of their farms with but little cash outlay. It has shown them how to turn the idle hours of winter to immediate profit. In the new edition of the book—just published—there are 90 pages of practical suggestions. Write for your copy—it will be sent to you free and without placing you under any obligation whatever.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
 30 Herald Building, MONTREAL

If you are interested specially in any particular subject, mark an "X" opposite that subject in the coupon below.

Specify what you want information about—	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARN
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGH AND TANKS	ROADS
"What the farmer can do with concrete"	

WOODLANDS BROWN SWISS AND PONIES
 We have no Clydes, left for sale. Our special offering is Brown Swiss bulls out of high-testing and big producing dams. Strictly high-class. Also Shetland and Welsh ponies.
R. BALLAGH & SON, GUELPH, ONTARIO

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS
 We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age. Cruickshanks, 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.**

BURNFOOT STOCK FARM
 Breeders of high-record, dual purpose Shorthorns. We are now offering a fine red bull, calved Sept. 1, 1916. Sire, Burnfoot Chieftain, whose dam has an official record of 13,535 lbs. milk and 540 lbs. fat. Also a nice 12-month-old bull by same sire. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see our herd. Farm one mile north of Caledonia. **S. A. MOORE, Proprietor, Caledonia, Ontario**

OAKLAND--50 SHORTHORNS
 A herd of breeders, feeders, and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 12 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.
JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ontario

Imported Shorthorns
 Cows and heifers in calf, or with calf at foot. Yearling bulls and bull calves. One of the best importations of the year. You will be surprised when you see them.
Will. A. Dryden, Maple Shade Brooklin, Ont. Farm

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORN OFFERING
 Imported and Canadian-bred. More bulls to select from than any herd in Ontario, all of serviceable age; also a large number of females, which are bred right and priced right. All the stock for sale.
JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS
 of such popular strains as Minus, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc.
 Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS
 Thirty-five imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland; also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write, or call and see us.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ontario

SALEM SHORTHORNS
 Nothing for sale at present. Annual sale June 28th.
J. A. WATT, Tel. 101, Elora, Ont.

Good For Man And Beast



Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been refined for human use. Its penetrating power quickly relieves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

T. J. Smith, Spencedale, Ont., says: "Have used Kendall's for many years in my stable and house and it never has failed us yet."

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For Horses—And Refined for Man.

—has been used by horse-men, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone and the many other hurts that come to horses.

ONION LAKE, Sask., April 22nd, 1915.

"Kendall's Spavin Cure is about the best all-round liniment for both man and beast that I know."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's.

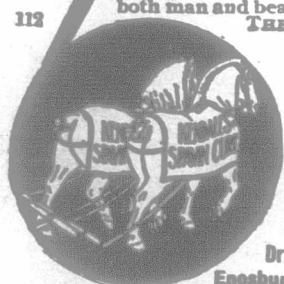
For horses \$1. bottle—6 for \$5.

Refined for man 50c.—6 for \$2.50.

Treatise on the Horse free from druggist or write to

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO.

Enochburg Falls, Vt. U.S.A.



MAPLELEAF OIL CAKE MEAL

Made by the old process, and guaranteed absolutely pure and unadulterated. A good food for all livestock.

Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo-Hydrates.

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LTD.
TORONTO—MONTREAL

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Write for booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD WEST TORONTO

Mardella Shorthorns

Bulls, females, sires, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. The Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter fat—at the head.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

"MAPLELEAF FARM"

Shorthorns; Shropshires; both sexes. Mail orders satisfactorily filled.

J. BAKER, R.R. 1, HAMPTON, ONT.

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.

Plaster Hill Herd

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns. Just one bull left, 12 months old; a choice one; good milking strain. Can spare a few cows and heifers. F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 3. Long-distance telephone.

Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Present offering—three bulls from 10 to 12 months. Nice, straight, smooth fellows. Prices easy. Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ontario

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, and Distempers, etc. send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Beekeepers' Association.

Is there a Beekeepers' Association having members scattered over Western Ontario? Can any experienced beekeeper become a member? Is there any examination to pass? Where can I get information on the subject?

J. K.

Ans.—Many of the counties have their local beekeepers' associations which are affiliated with the Provincial Association. No examination is required to become a member, but a small fee is charged. For full information write Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. C., Guelph.

Eczema.

What treatment do you advise giving a young mare that has pimples all over her back and part way down her sides? I have been giving her powders, but they do not seem to give her relief.

G. B. F.

Ans.—These pimples may be caused from overheating of the blood, or be due to a skin disease known as eczema. If not in foal purge with 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week; dress the parts twice daily with a warm five-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics. Keep the mare comfortable and warm until thoroughly dry after each dressing.

Building a Chimney.

Is it possible to build a brick chimney from the cellar and connect it with one already built, but which starts upstairs? Is there any way to support the upper part while the lower part is being built under? I wish to put in a furnace but do not want the pipe running up through the room.

T. P.

Ans.—A good mason would readily find a way of bracing the chimney so as to hold it until connected with the lower one. If the previous chimney was built in a wall there will be little difficulty in supporting it. If it starts off the platform, as some do, then an iron plate might be put across the centre to carry the weight while the new chimney was being built up to it. The corners could be connected and allowed to become thoroughly set before the supporting plate was removed. The opening at each side could then be filled in.

Treating Potatoes for Blight and Scab.

1. How are potatoes treated with formalin to prevent scab?
2. What treatment is applied to prevent blight in potatoes?
3. How much corn do you advise planting per acre for silage purposes when sown with the grain drill?

C. M. A.

Ans.—1. The whole potatoes are soaked for two hours in a solution of one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water. When they are taken out of the solution they should be put in clean bags or boxes to prevent re-infection with the disease.

2. The potato vines should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. This mixture is made by slaking 4 lbs. of stone lime, then making it up to 20 gallons. Four pounds of copper sulphate is dissolved in 20 gallons of water and the two solutions poured together, making in all 40 gallons. This should be sprayed on the vines every week or ten days, depending on the weather, after they are about six inches high. Hot, muggy weather is favorable to the spread of this disease. In cool, clear weather the spores do not multiply so rapidly, therefore, more applications are necessary in hot, wet weather than in dry, cool weather. At least three applications should be made to ensure reasonable success in controlling the disease. Some seasons it requires five or six applications.

3. Thirty pounds of corn is a fair average amount to sow per acre. At Weldwood farm two years in succession, planting at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre has given a considerably heavier yield of feed which, while producing but few cobs, analyzed practically the same as corn sown more thinly which produced ears.

Cohen—"Hands up, or I'll shoot!"
Quick-witted Burglar—"Fifty dollars for de gun!"
Cohen—"Sold!"



Kennedy Roads, Scarboro Township, York County Highway Board, Ontario. Treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1915.

"With half-loads going to and fro, You're twice as far from town, you know"

The farm that is not served by a good road is only worth half as much as it would be if served by a modern road.

Nothing makes a farm so unsalable and valueless as to have to go through miles of mud and ruts to reach it. Farms are valuable, not in proportion to their distance from town, but in proportion to their accessibility. The farm ten miles out on a good road is nearer than one that is only five miles out on a mud-hole.

Good roads may make all the difference between starvation-farming and prosperity.

The success of a community can be measured roughly by the volume of business it does with the rest of the world. When good roads are built, the business of the local freight station increases by leaps and bounds—more products going out, and more money and goods coming in.

Statistics prove that where good roads replace poor ones, the people save enough in hauling expenses

the first year to pay for the roads. Good roads convert a dismal, stuck-in-the-mud community into one that is up-and-doing, and throbbing with life and growth.

Good roads mean somewhat heavier taxes; but what do you care for that, if people are willing to pay you twice as much for your farm because it has become twice as profitable?

A few years ago good roads meant plain macadam roads, which were expensive to maintain after they were built, inasmuch as they wear away so rapidly under automobiles and are so susceptible to damage by frost.

Modern macadam roads, however, are built with Tarvia. It makes them automobile-proof and excludes frost. Tarvia roads don't cost much to maintain, yet they stay in beautiful condition the whole year round.

We have booklets about Tarvia which we would be glad to send you if you are interested.

Made in Canada

Tarvia

Preserves Roads Prevents Dust

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
THE CARRITTE - PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S. SYDNEY, N.S.

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Sires in use: NEWTON GRAND CHAMPION (IMP.), a Marr Clara, recently imported, and RIGHT SORT (IMP.). His get has won numerous first and special prizes at Toronto.

FOR SALE—Seven bulls, choice individuals at reasonable prices. Also a dozen cows and heifers, some of them bred to our herd sires. Herd numbers 100.

MITCHELL BROS.
Jos. McCrudden, Manager

BURLINGTON P.O., ONT.
Farm, 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

There are men that have good SHORTHORN HERDS that need good bulls to head them. There are men that have herds that are kept to breed thick, easy-feeding cattle, and big cows that are good milkers. There are men that are trying hard to start improvement in their own herds and in their neighborhoods. I have a suitable bull for each at a moderate price, and I PAY THE FREIGHT. Business established 81 years Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. One hour from Toronto

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorns and Shropshires—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ontario. Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns:—Ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks Golden Fame =50018= (imp.), and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Gems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All are good reds and roans.

Glengow Shorthorns, Cotswolds

For the present, we have sold all the Cotswolds we wish to spare, but 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, Ont.; Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian bred. A. G. FARROW, Oakville, Ont.



This Free Book Will Help Make Your House a Home

It is brimful of suggestions to paint users from paint makers. It will show you how to secure perfect results and avoid failures. It has special chapters on

What is Paint, When to Paint, How to Apply Paint, How to Prepare Surfaces, How to get Best Results, Harmony of Colors, Caring for the Interior and Exterior of the Home, Brushes—How to Use Them, Wall Decorations, Satisfactory Floors, and a hundred other things.

Contains Eight Complete Color Schemes for Outside and Inside Painting.

The Right Paint applied right ensures beauty, permanence and economy. Canada Paint Products are Right and this book shows you how to apply them for satisfactory results.—We make a complete line of Home Finishes—a Paint, Stain, Enamel, or Varnish for every surface in and around the house and farm.—Send for your copy of free book today.



The Canada Paint Co., Limited
570 William Street, Montreal
'Homestead Red' is made especially for Outbuildings

The Canada Paint Co., Limited
MAKERS OF THE
FAMOUS ELEPHANT BRAND WHITE LEAD

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering a very choice young bull, five months old, whose five nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days and 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Also another bull calf whose dam was the top-price cow in the Woodstock Sale. Bell phone. NORWICH, ONTARIO
A. E. HULET.

Questions and Answers
Miscellaneous.

Manure Pit.

I purpose building a straw shed with pig pen, root cellar and manure pit beneath, the latter to go across the end. The pit will be 8 feet wide and 32 feet long, built with cement blocks 4 feet high and a continuous door all along the one side for loading out manure. My intention is to clean the pit once a month during the winter. Would a pit of this arrangement be satisfactory? Would the manure freeze in the winter, or the liquid cause inconvenience? Would it be a paying investment? I want to get away from the open barnyard with its losses.
W. T. C.

Ans.—The covered manure pit prevents loss by leaking and also prevents freezing, which will permit of hauling the manure to the field during the winter. In the long run we believe it will pay to have such a pit. Leaving the manure there for a whole month without the stock tramping over it, there will be danger of parts of it fire-fanging unless the horse and cow manure are mixed each day. Even then it may be necessary to pour a little water over the pile unless

Low Banks Farm Holsteins K. M. Dalgleish, Prop., Kenmore, Ont.

Pontiac Korndyke and May Echo Sylvia—strongest combination of milk and butter in the world. Present offering—3 beautiful young bulls, sired by Sir Echo, from daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, with 2-year-old records of considerably over 20 lbs. each; also 4 sons of Fairview Korndyke, from dams with similar records, going as high as 30.14 lbs. All straight, good individuals at moderate prices.

LYNDENWOOD HOLSTEINS

Present offering, a bull, 16 months, whose dam won 2nd, Ottawa Dairy Test, 1916. One 11-month bull from a 20-lb. 2-year-old cow. Some fine bull calves from 2 to 5 months; also some choice young cows and heifers with good official records and from R. of M. dams. Write for prices or come and see them.
W. J. BAILEY LYNDENWOOD FARM JARVIS, ONT.

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS

Our entire lot of bulls, fit for service, as advertised, are sold. We still have a number coming on, eight months and under, which will be priced right for immediate sale. Write quick, for they will go fast—
GRIESBACH BROS. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering: bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Visitors always welcome.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Of long-distance record makers, the kind that milk heavy and test around 4 per cent. the whole year. Of the six highest butter-fat records of two-year-olds in Canadian R.O.P., one half were bred at Pioneer Farm. Young bulls for sale from dams of the same breeding as these and sired by Canary Hartog, whose three nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and 108 lbs. milk in one day.
WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5, INGERSOLL, ONT. Phone 343L., Ingersoll Independent

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN FEMALES

King Walker Pride is our present herd sire; he is a son of the great King Walker and the noted show cow Pride Hengerveld Lennox, 30.11 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We still have a few sons of his left, and all are from our own high-record dams. Could also spare several two-year-old heifers. Come and see our herd. Collier V. Robbins, Perry Sta., M.C.R., Fenwick Sta., T.H. & B., Wellandport, Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS—SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two bulls fit for service, sired by bulls with 30-lb. backing, and from R. O. P. dams with records up to 500 lbs. butter made as two-year-olds. We also offer three bull calves from 3 to 6 months. If you want a bull of like breeding, write quick. Priced reasonable so you can buy.
R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.
J. MOGG & SON,

Unusually Attractive Auction of
HOLSTEINS

AT OAKVILLE

Wednesday, June 20th

This will be the most important Holstein sale of 1917. It is supplied by five of Ontario's foremost breeders, whose consignments are made, not because they wanted to sell these high-class animals, the demand being greater than their capacity to supply, but because each felt that a high-quality sale would prove of incalculable benefit to the breed and its breeders. The sale will be an educator, affording opportunity for comparison and exchange of views, and in teaching the value of merit to new breeders and beginners, embracing as it does

40 Strictly High-Class Animals

The quality is vouched for by the Consignors: Messrs. Gordon S. Gooderham of Oakville; R. M. Holtby, Port Perry; Anthony Gier, Waterloo; Major Oster, Bronte; and J. Alex. Wallace, Simcoe.

Among the four males to be sold is a 2-year-old son of King Segis Pontiac Koningan, the \$35,000 sire from Mr. Wallace's herd. Many of the cows will freshen near sale date, these being bred to famous herd sires.

Catalogues ready shortly. Send for one to-day. Study the merit and breeding, and plan to be with the best breeders and Holsteins at Oakville, June 20th.

Ontario Sale & Pedigree Co., 87 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

A GREAT DISPERSION SALE

of interest to all breeders and dairymen who are looking to buy

WELL-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

with official Record of Performance backing, will be held at Hillside Dairy Farm, Chesterville, Ontario, on

Thursday, June 14, 1917

Offering consists of 50 Head

THE FEMALES in this herd are in a class by themselves. Six of them officially tested in Record of Performance have produced from 20,000 to 23,000 lbs. milk each in one year. Our junior two-year-old heifer, Queen Hortense of Hillside, in Record of Performance, has produced 15,008 lbs. of milk in nine months and she is still giving 60 lbs. a day, testing 3.7 per cent. fat. This heifer is a daughter of our great cow, Lily De Kol Lucknow, R.O.P. record 22,187 lbs. milk and 1,051.25 lbs. butter.

We also offer two other daughters of this matron, also a son nine months old, sired by our herd bull, DeKol Mutual Count, whose dam at three years of age produced 20,697 lbs. milk and 867.50 lbs. butter. Moreover, the combined records of his dam and granddam have never been duplicated by any other dam and her daughter bred in Canada.

In the sale will be thirteen daughters and eight sons of this herd sire, and all females of breeding age have been bred to him, with the exception of one or two of his daughters.

TERMS OF SALE—Four months' credit will be given on approved joint notes, payable at the Bank of Ottawa, Chesterville, Ont., without interest, or 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed off for cash.

Hillside Dairy Farm is located a mile and a half from Chesterville station, on the C.P.R., midway between Montreal and Peterboro. There is a good train service both east and west.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

W. A. McELROY, Proprietor, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.
Thos. Irving, Auctioneer, Winchester, Ont.


there is a considerable quantity of liquid from the stable. We understand the pit is to be 8 feet wide and that you intend loading all from one side and over a 4 foot wall. This will be rather inconvenient. You cannot get a sleigh or wagon very close to the wall, and then you have the thickness of the wall to pitch over, to say nothing of forking the manure from the far side of the pit. It would be better if you could arrange to either back into the pit or drive through it. It will save you time and a lot of hard work.

Swollen Udder.

The fore part of a Jersey cow's udder appears swollen all the time, and gives less milk than the hind quarter. The milk veins also appear distended. What can I do to reduce the swelling?
W. K.

Ans.—It is quite natural for the front quarters to give a smaller flow of milk than the hind quarters, and some cows' udders are more beefy or harder than others. If swollen, bathing with hot water and frequent rubbing is the most practical means of reducing it. If the udder appears inflamed make a liniment by mixing 4 ounces of sweet oil, 4 ounces of laudanum and 3 ounces of extract of belladonna. Rub with this after each milking.

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—CREAM

We pay highest market prices for churning cream of good quality. We Remit promptly. Test accurately. Supply you with cans. Give you a square deal.

Enough said. Write for fuller particulars to

ROSEDALE CREAMERY CO.
Kitchener, Ontario

CREAM WANTED

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited
London, Ontario

CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER about our service and prompt returns.

Ask for Prices. The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited
Church Street, Toronto

Cream Wanted

We pay highest price for cream at all seasons of the year. We furnish cans and pay express charges. Write for particulars.

WESTERN DAIRY, LIMITED
St. Thomas, Ontario

BUY A

Kirstin Stump Puller

and turn your waste land into gold dollars. Write for particulars.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.
5190 Dennis St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

18 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

11 months and under; also 1 cow; 8 heifers, freshening from March till September, from tested and untested dams.

R.M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont., R.4

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 Sta., G. T. R.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Army Officers—Countries in the War.

1. I would like to know the rank of the army officers from the private up.

2. What are the names of the countries involved in this war, fighting with both Allies and Huns.

J. McC.

Ans.—1. Running in order from top to bottom, army officers rank as follows: Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant. Among non-commissioned officers are: Lance Corporal, Corporal, Sergeant, Sgt. Major.

2. The Central Powers in the war are: Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Entente Allies and the countries and states which have broken off negotiations with Germany are: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, United States, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Japan, Portugal, San Marino, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, China, Hayti, Honduras, Ecuador. To these might be added the 40,000 Greek Venizelists.

Burning Brush—Line Fence.

1. A neighbor cut brush last winter and purposes burning it this summer. What is the law regarding burning brush? What steps should I take to prevent my neighbor burning the brush, as it is right alongside my woods?

2. How high should a line fence be according to law? If my fence is in good repair, and my neighbor does not build his, is there any law to prevent my neighbor turning my cattle on the road if they get on his land?

3. What is the proper form of receipt for payment and interest on mortgage paid once a year?

4. What is the best remedy for hard-milking cows?

A. C. H.

Ans.—1. There is no clean-cut exemption from liability for starting a fire in or near woods. In cleaning land of stumps or brush, fire is a valuable servant, but it must not be allowed too much liberty. If possible the brush should be burned before things become too dry, and then great care should be taken to keep it within bounds. For your own protection we would advise you consulting your neighbor regarding the starting of fire, and it might be advisable for you to assist him in keeping it from spreading to your property. In chapters 241 and 242 of the Forest Fire Prevention Act and the Fire Guardian's Act, revised statutes of Ontario 1914, the question is fully discussed and privileges and liabilities of starting fires enumerated. No doubt your township clerk, local magistrate, or justice of the peace will have copies of the Ontario Statutes to which you can possibly have access and study out the matter in detail.

2. Consult the township clerk regarding the regulation height of the fence in your municipality, as each municipality has the power to regulate the height of fences. If the fence is out of repair and the party refuses to build it call on the township fence viewers to examine the fence and see whether or not it is a lawful fence. You can lay information against your neighbor for turning your cattle on the road when they trespass on his property due to his own negligence.

3. An ordinary receipt blank would be satisfactory. It would be necessary for you to have on the receipt the amount of principal and also the interest to a certain date. The amount paid on the principal, together with the interest, should be marked on the mortgage on date of payment and signed by the holder of the mortgage.

4. Some cows become hard to milk, due to a stiffening of the muscle at the end of the teat. Relief may be given by operating on the teat. A slight incision is made through the muscle at the opening, and the teat must be plugged during the healing. This should be done when the cow is dry. Some claim that inserting plugs in the teat between milkings will have the desired effect. However, there is danger of injuring the teat, and the practise is not generally recommended, especially if it is to be kept up for long.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire is

KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH

Sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 bull)
Dam, Fairmont Netherland Posch
7-DAY RECORD, 4 YEARS, 29 DAYS

Butter.....	32.54
Milk.....	511.50
% fat.....	5.09

Junior Herd Sire is

KING KORNDYKE SADIE KEYES

Sire, Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis
Dam, Lulu Keyes
7-DAY RECORD

Butter.....	36.05
Milk.....	785.40
Highest day's milk	122.80

What better combination can be had? I have no sons from my junior sire yet; there are just a few left from King, from good A. R. O. dams, and priced right to sell.

Gordon S. Gooderham
Manor Farm Clarkson, Ont.

SENSATIONAL OFFERING IN 30-LB. BULLS

We have at present several 30-lb. bred bulls, all nearing serviceable age, that must go out to several of the country's best herds in the near future. They are sired by one of the three sires used in the herd during the past year. Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo, Avondale Pontiac Echo, or King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Our herd contains more 30-lb. cows than any other herd of equal size in the Dominion. Extended pedigrees mailed on request.

ROYCROFT FARM W. L. Shaw, Prop. NEWMARKET, ONT.

20,177 lbs. milk, 780 lbs. butter

is the official record of "Burkejie Hengerveld" (9906) the first 20,000-lb. 4-year-old in Canada. We offer a young sire, born Oct. 16, out of a 2-year-old daughter of this great cow, sired by a son of "Calamity Johanna Nig" 25,443 lbs. milk, 1,007½ lbs. butter (semi-official) in one year, 108 lbs. milk in one day. Sire's sire "May Echo Prince", a son of May Echo, ¼ brother to "May Echo Sylvia" 152 lbs. milk in one day; 1,005 lbs. milk, 41.00 lbs. butter in 7 days.

This calf is a beauty and is priced very reasonable. Write us.

JOSEPH O'REILLY, R. R. No. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.

Mr. Holstein Breeder:

It is customary in selecting a herd sire to choose one backed by great records. Do not forget the individual. We breed to a standard for *individuality* and *production*, therefore choose your next sire from either Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition and Western Fair, 1916, with a Canadian champion three-year-old sister with 34.66 lbs. butter in 7 days; or from Pieterjie Ormsby Beauty, with three generations of over 30-lb. cows, or by King Sylvia Keyes, whose twenty nearest relatives average for 7 days 29.97 lbs. butter, and whose dam and five sisters average 112.5 lbs. milk in 7 days.

All faultless individuals. Prices, extended pedigrees and photos on request. Correspondence solicited

W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONTARIO, CANADA

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo (under lease) a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record cow for milk production, and Canadian record for butter, 41 lbs. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Our herd of one hundred includes nearly fifty daughters of a 33.31-lb. son of the great King Segis, brother to the sires of three world's record butter cows: Mature, 50.08; sr. 4-year-old, 46.84; jr. 4-year-old, 40.32 lbs. Junior herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Canada, a half brother to Avondale Pontiac Echo, out of a 30-lb Segis cow. He is for sale.

If this combination of breeding interests you, write for prices on either male or females.

R. W. E. BURNABY, Farm at Stop 55, Yonge Street Radial, JEFFERSON, ONTARIO

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

YEARLINGS:—Male and female for sale, from high-record dams testing from 14 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, giving from 7,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk; sired by Sunnybrook Mercedes Natoye, whose dam has a seven-day record of 29.34 lbs. butter, and Count Faforit Sylvia Segis, highly strained in the blood of the world's only 50-lb. cow.

Joseph Kilgour, Phone, Toronto, Adelaide 3900, Belmont. 184 Eglinton, Ont.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Our only offering at present is a bull born February 10th, 1917, a grandson of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and the great cow Lakeview Lestrangle, 28.34 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam is a high-producer and tester, and carries the blood of King of the Pontiacs, and King Segis.

Apply to Superintendent

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer, by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7165

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous

Poison for Birds—Chicks in Neighbor's Garden.

1. I have my garden planted but my neighbor's chickens persist in scratching for the seeds. I have warned him but he takes no notice. Can I force him to keep his fowl off my garden without going to court?

2. I have trouble with the crows. If I put poison out to catch the crows and the chickens get it, can my neighbor sue me?

3. I have two heifers freshening next month. Is it advisable to let the calves suck, or feed them by hand in order to develop good milking cows?

Ans.—1. After giving your neighbor warning, your next course is to lay information against him if he does not prevent his chickens from trespassing. You would not be justified in taking the matter into your own hands and destroying the birds; there is a law which looks after such things.

2. Section 10, sub-section one of chapter 49, of the Ontario Statutes of 1900, is to the effect that no person shall kill or take any game, animal or bird by use of poison or poisonous substance, or expose poison, poisoned bait or other poisonous substances in any locality or place where any game, animals or birds, or any dogs or cattle may have access to the same. Sub-section one of section 29 of the Act provides for a fine of from five to twenty-five dollars and costs for any offence coming within said section 10.

3. In order to develop the heifers, it is generally considered advisable to milk them for at least ten or eleven months the first lactation. If dried up at seven or eight months as heifers they will be inclined to go dry at the same time at each succeeding lactation, thus the necessity of prolonging the milking period the first year. Calves would, no doubt, do better if allowed a supply of fresh milk than if raised on skim-milk and other feeds. They will possibly do better if allowed to suck than if fed new milk out of a pail, owing to the fact that it would be at a uniform temperature at each feed.

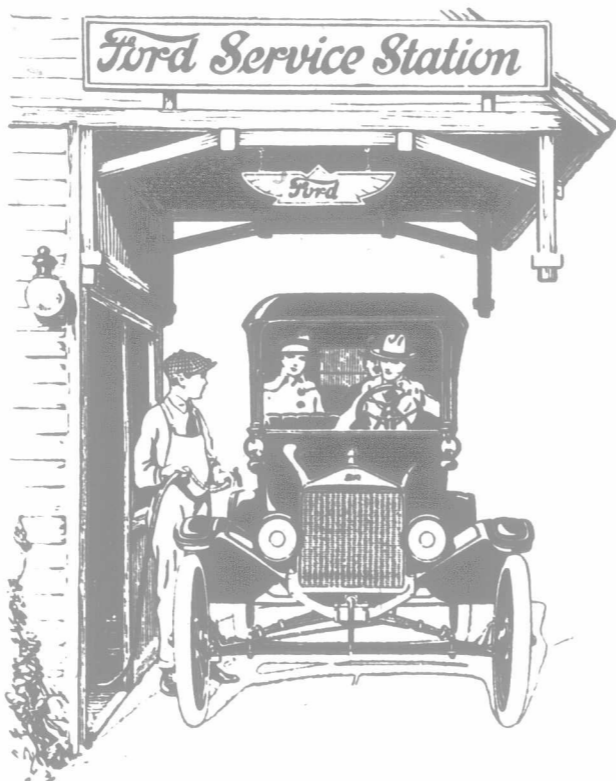
Homemade Refrigerator.

Is it feasible to build a refrigerator in the house cellar? If so, could you publish instructions? J. W. M.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to build a refrigerator in the cellar that will prove satisfactory owing to the difficulty of keeping the insulation dry. The floor and the walls would have to be insulated in practically the same manner as if the refrigerator were above ground. Some have made a small refrigerator which proved very satisfactory when left in the cellar, but the insulating material is removed each fall and fresh put in in the spring. A couple of packing boxes, one 8 to 12 inches larger than the other each way, have been used in the construction. The smaller one serving as the refrigerator proper, while the larger box encased the smaller and kept the shavings, sawdust or whatever insulating material is used in place. Care should be taken to have the door fit tightly, and there should be a trap in the drainage pipe. If building a little more substantial refrigerator the following points may be of value. The walls require to be constructed with as nearly as possible an impervious shell outside and in, the space between being filled with planer shavings. This space should be about one foot thick for best results; the floor and ceiling must also be insulated similar to the walls. The interior should be of spruce lumber, to which has been applied a couple of coats of shellac to prevent the wood from absorbing moisture. The floor of the ice chamber must be provided with a drain to carry off the water from the melting ice. If a trap is not installed in the outlet, the cold air will be carried away through the drain. When constructing the walls, they may be double boarded with damp-proof paper between. The chamber for the ice may be at the side or on top, with an opening both at the top and bottom of the ice chamber to permit of the air circulating through the refrigerator and keeping the material cool. The reason for having the ice above is that cold air tends to descend and the warm air to ascend. Placing the ice at the bottom of the refrigerator would give no circulation of cold air.

Ford Service Stations Are Always Near You

WHETHER you travel in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces or Western Canada—in fact throughout the world,—you will find a Ford Service Station near by and ready to supply you with whatever you may require.



Each station carries a complete line of repair parts, accessories, gasoline, oil, etc.

When you buy a Ford, you are assured of courteous, prompt service wherever you may be. "Gas," oil and Ford repairs are always carried in stock at our service stations. This means a great deal to the man who owns and drives a car.

Over 700

Ford
Service Stations
in Canada

- Runabout - \$475
 - Touring - 495
 - Coupelet - 695
 - Town Car - 780
 - Sedan - 890
- F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
FORD . . . ONTARIO

43

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS
LONDON, ONTARIO
Ino. Pringle, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
Present offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, from Record of Performance dams, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers. State distinctly what is wanted if writes. WE WORK OUR SHOW COWS AND SHOW OUR WORK COWS

Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls
For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.F. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ontario.

Edgeley Stock Farm
The home of Canada's greatest producing Jersey, SUNBEAM OF EDGELEY, the Sweepstakes Dairy Cow at the recent Guelph test; is also the champion R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. Would a grandson or great-grandson of this famous cow improve your herd? We have them. Write for particulars. EDGLEY, ONT.
JAS. BAGG & SON, Woodbridge, C. P. R.; Concord, G. T. R.

Glenhurst Ayrshires
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires; dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows. I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you, write me.
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

City View Ayrshires
For May and June, one two-year-old and one five-year-old bulls, at beef prices. One cow and two three-year-old heifers, freshening in June, all R. O. P. stock.
JAS. BEGG & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

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.
Ino. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, Ontario

SEED CORN
"That Will Grow"

We can supply rack-cured corn, on the cob or shelled, from the following varieties:

Improved Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7, Early Bailey, White Cap Yellow Dent.

This corn was grown and cured by specialists in seed corn, and is, therefore, of a very superior grade of seed.

Let us quote you on all kinds of garden and field seeds, including Mangel, Sugar Beet, Turnips, Carrots, Butter Beans, White Beans, Seed Potatoes, Buckwheat, and field grasses.

Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Meal, Bran, Shorts, Feed Oats, Whole Oats, Pure Linseed Meal, Good Luck Brand Calf Meal, and a complete line of Good Luck Brand Poultry Feeds. Write, phone, or wire for prices.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

WOOL

and HIDES

FARMERS—Why not get the highest prices for your wool and hides by shipping direct to us? You can make the middleman's profits yourself. We send cash the same day goods are received. We are now paying the following prices:

Wool (washed).....	60c. to 65c. lb.
Wool (unwashed).....	45c. to 50c. lb.
Sheepskins.....	\$2.50 to \$4.50 each
Beefskins (cured).....	20c. to 22c. lb.
Calfskins (cured).....	30c. to 35c. lb.
Tallow (rendered).....	12c. to 16c. lb.
Horsehides.....	\$7.50 to \$8.50 each
Horsehair (combing).....	37c. to 41c. lb.

SHIP TO-DAY
No shipment is too small or too large.

John Hallam
Limited
111 Front St. East, Toronto

SPECIAL OFFER OF

Tamworth Breeding Stock

Young sows in pigs. Pedigree papers supplied when shipped.

Herold's Farms, Beamsville, Ont.
(Niagara District)

HEADQUARTERS FOR COTTONSEED MEAL

BRANDS
"American Red Tag" Protein 38½%, Fat 6%
"Surety Brand"; Protein 36%, Fat 5.50%
"Creamo Cotton Seed Feed Meal"; Protein 20 to 25%, Fat 5%
Mills conveniently located in the south, in every cotton-growing state.
Prices on application in car lots or less.
Fred Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires

I am offering some good litters ready to wean, May 1st. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable.
G. W. Miners, R.R. 3, Exeter, Ont., Huron Co.

YORKSHIRES Sows 170 lbs. and under, not yet bred. Boars 2 and 3 months, 60 to choose from. Bred from prize-winning stock, Eldon Duke still at the head. Tell us your wants.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ontario.

Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, any age, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. In Shropshires can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 3, Burketon, Ont.

MORRISTON Tamworths and Shorthorns bred from the prizewinning herds of England Tamworths, both sexes, 20 young sows, bred to farrow in June and July. Young boars from 2 to 5 months old; Shorthorns of the best milking strain.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets In Chester Whites we have both sexes, any age, bred from our champions of many years. In Dorsets we have ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London, and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright, & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boar; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.
John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R. R. 1

Polands, Duocs and Berkshires Young stock at all times, both sexes and all ages. Can also supply anything in Dorsets or Southdowns. Everything priced to sell.
Oecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. My herd won all the champion prizes at London, Toronto and Windsor, 1916. Young stock for sale, pairs not akin. Come and see them, or write. Trains met by appointment.
Culbert Malott, R. R. No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Avonhurst Yorkshires and Collies A choice litter of pedigreed Collie puppies, sable and white; both sexes. A few good sow pigs, 5 weeks.
B. ARMSTRONG & SON, Codrington, Ont.

Pine Grove Yorkshires Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred from April and May farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:
JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Mother Earth.

While our sons in France are fighting
For the cause we hold so dear,
While free nations now uniting
Bring the hour of victory near,
Let us toilers, late and early
Labor on and leisure spurn,
Do our utmost—she will surely
Give to us a good return—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.

As the seed that we are sowing
Of its kind shall reproduce
Larger measure, food bestowing
For our sustenance and use,—
To our comrades in thy keeping,
Victims of this fearful strife
Seed shall be for future reaping
Of a freer, fuller life—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.

Little nations crushed and bleeding,
Wearing still oppression's chain,
For deliverance are pleading,
Call and must not call in vain;
With our comrades fighting yonder
Fearing not to do and die,
We shall burst the bands asunder,
As our wants thou dost supply—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.

There are yet too many shirkers
Fearing their soft hands to spoil,
Dally not, but join the workers.
Get out now and till the soil!
Let us every nerve be straining,
For production do our best,
Toiling, striving, uncomplaining,
Trusting her to do the rest,—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.

Some there are who call us slackers,
That we fight not 'gainst the Hun,
But we are the nation's backers,
Growing food for everyone:
Ours a work as necessary
As the soldiers in the field,
As the goodly seed we bury
Grant to us a bounteous yield—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.

When life's battle's fought and ended,
When the night is drawing near,
When the curtain has descended
On our brief probation here,
Like a child unto its mother,
Like the wee birds to the nest,
When the stress of life is over
We will come to thee for rest—
Mother Earth, dear Mother Earth.
MORLEY T. SWART,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Uncle Jabez on Con- scription.

I'm fer Conscription, don'cher see?
'Taint no sort o' use talkin' to me
'Bout my pers'nal liberty.

I say by servin' this way
Ye'll learn the real truth 'bout liberty.
Most idee's o' freedom
Aint nothin' but selfishness gone mad,
Pratin' 'bout its everlasting' rights
To do jes' wot's good fer itself.

Naw! I don't take no stock in "War- lods,"
But I do say ef ther's gotter be a war,
It oughter be did the strongest way.

See here! America's tried an' tried to be at peace,
She's come down off'n her high horse, though.
She's gotter roll up her sleeves
And wipe them "subs" off'n the airth.
She don' do it in no mean sperit,
She's made war ez good ez it kin be
She's helpin' all she kin
Tho' she don' like war.

I guess ef Amer'ka kin do
Wot she don' like ter do
'Cos o' them backward Prooshans,
You kin give up pers'nal freedom
To keep sure her helpin'
'E'll be o' some use.

Yes sir, I say real liberty
Is givin' up yer everlastin' rights
When yer country needs yer
Even ef 'taint ter do jest accordin'
Ter yer own notions,
Amer'ka's giv' up her notions
'Cos the starvin' nations needs her.
I guess you kin.
HELEN A. CLARKE, in Boston Transcript.

Make the Farm Work Lighter

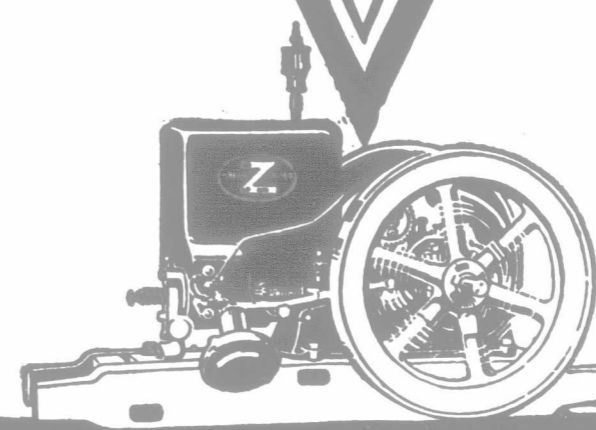
Save time and money—have the work done more thoroughly by the gasoline engine designed exclusively to take care of farm work. Do less hard work yourself—get more work done by using a

Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

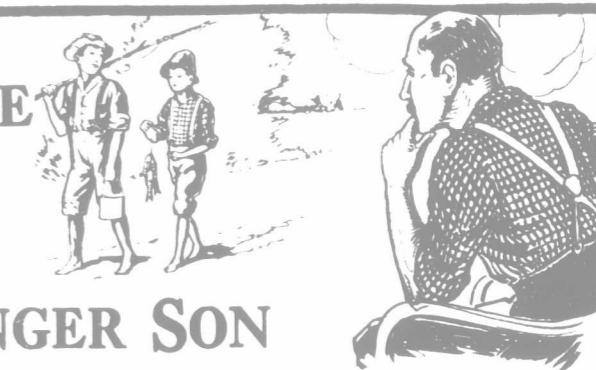
This is the Engine that "gives more than rated horse power" and is "a wonder at the price." The water pumping, the lighting generator, the milking machine, the cream separator, the sawing outfit—all can be operated by a "Z" Engine. The "Z" Engine gives maximum results for the minimum amount of gasoline. It is a marvel of power and a great time and money-saver. Write today for complete details of all sizes of "Z" Engines.

Fairbanks-Morse Power Farm Equipment

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY, LIMITED
Montreal and Principal Cities



PROVIDE FOR YOUR YOUNGER SON



In the course of Nature your oldest son will inherit the farm—his future is assured.

GET A FREE HOMESTEAD

for the younger boy, and give him an equal chance in life. Our "Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," to be had for the asking will tell you how and where.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

YORKSHIRES

From choice stock on both sides. Several young litters. Also some young sows ready to be bred.

WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, - Ontario

BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highclere and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.

ADAM THOMSON R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ontario
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have for sale at present some young pigs of a breed new to Canada but standardized and very popular in England, from our pure-bred imported **LARGE BLACKS**. Stock excellent for crossing with other breeds. Their English reputation is that they grow large and fast. Also for sale, pure bred English Berkshires. Lynnore Stock Farm, F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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, Ont.
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Railway.

Duroc Jersey Swine Just home from quarantine; Brookwater Principle Orion, sired by that great sire, The Principle 1, that has proven himself one of the greatest sires in the U. S., which we are using on a number of imported and home-bred sows for spring farrow. A few of the sows and young stock for sale at all times. Pairs furnished not akin.

L. A. PARDO & SONS, R. R. No. 1, CHARING CROSS, ONTARIO



FLEET FOOT

Shoes on the Farm

The farmer does not have to spend his hard-earned profits on expensive leather boots, these days. He and his Wife wear FLEET FOOT SHOES. Easy on the feet and the pocketbook; light, springy, sturdy, comfortable, sensible, inexpensive.

Banish hot, heavy leather boots—and wear easy FLEET FOOT SHOES this summer.

Your dealer has, or will get, the styles you should wear.



EVERYDAY



209



ATHLETE BAL

Sydney Basic Slag

ON ACCOUNT of transportation difficulties it was impossible for us to make deliveries in Ontario during the spring, and farmers who had bought our goods could not get supplies. We had to cancel thousands of tons or orders. We are now making contracts for summer shipment, and can guarantee delivery. Our salesmen are now out arranging agencies where we are not already represented. If you think you could place 20 tons among your neighbors, let us hear from you at once. You will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble, but what is better, you will help to win the war by increasing the food production of the Empire.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Peerless Poultry Fencing

A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

Send for Catalogue and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
HAMILTON, ONT.

When writing advertisers will you please mention The Farmer's Advocate

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

TO
MUSKOKA LAKES
ALGONQUIN PARK
MAGANETAWAN RIVER
LAKE OF BAYS
KAWARTHA LAKES
GEORGIAN BAY

Round trip tourist tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop-overs.

Get Your Tickets in Advance

Berth reservations and full information at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, C. T. Ry. System, Toronto, Ont.

Cream Wanted

We want your cream. We pay highest market price for butter-fat. Supply cans for shipping.

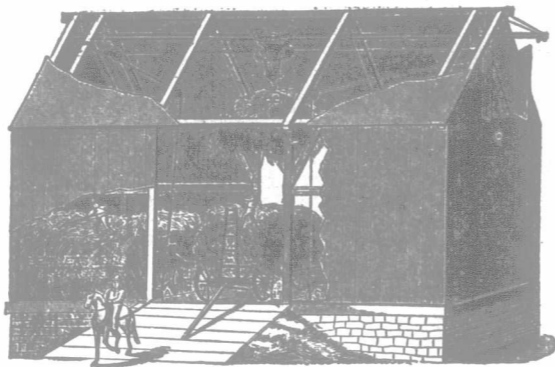
We have opened a Creamery at Prescott, Ont., where we will be able to take care of our Eastern shippers.

Write for particulars, either to Toronto or Prescott.

We guarantee satisfaction in all our dealings with you.

The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

HORSE FORK HAYING OUTFITS COMPLETE



The Best of Everything

Best heavy malleable car, best pure manila rope, improved lock lever, double harpoon fork or slings if desired. All complete with necessary fittings to put up in your barn.

We have outfits for wood track, steel track or for field stacking.

Put up your own outfit and save big money.

We can ship promptly. Catalogue free.

The Halliday Company, Limited, Factory Distributors, Hamilton, Canada

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

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD

Established 1855. This large and old-established herd has at the head the two great bulls, Imported Roan Chief =80865—a Buttery; and the prizewinning bull, Browndale =80112—a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and best.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

CREEKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS

We have for sale, at present, a number of fine things by our former herd sire, Clan Alpine (the Claret-bred bull, by Proud Monarch). We like them—so, will you. If it's young bulls, or a few females you need, we would welcome a visit from you. Write or phone. Visitors met by appointment.

Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. Salem, Ontario

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus So It Lifts Out Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as here shown for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical. It works like a charm. Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!



FOR CONVALESCENTS

and those with weak stomachs, few things are more beneficial than the real beer that can be made in your own home with

HOP MALT EXTRACT

This beer is wholesome as living water. Anyone can make it. Small tins, \$1.00; large, \$1.50, prepaid. Agents wanted. Write at once.

DEPT. A
Hop Malt Co. - Beesville, Ont.

How you can invest Provincial funds profitably upon your own Farm—NOW

By draining your low, wet fields—it will pay you and it will pay the Province

Why it Will Pay You

Because you can borrow funds through your Township Council from the Provincial Government up to \$1,000 for drainage purposes at 5% on the amortization plan.

Because at this rate for each \$100 you borrow you will have to pay but \$8.05 annually for 20 years, at the end of which time the debt will be wiped out.

Because under average conditions \$100 will pay for the drainage of 4 acres—thus the average yearly charge per acre will be approximately but \$2.00.

Because accurate experiments on nine different representative farms in widely-separated parts of the province proved last year that an average increase in crop values of over \$8.50 an acre was secured by underdrainage.

Because as an investment, the annual expenditure of \$2.00 for borrowed money on the 20-year amortization plan with an \$8.50 annual return.—Well it can't be beaten.

Because by investing your own money in underdrainage you can secure dividends of at least 15% to 25% on your capital.

Why it Will Pay the Province

Because Ontario has about 5,000,000 acres of cleared land in need of drainage.

Because Ontario has an equal acreage of unreclaimed land, which, if drained, would grow splendid crops.

Because if an average increase of \$8 an acre were thus obtained in Ontario's crops—really this estimate is very low—the people of Ontario would have increased revenues amounting to \$80,000,000 annually.

Because this is a practical way to increase the production of foodstuffs at a most critical period in the life of the nation.

How it Will Increase Your Profits

Drained soils are invariably cultivated from a week to ten days earlier than the same soils not drained. This means a longer period for seeding, and consequently more acreage can be cropped with the same number of horses and men and with much less labor per acre.

Drainage makes thorough tillage possible. The moisture content of a soil is the key to successful cultivation, and upon the condition of the seed-bed chiefly depends the successful production of crops. Less plant food is lost from a drained soil than an undrained soil.

Undrained soils are notoriously cold soils. Water is one of the most difficult substances to heat. It requires more heat to evaporate one quart of water from soil than it does to evaporate one quart of water from a liquid.

saved. In 1916 excessive June rains proved most conclusively the value of underdrainage—ask the few who are selling wheat and potatoes to-day about it.

Practical Timely Hints

TILE SUPPLY.—In 1854 Ontario had one machine manufacturing tile on a commercial basis. In 1917 Ontario has 246 tile manufacturing plants, the majority of which are manufacturing clay tile.

This is wonderfully significant. We have made great progress in the past—that is the best guarantee that we shall make greater progress in the future.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.—The traction ditcher has almost entirely replaced the old hand method of cutting trenches for tile drains. The work of the ditcher is entirely satisfactory and is more economical than hand labor. In 1904 Ontario had one machine. In 1917 Ontario has 160 machines, each capable of cutting from 70 to 150 rods of completed trench in one day.

To get in touch with the tractor owner nearest your farm write your District Representative. He will tell you—that's his business.

OPEN DITCHES.—Those which serve as outlets for large acreages can be made most profitable to the individual owner if this system of drainage is supplemented by tile drainage on his farm. Such open ditches remove only the surplus water and leave areas situated at some distance from the ditch still saturated.

Small, open ditches may sometimes be substituted for the tile drain; and although not as satisfactory as covered drains, they are less expensive and may be constructed without any cash outlay whatever.

If time and labor are not available, water furrows run with a double mold board plow or the ordinary type of plow will frequently save the crops in low-lying places.

How the Department Helps

The Department of Agriculture, through the Ontario Agriculture College, will give to the farmer expert advice re planning of drainage systems, and where necessary will furnish a map showing location of drains, size of tile and other detailed information necessary for the installation of drainage systems. This work is done free of charge in counties supporting a District Representative. A nominal fee of \$2 or less is charged in all other counties. 320 visits were made in 1916, and 15,000 acres of farm land were surveyed for drainage purposes.

The Ontario Government will lend to the farmer wishing to drain, a sum of money at 5% equal to 75% of the total cost of the drainage scheme, providing such sum does not exceed \$1,000, to any one man. This money is repayable in twenty or ten equal annual payments. Each payment equals \$8.02 in the case of the twenty-year loan, and \$12.95 in the case of the shorter term.

If You Wish Immediate, Practical, Timely Information Upon:

- The details of the government loan arrangement;
- How to secure a loan for drainage purposes;
- How to secure a drainage expert to make a survey of your farm, services free;
- Any point regarding the interpretation of the drainage laws;
- How to secure an outlet;
- How to get in touch with a traction ditcher;
- How profitable drainage would likely be on your particular farm;
- Any specific question regarding the installation of drains according to your particular requirements;

Where and how best to secure tile according to your locality;

The latest regarding open ditches and water furrows;

Or any other practical question concerning farm drainage, write the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

When writing for information kindly give full particulars regarding your particular problem and conditions. Otherwise the reply cannot be other than of a general nature.

For full, general information write the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture for Bulletin 174, Farm Underdrainage—Does it Pay?; and Bulletin 175, Farm Drainage Operations.

An object lesson in drainage profits, as shown by the Drainage Department, Ontario Agricultural College.

Post Office	County	Crop	Yield per acre in bus.		Bushels increase	Value of increase per acre
			Drained	Undrained		
Results From Drainage on Loam Soils, 1916.						
Glanford	Wentworth	F. Wheat	25.4	15.0	10.4	\$13.52
Cayuga	Haldimand	F. Wheat	23.0	11.0	12.0	15.60
Harrowsmith	Frontenac	Oats	26.6	5.7	20.9	10.45
Belleville	Hastings	Barley	26.0	12.2	13.8	11.04
Stewart Hall	Peterboro	Hay	2.65 tons	1.20 tons	1.45 tons	11.50
Results From Drainage on Clay Soils, 1916.						
Beachburg	Renfrew	S. Wheat	15.76	11.82	3.94	5.12
Hagersville	Haldimand	Oats	32.7	22.4	10.30	5.15
Stevensville	Welland	F. Wheat	25.00	22.10	2.90	3.77
Norval	Halton	Oats	47.1	38.3	8.80	4.40

In each case half of the field was completely tiled, the other half remaining as before. Each field had a crop before the experiment. Fields varied from 6 to 19 acres in extent.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

G. C. Creelman,
Commissioner of Agriculture

